



WWF

ANNUAL  
REPORT

TZ

2017



# WWF TANZANIA

## ANNUAL REPORT

# Production

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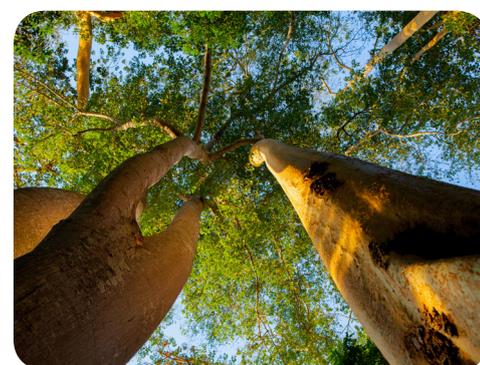
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# Foreword

2017 has been another remarkable year at WWF Tanzania. We have made significant conservation changes in the country especially in our priority areas through the six programmes that are currently being implemented.



This report shares the progress made by WWF in achieving impactful conservation in Tanzania for the year 2017. One of our key messages this year is reiteration of the fact that humans are intricately connected to nature and indeed humans cannot thrive unless nature is protected. WWF-Tanzania is committed to joining the dots

for this connectivity and that has formed the basis for our programs over the last few years. I am quite grateful to all WWF staff, our government partners, donors and other supporters who have worked so closely in enforcement of existing laws and empowering many local communities across the country for conservation of natural resources that forms the basis of our livelihoods.

The elephant crisis in Tanzania has been a serious problem over the last few years with significant decimation of the populations. It is encouraging to note that there are some signs of receding poaching based on 2017 field reports. There are indications that elephant population is gradually recovering in Selous Game Reserve.

As part of our Global campaign on Shared World Heritage Sites, WWF in collaboration with partners conducted awareness on the impact of poaching in SGR and as a result the Government responded swiftly leading to major arrests of poaching kingpins. Human Wildlife conflicts have also been reported to go down by 11% in the ending year. This has been possible because of efforts that were put in training communities on using traditional approaches to keep elephants away from their farms and homes.

WWF continued to promote responsible forest management in our priority areas and the year 2017 saw more communities in Ruvuma Landscape being effectively engaged in management and sustainable utilization of forest resources.

Results from the field have been very encouraging, a cumulative total of 80,416 Hectares of forests were brought under protection in 11 rural communities in the four Districts of Rufiji, Kilwa, Tunduru and Namtumbo.

Villages are finally earning revenue and benefiting from their timber sales where sustainable forest product sales generated a total of \$289,784, which is a major increase from last year.

The highest point of success in the year 2017 has been the restoration of near-extinct *Erythrina schliebeni* in Kilwa District, where more than 2,000 seedlings have been raised for planting.

On the Marine front, the increased effectiveness of BMUs and government actors coupled with support from Fisheries Department resulted in a decline in blast fishing activities within the RUMAKI project area. The Blast Incident Monitoring Program conducted by WWF in partnership with Mwambao Network, Sea Sense, local communities and Smart Codes indicates zero blasts were recorded from June 2016 to July 2017, which is a major achievement.

A total of 347 freshwater sources were identified and protected in the Ruaha River catchment. This has been successful because of the collaboration between the Water Users Associations, local communities and the River Basin Water Association. WWF is proud to report that more than 75,000 water friendly trees were planted during this year. Furthermore, during this year, the Vice President's Office formed a multi-disciplinary task force to assess and propose solutions for the drying of Great Ruaha River. This is a great achievement since WWF have been advocating for integration of efforts by all stakeholders in saving the Great Ruaha River through WWF's Sustainable Water Access Use and Management (SWAUM) programme. Acknowledging our efforts, the Vice President's Office called WWF to join the taskforce as advisers. We are looking forward to see the results of this great initiative taken by the Government of Tanzania.

The villages of Mabilioni and Chamndindi in Same District, which are model villages for our energy program, have continued to show progress in a number of perspectives. A total of 700 households, equivalent to 35% now have access to solar energy. Consumption of firewood has gone down by 30% and more people are adapting the use of improved cooking stoves which is a good indicator of the relief on trees in these areas.

