



WWF

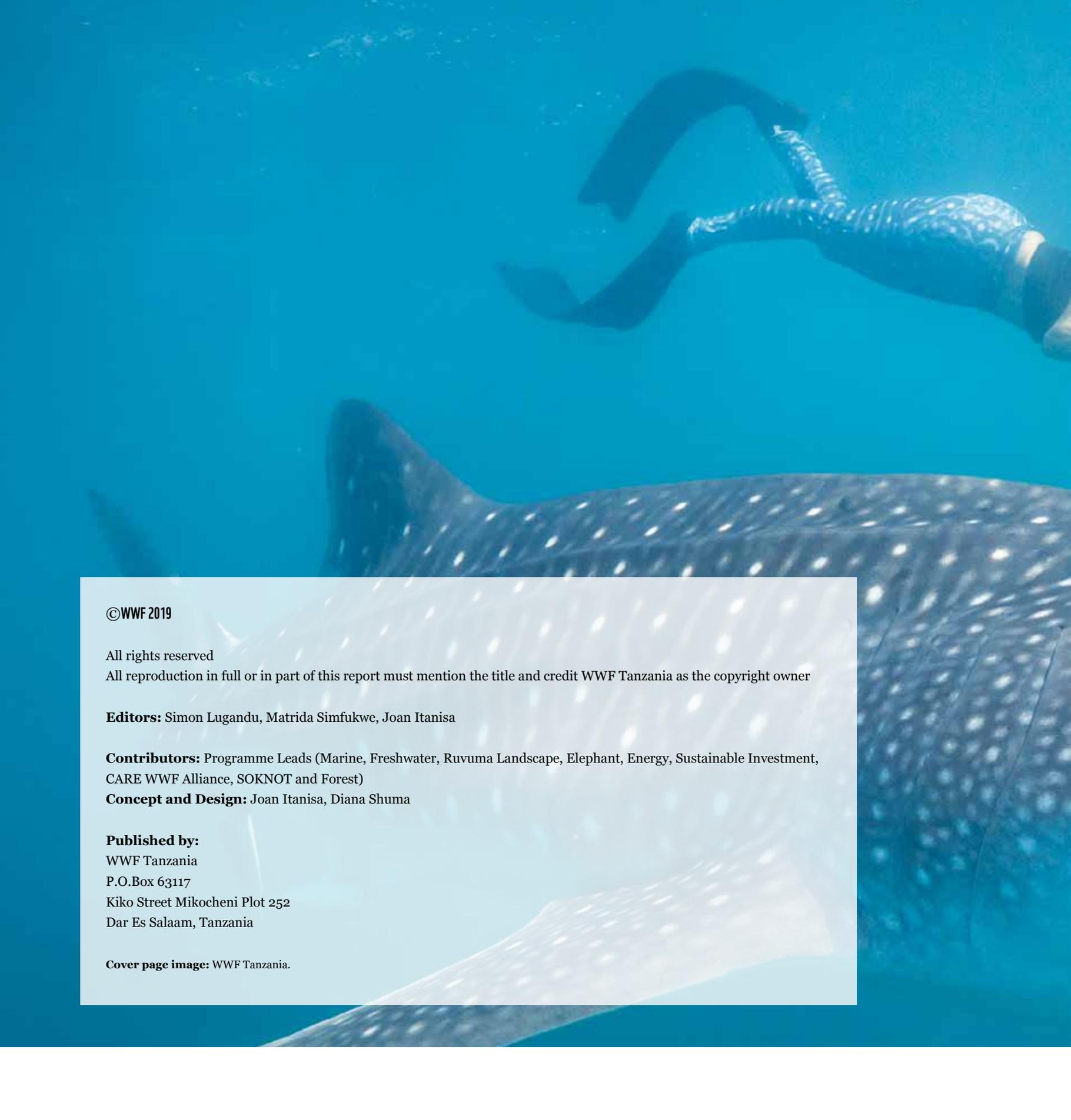
ANNUAL  
REPORT

TZ

2019

A fisherman wearing a yellow and green cap and a green shirt with yellow stripes on the sleeves stands on a sandy beach. He is holding a large, long squid vertically in front of him, with both hands near the top. The squid's mantle is light-colored with some brown spots, and its long, thin tentacles hang down to the water. In the background, the ocean is visible with a small boat on the horizon under a clear sky.

