



## Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Tanzania Botanical Exploration Consultants Limited
<b>Project Title</b>	Tanzanian Civil Society Engagement in Revising the Eastern Arc Mountains Forests Conservation Strategic Plan.
<b>Grant Number</b>	CEPF-108956 (S17 – 09 – TAN)
<b>Date of Report</b>	30 JULY 2019

**CEPF Hotspot:** Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

**Strategic Direction:** 1. Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co- benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors.

**Grant Amount:** \$ 12,229.70

**Project Dates:** 1 February 2018 to 30 June 2019

### PART I: Overview

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

TanBE recognized the presence of national and international NGOs working in the Eastern Arc Mountain forests such as Udzungwa Forest Project (UFP), EAMCEF, TFCG, and WCS as key partners. Such partners have been involved by TanBE to identify and select key local based SCOs or community Based Organizations (CBOs) and community representatives, as well as providing comments into the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan. TanBE realized that local CSOs had different interests and issues that could be presented into the on-going government meetings during the EAM review process, hence the reason to facilitate and support their participation. 15 CSOs (See a detailed list of CSOs appendix 1), were facilitated and engaged into consultation meetings with government personnel.

Apart from helping to guide and building capacity of the targeted CSOs and communities prior to the government meeting engagement, Some other national NGOs – Eastern Arc Mountains Endowment fund (EAMCEF) and the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

(TFCG), plus the abovementioned 15 CSOs worked with TanBE and government in reviewing the draft EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan and providing feedback to the government. Among the issues discussed and received input from CSOs include: Implementation arrangement of the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan – roles and responsibilities; Establishment of EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan Coordination Unit; Composition members, duties on the coordination unit; and Strategy implementation. It was agreed that the overall implementation and coordination of this strategy would be assigned to the Coordination Unit (in which 2 NGOs TFCG and EAMCEF are part, whom were unanimously recommended by the 15 local CSOs attending the government meeting to represent them.).

#### **List of Coordination Unit members: EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan**

Directorate of Planning - MNRT  
Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS)  
Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)  
Division of Antiquities  
President's Office – Regional and Local Authorities (PORLAG)  
Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division (DoFBD)  
Wildlife Division (WD)  
UNESCO National Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania (NATCOM)  
The Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) - NGO  
Tanzania Chair, to UNESCO meetings  
Representative – Tanzania Tourism Board  
Representative from the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) - NGO

## **2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

Through a thorough recruitment process, TanBE engaged a competent consultant to conduct CSOs survey across the EAM coverage. 22 active CSOs were recorded, including 15 local NGOs and 7 Community Based Organizations (CBOs). From these, 15 groups were selected to be engaged into the project, these CSOs who represented most parts of the EAM forests, were very active during the consultation processes as such their voices were heard and received well in the government consultation workshops. The government through TFS was convinced by our project to consider including forest adjacent CSOs and communities into government consultation meetings, and shared the list of 15 selected CSOs we intended to invite into the workshops. The CSO group worked together with government participants on 2 and 3 October 2018 to review and update the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan. CSO members were very active during the discussions, key issues that emerged included: Implementation of the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan and management arrangement among the key stakeholders including CSO representation; Establishment of EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan Coordination Unit; Composition members, duties of the coordination unit and Strategy implementation arrangements were discussed and agreed. While the overall implementation of coordination of this EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan would be assigned to the Coordination Unit (in which 2 NGOs TFCG and EAMCEF are part whom were

unanimously recommended by the 15 local CSOs to represent them), the primary implementation responsibility of the strategy will remain in the hands of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, who assigns day to day responsibilities to the field based institutions – TFS and TANAPA to make sure that site based interventions are implemented in accordance to their overall goals and strategies of each PA management plan and that the obligations attached to the WHS approvals such as monitoring and evaluations, and timely reporting on the status of the Heritage Site to the UNESCO would remain under the permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

The CEPF investment priority 1.2: *Promote civil society efforts and mechanisms to mainstream biodiversity conservation into national development policies and plans, and into territorial planning in priority corridors and countries*, has been well addressed. During this project, TanBE managed to support and facilitate civil societies and communities to participate and contribute their views in national consultative meetings during the reviewing and updating process of the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan, During November and December 2018, the government and her stakeholders managed to come up with an agreed overarching conservation plan, a document which has been well accepted by stakeholders and partners. It is expected that during the next 10 years (2019 - 2028), this agreed strategy will guide EAM stakeholders and partners including the CSOs in the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources across the entire habitats of the Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot, particularly those in the EAM forests of Tanzania.

EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan coverage includes Area of nominated WHS property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)

The total area of the Eastern Arc Mountains is approximately 2,300,000 ha, of which more than 90% is found in Tanzania. The total core area of the series of nine protected areas in Tanzania nominated for World Heritage inscription is 451,047 ha likely to be increased by 968ha after the gazettment of the Derema corridor making the total area to 452,015ha , representing 19.6% of the Eastern Arc Mountains but covering at least 50% of the remaining natural habitat.

**Table 1:** Nominated area and buffer zone for the nine sites comprising the Eastern Arc World Heritage property

Serial No.	Mountain Block	Name of property	Nominated area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)*	Total area (ha)	Location
01	East Usambara	Amani Nature Reserve	8,380	*968	<b>9,348</b>	Longitude 5 <sup>0</sup> 05' S and 5 <sup>0</sup> 14' S and Longitude 38 <sup>0</sup> 40' E
02	East Usambara	Nilo Nature Reserve	6,225		<b>6,225</b>	04 <sup>0</sup> 50' - 4 <sup>0</sup> 55' S and 38 <sup>0</sup> 37' - 38 <sup>0</sup> 40' E
03	Nguru	Mkingu Nature Reserve	23,388	0	<b>23,388</b>	Latitude 6 <sup>0</sup> 01' - 6 <sup>0</sup> 13' S and Longitude 37 <sup>0</sup> 26' - 37 <sup>0</sup> 26' – 37 <sup>0</sup> 37' E
04	South Pare	Chome Nature	14,283	0	<b>14,283</b>	4 <sup>0</sup> 10' to 4 <sup>0</sup> 24's and

		Reserve				37° 53' to 38° 00'E
05	Udzungwa	Kilombero Nature Reserve	134,511	0	<b>134,511</b>	Longitude 36° 17' 45" E and Latitude 7° 55' 00" S
06	Udzungwa	Udzungwa Mountains National Park	199,000	0	<b>199,000</b>	UTM 37 206000 E and 9109000 N and 277000 E and 9170000 N
07	Udzungwa	Udzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve	32,763	0	<b>32,763</b>	Longitude 36° 17' 45" E and Latitude 7° 55' 00" S
08	Uluguru	Uluguru Nature Reserve	24,115	0	<b>24,115</b>	Latitudes 6° 51' - 7° 12' S and longitudes 37° 36' - 37° 45' E
09	West Usambara	Magamba Nature Reserve	8,382	0	<b>8,382</b>	4° 4' S and 38° 15' E
		<b>Totals</b>	<b>451,047</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>452,015</b>	

**Buffer zone:** \*Derema Corridor (Forest Reserve);

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each long-term impact from your proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Engaging Civil Society Organizations and forest adjacent communities within the EAM forests of Tanzania to work together with government to review and update the 2009 EAM Strategic Plan document to include new management and policy developments that have occurred in the last ten years by bringing in the voice of civil society (NGO and CBO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 15 active and more representative CSOs and communities were engaged in the government consultation workshops.</li> <li>Stakeholders including the 15 CSOs prepared the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan.</li> <li>EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan Coordination Unit was formed consisting of 12 members out of these, 2 members represent CSOs.</li> <li>500 copies of this strategy have been printed out and distributed to partners and stakeholders for use.</li> </ul>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Influenced development of technical and policy guidelines that underpin the conservation of high biodiversity of EAM forests in Tanzania - the Eastern Arc	All the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests in Tanzania under different Protected Area Categories, i.e Forest Nature Reserves, National Park, Forest Reserves, Local Authority Forest Reserves, and Community

Mountain forests Conservation Strategy.	Based Forest Management Schemes <b>should now</b> be managed through strategies and guidelines stipulated in the newly endorsed EAM forests overarching Conservation Strategic Plan, which guides how EAM forests should be sustainably managed with more or less unified methodologies and strategies as agreed by all stakeholders and partners during the consultation process.
Effective national conservation plans that have the support of key stakeholders including communities, CSOs and the Government realized	<p>The final draft of the EAM forests overarching conservation strategic plan, with some clear guidelines and methodologies inbuilt, has been produced with facilitation from this grant and unanimously accepted by the government and partners for adoption.</p> <p>Apart from supporting the idea of establishing a Ministerial coordination unit for the implementation of the EAM forests conservation strategic plan, CSOs recommended to the meetings and to the government about the need to have at least one CSO representatives into the national coordination unit. In the end, two (2) CSOs - TFCG and EAMCEF were recommended for inclusion and accepted to sit into the national EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan's Coordination Unit. .</p>
Unified guidance and methodologies towards effective conservation the forests and habitats of the Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot in Tanzania, particularly those in the Eastern Arc Mountains.	The 500 printed copies of the approved EAM forests overarching Conservation Strategic Plan, and now being distributed to targeted partners and stakeholders including all key CSOs across the entire EAM forests area coverage.

