

Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Nature Tanzania
Project Title	Sustainable forest edge management for the conservation of the Long-billed Forest Warbler and endemic globally threatened biodiversity of the East Usambara Mountains
Grant Number	S18-495-TAN / CEPF-109123
Date of Report	31 st October 2019

CEPF Hotspot:

The Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction:

SD2. Improve the protection and management of the KBA network

Grant Amount:

49,268 US Dollars

Project Dates:

1 August 2018 – 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

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

Nature Tanzania

As a lead institution, Nature Tanzania provide overall supervision and oversight of project implementation. Provided support to project management team including technical advisor and local project team. Coordinated and project implementation, financial management, reporting and ensuring good relationship with the donor.

Dr Norbert Cordeiro

As a technical advisor for the project, Dr. Cordeiro provided technical support to the project team and participated in drafting and review of technical reports for this project. He specifically supported planning and implementation of biodiversity monitoring, experimenting control of invasive species *Maesopsis eminii* and forest restoration for conservation of Long-billed Forest Warbler and other forest edge biodiversity. He supported analysis of results of biodiversity monitoring and impacts of management agreement.

Muheza District Office

The Muheza district office made an important and key partner from the government of Tanzania. In this project Muheza district office provided a direct link between this project, Nature Tanzania and district government. The office provided technical support in the area of sustainable agriculture and in building capacity of local farmers in the project area. They specifically led trainings and

capacity building on sustainable agricultural practices. They also participated in all other project activities including baraza discussion, awareness raising, designing and implementation of management agreement and others.

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)

TFCG has conducted awareness raising program to local communities at Mbomole and Shebomeza. Key messages included the importance of EUM in conservation of threatened biodiversity, ecosystem services. The role of LBFW in conservation and tourism was also emphasized. Goals and objectives of the CEPF funded project were also featured in the posters and brochures. They have produced a total of 1,000 brochures and 200 posters for this project. Awareness raising at national level was also conducted through radio, blogs, newspapers and Social Medias. A total of 2 million people are estimated to have been reached nationally.

Mbomole and Shebomeza village governments

Mbomole and Shebomeza village government have played key role of project coordination at the local level in collaboration with local project management team. They have participated in advising project implementation and in project implementation as well. The village assembly meetings to raise awareness of community members were coordinated by these 2 offices. They have also provided significant support and collaboration in harvesting of *Maesopsis eminii*.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The impacts produced by this project can be summarized into 3 different categories. These are;

Impacts to communities at project site

- i. The project has raised awareness of more than 291 households. A total of 580 community members (262 females), 100% of village and ward government leaders at Shebomeza and Mbomole village have been reached and their awareness on LBFW and forest edge conservation raised. This is on value and ecosystem services provided by EUM forests, importance of conserving the LBFW and the need for strategic partnership between local communities, local government authorities, government institutions and private sector including NGO in conservation of threated biodiversity of EUM.
- ii. Through implementation of signed management agreement, the project has also supported livelihood of 580 (262 Females) community members. A total of TSHS 7532 (USD 3347.55) were invested in supporting alternative livelihood that are friendly to biodiversity conservation.

Impacts to forests of EUM

- i. This project has contributed towards restoration of 2.1 ha of forests in the EUM by replacing forest area covered with invasive species *Maesopsis eminii* by planting 3,874 indigenous tree seedlings from 24 different species. This included 10 pioneering species and 11 Shade-tolerant trees.
- ii. The project has reduced the rate of illegal activities in the forest edge and farmland has decreased from 86% at baseline to nearly 20% at the end of the project. At project end, a total of 6 local farmers at project site were supported and are now engaged in sustainable agricultural practices that are friendly to conservation of forest edge and of LBFW. This was achieved as a result of awareness raising and meetings with community members and village governments.
- iii. The commitment from village government leaders in controlling and taking measures against illegal and unsustainable activities is another important reason.

Impacts to Long-billed Forest Warbler

- i. Reduced illegal activities in the forest edges and in the area identified to host LBFW.
- ii. The end of project survey has reported increased awareness of community members in forest edge conservation and of LBFW.

- iii. However, due to increased awareness to local communities and farmers on the forest edge, number of LBFW were seen increasing over the project lifetime.
- iv. Change of behaviors were also noted during observations made by local project team. This was done by comparing activities in the forest edge at baseline and at project end.
- v. It is very early to observe the increase of LBFW in the *Maesopsis eminii* plots. This is because the indigenous tree seedlings planted after removal of *Maesopsis eminii* have not grown mature to provide suitable habitat for the LBFW.

