

CEPF Letter of Inquiry for Small Grants

To submit your Letter of Inquiry, please send it to the Eastern Afromontane Regional Implementation Team (EAM RIT) at CEPF-EAM-SGP@birdlife.org

If you have any questions or concerns please send your inquiry to CEPF-EAM-RIT@birdlife.org up to one week before the application deadline, and we will do all that we can to assist.

Thank you for your interest in CEPF and the Eastern Afromontane hotspot.

Organization Information
<p>Organization Legal Name SAVE TANZANIA FORESTS</p>
<p>Organization Short Name / Acronym, if any. SATAFO</p>
<p>Project Lead Contact – Provide the name and contact information for the person responsible for correspondence regarding this project.</p> <p>Mr. Dominico B Kilemo P.O. Box 21702, Dar es Salaam Tanzania Tel. +255 753 063426 E-mail: dbkilemo@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Organization Chief Executive – Provide the name and contact information for the chief executive or person who is authorized to sign contracts on behalf of your organization.</p> <p>Mr. Wilfred Gwalema Save Tanzanian Forests, MJM 215, Mjimwema P.O. Box 702, Njombe, Tanzania.</p> <p>Tel.+255 754086638 E-mail: ruralres@ymail.com</p>
<p>Mailing Address</p>
<p>Physical Address – if different from mailing address above.</p>
<p>Country</p>
<p>Telephone</p>
<p>Fax, if any.</p>
<p>Web Site Address, if any.</p>

E-mail Address – Provide an e-mail address. We will use this to communicate the status of your application.

dbkilemo@yahoo.com

Total Permanent Staff

4

Year Organization Established

2008

Organization Type

Local International

Local organizations should be legally registered in a country within the hotspot where the project will be implemented and have an independent board of directors or other similar type of independent governing structure.

History and Mission Statement – Provide a brief description of your organization’s history and mission, including experience relevant to the proposed project.

Since its registration, SATAFO has been active in advocacy and community involvement in conservation and protection of forests. Our activities have been supported by a good number of youth in schools and some in universities who volunteer to participate in our environmental education programme. We have supported tree nurseries, distributed tree seeds at Mbete primary school in Morogoro municipality and sensitized tree planting and forest conservation in villages adjacent to Njombe forests in Wanging’ombe district, Njombe region. Our mission is to advocate sustainable management of forest resources in Tanzania to ensure a co-existence between biodiversity conservation and the peoples’ livelihoods.

Currently we are running a 2 year government funded beekeeping project in Wanging’ombe district whereby we are working with beekeeping groups. Such groups comprise of local people from forest adjacent villages. Our project staff train the farmers on modern beekeeping technologies for improved productivity and thus contributing to forest conservation and improved livelihoods.

Eligibility Questions

CEPF funds may not be used to directly fund government agency activities. In addition, they may not be used for the purchase of land, involuntary resettlement of people, the capitalization of a trust fund or the alteration of any physical cultural property. If your proposed project involves any of these, CEPF is not in a position to fund your proposal. Where possible, you may revise your strategy to avoid these elements or you may wish to consult the Regional Implementation Team at CEPF-EAM-RIT@birdlife.org, or visit www.cepf.net/resources for links to additional funding sources and resource sites.

Do you represent, or is your organization controlled by, a government agency?

No

Do you plan to use any of the potential project funds to purchase land?

No

Does the project involve the removal or alteration of any physical cultural property (includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance)?

No

Does the project involve the relocation of people or any other form of involuntary resettlement?

No

Do you plan to use any of the project funds to capitalize a trust fund(s)?

No

Safeguard Questions

The questions below will help to determine whether your project triggers any of the World Bank's safeguard policies. CEPF is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CEPF application of safeguards please refer to http://www.cepf.net/grants/Pages/safeguard_policies.aspx.

Environmental assessment. Will the project have adverse impacts on the environment? If you answer yes, please provide additional information and a description of mitigating measures you will take.

- Yes
 No

Natural habitats and forests. Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation of forests or other natural habitats? If you answer yes, please provide additional information and a description of mitigating measures you will take.

- Yes
 No

Involuntary restrictions of access to resources. Will the project introduce or strengthen involuntary restrictions of access to resources? If you answer yes, please provide additional information and a description of mitigating measures you will take.