**WWF TANZANIA  
ANNUAL REPORT 2019**

A diver in a blue and white patterned wetsuit is swimming horizontally in clear, bright blue water. Below the diver, the back and tail of a large shark with white spots on its dark grey body are visible. The scene is captured from an underwater perspective, looking slightly upwards.

©WWF 2019

All rights reserved

All reproduction in full or in part of this report must mention the title and credit WWF Tanzania as the copyright owner

**Editors:** Simon Lugandu, Matrida Simfukwe, Joan Itanisa

**Contributors:** Programme Leads (Marine, Freshwater, Ruvuma Landscape, Elephant, Energy, Sustainable Investment, CARE WWF Alliance, SOKNOT and Forest)

**Concept and Design:** Joan Itanisa, Diana Shuma

**Published by:**

WWF Tanzania

P.O.Box 63117

Kiko Street Mikocheni Plot 252

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

**Cover page image:** WWF Tanzania.



# Table of Contents

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY                     | 4  |
| 1. WHO WE ARE                         | 5  |
| 2. ACTIVITIES AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS    | 9  |
| 2.1 ELEPHANT AND RHINO PROGRAMME      | 10 |
| 2.2 RUVUMA LANDSCAPE PROGRAMME        | 13 |
| 2.3 FOREST PROGRAMME                  | 16 |
| 2.4 MARINE PROGRAMME                  | 19 |
| 2.5 FRESHWATER PROGRAMME              | 23 |
| 2.6 ENERGY PROGRAMME                  | 26 |
| 2.7 SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS           | 31 |
| 2.8 CARE WWF ALLIANCE                 | 32 |
| 2.9 AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION       | 34 |
| 2.10 FINANCIAL SUMMARY                | 37 |
| 3. CHALLENGES                         | 39 |
| 4. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT                | 40 |
| 5. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED | 41 |
| 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT                    | 42 |

# Executive summary

This report summarises the key conservation achievements by WWF Tanzania in FY2019 (July 2018 – June 2019). The dry season aerial census for elephant population in the Selous Game Reserve and the adjacent area undertaken by Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) showed an increase of elephant population in the Mikumi - Selous Ecosystem by about 2%; with a population estimate of 15,516 in 2018 compared to 15,217 in 2014. WWF has strongly supported anti-poaching initiatives, awareness campaigns and elephant collaring in the ecosystem to ameliorate poaching. WWF facilitated the review of the national Rhino Conservation and Management Plan 2019-2023 which was endorsed by the Minister for MNRT in June 2019. Poaching incidences were also reported to have gone down, as evidenced by no signs of carcasses. There was an increase of the area under Community management regime by 1%, equivalent to 19,425Ha. The area under conservation increased from 1,967,357Ha in FY18 reporting period to 1,986,782Ha in this period.

There are however records of increased human wildlife conflicts (HWC) where 1,152 HWC incidents were reported by June 2019 compared to 366 incidents by June 2018. The Certified village forest area under CBFM (Community Based Forest Management) and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) increased by 0.2% reaching 457,946Ha. CBFM was beneficial to local communities where 160 m<sup>3</sup> of standing trees were harvested and 2,396 pieces of sawn timber of *Swartzia madagascariensis* (Msekeseke) and *Dalbergia melanoxylon* were harvested and sold at 80,806.4 USD. Forest Stewardship Council

(FSC) Certified VLFRs area has increased from 186,839ha to 190,552ha (with 3,713 ha as an additional area) and villages under FSC increased from 13 in FY18 to 14 villages in FY19. During the reporting period 18,000 tree seedlings of *Erythrina*, the species that had been declared endemic, were raised and planted with 50% survival. WWF facilitated the purchase of modern solar timber drying Kiln to be owned and managed by 13 FSC member communities. WWF also supported the development of the East Africa Community (EAC) forest policy and strategy which is still under development. As a result, the Tanzania government pledged to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded and deforested land to meet international target under the AFR100 Initiative and the Bonn Challenge.