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
Biodiversity of the East Usambara Mountains is conserved and sustainably managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness of 580 community members on sustainable management of forest resources and on agroforestry as a sustainable agricultural practices for conservation of LBFW and other threatened biodiversity in the EUM. - A total of 1,273 <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> seedlings were removed in 2.1 ha as part of forest restoration activity. - Plantation of more than 3,874 indigenous tree seedlings from 24 different species as part of forest restoration in more than 2.1 ha of forest land previous dominated with invasive species <i>Maesopsis eminii</i>.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The community member along the forest edges will stop the illegal activities (firing, cutting down indigenous tree species) instead they will practice good agricultural activities (Agroforestry) which will be friendlier with conservation of Long-billed tailbird and other birds' species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the end of project survey and observation, the rate of illegal activities (firing, cutting down indigenous tree species) and disturbance in forest edge have reduced from approximately 86% at baseline to only 20% at the end of the project. - A total of 31 local farmers (10 females) have been trained in sustainable agricultural practices (agroforestry) and a total of 6 community members now practices agroforestry which are friendlier with conservation of LBFW. - A total of 6 local farmers were supported by this project to plant a total of 8734 spice seedlings which are friendly to forest edge biodiversity and LBFW.
Forest edge covering the 12 plots with conservation agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 12 management agreements covering 12 forest edge plots were signed and implemented during the project. - Increased awareness and positive perception of local communities on sustainable forest edge conservation and on LBFW conservation.
Number of Long-billed Forest Warbler, other globally threatened birds as well as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 2.1 ha of forests has been cleared with invasive species <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> and replaced with over 3,874 indigenous tree seedlings. This is

<p>quality of vegetation show signs of improvement</p>	<p>mainly to provide for suitable habitat for the Long-billed Forest Warbler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because of time constraint it is difficult to now justify improvement of LBFW and other threatened bird species because of Maesopsis removal in the 2.1 ha forest edge in the EUM. - However, there is a sign of improvement of number of globally threatened bird species because of the reduced human-disturbance in the forest edges. - Emerging trends will be better pin-pointed after several more months of data collection. Importantly, it is how the bird communities will respond to removal of Maesopsis which will serve as our gauge to understand the potential ramification this exotic tree may have on biodiversity.
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

Success

- i. Positive attitude and commitment by village and ward governments of Mbomole and Shebomezza in following up for the supported activities even after project conclusion.
- ii. Good survival rate for the spice seedlings planted by community members.

Challenges

- i. Limited time in observing impacts of forest restoration conducted in EUM.

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

Positive impacts

- i. A group of about 50 people (20 females) from Mbomole and Shebomezza have been established with support from local project team. Their capacity in experimenting Maesopsis control was built and were engaged in weekly and later monthly removal of Maesopsis eminii seedlings. The plans are to build their capacity and register them as Site Support Group (SSG) for Amani Nature Reserve.

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)
	<p>Leaders (District-, ward- and village-level) and >100 community members representing >300 households aware of the project and importance of conserving forest-edge biodiversity, with at least 30 households directly receiving</p>	<p>Number of leaders and community members participating in awareness/introductory meetings; number of households with agreements and represented in exchange visits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of village and ward government leaders are now aware of the project, objectives and outputs. They are aware and understand the importance of LBFW and forest edge conservation. - A total of 580 community members (262 females) representing more than 291 households are aware of the project and the

	training (through exchange visits or direct on-farm involvement)		<p>importance of conserving forest biodiversity and LBFW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 291 households and 1 village government office have signed management agreement with Nature Tanzania. - A total of 31 households were directly benefitted by on ground farm trainings and with knowledge exchange visits. - 1000 brochure 1000 and 200 posters were produced and distributed by TFCG and were used to raise awareness of more than 500 people at project site. - A total of 31people (13 females) have directly receiving training (through exchange visits and during on-farm trainings. - Estimated total number of 2,000,000 people at national level were reached by awareness raising program by TFCG. - A total of 7 news article were produced, 2 radio programs used, website and blogs used to reach the above people.
	12 management agreements (for forest-edge regeneration) between Nature Tanzania and farmers adopted and implemented.	Number of management agreements signed with farmers, and number of people with training and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 12 management agreements for forest edge regeneration were signed between Nature Tanzania and forest owners. The agreements were implemented for a total of 12 months. - 50 gum boots were supported to local community group for monthly removal of <i>Maesopsis</i> seedlings and uproots. - Capacity of about 50 community members (25 from Mbomole village and 25 from Shebomeza village) built in <i>Maesopsis</i> control and removal.
	2.1 ha (0.35ha X 6) of forest edge farms cleared of <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> trees	Area of cleared forest edge farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 2.1 ha of forest edge farms were cleared for removal of <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> trees and seedlings by third quarter. Monthly removal of <i>Maesopsis</i> continued until end of the project.
	A report on baseline and monitoring of vegetation parameters, bird numbers, breeding and chameleon diversity on managed forest-edge plots in comparison to control (on-disturbance) and human-disturbance plots"	Quantification of vegetation and bird measurement parameters	<p>Birds—Pre-<i>Maesopsis</i> removal findings: 50 species of 1676 individuals were recorded in all plots, but the range on a per plot basis was 18 to 30 species. The LBFW was found in four of the plots, all being disturbed and control plot treatments; none were found in <i>Maesopsis</i>-dominated plots. The abundances of all species across the plots were also assessed and relative abundances were quite comparable within a site and across all treatment types. Birds—Post-</p>

