



WWF

ANNUAL  
REPORT

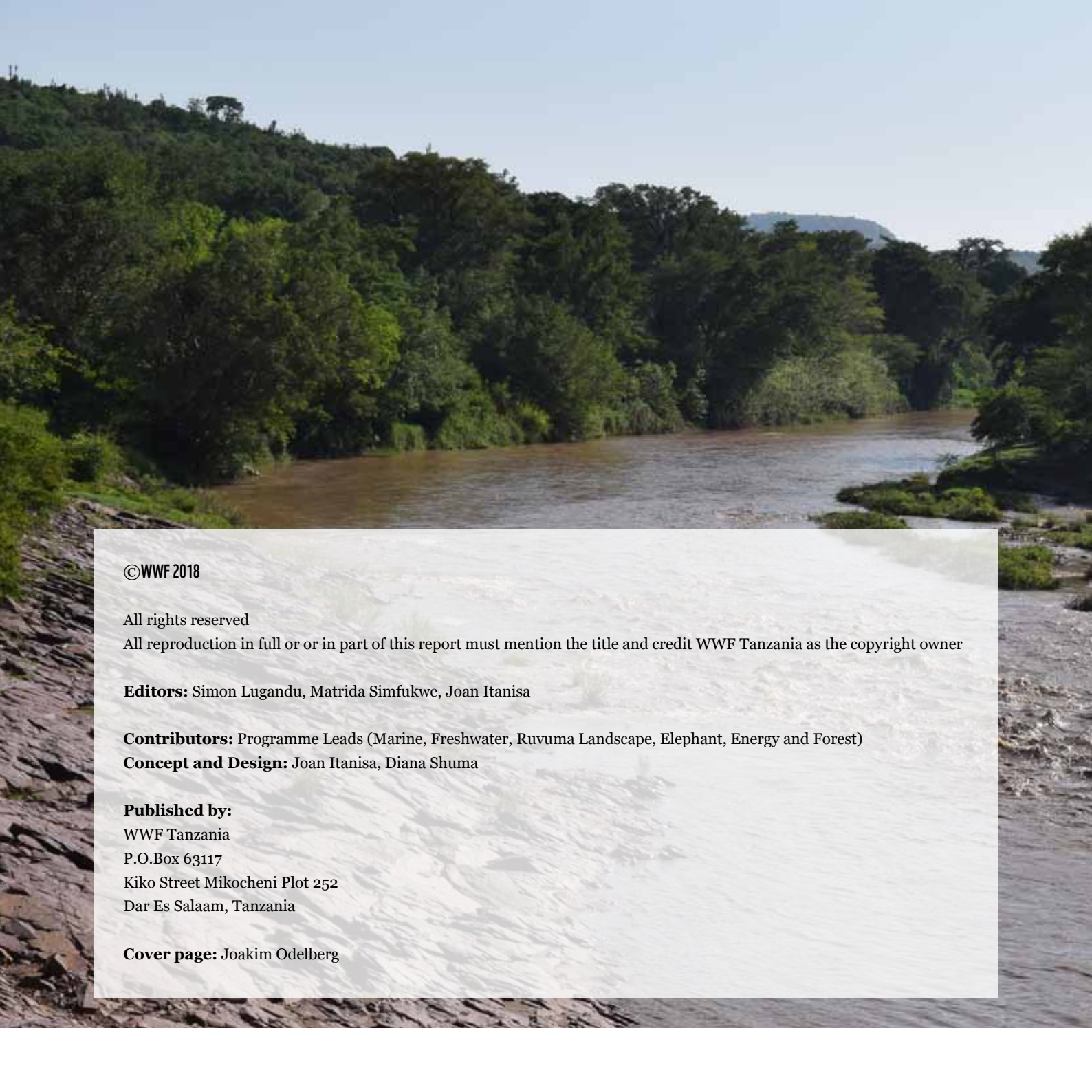
TZ

2018



# WWF TANZANIA ANNUAL REPORT 2018





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## Message from the Country Director



**In 2018 WWF-Tanzania significantly impacted on the lives of people and nature and made a number of particularly notable achievements.**

We continued to support the Government of Tanzania to improve sustainable natural resource management and conservation, and worked with various stakeholders whom we are happy to acknowledge towards our success. We are excited to report that we have collared 20 elephants in the Selous ecosystem in the past twelve months. This would not have been possible without the support and working with Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI). To complement this we have facilitated capacity enhancement to wildlife managers in the use of drone technology, information gathering for combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade (IWT), for informed

patrols and in making management decisions. The use of drones exposed livestock incursion in protected areas. We continued to work with the local communities and a stronger engagement has led to a significant increase of the area under rights-based wildlife and forest co-management. A 73.8% increase in area has been reported in 2018. On the marine front, Octopus fishing closures have led to a staggering 17 tonnes of harvest, which has not been seen anywhere before in the Tanzania mainland.

In our efforts to address encroachment, WWF facilitated community adoption of conservation agriculture, where the number of farmers adopting conservation agriculture increased to 385 compared to 158 in 2017. The area under conservation Agriculture also increased from 79 acres to 217 acres in 2018. Under Community Based Forest Management, communities benefited significantly where TZS 266.6 million (\$121,161) was generated by 11 villages in 3 Districts through sales of 995m<sup>3</sup> of sustainable timber. Through support and working closely with Tanzania Forest Services, Tanzania has been able to join other African countries in the Africa Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100) campaign by announcing 5.2

million hectares as an area committed for restoration of deforested and degraded land in the country by 2030. We have continued to support policy initiatives in various capacities. It was a great achievement when the Vice President's Office announced that all public and private institutions including schools, colleges, prisons and other MDAs should switch from intensive biomass inefficient energy technologies to more efficient cooking technologies.

Although we had major successes in 2018, conservation challenges are still rampant including encroachment in protected areas, poaching, illegal timber trade still pose serious threat in VLFRs and WMAs. It is our commitment, to work even harder next year to address these challenges. Our achievements could not have been possible without the support and collaboration of the Government and its Institutions, our Donors, Partners, Stakeholders, Local communities and a dedicated team of WWF staff. I take this opportunity to say 'thank you' to all and looking forward to a better 2019.

Dr. Amani Ngusaru  
Country Director – WWF Tanzania

# About WWF Tanzania

Our work in Tanzania is guided by the Country Strategic Plan (2015-2020), where programmes namely Forest, Elephant (Species), Freshwater, Marine, Energy and Ruvuma landscape are implemented.

WWF employs several strategies and approaches in delivering conservation work including Community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) strategies to deliver its conservation programmes. Other important strategies include support to civil society organization (CSOs); spatial planning and management; engage with for appropriate national policy and legislation conservation frameworks. We also work with regional and international governance bodies such as the East Africa Community, SADC and others. We support consumers, private-sector producers and traders to influence market dynamics, engage relevant medium and large scale private sector entities, and related authorities, to promote best practice in production, We also engage in sustainable financing across all natural resource sectors, incorporating climate

adaptation into natural resource management, and advocacy/ public awareness.