- Yes
 No

Indigenous peoples. Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples? If you answer yes, please provide a brief description of planned activities in these lands or territories, any adverse impacts foreseen on these indigenous peoples and any mitigating measures you will take.

- Yes
 No

Pest management. Will the project involve use of herbicides, pesticides, insecticides or any other poison for the removal of invasive species? If you answer yes, please provide the name of the pesticide, herbicide, insecticide or poison you intend to use.

- Yes
 No

Project Title and Request
<p>Project Title <i>Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods for Improved Forest Conservation</i></p>
<p>Project Location – Define the geographic location (including country, corridor, site, etc) where project activities will take place. The project will be implemented in Kigoma and Limapanga Village forest reserves located in Wanging’ombe district, Njombe region in Tanzania</p>
<p>Project Duration – Enter the approximate time period of your project. 18 months</p>
<p>Strategic Direction from the CEPF Ecosystem Profile – Enter the single strategic direction this proposal aims to address. Use the exact number, such as 1, 2, etc. and wording from the ecosystem profile for this region, found at www.cepf.net/where we work/regions/africa/eastern_afromontane</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Funding Request Amount – Enter the amount of funds (in US \$) requested from CEPF. 20,000 US\$</p>
<p>Total Project Budget –Enter the total budget for this project from all funding sources. US\$ 21,800</p>
<p>Counterpart Funding – Identify the amounts and sources of any other funding already secured to be directed to this project. 1800. This will be contributed from SATAFO’s internal sources and will contribute towards the salary of community development officer.</p>
<p>In-Kind Contributions – Enter the amount of your organization’s contributions to be directed to this project and explain how these have been calculated. SATAFO will contribute a vehicle that will be used for project activities</p>
<p>Project Budget – Provide a breakdown of the proposed budget (in US\$ and only for the CEPF funded portion of the project) using the following categories.</p>
Salaries/Benefits: 7560
Professional Services: 1540
Rent and Storage:
Telecommunications: 180
Postage and Delivery:
Supplies: 3886

Furniture and Equipment: 2040
Maintenance:
Travel: 2954
Meetings & Events: 1840
Miscellaneous:
Sub-Grants: 20,000
Indirect Cost (max 13%):
Total Budget: 20,000

Letter of Inquiry

The letter of inquiry is meant to provide an overview of the project concept. It is typically 2-3 pages in length, and must include at least the following information:

Project Rationale – Describe the conservation need (key threats and/or important opportunities) your project aims to address and what would happen if this project were not implemented.

Project Approach – Describe the proposed strategy and actions of your project in response to the conservation need stated above. Include the expected results of the project and any potential risks you face in implementing this plan. (no more than 500 words)

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy – How does your project relate to the CEPF investment strategy presented in the Ecosystem Profile? (This document may be found at [www.cepf.net/where we work/regions/africa/eastern_afromontane](http://www.cepf.net/where_we_work/regions/africa/eastern_afromontane)) Your answer should include reference to a specific strategic direction from the relevant ecosystem profile that the project will support.

Project Partners / Stakeholders – List any partners to be directly involved in implementing this project as well as important stakeholders and how you have involved them in your planning.

Long-term Sustainability/Replicability – Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project.

Please compose your letter of inquiry in the section below.

* Letter of Inquiry

PROJECT RATIONALE

The Kigoma and Limapanga village forest reserves (607.25ha and 202.61ha respectively) are one of the forests managed by local communities under the guidance of Wanging'ombe District Council(WDC) through District Natural Resources Department. While Kigoma forest reserve is located in Mtpa village in Igwachanya ward, Limapanga forest reserve is located in Mambegu village, Luduga ward. The forests are part of the Njombe forests which are within the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity hotspots (Key Biodiversity Areas-KBAs) and one of Important Bird Areas in Tanzania (Birdlife International). Moreover, they provide habitats to several wildlife species ranging from invertebrates to vertebrates. The forests also serve as important source of water; there are over 100 river streams originating from these forests. Some rivers drain into Lake Nyasa basin while others find their way into Rufiji river basin. The species richness

and diversity found in these forests need to be maintained for continued ecological balance thus ensuring sustainable provision of ecosystem goods and services.