Finally, WWF appreciate the existing good partnership and great collaboration with Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies in facilitating effective implementation of conservation initiatives in Tanzania. Similarly, it has been rewarding to work with local NGOs, CSOs and Development Partners. It is through your non wavering support that we have been able to do conservation work at scale in Tanzania. To my fellow WWF-Tanzania colleagues, thank you so much for your commendable performance this year. Keep up the good work

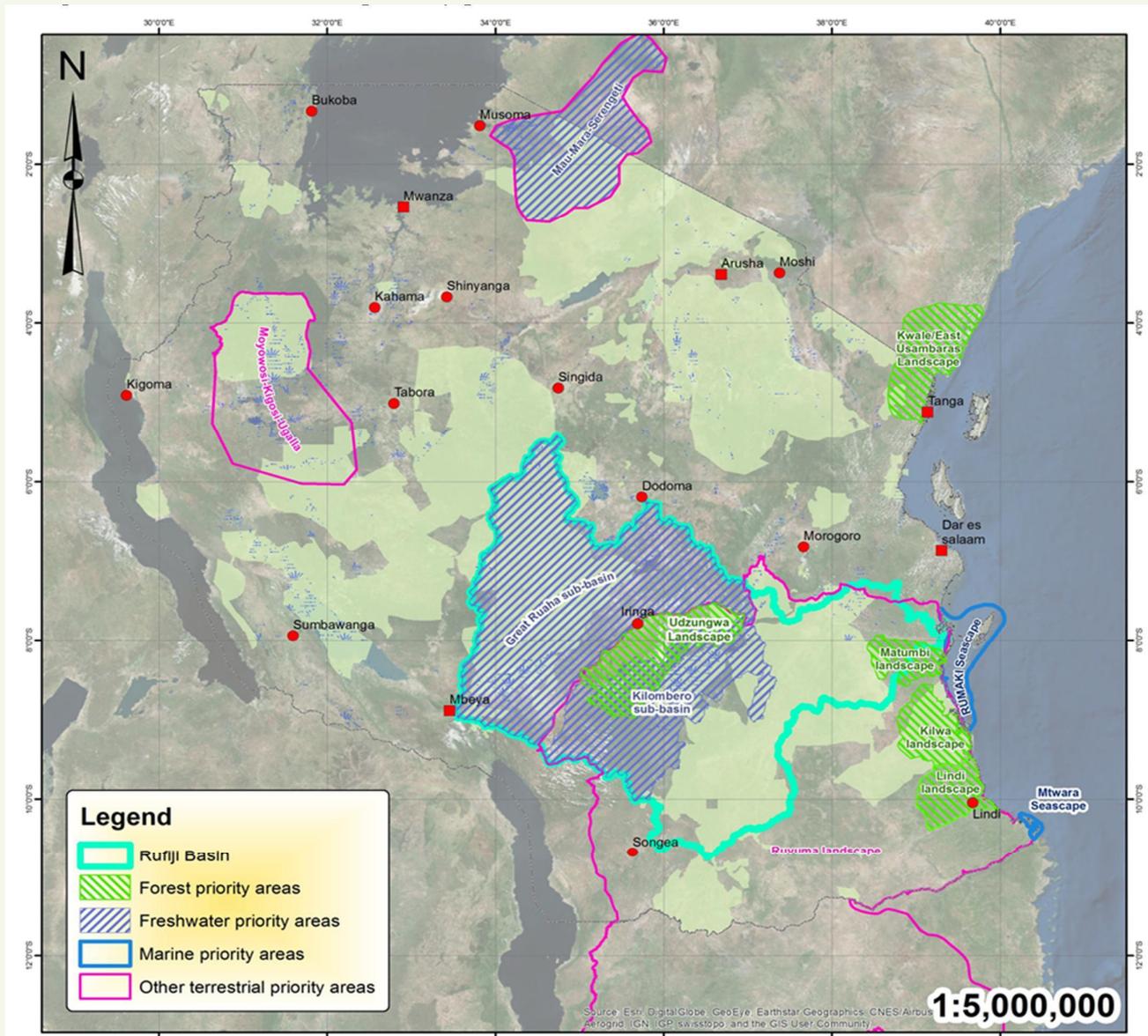


Dr. Amani Ngusaru,  
Country Director

# Conservation Targets

Programme	Goal
Elephants 	By 2020, elephant populations in Selous-Ruvuma and Kigosi-Moyowosi-Ugalla landscapes increased by 7.5% of 2015 levels.
Forest 	By 2020, six high conservation-value forest landscapes (Udzungwa Mountains; Usambara lowland coastal forests, Matumbi-Kichi, Kilwa & Rondo coastal forests; and Selous-Ruvuma miombo woodland) have sustained biodiversity values, and are contributing to improved rights and livelihoods of forest resources-dependent men & women..
Freshwater 	By 2020, environmental flows are restored to, or maintained at, target levels in Great Ruaha, Mara & Kilombero Rivers contributing to water security for men, women & wildlife dependent on those flows.
Marine 	<p>By 2020, near shore fisheries in two priority seascapes are optimally &amp; sustainably productive, thriving on healthy nearshore ecosystems and contributing to improved livelihoods for men &amp; women in coastal communities</p> <p>By 2020, healthy and productive WIO tuna stocks support sustainable socio-economic benefits to artisanal fishers and the national economy in Tanzania</p>
Selous-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.
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).

# Where we work



- Selous-Ruvuma Miombo Landscape,
- Moyowosi-Ugalla-Malagarasi Landscape,
- Rufiji River Basin with focus on Great Ruaha and Kilombero River catchments,
- Udzungwa Mountain Forest Landscape,
- Mara-Serengeti Landscape with focus on Mara River,
- Pare-USambara Mountain Forest Landscape,
- Low-Land Coastal Forest Landscape with focus on Matumbi-Kichi, Kilwa and Rhondo Forests
- Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa Seascope
- Northern Mozambique Channel off Mtwara Seascope and
- Western Indian Ocean Region

# Our Critical Contributions



## Tanzania

### OCEANS

Capacity of existing MARINE PARKS improved

MARINE TURTLE, (WHALE) SHARK & DUGONG populations stable in priority seascapes

Community-based incentive scheme for the protection of TURTLE NESTS

Fisheries CO-MANAGEMENT PLANS for a sustainable shark fisheries and dugong protection

Sustainable fisheries:  