WWF facilitated the development of Rufiji/Kibiti Prawn Fishery Management Plan (KPFMP) – a specific fishery management approach in the Rufiji/Kibiti Delta area which aims at reversing the state of overfishing of the resource, reduction of fishing effort and using in particular regulations for closed seasons and closed areas. The area under co-management initiative in the marine ecosystem increased by 13% securing over 5,000 km<sup>2</sup> of marine co-managed area During this reporting period. WWF also engaged in promoting and strengthening community capacity access to renewable energy and energy technologies, which have significantly led into wide adoption and use of such technologies in the Ruvuma Landscape for households, institutions and productive income generating activities, and reduced over reliance on biomass energy sources. 4 renewable energy technologies were adopted, 50 Solar PV sys-

tems installed, 10 Biogas plants constructed and 100 Improved cooking stoves constructed at household level. In management of water sub-catchment areas, 500Ha in Somoche sub-catchment were secured under community conservation and more than 100 km stretch along the Somoche River was planted with 3,300 trees.

CARE-WWF Alliance and the sustainable investment programmes made significant contributions in sustainable management of natural resources. Effectively operationalization of IGG Guidelines and Investment Guiding Tool in which 18 investments of small, medium and large processors were assessed. The results showed that companies and associations are complying with the Investments Guidelines tool on Inclusivity, Environmental Sustainability and Business Development. In collaboration with Mufindi District PLUM team, NLUPC, RBWB and the village leaders of the 6 villages facilitated the process of village land use plans from stage one to four. A total of 60 beacons were erected in most disputed areas –village boundaries, water resources and 60m from water resources and water streams/river. More than 3,500 people, including youths, women and school students received training,

# 1. Who we are

## 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 Key Priority Areas:

Ruvuma landscape; Great Ruaha, Kilombero and Mara rivers sub-basins; Coastal and Eastern arc forest landscape; and Rufiji Mafia Kilwa (RUMAKI) and Mtwara seascapes. SOKNOT landscape (Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania transboundary).

## Our mission

is therefore to stopping the degradation of the planet's natural environment and 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 and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

## Our Approaches:

Community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) civil society organizations (CSOs); spatial planning and management; national policy and legislation conservation frameworks sustainable financing advocacy/ public awareness.

## Our Offices:

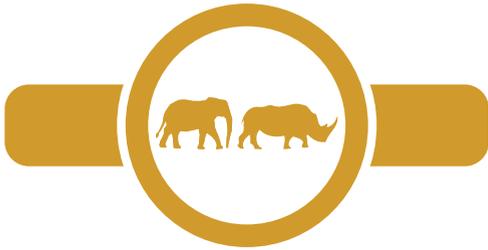
WWF Tanzania has offices in Dar Es Salaam (where the head quarter is based), Musoma, Iringa, Masasi, Mafia, Kilwa and Arusha.

## Our Partners:

Government and Government Agencies  
EAC and SADC TRAFFIC, CARE Tanzania, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Organization (WIOMSA), and WWF Network. local civil society organisations Community Based Organizations

## 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

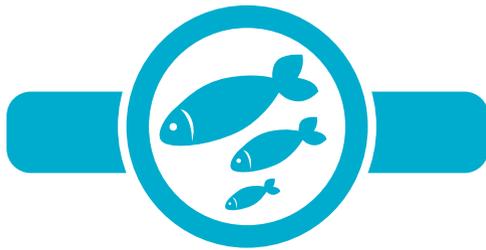
### Forest



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



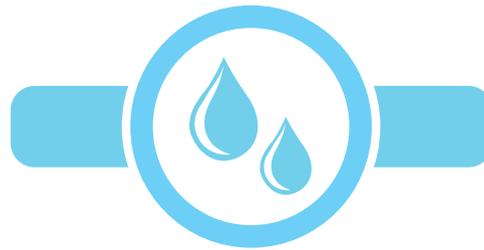
## Marine



By 2020, 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

## Fresh Water



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

## 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).



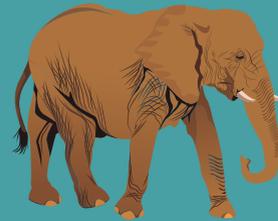
**WWF Tanzania**

## 2019 AT A GLANCE



### What we made possible

- **Dry season aerial census** for elephant population in the Selous Game Reserve(SGR);
- Development of **National Rhino Conservation and Management Plan 2019-2023**;
- Development of **East Africa Community (EAC) Forest Policy and Strategy**;
- Development of **SADC regional mechanism for managing and disposing seized timber stockpiles**;
- **Review the charcoal sub-sector** through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT);
- Commitment to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded and deforested land in the United Republic of Tanzania to meet international targets under the **AFR100 Initiative** and the Bonn Challenge;
- Development of Tanzania mainland **Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)** legal frameworks through the Vice President's Office ;
- **Timber Marketing Forums** and linking certified VLFRs with markets;
- Establishment of **Rufiji/Kibiti Prawn Fishery Management Plan (KPFMP)**;
- Strengthen **308 Village Community Banks (VICOBA) Network**;
- Facilitation of ratification of **Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)** by the United Republic of Tanzania ;
- Establishment of **River Health Assessment (RHA) Practical Guide**;
- Facilitation of **6 Village Land Use Plans(VLUs)** from stage one to four.