SATAFO has selected to work in Kigoma and Limapanga forests due to the fact that they are among the village forests that are mismanaged in Njombe. The village environmental committees tasked with responsibilities of managing the forests are incapable of effectively ensuring conservation. Moreover, the forests provide watershed services which are vital for livelihoods. Limapanga forest in particular, is an important catchment for Limapanga river which supplies water to communities of Mambegu village. Although Kigoma and Limapanga forest reserves are protected by the villages, they suffer from human disturbances that destabilize their ecological integrity. Activities such as indiscriminate tree cutting, wild fires and livestock grazing are on the rise thus escalating the threat to this biodiversity hotspot. This is aggravated by the fact that the forest adjacent communities (FACs) solely depend on the forest for their daily livelihoods. This underscores the fact, protection of forests will not be sustainable if forest dependence by FACs is not reduced significantly.

While the communities need to benefit from ecosystem goods and services offered by the forests, sustainable management of the latter is pivotal for the continued provision of goods and services to the communities. Moreover, the Village Environmental Committees(VECs) entrusted with responsibilities of monitoring the forests lack the capacity to effectively manage forests. The forest reserves have no management plans and there is no clear land use plan.

In view of the above, this project seeks to engage FACs and other stakeholders in conservation and protection of the forests. The current state of affairs suggest that implementation of this project is one step ahead towards addressing the conservation challenges in Njombe forests. Currently there is no any other initiative on the ground(Kigoma and Limapanga village forest reserves in particular) to deal with the situation Therefore this project is critically needed without which this KBA is posed to deteriorate even further.

PROJECT APPROACH

Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approaches will be employed with aim of bringing together key players in forest management. This will include FACs, Wanging'ombe district forest department, community based organizations (CBOs) and private companies operating in Njombe region. SATAFO will work closely with CBOs in provision of forest conservation education and training on sustainable livelihoods with a view of reducing pressure on forest resources. At village level, the project will work with various village development committees including village environmental committees for participatory forest management activities, village land use planning teams for participatory land use activities. The project will establish Participatory Conservation and Development groups in each project village to facilitate project delivery. The project is envisaged to have 3 expected results as explained below:

1.Awareness on Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods increased by 50%

Following the project launch meeting, the project will run awareness campaigns on the linkages between forest conservation and livelihoods under the auspices of sustainable forest management. Emphasis will be placed on how the FACs will benefit and which responsibilities they will be required to carry. Moreover, the project will train local people in environment friendly low-capital livelihood based enterprises such as mushroom farming, raffia weaving, poultry(indigenous chicken husbandry) and beekeeping. Moreover the project will promote the use of fuel efficient stoves. These activities are envisaged to reduce pressure on forest resources. In order to be able to measure the project impact on awareness, a baseline survey will be conducted in the two village to understand the current level of awareness. This will be followed by another survey at the end of the project . The awareness baseline survey will be conducted alongside with the biodiversity survey as there is no reliable baseline information on biodiversity status in Kigoma and Limapanga forests.

2. The capacity of Local leaders to manage forests built

The local leaders will be trained on environmental and natural resource management so as to provide training to other community members. Training will cover a number of topics relevant to land use planning, community based forest management, group dynamics, participatory resource mapping, rights and responsibilities in PFM. Village councils (VCs), village environmental committees (VECs) and village land use management teams will be trained to carry out their duties in the target villages. VECs and VCs, in collaboration with ward extension officers, district officers and project team will develop conservation and development plans for each village.

3. Value chains for Sustainable Livelihood-based enterprises developed

The project will develop business partnership between local communities(producers) and private individuals(traders) and companies so as to create market links for various products. This is expected to increase the income stream of local communities thus reducing dependence on the forests. The value chain for each sub sector will be developed to ensure that the producers get a significant profit margin from the chain. Furthermore, the project will progress the establishment of producers' association which is expected to boost their bargaining power thus able to sell products at reasonable prices with good returns. The super markets in Njombe, Mbeya and Iringa towns will be our initial contacts for business partnerships with producers. For honey products, the project will also establish partnership with Honey King, one of the biggest honey exporters in Tanzania based in Dar es Salaam.