• near-shore in 2 priority seascapes  
• TUNA (Southwest Indian Ocean)  
• SHARK

COLLABORATIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS (CFMAs) established

Co-management institutions in 5 coastal districts strengthened

MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING aligned with broader integrated ocean management



### CLIMATE & ENERGY

5% ↑ in use of affordable renewable energy (Matumbi-Kichi, Kilwa, Lindi & Selous-Ruvuma)

Large scale HYDROPOWER & FOSSIL-FUEL ENERGY PROJECTS comply fully with statutory regulations

Introduction of CLIMATE SMART SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES to

50% of communities in priority WWF landscapes



80% ↓ OF BLAST FISHING in 5 coastal districts

### FORESTS

300,000 ha of forests SUSTAINABLY MANAGED & PROVIDING BENEFITS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

30% ↑ in area under sustainable RIGHTS-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT &

10% ↑ in MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

25% ↓ in illegal harvesting of timber & other forest products

60% of large scale agriculture & extractive investments comply with national regulations & sectoral best practice

20% ↓ IN FOREST LOSS from small-scale agricultural encroachment



### FOOD

AGRICULTURE CORRIDORS adopt sustainable & inclusive management practices

Introduction of CLIMATE SMART SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES to

50% of communities in priority WWF landscapes



20% ↑ in charcoal production efficiency & 10% ↑ in consumption of alternative domestic energy

Carbon monitoring, reporting & verification through REDD mechanism



### WILDLIFE

Target landscapes: SELOUS-RUVUMA & KIGOSI-MOYOWOSI-UGALLA

ELEPHANT status in priority landscapes monitored & transparently shared to > 90% of stakeholders

25% ↓ in degradation of wildlife & forest habitats and incidences of HWC (SELOUS RUVUMA)

Area under community co-management regimes for wildlife & forests increased to 18,000 Km<sup>2</sup> (Selous-Ruvuma)

80% ↓ DEMAND FOR IVORY amongst Chinese communities within & outside Tanzania

80% ↓ IN POACHING



### FRESHWATER

30% ↓ in seasonal drying of the Great Ruaha

Integrated water resources planning, management and use by all stakeholders plus rights of small scale users, and water dependent people upheld

Environmental flows restored to, or maintained at, target levels in GREAT RUAHA, MARA & KILOMBERO RIVERS



Promoting FSC certification, carbon-financing & other forest-resources businesses to increase benefits for communities

↓ Demand for ivory in Tanzania & China

Develop water stewardship approaches

### DRIVERS

#### GOVERNANCE

Improved governance of wildlife & forest co-management areas (Selous Ruvuma)