**4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts**

- All the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests in Tanzania under different Protected Area Categories, i.e Forest Nature Reserves, National Park, Forest Reserves, Local Authority Forest Reserves, and Community Based Forest Management Schemes **are now being** managed through strategies and guidelines stipulated in the newly endorsed EAM forests overarching conservation strategic plan, which guides how EAM forests should be sustainably managed with more or less unified methodologies and strategies as agreed by all stakeholders and partners during the consultation process.
- Having the EAM forests conservation strategic plan now at hand by all key partners and stakeholders, EAM mountain forests listed as a WHS, are now closer to getting subsequent approvals by the relevant higher authorities - approval and endorsement by the government processes and finally by the UNESCO WH Secretariat.
- Due to delays caused by the government, and before we conclude this project, TanBE missed to coordinate the feedback meeting that was scheduled to take place in Morogoro

three months ago. This meeting would have helped to inform most of the strategic decision makers about the current status of the EAM forests conservation strategic plan which was also a prerequisite to moving forward to subsequent processes to endorse EAM Mountain forests nominated to be declared WHS.

**5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

- No unexpected impacts.

**PART II: Project Outputs/Results**

**6. Outputs/results (as stated in the approved proposal/logical framework)**

*List each Output/Result and indicator from your logical framework, and describe what was achieved (also attach all means of verification to this report)*

#	Output/Result	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)
1	List of CSO and Community Representatives from the reconnaissance surveys.	Number of active CSOs, community representatives engaged in the dialogue/discussion with government..	The 15 CSOs who were facilitated to attend the government consultation meetings, managed to recommend to the meetings and to the government about the need to have at least one CSO representatives into the national coordination unit. In the end, two (2) NGOs - TFCG and EAMCEF were recommended by the 15 SCOs facilitated by TanBE in the government led consultation meetings for inclusion, and accepted to sit into the national EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan's Coordination Unit – see the list of coordination unit members in section 1 above.
2	CSO and Community's input/recommendations during consultative government meetings for the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Strategy	Number of CSO/community issues raised and adopted during discussions	Apart from lobbying for CSOs inclusion into the EAM forests conservation strategic Plan's coordination unit, the CSOs recommended four key forest threats to be monitored jointly with CSOs. That is, CSOs wanted to collaborate with TFS's NFRs and UMNP, in monitoring the status of the following common forest threats: illegal timber harvesting, Invasive plant species, Water supply, and climate change mitigation using Forest Disturbance Transects (DT) and Threat Reduction Assessments (TRA), across the entire EAM forests – it was agreed that participatory monitoring activities including CSOs and adjacent communities shall be encouraged, and included into the monitoring plans.
3	Final document of the EAM Conservation Plan/Strategy	Copies of the EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan	Final and approved EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan. 500 printed copies of the approved EAM forests overarching Conservation Strategic Plan were done, and distributed to targeted partners and stakeholders including all key CSOs across the entire EAM forests area coverage

	developed.		
4	Timely reporting of Technical progress and Financial progress report to CEPF	Number of strategic actions agreed between government official and CSOs/communities	Approved EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan is now in use. Apart from lobbying for CSOs inclusion into the EAM forests conservation strategic Plan's coordination unit, the CSOs recommended four key forest threats to be monitored jointly with CSOs. That is, CSOs wanted to collaborate with TFS's NFRs and UMNP, in monitoring the status of the following common forest threats: illegal timber harvesting, Invasive plant species, Water supply, and climate change mitigation using Forest Disturbance Transects (DT) and Threat Reduction Assessments (TRA), across the entire EAM forests – it was agreed that participatory monitoring activities including CSOs and adjacent communities shall be encouraged, and included into the monitoring plans.
	Printing and distribution of 500 copies of the EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan to stakeholders and partners	Copies of printed EAM forest strategy  Distribution list	500 printed copies of the approved EAM forests overarching Conservation Strategic Plan were done, and distributed to targeted partners and stakeholders including all key CSOs across the entire EAM forests area coverage, now put in use. Please see the attached distribution list.
	Agreed implementation arrangement of the EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan involving government personnel and CSOs	List of Partners and their roles and responsibilities as documented in the EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan	<b>List of Coordination Unit members: EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan</b> Directorate of Planning - MNRT Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) Division of Antiquities President's Office – Regional and Local Authorities (PORLAG) Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division (DoFBD) Wildlife Division (WD) UNESCO National Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania (NATCOM) The Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) - NGO Tanzania Chair, to UNESCO meetings Representative – Tanzania Tourism Board Representative from the Tanzania Forest