		<p>Maesopsis removal findings: In July 2019, there were 62 species of 733 individuals in all plots, with a per plot number of 7 to 17 species. In March 2019, the LBFW was not found in any of the plots as compared to the pre-Maesopsis removal, where it was found in four plots. It was heard not very far from the same four plots it was encountered in 2018. In June 2019, it was crucially found in a control plot in Shebomeza and in July a disturbed plot in the same location. In terms of abundance of individuals per plot, there was a significant difference between pre- and post-Maesopsis harvest across all plot treatments, with much lower abundances post-Maesopsis removal. These results strongly suggest that season probably plays a big role. This is further supported by the abundance results, with significantly lower abundances after Maesopsis harvest, which we have only showed for March (for June and July 2019 censuses). Because these patterns were consistent across all treatments and replicates, these low numbers potentially suggest dispersal deeper into the forest in the hot season (January to March).</p>
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Control of *Maesopsis eminii* in tropical forest

The effectiveness of this organic method is strong and also not harmful to the environment. Continuous deposition of 1L of organic vinegar 1x month for 6 months kills the tree stump.

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.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- **Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**
 - i. Participation of all key stakeholders in project design has largely contributed towards successful implementation of this project. This eliminated over expectation especially at the community level.
 - ii. Realistic in planning for project objectives (short term impacts) and defining these in a simpler language to local communities and village government made them aware of

what is supposed to be achieved by end of the project. This made commitment and hard work to all project partners a priority.

- **Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**
 - i. Accountability during project implementation made every partner committed towards achieving their obligation and responsibilities.
 - ii. Good governance from Nature Tanzania
 - iii. Good technical support from technical advisor.
 - iv. Good capacity of local project team in biodiversity monitoring and in implementation of key project activities.

- **Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community**
 - i. Local knowledge form an important baseline for successful delivery of conservation projects.
 - ii. Sharing of information and results between organizations working in the same landscape is important. This reduce the costs of reinventing the wheel.

Sustainability / Replication

9. 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.

Success

- i. Ownership of this project and supported activities is well anchored to local government authorities and local communities. Village government and Muheza district government are all committed to support established initiatives beyond project life.
- ii. Engagement of TFCG in the awareness raising program has increased organizational commitment to other activities especially implementation of management agreement. Nature Tanzania and TFCG have signed MoU. Fundraising for EUM is one of key elements to be implemented by the 2 institutions.
- iii. The established Maesopsis, disturbance and control plots need to be monitored and surveyed beyond the project. In ensuring sustainability of biodiversity monitoring and of established plots, the project has supported establishment of an organized group of community members trained to monitor and survey the plots beyond the project.

Challenges

- i. The established community group mentioned in sustainability success above will need sustainable technical support and financing. Nature Tanzania has not been secured financial resources to support that. Human resources will be available.
- ii. A number of project proposals for funding totaling \$200,000 were developed and submitted to 4 different donors for funding. Unfortunately not one went through and we are still waiting response from 1 donor. However, fundraising for LBFW and EUM is ongoing in collaboration with partners who we have signed MoU with. This include BirdLife International Africa Partnership Secretariat.
- iii. The established management agreements will come to an end October 2019. Without renewal of the agreements, Nature Tanzania may lose legal ground to continue working in those area. At the end of this project, no additional financial resources were fundraised to ensure this sustainability.

Safeguards

10. 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.

i. Health safe guard

Final report:

In order to ensure safety to the field team, the Project Manager and field assistants were trained to handle risks that may arise during project implementation. A motorbike was constantly used to enhance movement of the field team from one place to another. For that matter, both the project manager and his assistants received thoroughly training on driving techniques and to adhere to Tanzania traffic rules and regulations as well as exposure to motorcycle accidents. Both were required to wear helmets and other safety gears when riding motorcycle. Raincoats and gum boots were provided to the field team to allow them to work safely even in rainy and cold conditions, as well as to minimize risk of contact with poisonous snakes and invertebrates. An anti-venom drug kit was provided to the field team as preventive measure against snake bites. In addition, the members of the field team were always working in pairs at the minimum.