Mainstreaming SDGs into relevant policies

Promoting the value of natural resources base & local rights in national-level policies

#### FINANCE

Promoting PES mechanisms for water resources management

Developing sustainable financing for community based conservation bodies

Enhancing investments in sustainable energy technology

Facilitating engagement between WMAs & tourism operators



## Conservation of Selous Ecosystem

### Mining in Selous Game Reserve stopped

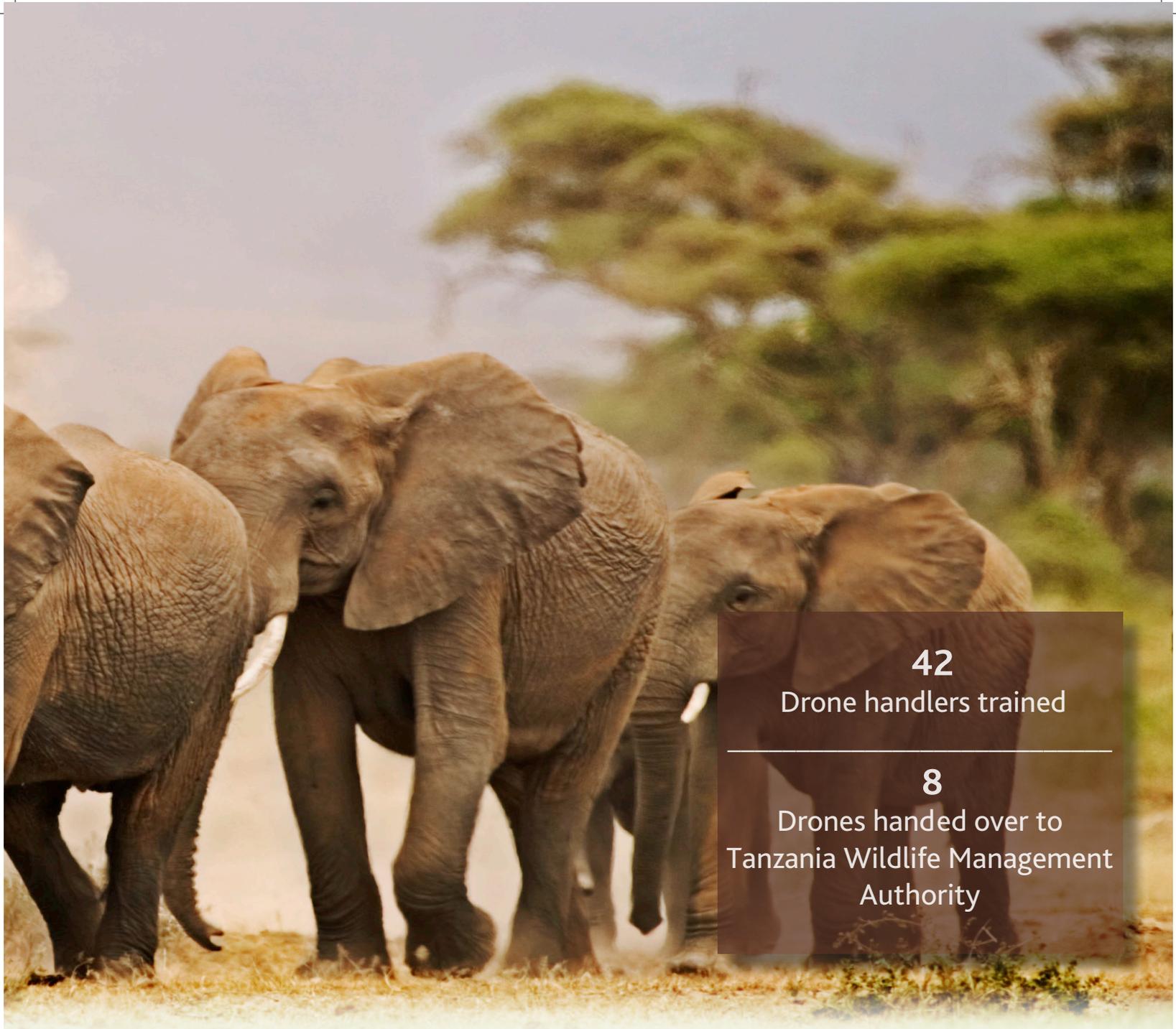
**S**elous Game Reserve continued to hit headlines which enhanced awareness on the environmental impact of poaching and industrial development in the property. More than 40 feature articles on anti-poaching efforts as well as the conservation of elephants and their habitats were published as part of global campaign efforts on Shared Heritage Sites.