WWF Tanzania is active in key landscapes or priority places including the Ruvuma landscape; Great Ruaha, Kilombero and Mara rivers sub-basins; Coastal and Eastern arc forest landscape; and Rufiji Mafia Kilwa (RUMAKI) and Mtwara seascapes. There are five field offices based in Musoma, Iringa, Tunduru, Mafia and Kilwa. The headquarters are in Dar Es Salaam. WWF Tanzania is engaged in conservation of natural resources and environment, focusing mainly on Forest, Freshwater, Marine, Wildlife and Energy and climate change.

## Our Vision

We envision that by 2030, Tanzania's outstanding and globally significant natural wealth and biodiversity are sustained, and support equitable and gender-sensitive local livelihoods and national economic development for present and future generations.

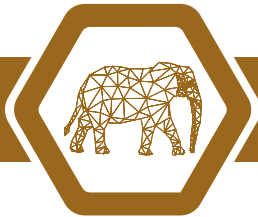
## Our Mission

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by:

- Conserving the world's biological diversity
- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
- Promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

# OUR OVERALL TARGETS/GOALS

## ELEPHANT



By 2020, elephant populations in the Selous-Ruvuma landscape increased by 7.5% of 2015 levels.

## RUVUMA LANDSCAPE



By 2020 the ecological integrity of Selous-Ruvuma landscape is maintained and contributing to improved livelihoods; with populations of selected wildlife species, and coverage and condition of designated forests, at least above 2015 levels

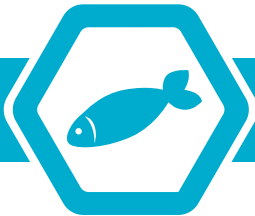
## FOREST



By end of 2020, three high conservation-value forest landscapes (Matumbi-Kichi, Kilwa, and Selous-Ruvuma miombo woodland) have sustained biodiversity values and are contributing to improved rights and livelihoods of forest resources-dependent & women and to the sector



## MARINE



By 2020, environmental flows are restored to, or maintained at, target levels in Great Ruaha and Mara Rivers contributing to water security for men, women & wildlife

## FRESHWATER



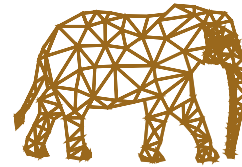
By 2020, nearshore fisheries in two priority seascapes are optimally & sustainably productive, thriving on healthy nearshore ecosystems and contributing to improved livelihoods for men & women in coastal communities

By 2020, healthy and productive WIO tuna stocks support sustainable socio-economic benefits to artisanal fishers and the national economy in Tanzania

## ENERGY



By 2020, use of sustainable, clean, affordable, equitably-accessed, renewable energy by men and women is increased by 5% from 2016 in selected areas within WWF priority forest landscapes (Matumbi-Kichi, Kilwa, Lindi & Selous-Ruvuma).



# Elephant Programme



15,000

People with increased awareness on elephant conservation



169

Investigators and prosecutors trained on effective and efficient investigation and prosecution of wildlife and forestry crimes



74

Village Game Scouts (VGS) trained to enhance anti poaching efforts



127

Village Game Scouts (VGS) and AA leaders trained on collection of digital data and land use monitoring/management system



4

Joint Anti Poaching Patrols



44

Wildlife managers trained on the use of drone



Aerial surveillance patrols were conducted in partnership with rangers and management of Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves



7

Elephants in Mikumi ecosystem and adjacent areas have iridium GPS collars.



WWF TCO with the Deputy Chief of Chinese Mission (DCM) agreed to undertake joint coordination for ivory trade ban



7

Smartphone (Android) provided for data collection



## 7 more elephants collared in 2018

WWF in collaboration with TAWIRI facilitated the collaring of seven elephants in Mikumi ecosystem and adjacent areas with iridium GPS collars, towards increased understanding of elephant movement patterns of family/groups and associated threats like poaching and human-elephant conflicts for informed decision making. The collaring exercise was carried out by 17 experts (15 males and 2 females). Other partners involved included Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). The blood and hair samples

were collected from the collared elephants for analysis ecto-parasite load and DNA characterization and eventual mapping. The data remitted by the GPS collars is expected to be used for adaptive management decisions for effective management and conservation of elephants to address poaching and human-elephant conflicts. The project aims to collar about 60 elephants and this is being done in phases.

**74 (58 men and 16 woman)  
Village Game Scouts (VGS)  
from Kisungule, Chingoli,  
Kimbanda, Mbarang'andu,  
Nalika Magingo, Ngarambe-  
Tapika WMA, Ndonda and  
Mchimalu proposed WMA  
underwent a three month  
para-military and law  
enforcement training at Likuyu  
Seka-Maganga Community  
Based Training Centre  
(CBCTC)**

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## Addressing poaching through joint patrols

A total of 4 Joint anti-poaching patrols by village game scouts from 7 Wildlife Management Areas (Kimbanda, Kisungule, Mbarang'andu, Nalika, Magingo, Ngarambe-Tapika and Chingoli) and Ndonda and Mchimalu Proposed WMAs, District Council Rangers, Police and Zonal Anti-poaching Unit (KDU) rangers were conducted in 5 sectors outside Selous Game Reserve. 558 nylon and wire snares were collected and destroyed in all WMAs. Chingoli WMA had the highest number of snares recording 397 followed by Litumbandyosi/Gesamasowa proposed Game Reserve with 141). During the operation, 195 ammunition were confiscated including several items were seized. Encroachment incidences comprised of 10 livestock keepers and 25 farms were seen and reported during patrol.

**Increased joint patrols resulted to increased arrests of poachers and recovery of old elephant tusks. As a result of increased visibility in anti-poaching efforts poachers kept off as shown by reduced number of fresh carcasses from 45 in FY 17 to 1 fresh carcass from poaching in FY18.**

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## Collection of digital data and land use monitoring/management system in the WMAs

WWF Tanzania supported capacity enhancement for 127(104 male and 23 female) Village Game Scouts (VGS) and AA leaders on collection of digital data and land use monitoring/management system by using smartphones in the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). The system was adopted



from the standard log books (MOMS) and hardcopy maps, which were then, integrated into Smartphones Applications (i.e. OpenDataKit-ODK, Miombo and Forest Watcher which utilize GPS and Camera Hardware).

The beneficiaries of the training came from Ngarambe-Tapika, Magingo, Nalika, Mbarang'andu, Chingoli, Kisungule, and Kimbanda Mbarang'andu WMAs, District Game officers, TAWA rangers from Selous

Game Reserve (Kalulu, Likuyu-Seka, Liwale and Kingupira sectors) and Likuyu Community-based Conservation Training College (CBCTC). A total of 25 Smartphone (Android) were donated to WMAs and CBOs,





## Reducing poaching in Ruvuma landscape

There is a clear sign of increasing elephant population as captured by the 60 camera traps mounted by TAWIRI as well as increased sighting of large elephant family groups with calves of different age classes in all the 8 sectors of Selous Game Reserve. This can be attributed to regular joint anti-poaching patrols supported by WWF by government agencies and Village Game Scouts (VGS) as well as other initiatives undertaken by other partners and stakeholder in addressing poaching. On the other hand, WWF supported building the technical capacity of 74 (58 men and 16 woman) Village Game Scouts (VGS) and handed over patrol gears to enhance effective patrols in anti-poaching efforts. WWF support for the aforementioned training and support in provision of patrol gears has increased the total number of trained VGS in the landscape which is a key in the fight against poaching.