In any project, risks are inevitable. Therefore, this project may have the following risks whose analysing is also given:

Risks	Potential impact	Probability	Mitigation measures
1. Media are not interested in the project	L	L	Project will regularly brief the media and ensure they are invited to key project events
2. Communities are unwilling to participate and/or adopt new approaches.	H	L	Project will organise exchange visits to other places for communities to learn by seeing
3. No reliable markets for some products produced by local communities	H	L	Conduct market survey before production. Look for markets in various places(towns and cities)
3. Land use conflicts among community members	M	L	Ensure that all community members participate fully in development of village land use plans
4. Corruption among village leaders, thus making the enforcement of by-laws difficult	M	M	Provide training to the leaders on good governance

Note: H=High, M=Medium and L=low

Annex 1: Consultation with relevant authorities for the target forests

SATAFO held meetings with key stakeholders of the proposed project at district and village levels. At district level, we held a meeting with District Forest Officer who assisted us in identifying the target forests. At village level we had meetings with local communities in the presence of Village Executive officers, Village Council chair persons and members of Village Environmental Committees. At both levels, the project idea was positively received. At village level in particular, the people we consulted shared experiences in management of the village forest reserves including successes and challenges. Moreover, the local communities suggested a number of livelihood activities that could be supported by the project which included beekeeping and poultry. Mushroom farming is a new technology in the area, but once the communities get to understand how to undertake mushroom farming, a good number of them is expected to adopt the technology. The names and contact details of the people consulted is shown below

A: District Level

Ms. Lucy L. Msoffe – Wanging’ombe District Executive Director

Mr. David Kasmiri – District Forest Officer (0755 635034)

B: Village Level

Mtapa Village (Kigoma forest reserve)

- 1.Ms.Lucy Nkoma- Village Executive officer(0765 915390)
- 2.Mr. John Muyuguye- Secretary of Village Environmental Committee(0764-427964)
- 3.Mr. Klaudi Kilima – Village member(0769 722685)
- 4.Mr.David Mtulo-Village Council chairman (0758 186292)
- 5.Mr. Lufingo Chaula- Village member
- 6.Mr. Lufunyo Fute- Division Forest Officer(0766 191827)

Mambegu Village(Limapanga forest reserve)

- 1.Mr. Ahazi Mamboleo- Village Executive officer(0762- 623535)
- 2.Mr. Yuda Chaula- Village Council chairman(0768-950610)
- 3.Ms. Beatrice Mbogolela-Village member(0766-433969)
- 4.Ms. Aina Kihonyele
- 5.Mr. Mengi Lalika-Member of Village Environmental Committee (0762-987752)
- 6.Mr. John Mlewa –Village member(0757-212673)

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy – How does your project relate to the CEPF investment strategy presented in the Ecosystem Profile? (This document may be found at [www.cepf.net/where we work/regions/africa/eastern afromontane](http://www.cepf.net/where_we_work/regions/africa/eastern_afromontane)) Your answer should include reference to a specific strategic direction from the relevant ecosystem profile that the project will support.

The proposed project is in line with the 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). In this context, the project will contribute to this investment strategy through forest conservation and promoting sustainable livelihoods with a view of reducing pressure on forests. This is thought to ensure the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation and improved local livelihoods.Moreover the project will be implemented in the CEPF eligible corridor under this strategic direction. The project will be implemented in Northern Lake Niassa Mountain Complex corridor in which the

KBA number 196(Njombe forests) will be targeted.

Project Partners / Stakeholders – List any partners to be directly involved in implementing this project as well as important stakeholders and how you have involved them in your planning.

The project key stakeholders will include the village councils of the forest adjacent villages, ward executives, district forest department, CBOs and private companies. The village councils will be our entry point to the project villages in which the project will establish conservation and development groups. The groups will be used to replicate the project interventions to other members of the villages.

Long-term Sustainability/Replicability – Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project.

The proposed project is envisaged to establish an enabling environment for follow-up projects. In order to ensure long-term sustainability of the project, efforts will be made to ensure that the established livelihood activities are self-sustaining. Through associations the producers will be able to have a collective voice in marketing of their products. Moreover, the producers will be able to establish savings and credit schemes that will ensure constant availability of loans for expanding their enterprises. This will ensure that local people's livelihoods are improved and forest ecosystem health is well maintained and thus improved conservation of the KBA. The most successful sustainable livelihood technologies will be replicated to other villages outside the project area. This will be made possible with the collaboration of the district forest department, CBOs and other local NGOs.