The government declared the withdrawal of any planned industrial developments within Selous Game Reserve in order to uphold the covenants of UNESCO regarding the sanctity of World Heritage Convention. Such industrial development include uranium mining at Mkuju River and exploration of oil, gasoline and minerals in the SGR.

### The Future looks good for the elephants

Elephant populations are showing gradual recovery in the Selous Game Reserve. Observations show that, huge elephant family groups with calves of different age classes are seen in the open throughout the 8 sectors of Selous and in the districts of Tunduru, Namtumbo and Liwale.

However aerial reconnaissance surveys in Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem revealed increasing pressure and drivers of change to protected areas with potential for compromising the integrity of the entire Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem. The key human induced drivers include encroachment for settlements and livestock grazing, large-scale timber logging and mining activities.



42  
Drone handlers trained

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8  
Drones handed over to  
Tanzania Wildlife Management  
Authority

### **Drones Handlers trained to support anti poaching**

WWF Tanzania supported capacity enhancement for drone handlers from Lukwika-Lumesule, Liparamba and Selous game reserves as well as Niassa National Reserve and Quirimbas National Park in Mozambique. A total of 9 trainees (all male) from Mozambique, and 35 participants (32 males and 3 females) from Tanzania took part in the training program.

Moreover Eight (8) drones were handed over to the Director General of Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) to support data gathering for improved anti-poaching surveillance within the protected area network under the jurisdiction of TAWA.





# Community Based Management of Ruvuma Landscape

## Communities benefit from Forest co-management

Communities have been fully engaged in management and sustainable utilization of forest resources in order to improve forest habitat for long term integrity of the forest reserve, livelihood and biodiversity.

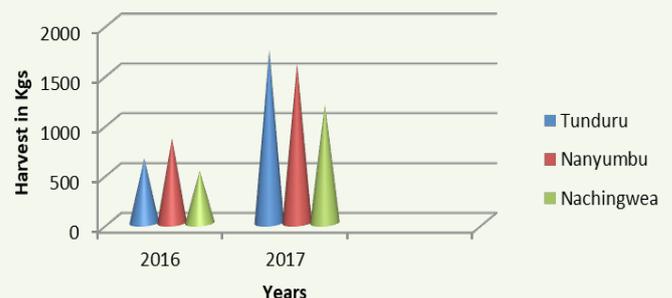
Sauti moja and Machemba villages earned TZs 54 million from the timber from the reserves and the revenue is being used to support social services such as construction of village office and classrooms, purchase of students' exercise books, pens, pencils and boxes of chinks. Construction of a local market, equipping village dispensary as well as purchase of motorbikes for forest patrols by Village Natural Resource Committees.

As proof of forest ownership and formalization of tenure rights a total of 32 Village Councils (VC) and Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) members (28 men and 4 women) in collaboration with Ward Executive Officers (WEOs) and Councilors

participated in drafting by-laws for the protection of Village Forest Land Reserves.

There has also been notable improvements in the use of data for informed decision making in WMA's, whereas patrol forms, permits and receipt books are being properly filled in villages.

**Harvest Changes between 2016 and 2017 in districts adapting CSA**





**44,075 ha**  
Area gazette in 2017

**1,587,251ha**  
Total Wildlife and Forest  
Co-Management area

**21,248M<sup>3</sup>**  
Timber in the Village Reserve  
areas estimated  
at TZs 5.88 billion

**275.07M<sup>3</sup>**  
Timber sold in Sauti Moja and  
Machemba Villages

### Human Wildlife Conflict on a decline

Encroachment incidents in 2017 have gone down from 3,303 to 1,536. The recent incidents were reported during anti-poaching patrol of which 934 (60%) were reported to authorities and were effectively dealt with. Most encroachment incidences were reported in WMA's in Namtumbo, Tunduru and Kilwa districts. The most common type of encroachments included farming in Wildlife Management Areas and Village Land Forest Reserves by (85.8%), followed by human settlement (11.3%).

There was 11% reduction in human wildlife conflict incidences where by only 647 were reported by the end of June 2017. A total of 57 people (48 male and 9 female) were trained and traditional materials (chili, oil, and sisal ropes) were distributed to communities from human elephant conflict (HEC) prone villages in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Liwale districts.