## No sign of recent poaching incidents in Ruaha Rungwa ecosystem

Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP) was contracted by WWF

to undertake dry season aerial surveillance to the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem since 2014 with the goal of improving elephant protection using aerial surveillance to support on-the-ground anti - poaching operations. During this reporting period, aerial surveillance patrols were conducted in partnership with rangers and management of Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves and the following were observed in Kizigo including: 7 illegal timber cutting, 14 old elephant carcasses, 47 elephants, 2 poacher's camps, 1 poachers track and an area where mining was being done. In Rungwa and Muhesi GR, 4 elephant carcasses, 38 elephants and 1 poachers track were observed while in Mpululu, 6 elephant carcasses, 5 illegal timber cutting and 1 poachers track were sighted. However all the carcasses were assessed and classified as old meaning there were no signs of recent poaching incidences.

WWF network, Tanzania government, the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania and other civil society organizations took deliberate actions on awareness creation and banning of ivory trade, generally a global move to stop ivory trade that has had significant positive impact on elephant security. Further consultations with the Chinese

Embassy were done through the FOCAC forum where WWF has been actively involved in supporting the government of Tanzania to participate in the 2018 FOCAC meeting.

WWF recommended the following areas to be explored for further cooperation: timber trade; scaling up renewable energy uptake to local communities; Integrated Resource Corridor development; wildlife conservation; and, Sustainable TUNA fisheries.

**WWF TCO with the Deputy Chief of Chinese Mission (DCM) has agreed to undertake joint coordination for an Annual Elephant Walks; joint sensitization workshops for Chinese community in Tanzania on environment, conservation and sustainable development; and, a more structured cooperation with the Embassy of China through identification of other platforms and areas of cooperation.**



# Ruvuma Landscape Programme



**385**

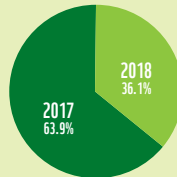
farmers from 15 groups were trained in sustainable agricultural farming

**217**

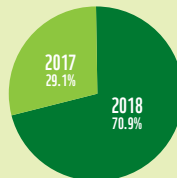
acres under conservation Agriculture from 79 acres in 2017

**299**

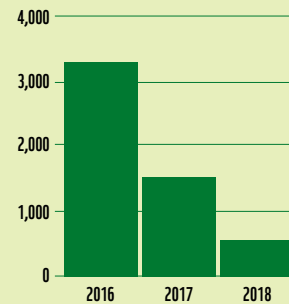
farmers received a total of 1,814 kg of maize. 130 kg of paddy and 20 kg of simsim improved seeds



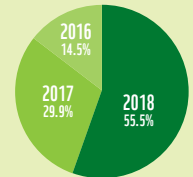
Reduction in human-wildlife conflicts (HWC)



Increased farmers adopting conservation agriculture



Reduction of Encroachment in the co-managed areas



Increased area under rights-based wildlife and forest co-management



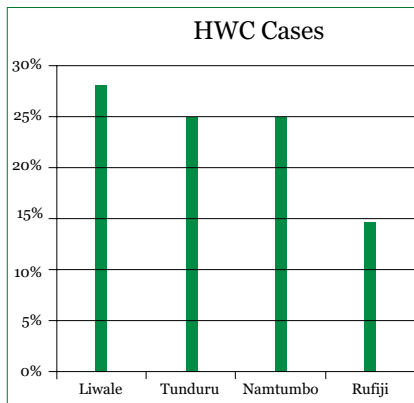
### Area under rights-based wildlife and forest co management increased

WWF Tanzania in collaboration with the local government Authorities facilitated the process of increasing the area under both wildlife and forest co-management and secured wildlife habitat and more biodiversity in general. The purpose of setting aside co-management areas is, apart from securing wildlife habitat, range and corridors; it will also enable wildlife to move freely between Selous Game Reserve (SGR) in Tanzania and Niassa National Reserve (NNR) in Mozambique. The additional areas under rights-based wildlife and forest co-management will also provide a platform for communities to engage in sustainable income generation activities to enhance their livelihood.



## Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) reduced by 48%

WWF supported enumerators and VGS in collaboration with district game office to mitigate the conflicts through regular joint patrols and training farmers on how to use mixed chilli, ashes and used oil as a deterrent. Reduced HWC are likely to lead to increased food security and improved livelihoods as well as attitude change towards wildlife. HWC has been reduced by 48% in FY18 compared to FY 17 level. In Tunduru District most affected areas include Twendembele, Mbungulaji, Rahaleo, Kajima Hulia and Misyaje villages. In Namtumbo District the villages includes Msisima, Nambecha, Likuyu-sekamaganga, Mchomoro and Kilimasera. In Rufiji District the most affected villages include Ngarambe Mashariki and Magharibi and Kipungi.



## Farmers adopting Conservation agriculture increased by 59%

Toward efforts to address encroachment in natural areas, WWF

facilitated community adoption of conservation agriculture, where the number of farmers adopting conservation agriculture increased to 385 farmers compared to 158 farmers in 2017. The area under conservation Agriculture also increased from 79



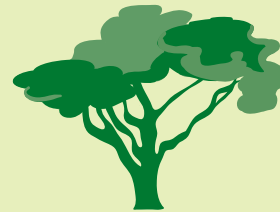
acres to 217 acres with 202 acres being under individual farmers and 15 acres under Farm Field Schools (FFS). This area under conservation agriculture practices contributed towards minimizing agricultural encroachment into pristine natural areas in Ruvuma landscape, controlling soil erosion and reduced environmental degradation. A total of 385 farmers (180 women and 205 men) from 15 groups were trained and engaged in sustainable agricultural farming. In addition community members from 12 villages (5 new villages ) in five villages in Nanyumbu District (Lukula, Nanyumbu, Chungu, Mpombe, Lukwika); five villages (Sautimoja, Legezamwendo, Msingi, Mindu and Songambe) in Tunduru District and two villages (Mtua

and Mbondo) in Nachingwea District were supported and are now engaged in climate smart agricultural interventions using mulching or crop cover, minimal soil tillage, crop rotation and use of farmyard manure practices. A total of 1,814 kg of maize, 130 kg of paddy and 20 kg of simsim improved seeds were provided to 299 farmers and 15 FFS. Generally, there was improvement of harvest regardless of the dry spell challenges in mid-January up February 2018. The community members who attended CSA practices have shown higher harvest compared to non CSA members. The average harvest varies from 600kg to 1,800kg of maize, simsim 200 - 400kg per acre and paddy 1,000-2,000kg per acre.