			Conservation Group (TFCG) - NGO
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**7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

TanBE managed to achieve the results listed in section 6 above by facilitating the engagement of Civil Society Organizations and forest adjacent communities within the EAM forests of Tanzania to work together with government to review and update the 2009 EAM Strategic Plan document to include new management needs and policy developments that have occurred in the last ten years by bringing in the **voice of civil society** (NGO and CBO), which has in many cases been neglected. Apart from lobbying for CSOs inclusion into the EAM forests conservation strategic Plan's coordination unit, the CSOs recommended four key forest threats to be monitored jointly with CSOs. That is, CSOs wanted to collaborate with TFS's NFRs and UMNP, in monitoring the status of the following common forest threats: illegal timber harvesting, Invasive plant species, Water supply, and climate change mitigation using Forest Disturbance Transects (DT) and Threat Reduction Assessments (TRA), across the entire EAM forests – it was agreed that participatory implementation and monitoring activities involving CSOs and adjacent communities shall be encouraged, and included into the monitoring plans.

**PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

**Lessons Learned**

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

**1. Local Civil Societies need support from International Civil Societies such as CEPF in order to get opportunities to air their views and interest in the society, particularly to the government.**

Through financial support of CEPF, TanBE (Grantee), managed to facilitate participation of 15 **CSOs (61%)** out of 26 total participants invited into EAM consultative workshop organized by the government (Tanzania Forest Services). The CSO group, which was initially not invited, the invitation was possible by the aid of CEPF grant, which enabled them to work together with government participants during 2nd and 3rd October 2018 to review and update the EAM Forest Conservation strategy. CSO members who outnumbered government participants, were very active during the meeting discussions, key issues that emerged included: Implementation of the EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan and management arrangement among the key stakeholders including CSO representation; Establishment of EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan Coordination Unit; Composition members, duties on the coordination unit; and Strategy implementation.

While the overall implementation of coordination of this strategy would be assigned to the Coordination Unit, comprising of 12 members out of whom 2 are CSOs nominated to represent other civil societies.



**2. The bigger the number of a consortium of local civil societies, the stronger its lobbying power to the government to present their interests.**

From the joint consultative workshop between the government and CSOs, a second improved version of the country wide EAM strategic Conservation Plan was developed, which is now being circulated among key stakeholders for additional input and further improvement. Significant input was contributed by the CSO representatives during the consultative meeting including the implementation arrangement, fair representation of key partners including CSOs, and duties of the Coordination Unit. Through intensive lobbying and dialogue by the CSOs representatives in the workshop, civil societies managed to acquire two seats into the newly established National EAM forests coordination Unit that was initially earmarked for senior government officials mainly. The 16 CSOs participation into national consultative meetings was funded and facilitated by CEPF grant through TanBE.

**Sustainability / Replication**

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

The Eastern Arc Mountain Forests Conservation Strategic Plan which is the main output from this CEPF funded Project, would provide a guiding framework for at least a decade to come and the EAM Forests Conservation Strategic Plan is intended to provide standard strategic guidelines for conservation and management of not only Nature Forest Reserves and National Park, but also implementation of the proposed Eastern Arc Mountains World Heritage site – where a completed nomination dossier is awaiting government approval to be submitted to UNESCO for formal inscription on the global list of natural World Heritage sites.

The project outputs build on the current TFS Strategic Plan, individual Nature Reserves' approved Management Plans under GEF/UNDP funding, on-going EAM World heritage Site Nomination, current (2015) revised TANAPA Corporate Strategic Plan, and new emerging national and global issues such as: The Tanzania second National Development Plan 2016-2021, REDD+ policy, Global Sustainable Development Goals, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Paris Agreement on the Nationally Determined Contribution in forest sector by 2020. REDD+, Corridors, Carbon stocks, SDGs and large scale farming activities agriculture, and growing interests by SCOs and forest adjacent communities to benefit from adjacent EAM forests.

As institutions, both TFS, TANAPA and Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism need an overall forests conservation strategic plan like this to provide better technical and management guidance of the Eastern Arc Mountain forests in the country. This EAM forests conservation strategic plan shall therefore provide a better benchmark for quality control and monitoring of

management practices within the EAM forests as well as the proposed World Heritage Site for the nominated Eastern Arc Mountain Forests.