### Climate Smart Agriculture Improves Harvests

A total of 335 farmers adopted and started practicing climate smart agriculture as a result of an intensive training to farmer groups. Community members from 7 villages (Lukula, Nanyumbu, Chungu, Sautimoja, Legezamwendo, Mtua and Mbondo) also received training on CSA. This has improved agricultural production in respective areas. As a result, 188.5 acres of land (178.5 acres under individual farmers and 10 acres under Farm Field Schools) are cultivated under sustainable agriculture minimizing encroachment into pristine natural areas.



## Sustainable Forest Management

### More Forests brought under protection

A total of 80,416ha of forests were brought under protection in 11 rural communities in Rufiji, Kilwa, Tunduru and Namtumbo. Three villages in Kilwa District namely, Likawage, Mchakama and Ngea, were supported to expand their existing forests by 11,809ha, 4,113ha and 1,148ha respectively, thus making an increase for the district from 22,886 to 39,956ha.

Through sustainable forest management approach, near-extinct *Erythrina schliebenii* tree specie was discovered in Kilwa District. The Mchakama Village land forest reserve which is among the newly gazetted village land forest reserves in Kilwa. In-situ propagation and gap planting was done to more than 1,590 indigenous tree seedlings. More than 2,000 *Erythrina schliebenii* tree seedlings were raised through sustainable timber harvesting project in Mchakama village.





**599 Million TZs**  
Revenue from Sustainable  
timber sales in Kilwa District

**53.7 Million TZs**  
Sales from Sustainable timber  
in Sautimoja and Machemba  
Villages

### Participatory decisions improve forest Management

Working in partnership with MJUMITA improved the performance of village land and forest co-management institution as evidenced through consistent implementation of village forest governance monitoring process using the dashboard tool in 5 villages in Tunduru, namely; Msinji, Mindu, Namakambale, Songambebe and Tulieni.

There were improvements on participatory decisions which are based on human rights and gender made at the village assembly. Level of governance of natural resources use improved as was exemplified by 9 incidents of illegal cutting of trees being reported to the district authority and police. Three cases were prosecuted at Tunduru primary court using community bylaws for committing forest crimes. A total of 90 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) have been issued in Ruvuma landscape following the completion of Land Use Plan (LUP) and training on customary rights to Namakambale communities.

### Trillion Trees making its mark in Tanzania

Through innovative collaboration with global partners Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Birdlife International the Trillion Tree Programme (TTP) was launched in Tanzania, the TTP as an innovative financing mechanism for landscape restoration has solicited engagement with large private sector and companies for promoting forest investment in Tanzania.





## Sustainable Fisheries Management

### VICOBA Continues to Sustain lives in the Coast

Village Community Banks (VICOBA) have been growing steadily and the project is currently mentoring and monitoring 286 groups. In addition to the 252 groups reported in December 2016, the community has replicated 34 new groups; as it stands, 140 groups are community-initiated and 146 are project-initiated.

The number of members has also increased along the new groups; the current total is 7,964 (2,483 men and 5,481) compared to 6,695, (16% increase from 2016 level).

VICOBA groups have been strengthened and interlinked with Collaborative Fisheries Management networks as a result 61 groups in Kigamboni, Kilwa, Kibiti, Mtwara and Mafia have adopted a new constitution incorporating environmental conservation.

Small businesses operated by VICOBA members continue to benefit and impact livelihoods in the coastal communities.





**286**  
Mentored Village  
Community Banks groups

**7694**  
VICOBA Members  
(16% increase)

### More Beach Management Units established

**F**our (4) BMUs were established in the villages of Namatungutungu, Kilwa Kisiwani, Mtoni, and Miteja in Kilwa district. Prior to their establishment, a total of 1200 community members received training on fisheries governance and management, specifically in the areas of governance, fisheries management plan and bylaw development. Formation of new BMUs is an integral part of the long-term goal to strengthen fisheries co-management in coastal Tanzania. Cummulatively, there are 67 BMUs where 63 are experienced and 4 new ones.

Findings indicate an increase in the level of responsibility and awareness by both Beach Management Units (BMU) leaders and members suggesting an increase in the level of management and a sense of ownership to the nearshore fisheries and other marine resources. The number of meetings convened (both executive and general assembly) show an increasing trend over the years; turnout measured by BMUs (attendance) in the executive meetings has reached 70%.