## Encroachment in the Wildlife Management Areas Reduced

WWF Tanzania conservation effort in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania supported actions that led to reduction of encroachment of human activities in the co-managed areas especially from the huge livestock incursion from outside the WMA due to drought. Obviously this has a huge implication on the touristic value of the WMAs through wildfires and impact on wildlife. A total of 548 encroachment incidences were reported of which 477 (87%) were reported to authorities and were effectively dealt with and actions taken by end of June 2018 compared to 1,536 encroachment incidences reported in FY17 and 934 in 2017. In 2016, however, 3,303 encroachment incidences were reported and 2,673 (81%) actions taken. The actions included voluntarily removal of 482 illegal farmers with temporal settlement, removal of 30 cattle kraals and 2

milling machines. Also a total of 111 people (70 men and 41 women) engaged in farming in the WMAs were arrested and fined and 1,043 cattle, 101 goats 110 sheep and 2 donkeys were impounded, earning TZS 2,93 million. This acted as a deterrent to stop future encroachment into the WMAs and forest reserves. Encroachment incidences are higher in the WMA's located in Namtumbo and Tunduru districts. The most common types of encroachments in the WMA include: settlement 80%, farming 13%, livestock 7% and mining 0.2%. A total of 642 cattle, 37 goats 70 sheep and 2 donkeys were confiscated. This intervention has resulted in the recovery of vegetation, reduced human-wildlife incidences and no subsequent encroachments after the security operations.



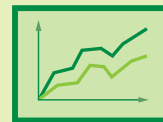
# Forest Programme



**266.6 mil Tsh**  
generated by 11 villages  
in 3 Districts (Kilwa,  
Tunduru, Rufiji) through  
sales of 995m3 of  
sustainable timber



**207**  
representatives from  
10 Villages trained on  
Village land and forest  
co-magement



**13**  
Comprehensive Business  
Plans developed by FSC -  
certified villages



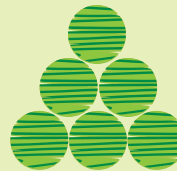
**269,686 ha**  
forest under  
Community-Based Forest  
Management (CBFM)  
in 23 villages in Ruvuma  
landscape

**6**

East African Community (EAC)  
forest policy and strategy  
for 6 Member States namely  
Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya,  
Rwanda, South Sudan and  
Burundi developed



Launching for the Steering Committee  
or Forest Directors Forum under the  
Zanzibar Declaration



Timber value addition



**50**  
Beekeeping Groups created with 64 hives



## Communities earn more than 120 Million USD from CBFM

WWF in partnership with MCDI continued to support the conservation and management of 269,686 ha of forest under Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) in 23 villages in Ruvuma landscape.. Out of these, 186,839 ha in 13 villages are FSC certified In addition, with support from WWF, MCDI managed to secure another 171,665.21 ha under CBFM making a total of 441,351.21 ha under sustainable forest management. The revenue earned from tree harvests were used to support communities' access to improved health care facilities such as birthing kits for expectant mothers, health insurance and providing medical care for the elderly and disabled people.



## Village Land Forest Reserves enterprises for sawn timber production increased

WWF Tanzania supported Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRC) members in the 13 FSC-certified villages to develop comprehensive Business Plans showing projected expected revenues from sawn timber production throughout for the next Financial Year (July 2018 and June 2019). The plans were made using a custom made template and facilitation guide with some examples and experience from WWF-Namibia. These Business Plans were presented and approved by Village Councils in the 13 FSC certified villages, and are ready for endorsement by the Village General Assemblies. As a preparation to start sawn timber production, Sautimoja village in Tunduru District, through the Village General Assembly elected two members of the VNRC to attend a two weeks training on saw milling and saw doctoring in Kilwa by experts from Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI). They have now qualified as sawmill operators and saw doctors and will be a source of employment when operating the

community shared mobile sawmill. Again in the Sauti Moja village, 38 Village Council and VNRC members participated in the drafting of Sawn Timber Business Plan and the village has subsequently been registered as a Timber trader ready to start selling sawn timber.

## The SADC Forest Protocol report submitted for review

Through coordination from WWF Tanzania, the report on assessment of the implementation of SADC Forest Protocol was submitted to WWF and SADC secretariat for review through WWF regional programme forest focal points, WWF-UK and SADC secretariat. The report was validated by the SADC Secretariat and Member States for presentation to the SADC Technical Committee to confirm the recommendations and next steps.

Out of several recommendations, WWF supported the drafting of two resolutions that would form the basis for the agenda of the SADC Technical Committee and part of WWF-SADC work plan for FY18. The two resolutions, which were presented at 6<sup>th</sup> East Africa Timber Trade Stakeholders Forum

in Entebbe include: (i) Regional inventory and management and repatriation mechanisms for seized timber and other forest products for SADC Member States. This resolution argues that at the moment there are no common principles, approach, formal agreements or guidelines among SADC Member States to address the issues of the management and disposal of stockpiles of confiscated wood and non-wood forest products; and, (ii) Regional bloc agreement with China on timber and other forest products under SADC. This resolution emerged not only as part of the SADC Forest Protocol Assessment but also from request by SADC Member States (Mozambique and Madagascar) and Parties to the [Zanzibar Declaration](#). The resolution argues alongside the lines of the spirit of the SADC Forest Protocol which calls for regional integration, trans-boundary cooperation and adoption of mechanisms to restrict and eliminate trade in protected tree species. The impetus behind this China-SADC agreement process is the need to leverage negotiation power between the timber-exporting African countries and timber-importing Asian countries.

## National Forests stewardship standards approved by FSC

The complete set of National Forests stewardship standards have been approved by the FSC International Policy Committee and are already published. This is a milestone for MCDI, a WWF partner, in efforts to try to reduce the costs and requirements related to FSC certificate maintenance under local communities that fall under its FSC group scheme from Kilwa, Rufiji and Tunduru. WWF has been facilitating this process for the last 6 years by hosting and chairing the national FSC working group, providing funding and technical support. MCDI FSC Group Scheme passed the third party FSC audit assessment successfully. This audit, which was carried out by Soil Association (UK) in January 2018, involved 371 community members and district official (236 men and 135 women) with only 2 Corrective Action Requests

(CARs) were raised in relation to inadequate fire management and illegal logging.

## Communities empowered to advocate land and forest co-management

The performance of village land and forest co-management institutions has improved following capacity building of 207 (70 women and 137 men) representatives from 10 villages. This was a result of good governance training provided by MJUMITA with WWF support, specifically on conducting patrol, financial management, running quarterly meetings and advocacy skills. As a result of this training, the community has been empowered to advocate for their rights in forest and land management, increased patrols, and at least one VNRC meeting per village conducted. Communities in Tunduru District have been facilitated to develop

simple community conservation projects and connection to funding institutions.