**Safeguards**

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

Not applicable

**Additional Funding**

**9. 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**

**a. Total additional funding (US\$)**

During implementation of this TanBE project, there was no additional funding, but rather complementary funding of about 20,000 US\$, as grant that was provided by The Eastern Arc Mountain Conservation Endowment Funds (EAMCEF) to the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) to support EAM stakeholders and partners to review and update the old (2007) EAM Forest Strategic Plan, the process which was intercepted by CEPF Grant to TanBE by engaging 15 CSOs into the consultative meetings.

Hand in hand with the EAMCEF and CEPF grants above, over 4.5 million US\$ from GEF/UNDP was going on in the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests where 12 Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) were created and developed – through upgrading the previous Government Forest Reserves to a higher PA category of NFRs. In addition, Tanzania National Parks continued to pump in its own internal funds (most likely over 500,000 US\$ per annum) to protect and maintain the Udzungwa Mountain National Park (UMNP). Both the NFRs and the UMNP are within the newly developed EAM forests conservation Strategic Plan and the EAM Forests Serial Nomination of World Heritage Site. This funding will benefit the implementation of the Strategic Plan, but has not been committed, as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project, so has not been counted in the table below.

**b. Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount US\$	Notes

\* 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)*

### Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

### PART IV: Impact at Global Level

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 13 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

#### 11. Key Biodiversity Area Management

##### Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

*\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

#### 12. Protected Areas

##### 15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or	Longitude**	Latitude**
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			expansion		

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

### 15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template, which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

The EAM forests conservation Strategic Plan covers most of the following Forest Nature Reserves, with exception of Mnziro, Mount Hanang and Rondo Nature Reserves, the rest 9 Forest Nature Reserves are covered by this strategic plan. The last METT scores financed by the GEF/UNDP Nature Reserves Project, were compiled and published in June 2018. The next scores are expected in December 2020.

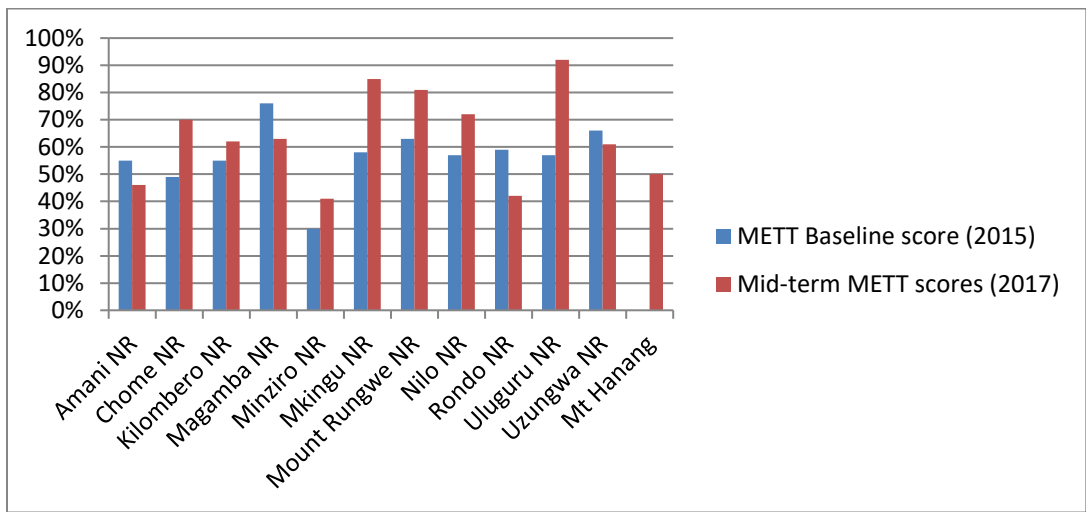


Figure 1. METT scores for 12 FNRs at baseline – July 2015 – June 2018. Source MNRT, 2018

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
	Forest Nature Reserves (12)	June 2018	64%

*\* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

### 13. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

#### Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

*\* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

*\*\*Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

*\*\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

### 17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

**17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.**

<b># of men receiving structured training *</b>	<b># of women receiving structured training *</b>
None	No structured training

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

**17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.**

<b># of men receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b># of women receiving cash benefits*</b>
NIL	NIL

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

### 18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:





framework or guide for all the EAM forests in Tanzania – addresses a number of issues:																			
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**19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.**

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	Tanzania	July 2019	Approval of the EAM Forest Conservation Strategic Plan	Supporting 15 local CSOs to engage in the on-going government consultation meetings where they had opportunity to contribute their interests in the plan
2				
3				

## 20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

### 20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries

*\*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

*\*\*Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

*\*\*\*Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

### 20b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***

*\*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).*

*\*\*Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.*

*\*\*\*Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.*

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

## 21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
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## 22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment.

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

### Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose

## 23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

#### **Part V. 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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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