### Blast Fishing declines in 5 districtsts by 32%

Increased activeness of Beach Management Units and government actors coupled with support from fishers has resulted in a sharp decline in blast fishing activities in the project area.

WWF in partnership with Mwambao, Sea Sense, local communities and Smart codes facilitated blast fishing monitoring in 5 coastal programme districts of Dar Es Salaam, Kilwa, Mafia, Tanga and Mtwara.

The initiative has revealed data showing 1678 blast incidents compared to 5251 incidents in 2016.



## Freshwater Sources Management

### Stakeholders engaged for effective Resources Management

There was notable improvement in conservation of the river banks and water sources as a result of enhanced stakeholders engagement including community. Water User Association (WUAs) continued to engage in the protection of water sources through tree planting, coordination and enhancing cooperation among stakeholders and resolving conflicts of water users in their respective areas

In collaboration with the Rufiji Basin Water Authority, the Great Ruaha catchment committee was established and capacities enhanced to perform their duties as per Water Resource Management Act of 2009. The sub catchment committee for Mara River sub basin was also formed and is facilitating knowledge and awareness to the communities on development and implementation of water allocation plan.

Through the Sustainable Water Access and Use

Management (SWAUM) programme's advocacy interventions on water user rights; the government of Tanzania ordered to stop gold mining and other human activities within 60 meters of the Mfyamba River banks in Great Ruaha River, as a result water quality was reported to improve along the river basin of Mfyamba. There was acknowledgement of reduced water user conflicts between women and livestock keepers and reduced pollution in the Rufiji basin as a result of the constructed cattle troughs in the basin area.

A total of 267 litres of honey valued at 3 million shillings was harvested from 50 beehives by Tobora and Somoche WUAs. Lower Tigithe WUA also installed 174 beehives in Kagera, Nyakunguru and Matongo villages. The beekeeping activity is supporting community along Mara River to meet hospital and school requirements as reported by WUA leaders from Tobora and Somoche.



**75,000**

Water friendly trees planted in Wanging'ombe, Mufindi, Makete and Mbarali districts

**347**

Water sources identified and protected

**62,500**

Water friendly trees planted along river Tigithe upper and lower in Tarime

### **Multi Discipline task force formed to save The Great Ruaha River**

As a result of Sustainable Water Access and Use Management (SWAUM) advocacy work in addressing challenges of the drying of Great Ruaha River through a multiple stakeholder approach to tackling the environmental issues of the river, The government of Tanzania, through the Vice President's office formed a multi-disciplinary task force to assess and propose solution for the drying of the GRR. WWF Tanzania was invited as advisers in the task force meetings.

At the same time five water sources (Ndudumo, Nyamakuyu, Kibada and Mapogoro at Ndembera sub-catchment and Mtitafu water sources at Mbarali sub-catchment have successfully been protected resulting to an increase in stream flows contributing to Great Ruaha River and are benefiting six villages with 19,759 people.

### **Water quality of rivers meets statutory standards**

Through WWF's support Kwinya Miners Association managed to construct mercury retention ponds. The ponds are meant to reduce mercury pollution in Mara River from small scale mining activities. These ponds also minimise potential health risks to humans. To operationalize this, 450 villagers were reached and trained on negative health impact of mercury.

Water quality monitoring regime was established for three monitoring points at Nyamongo area in Mrito village. Baseline measurement and first monitoring has been done to the selected points and the report was shared with stakeholders from Tarime and Butiama districts.



## Sustainable Energy Management

### Mabilioni and Chamndindi Model Villages lead in sustainable energy use

A total of 700 households, equivalent to 35% in Chamndindi and Mabilioni model villages, now have access to solar energy. This creates a good environment for school students to study and do their homework with reliable lighting, as well as supporting community members to perform their social economic activities with reliable energy sources. Over 600 households are engaged in small scale entrepreneurship businesses such as micro seed oil processing plants, corner shops, Barber shops, honey packaging and solar charging kiosks. All this is made possible by the installations and use of Solar Energy resources. At the same time trainings and construction of energy plants have been facilitated to promote biogas as one of the energy options that could be accessible by communities. 55 biogas plants have been installed in target villages.