In the same spirit WWF and MJUMITA facilitated training to Tunduru CBO to develop their own forest based livelihood projects. MSATI network based in Sautimoja, Mkowela and Tinginya villages and SAYUMI based in Nampungu and Mbatamila (Tunduru District) managed to develop their projects and accessed funds worth 5 million TZS each from Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF). Also, MJUMITA based in Mindu, Namakambale, Songambebe and Tulieni villages accessed loan from Tunduru DC, Youth and Women Development Fund. The funds will support fish farming project hosted at Tulieni village and managed by MJUMITA. MJUMITA conducted monitoring of the status of implementation of these projects in MSATI and the results are summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Status of implementation of TaFF funded projects in MSATI CBO

Beekeeping Groups created	Village	Number of Members	Hives already with bees	Hives without bees	Total hives made
TUSHIKAMANE	Mkowela	23	5	15	20
HAYAWI	Sautimoja	6	3	7	10
UMOJA	Tinginya	21	8	26	34
Total		50	16	48	64



## The first of its kind Timber solar kiln launched in Kilwa

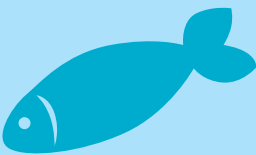
A *Solarola Minipro* solar kiln kit was purchased from Australia with

financial support from WWF-UK and arrived in June 2018 after delays caused by delivery logistics and was officially launched in Kilwa District. The construction of kiln

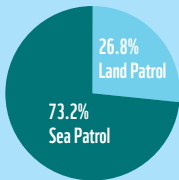
base and assembling is complete and Kiln drying is expected to provide communities with direct access to high-value local and international markets for their timber.

**TZS 266.6million (\$121,161) was generated by 11 villages in 3 Districts (Kilwa, Tunduru, Rufiji) through sales of 995m<sup>3</sup> of sustainable timber. The scheme has benefitted 47,932 people (22,291 men and 24,421 women)**





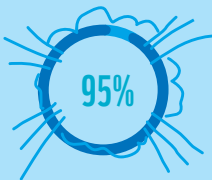
# Marine Programme



Surveillance operations increased



The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has advances discussions on ratifying Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) to fight illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.



decrease in blast fishing



**52,724,000 TSH**  
Community income for Octopus sale



**306**  
active Saving and Loans Groups with 60% women



**5**  
Octopus closure compared to 2 closures in 2017



Dialogue on minimum terms and conditions (MTC) to regulate foreign fleets fishing activities in the SWIO Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

## Control of illegal fishing

There was an increase in area under Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs) and the members' commitment in practicing the collaborative fisheries management activities is prompting improvement in surveillance operations and reduced number of illegal fishing as Beach Management Units (BMUs) are becoming more active. The findings of BMU performance monitoring indicate that 34 BMUs conducted a total of 362 (97 sea and 265 land) patrol trips. Surveillance operations averaged 2 sea and 8 land patrols per year. A comparative assessments of this performance a higher impact compared to last reporting FY17 period. The table below shows the monitoring results between FY12 and FY18.

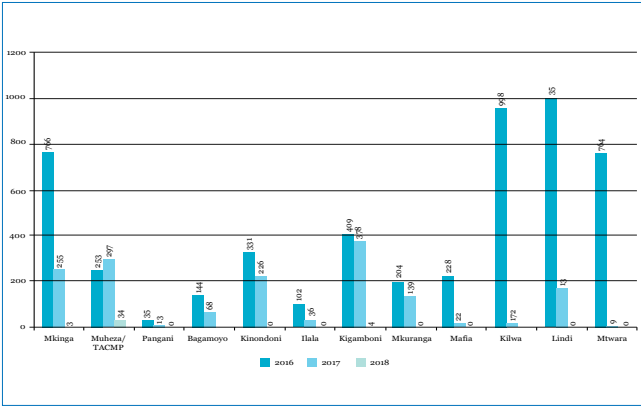


Table 2: Results from BMU Surveillance and enforcement operations

Description		FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Total patrol hours	Sea patrols	84	141	303	344	586	440	395
	Land patrols	152	262	281	440	1,449	680	984
Dynamite fishing incidences recorded		0	0	10	255	275	837	487
Other illegal fishing gears caught		0	23	138	80	70	406	547
License-related offences		17	46	93	232	92	62	167
Number of vessels implicated		42	124	24	197	311	132	240
Number of resident fishers implicated in illegal fishing from CFMAs		123	94	39	318	219	498	872
Non-resident illegal fishers implicated	Neighboring fishers	94	23	118	156	124	143	437
	Other Fishers	23	36	35	23	152	341	872
Dynamites confiscated		36	85.5	0	54	81	90	3
Other illegal gears confiscated		129	36	3	32	23	99	6
Number of court cases		0	7	6	13	10	14	4

Blast fishing reduced in FY18

Blast fishing which is still a challenge showed a drastic reduction due to increased patrols and also due to the government’s commitment to combating blast fishing. As a result of these collaborative efforts, a decrease in blast incidences was observed as shown in the figure below.



Octopus fisheries benefits communities like never before

There is an increase of octopus closure in project area under CFMAs. The CFMAs which closed area for octopus closures include NYAMANJISOPOJA, SOMAKI and JOJIBAKI where in Songosongo fishermen hsd the biggest collection so far. A total of 5 reefs closed compared to 2 reefs recorded last year. Somanga, Jojo and Songomnara villages have now temporarily closed two times (cycles) for periods of 3 months as shown in the table below.

Table 3: Number of cycles for octopus temporary closures and total weight and value

Village executing octopus temporary closure	Number of times (cycles)	Total weight (kg)		Value (Tshs)	Reefs closed
		1st cycle	2nd cycle		

Jojo	2	112	180	1,168,000	Kichangwechangwe
Somanga	2	380	1,000	5,264,000	Fisi, Miza
Songomnara	2	195	557	3,008,000	Masongorwa, Kifinge
Songosongo	1	10,821	-	43,284,000	Fanjovi Islet (Minandi & Pwela)
				52,724,000	

## Access to credit and small businesses development increased in Fishing communities

The number of Village Community Banks (VICOBA) increased because coastal communities in the 5 districts have continued to build confidence in the saving scheme as shown in the table below with increased membership. By May 2018 the number of VICOBA had reached 306 from 286 reported at the end of 2017. The VICOBA that were facilitated by WWF initiatives are the offshoot of

Village Savings and Loan Associations model. At the moment semi-urban based VICOBA's such as Kilindoni in Mafia and Masoko in Kilwa, the members' weekly shares reached TZS 60,000 per member while loans reached TZS 15 million per person for a six-month loan compared to maximum of TZS 5 million. These VICOBA's have enhanced the livelihoods of communities through access to savings and credit schemes. Members can access the funds to start small businesses, send their children to school, invest in improved fishing/agricultural gear and ultimately better their lives. VICOBA scheme has also reduced pressure on fisheries and other marine resources

**Table 4: Number of VICOBA groups established**

District	Total	Female	Male	Total
Kibiti	36	419	408	827
Kigamboni	62	1,264	373	1637
Mafia	108	1,849	545	2,775
Mtwara	27	506	195	701
Kilwa	79	1,560	599	2,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>5979</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>8,099</b>



60% of VICOPA members are women





# Freshwater Programme



79

water sources protected from degradation in Mufindi and Iringa Rural

8

protected water sources Ruaha River have improved natural vegetation covers and perennial flows improved over the past five years



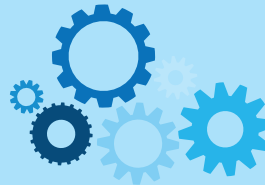
1

constructed mercury retention pond for Artisanal Small Scale Miners Organization (ASMO)



192,846

seedlings of water friendly trees were planted in different water sources



101

Institutions are implementing the Integrated Water Resources Management and Development (IWRMD) plan in the Great Ruaha sub-basin



18 Km

of Mara River protected through installation of 7 beacons. 60m away from the river bank.