In order to ensure safety, a total of 25 additional water proof gum boots were also provided to individuals who volunteered in removing the *Maesopsis eminii* trees, planting the indigenous tree species and the spice trees.

ii. Environmental impact assessment

It was vital for the field team and volunteers to put on rain boots during field work and also travelling with an anti-venom kit as precaution against possible snake bites.

Removal of *M. eminii*: *Maesopsis eminii* trees were cut down in order to allow re-growth of indigenous tree in experimental plots while indigenous trees were expected to enhance regrowth of vegetation that provide habitat for Long-billed Forest-warbler and other species of birds. The disturbance to native vegetation by the falling *M. eminii* tree was minimized by cutting off branches from the top down in small pieces to reduce damage to native vegetation. The *Maesopsis* stumps were treated by using the white vinegar to prevent shoots from regenerating. White vinegar has no impacts to environment and organisms.

Organic vinegar: Extra care was continuously undertaken to avoid spillage of vinegar in the environment during transportation. This was done by carrying vinegar in seal-tight containers.

iii. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project beneficiaries and non beneficiaries were informed about project objectives and expected outcomes of the project throughout the project life. This include during the project inception meeting in September 2018, and during the two village assembly meetings which were conducted on 12th and 13th December 2018. Further information was disseminated to stakeholders during on-farm ground training on spice farming which were conducted on 14th and 15th December 2019 at Mbomole and Shebomeza villages respectively. Further stakeholder engagement were conducted during project awareness raising campaign to community members, government leaders and general public. These awareness raising campaigns were conducted by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), the project partner through local National newspapers, posters, brochures, social media and the local radio stations. Monthly engagement and consultations of project beneficiaries through incentive programs. These were done in collaboration with respective village and ward governments.

Additional Funding

11. 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\$)

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	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

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

Nature Tanzania has benefited from a number of capacity building from the CEPF/RIT team. These include the Master Class in August 2018. It was attended by Project Manager and Finance officer for this project. The training was very useful in equipping the staff with necessary skills and knowledge for successful project implementation.

Our Program Officer, Mr. Nsajigwa Kyonjola had attended the gender mainstreaming training in Nairobi, Kenya - March 2019. The following are some of the lesson learnt; gender mainstreaming is critical in ensuring equal distribution of project benefits among the community members and importance and need for a gender policy at the institutional level.

Mr. Lota Melamari had also attended the gender exchange program in Dar es Salaam. The following are some of the lesson learnt; adoption and use of the CEPF Gender Tracking Tool; gender integration in project design and implementation; the process to achieve gender mainstreaming in participatory forest management; importance of gender policy to an organization and importance of gender integration in organization leadership. Action plans were developed from these workshops and trainings and are being implemented by Nature Tanzania.

These trainings and workshops and other regular recommendations and comments from RIT have been very useful in making Nature Tanzania stronger especially in gender mainstreaming. We appreciate our thanks to the CEPF project and the RIT.

PART IV: Impact at Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

13. 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
East Usambara Mountains	2.1 Hectares	PP

** 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.*

14. 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 expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

** 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:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score

* 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.

15. 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
East Usambara Mountains (Amani)	2.1	UTM 0458457/ 9437559		Supporting sustainable conservation of forest edges for sustainable conservation and management of Long-billed Forest Warbler.

** 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.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
21	10

**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.

The project was under non-cash incentive programme. However a total of USD 3,347.55 was invested in supporting different non-cash incentive.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
25	32

**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 services	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting
Shebomeza communities	X	X									X		X		X	1,200	1,500
Mbomole communities	X	X									X		X		X	1,000	1,500

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Mbomole village forest reserve plot 1 (M1)	0458457	9437559
Mbomole village forest reserve plot 2 (M2)	0458399	9437710
Shebomeza village (Emau) (Kihime family forest reserve plot 1 (M1))	0456484	9435229
Shebomeza village (Emau) (Kihime family forest reserve plot 2 (M2))	0456710	9435389
Seifu Muhidini 1 Maesopsis plot (M1) (Shebomeza village)	0457337	9435921
Amiri Saidi 1maesopsis plot (M2) Shebomeza Village	0456700	9435426

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			
2																			
...																			

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				
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
1					
2					
3					

*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)***
1			
2			
3			

*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
1		
2		
...		

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
1						
2						
...						

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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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- 21.**