### Improved Cooking Stoves use on the rise

Monitoring of the use of improved cooking stoves (ICS) has shown a drop in consumption of firewood and charcoal by 30% in Chamndindi and Mabilioni villages. Some Maasai communities, who are traditionally nomad groups, have adopted Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) technology. A total of 650 ICS have been constructed and are used in the named pilot villages. Furthermore 50 ICS made at Tatedo were provided to Kisarawe Women Community groups during 2017 Earth Hour celebrations. The provision of the ICS aimed at raising awareness and adoption. A report by WWF partner MANET revealed that 100 ICS (Mkombozi stoves) led to reduction in wood consumption from 15m<sup>3</sup> in 2014 to 7.5m<sup>3</sup> per household in 2017 and from 25m<sup>3</sup> to 12m<sup>3</sup> per school per week for Institutions.



**35%**  
Households using solar energy in Mabilioni and Chamdindi Villages

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**55**  
Biogas plants installed

### Oil Companies comply to environmental regulations

Operating International Oil Companies (IOC) namely British Gas (BG-Group), Statoil and Pan African Energy improved their transparency and compliance to environmental legislations, sector regulations and international best practices; as per Citizen Assessment tool. They account for 55% of the licensed operators that are in the list of the programme. The tool was developed by WWF and approved by National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). Through Green Reference Group (GRG) for Oil & Gas platforms.

Advocacy and lobbying sessions were done through electronic and print media to demand the government of Tanzania to uphold good governance on oil and gas sector and to demand companies operating

in the sector to improve their environmental, transparency on tax and revenue, and Corporate Social Responsibility as per Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) requirements. The government has taken stern measures recently on extractives industry to ensure EITI guidelines are put into practice. This is indeed a win- win situation where both communities, businesses and the government benefit from the developmental projects.





## Partnerships

### Partnerships for conservation enhanced

WWF Tanzania has continued to embrace strategic partnerships with ministries and other stakeholders to foster implementation of conservation agenda in the country.

WWF Tanzania supported the documentation of the environmental guidelines in the mining sector, guidelines and eventually the launch where miners through their association (The Tanzania Chamber of Mining and Energy) committed to the guidelines.

The new Memorandum of Understanding being under development with Ministry of Finance is another demonstration of engagement with ministries. Work and collaboration with Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Water, Livestock and Fisheries is also going on well.

Through the energy programme two position statements were developed by MANET & Northern Coalitions through WWF facilitation to demand the government of Tanzania to develop the specific Oil and Gas' waste management guidelines, waste treatment and disposal facilities for oil and gas sub sector.

TCO programmes also developed strong relationship with other WWF offices, for example Forest (Namibia), Energy (Uganda and Kenya), Marine programme (South West Indian Ocean countries) Freshwater (WWF UK)

these relationship have developed a strong sharing and learning with other WWF offices.

Six CSOs namely Mazingira Network Tanzania (MANET), TAGRODE (Iringa), EMNET (Dar es Salaam and Pwani), SECO (Southern Highland), FOCONA (Mtwara), MANET (Tanga) and MRENGO (Lindi) participated in capacity building and strategic working relationship with WWF in the areas of energy, sustainable investment, and the use of sights spatial (GIS) information in monitoring their Programmes.

Investments guiding tool has been developed in partnership with Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and Science for Nature and People (SNAP). WWF participated as stakeholders and led the section of Best Practices Guidelines for Investors which focused on environmental and social inclusivity for investors. The final report was presented in October 2016 to SAGCOT and the guideline was approved by the Green Reference Group (GRG) in March 2017 and taken to wider stakeholders for validation.

## Care WWF Alliance

WWF has continued partnering with Care in the Care WWF Alliance, now working in the Nachingwea district of southeastern Tanzania, about 80 miles inland, where communities depend on forestry and agriculture for livelihoods, energy and food.

In partnership with the district councils, the Alliance helped map forest resources, developed a sustainable harvesting plan, and trained community leaders to implement it. Working with government extension agents and other community based trainers, Care WWF Alliance has engaged women and men in Farmer Field and Business Schools and Village Savings and Loans Associations. After just one year, poor women farmers report significant improvements in their lives through loans that have financed house construction, solar panels, sewing machines and investment in other non-agriculture income-generation activities.





**He who plants a tree plants a hope for the future**

## WWF Tanzania Supporters

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# WWF TANZANIA

## 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 has had an office in Tanzania since 1990, formerly known as Tanzania Program office it became a Country office in 2009

## 14 PRIORITY AREAS

WWF Tanzania priority areas 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)