20%

of the collected water fees retained in Water Users Associations (WUA)



## Water resources management awareness

Two sub basin forums namely Tigithe and Borata were supported by WWF in building their capacity in community engagement, advocacy for natural resources management and influencing policy and planning processes. The forums managed to develop six declarations which were submitted to the Lake Victoria Basin Water Board.. The declarations include gazetting of the sub catchments, Water user Association (WUA) representative to attend board meetings, training curriculum to include water and environmental issues, WUAs to be given mandate to collect water fees (currently Mara WUAs are not collecting any fees), formation of trans-boundary forum and the need to increase the number of Lake Victoria Basin Water Office (LVBWO) staff for effective management of water resources. One board meeting was held in Lake Victoria Basin which approved one declaration that WUAs has to collect water fees and retain 20% of the collected fees for WUAs administrative costs. That type of engagement increases the effectiveness of WUAs on managing water resources within the basin.

**Lake Victoria Basin has approved one declaration that WUAs has to collect water fees and retain 20% of the collected fees for WUAs administrative costs.**

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Water User Associations (WUA) in Great Ruaha River Basin continued engaging in water resources management and implementation. They carried out the regular meetings as part of their governance responsibilities. For example Lyamuf, Juwammba, Juwabondechand Mbumtilu WUAs did 3 meetings while Jubodomlya, Balali, and Mamrema WUAs did 2 meetings, respectively. The meetings, among other things, reviewed WUA work plans and budgets, progress on the water sources protections, environmental conservation, the status on the planting water friendly trees in the water sources, water use conflicts, river measurements and demarcation, water quantity and quality situation measurement and the general performance of the WUA daily work. The outcomes of the meetings were shared with other stakeholders, particularly the village governments.

**LYAMUF-WUA planted 6,590 water friendly trees in 13 water sources in 13 villages in Mufindi District.**

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## **Beacons installed along Mara River to stop human activities in the river bank**

WWF Fresh water program in collaboration with Local government authorities facilitated small scale miners in Mrito village to install 7 beacons, 60m away from the river bank and covering 18Km along the Mara River. This was necessary to stop any human activities that are conducted within this area. Furthermore, Mrito village in collaboration with Kemambo Ward and Tarime District Executive Director planted tree seedlings to secure the river bank from erosion. The Tarime District Council has included installation of beacons in the District Development Plan. By 2025, the district expects to install 4,054 more beacons along Mara River and its tributaries, covering 203km. The plan also includes tree-planting campaign that directs each ward to plant at least 200,000 trees.

Currently 120 Km along the river is under protection.

**1,500 tree seedlings were planted in Mrito village to secure the river bank from erosion.**

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## **Protecting water sources in the Great Ruaha**

Through WWF support more than 192,846 seedlings of water friendly trees were planted in different water sources in Iringa Rural, Mufindi, Wanging'ombe, Makete and Mbarali districts.

Water flows from the protected water sources are maintained. Monitoring conducted to eight protected water sources (Kibada, Mapogoro, Kibena A & B, Mfyamba, Mtitu, Ndudumo and Nyamakuyu) in Ruaha River revealed that natural vegetation covers and perennial flows was maintained, and some part was improved over the past five years. These water sources protected by WUAs are benefiting women, children and elders who used to walk more than 9 kilometres in search of domestic water. The communities surrounding these water sources are practicing



home gardening and bee keeping as alternative source of livelihood than depending on bottom valley cultivation and forest cover.

**More than 49 water sources were protected through tree planting.**

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## Water resources management awareness creation

WWF supported Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWB) to translate part of the Integrated Water Resources Management and Development (IWRMD) plan, particularly the component of Great Ruaha sub-basin. A total of 500 copies of the IWRMD Plan popular version were produced and distributed to 80 institutions and organisations operating in Great Ruaha River including 21 WUAs. It is expected

that the tool will be used for awareness raising and enhancing participation of stakeholders in water resources management.

## Retention ponds to control pollution in the Mara River constructed

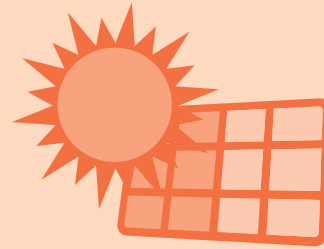
Kwinya Artisanal Small Scale Miners Organization (ASMO) constructed mercury retention pond with support of WWF Tanzania. The retention ponds prevent polluted water from entering directly into Mara River, since it applies the 3R's (Reduce, Recycle and Re-use), i.e. zero discharge. The retention ponds are now used as a centre for demonstrations on the construction and use for refining gold concentrates.

**20 Retention ponds to reduce pollution into Mara River were constructed**

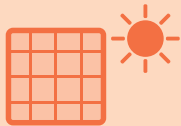
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# Energy Programme



Almost  
**60%**  
of the populations in the Ruvuma  
Landscape are aware of energy  
efficient technologies



**5**  
Oil and gas companies  
assessed using CSO Citizen  
Tool



**74**  
decision makers engaged  
during Policy level advocacy  
on renewable energy



**30**  
trainers of Sustainable  
charcoal production  
trained



More than  
**190**  
households have access to and  
have adopted ICS technology



The Strategic Environmental  
and Social Impact Assessment  
(SESIA, 2018) in the oil and  
gas subsector development

**10**  
entrepreneurs registered  
as sales agents for efficient  
energy technologies



**70%**  
reduction in use of firewood in  
schools with Improved Cooking  
Stoves (ICS)



**8**  
Improved access and use of social  
services in health and education  
institutions through installation



## CSOs facilitated to influence government decisions

CSO partners continued with the advocacy campaigns programme to the public including a high-level engagement meeting with policy makers, which attracted 68 MPs, 4 ministers and 2 permanent secretaries in Dodoma. In this meeting, the policy makers received a number of policy recommendations from the CSO coalitions for further action and deliberations in the parliament which included: (i) The government to establish regulations or strategy that will regulate and coordinate the biomass sector in Tanzania; (ii) The government to insist on the need of all public and private institutions (such as schools, colleges, prisons, etc.) to adopt and use renewable energy technologies and improved cook stoves (ICS) and any other energy efficient technologies as appropriate; (iii) Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to establish a programme and a budget in every financial year that will support development and use alternative energy efficient technologies in public institutions including schools and health centres in their respective districts; (iv) The government to sensitize and



provide tax subsidy for investment in the renewable energy sector and associated services; and, (v) Establish regulations that will support enforcement of laws in the energy sector.

## Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) use up to 25% in Model villages

WWF engaged in promoting and stimulating community adoption of renewable energy technologies in rural areas, which have significantly led to reduction in the use of firewood particularly for the supported institutions/schools in the selected three Model villages of Mabilioni, Chamndindi and Miyuyu. At Chamndindi Primary School for instance, every pupil used to bring 2 pieces of firewood every week, but after construction of Biogas plant, the pupils are no longer collecting firewood for cooking meals. This will definitely reduce deforestation in the village forest and enhance learning for pupils. The technology has also provided clear and safe cooking environment with no smoke, hence reducing health risks.

The programme also facilitated the installation of Solar PV systems in a health center and schools which has

**In his speech during parliamentary budget sessions for 2018/19 Minister for Environment directed all public and private institutions including schools, colleges, prisons and other MDAs to switch from intensive biomass inefficient energy technologies to more efficient cooking technologies.**

improved delivery of quality social services such as health and education services particularly in maternity wards hence promoting maternal and child health improvement, offering more time for reading in schools beyond day light, and water pumping for public water facilities, and enhance public access to information through permanent power supply for charging phones and watching television.

According to the field monitoring reports, about 25% of the populations in the model villages were using renewable energy technologies and energy efficient technologies in the form of solar, biogas, biomass and Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS).

## Njungwa village adopt the use of Improved Cooking Stoves

Through partner SUHODE, WWF supported the installation of ICS in 250 households and institutional based ICS two schools (primary and Secondary) in Njungwa village in Kilombero, Morogoro Region. The schools were previously using three stones traditional cook stoves. To ensure the sustainability and adaption of the technology Twenty four village members (14 men and 10 women) were trained on making ICS SUHODE also supported the village government to develop local village bylaws that would enforce each household to have ICS. Students in Njungwa as well as school staff now enjoy solar energy from simple home-based solar systems in 4 class rooms and five staff houses. The move has helped students to study even at night and support teachers to have enough time to prepare lessons plans and access to information.

## Women construct more than 75 Rafiki Cook Stoves

WWF supported a group of 30 women with training on the impacts of using traditional inefficient cook

stoves including forest depletion, which is one of the contributing factors to climate change, land degradation and health complications particularly to women. Seventy five (75) Rafiki Cook Stoves (RCS) were constructed coupled with trainings of the respective user families. The group also constructed more RCSs to other women in the village free of charge as a way to mobilize and encourage others to use the technology. It is an on-going project to make sure all households in the community is reached. The group in collaboration with village government has established a common manageable RCS construction fee in the community. The group has been registered as a recognition and commitment by the local government to support the women to achieve their objectives.

### 3.5% Revenue from Oil and Gas levy to support Rural and sub urban electrification

Three coalitions of over 90 CSO partners were among a number of key stakeholders that influenced the government and then provided critical contributions in the preparations and development of

Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESIA, 2018) in the oil and gas subsector. During preparation of the SESISA document, the coalition partners were part of the process and were frequently consulted by the government for technical and policy related inputs. WWF provided financial support and technical guidance to CSOs to enable them engage effectively in the entire process. With financial support and technical guidance from WWF, CSO partners engaged with Principal Ministries and Member of Parliaments to advocate for and provide critical contributions in the enactment and amendment for

a number of laws. The following amendment was implemented in the oil and gas subsector, wildlife, forestry and fisheries: Particularly in the enactment of the Petroleum (Local Content) Policy, 2017; SEA Regulations, 2017; and The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) No. 3) Act, 2017. Then, it was declared by the government that 3.5% of revenue from Oil & Gas levy is now dedicated for electrification of rural and sub-urban areas in Tanzania under REA programme. It is expected that amendment of the above laws will help in better governance and management of natural resources in Tanzania.





# Sustainable Investment



## Tanzania Launches a National Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Guideline

In this reporting period, Vice President Office (VPO) in collaboration with WWF TCO launched the Tanzania National Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Guidelines. In order to ensure full consideration of environment, economic and social aspects of development proposals at all levels of decision making, WWF TCO facilitated the review process of the guidelines by providing financial

support to engage review experts. More than 2000 copies of the guidelines have been printed and submitted to VPO for capacity building and awareness raising around the guidelines. The launching of SEA guidelines is a very important step towards institutionalization of quality SEA within Tanzania and safeguarding natural resources in the country. Also these guidelines intended to assist government authorities, SEA practitioners and other stakeholders to design, conduct and implement SEA on policies, bills, regulations, strategies, plans, and programs that are likely to have impacts on the management,

conservation and enhancement of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources. A training manual has also been produced so that this knowledge is disseminated to as many Tanzania Communities as possible

## Citizen Science improves advocacy around Sustainable Investment

7 Water Users Associations (WUAs) members have been trained to assess and monitor impacts of investments along the Ruaha River as part of promoting citizen science which is one of the conservation approaches advocated by WWF. The WUAs are becoming more useful in advocating sustainable investments in the SAGCOT region by using citizen science in monitoring of water resources quality along investment areas in Great Ruaha River. Working in collaboration with MANET and Water Basin Offices Trainers were capacitated and they in turn trained other community members along the GRR in the areas of River Health Assessments (RHA). The trained are working in monitoring the impact of investments surrounding the River and report to the Rufiji Water Basin which are the main controller of water resources including water discharging.



## Communications

### Recognizing excellence in Journalism

WWF Tanzania supported the conservation category in the most prestigious journalism awards in the country; the Excellence in Journalism Award in Tanzania (EJAT). The winning article was about the wildlife corridors in Tanzania and what happens when these are encroached. The feature aimed at analyzing the encroachment problem and how to deal with it.

On the other hand TCO facilitated the training for journalists (both electronic and print). A total of 45 journalists were trained on Wildlife and marine conservation. The main objective of the training was to impart critical knowledge on the importance of conservation to carefully selected group of journalists from media outlets, and in particular, those whose media outlets' signals are well received in villages around the Selous Game Reserve and the along the Indian

Ocean. The expectation from the trainings was that knowledge gained would help journalists in preparing radio and television programmes that win the hearts and minds of the people in seeing the continued wellbeing of the natural resources and central to their own lives. Following the training TCO gained more visibility on the local as well as national media. 17 articles and features were printed as well as interviews on electronic media for programme.

## Youth commits to becoming Elephant Conservation ambassadors

Elephant day was commemorated in the Southern sector of Tanzania in a village just adjacent to Selous Game Reserve. Preceding the day elephant conservation awareness sessions were carried out in primary and secondary schools with discussions and debates. In the evenings films about protecting the Selous Game Reserve, effects of poaching and

Human Wildlife Conflicts were shown. 6 students 3 from Primary schools and three from secondary schools came out as winners and they were treated to a learning trip in the Selous Game Reserve, an experience all of them confessed to cherish and committed to be ambassadors for elephant conservation in their schools.

In attendance was the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), The Namtumbo District administration, Game officers, Village Game Scouts from nearby villages and community members.



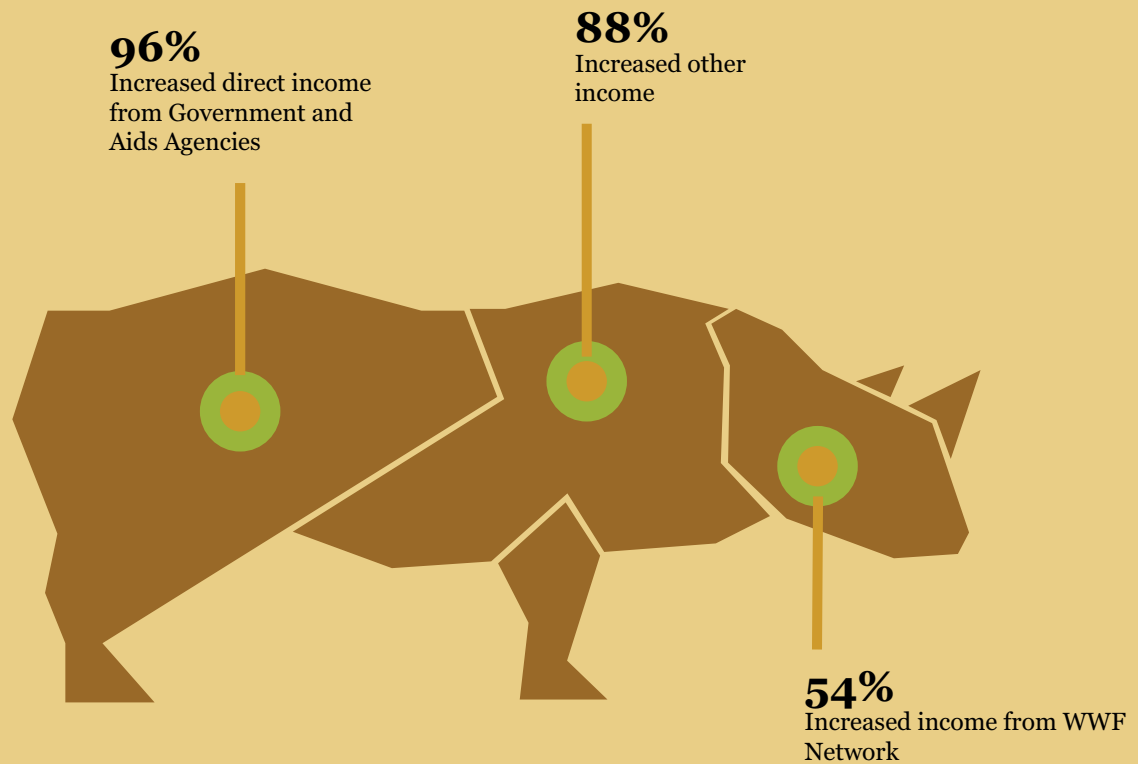
About 5000 people were reached on the ground and more through media coverage both print and electronic

## Earth Hour support the restoration at Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve

Connect to Earth was the theme adopted for Earth Hour 2018 across the globe. Tanzania was one of more than 100 countries that participated in the biggest grass root conservation awareness campaign. Teaming up with the Kisarawe District a total of 25,000 trees were planted in the Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve just some 20 kilometers from Dar Es Salaam. The reserve as important as it is to the wellbeing of Pwani and Dar Es salaam regions is challenged with a high level of deforestation from encroachment and forest fires which most of the times are often started by people who live just outside the reserve. The Kisarawe administration led by the District Commissioners, the youth, and community members joined WWF staff for the tree planting exercise. This went hand in hand with a digital campaign where to reach even a bigger audience with Connect to Earth message estimated reach was 30,000+.



# FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2018





Kennedy Hinkle  
Head of Finance

# Challenges and Mitigations

- Encroachment, illegal timber logging and land degradation still pose serious challenges in the existence of Village Land Forest Reserves and Wildlife Management Areas. Using local networks as advocacy agents, strengthening the link and collaboration between local communities and higher level local government authorities are some of the main mechanisms that are being employed to curb encroachment. In the Ruvuma landscape the large scale livestock incursion into community protected areas is a serious threat to community managed natural resources.
- Inadequate implementation of migrant fisher camp management plan due to poor commitment in some communities and lack of operational fund leads to ineffective management of fishery resources. To address this, more support, technical and financial to BMUs, mentoring and increased monitoring on implementation of fisheries migrant guidelines has proved to improve effectiveness of BMUs in implementation of the Fisher Migrant guidelines. Use of temporary fisheries closure regime is an another adaptive management that increases effective fisheries management
- There is lack of entrepreneurial interest and business skills among many community members who receive benefits from their resources such as sale of timber, revenues from fees from octopus closures etc Advisory services on financial management are also inadequate. The result of these challenges is poor use and reinvestment of the financial resources for community development and natural resources management. To address the challenges strengthening of VICOBA network, community committees and village governments is done. Linkage of local institutions to the local authorities and NGOs for technical advice is also being promoted.





## Our Donors and Supporters

**WWF Tanzania acknowledge with gratitude the support from our donors, supporters and partners both from the internal (WWF network and Tanzania) and external**

### Tanzania

The Government of the United republic of Tanzania

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Ministry of Water

Ministry of Energy

Ministry of Fisheries and Irrigation

All government institutions in the areas of Marine, Water, Wildlife, Forest and Energy

### WWF Network

WWF Finland

WWF UK

WWF Germany

WWF Sweden

WWF Norway

WWF USA

WWF Russia

WWF China

WWF Kenya

WWF Madagascar

WWF Mozambique

WWF Uganda

Region of Africa (ROA)

WWF International

### Global Supporters

DIFD

European Union

HSBCS UK

KFW

Kneip GMpH

MFA – Finland

NORAD

Royal Botanic Garden – Edinburgy

Sally Family Foundation

SIDA

UNEP – WCMC

University of New Castle



## 6 MAIN PROGRAMS

Forest, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine, Energy, Ruvuma Landscape and Elephant

## 5 FIELD OFFICES

WWF-Tanzania has 5 field offices: Mafia, Kilwa, Tunduru, Iringa and Musoma

## 1990

WWF opened office in Tanzania since 1990, formerly known as Tanzania Program Office it became a Country office in 2009

## 14 PRIORITY AREAS

WWF Tanzania priority sites spread across the South, East and North West of the country

## DAR ES SALAAM

WWF- Tanzania's main office is in Dar es Salaam and works under the Regional Office for Africa.



Why we are here.

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

[www.panda.org/tanzania](http://www.panda.org/tanzania).

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