**0** fresh elephant carcass reported in the nine Wildlife Management areas (WMAs)

**2%** increase of elephant population in Mikumi-Selous Ecosystem

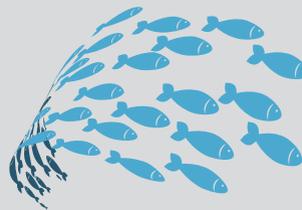
**59** people trained on evidence gathering and crime scene management in efforts to strengthen prosecution of wildlife case

**0.2%** increase area under CBFM

**50%** survival of 18000 near extinct *Erythrina schliebenii* tree seedlings planted at Mchakama

**76,136** trees planted  
**147** Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) issued.

**USD 40,0705** generated from certified VLFRs sale of forest products



**13%** increased area under co-management in marine initiative

**2** boats worth **USD 64,000** handed over to support marine conservation effort  
**USD 170,523.8** revenue gained from the sell of **37,876** tons of octopus following the octopus reef closures initiative  
**308** strengthen Village Community Banks (VICOBA) Networks worthy capital **USD 56,418**

**80%** households in model village have adapted the use of ICS  
**60%** people trained on efficient Electronic Cooking Technologies(eCook)  
**30%** Charcoal producers trained on sustainable charcoal production  
**70%** reduced firewood consumption in school's supported with Improved Cook Stoves(ICS)

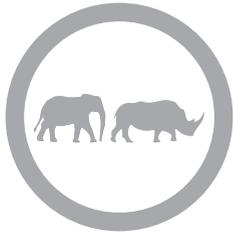


**500** ha of subcatchment brought under community conservation

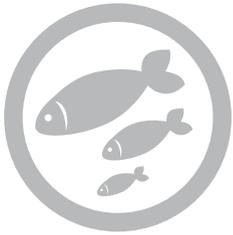
**20%** revenue collected retained by **6** Water User Association(WUAs)  
**25** WUAs trained and use Sensors and Mobile phones App to collect and analysis water resource data

**2** water resource forums established: Mara Forum and Catchment Committee  
**1350** beehives installed in Mara River catchment area





## 2. Our Programmatic Key Achievements and Successes





## 2.1 Elephant and Rhino Programme



**Elephant:** WWF Tanzania has been supporting elephant conservation and management in Tanzania for many years in order to address the increasing threats to the wildlife. WWF is implementing a zero poaching strategy to address poaching and illegal ivory trade. Human-elephant conflicts around the Selous Game Reserve remains to be a threat which could have been contributed to by recovery of the elephant population, human encroachment and habitat destruction as well as establishing settlements in wildlife corridors. Human-elephant conflict results in damage and loss of crops, properties and livelihoods but also retaliatory killings of elephants. In order to effectively manage and conserve elephants, information and data on the dynamics of the ecosystem was a key intervention for supporting making an informed management decision. The elephant programme strategic objectives are: By 2020 (i) information on the status of elephants in priority landscapes is transparently shared

to at least 90% of target stakeholders (ii) poaching in target landscape is reduced by 80% against 2015 baseline (iii) demand for ivory amongst relevant Chinese communities within and outside Tanzania has been reduced by 80%.

### Elephant population in Mikumi Selous Ecosystem increased by 2%:

The dry season aerial census for elephant population in the SGR and the adjacent area was undertaken by TAWIRI in October 2018. The results show an increase of elephant population in the Mikumi Selous Ecosystem by 2%; with a population estimate of 15,516  $\pm$  1,819 SE in 2018 compared to 15,217  $\pm$  1,800 SE in 2014. The current population estimate shows a recovering population after poaching was contained. The elephant carcass were estimated to be 2,966  $\pm$  263 SE most of them being very old (over three years). The carcass ratio for a period of up to three years i.e., 2016 to 2018 was 3% indicating natural

mortality. There was no carcass that was less than one year old. These results suggest that poaching has been controlled. However, according to the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) data 21 elephant carcasses were reported during the reporting period.

### Reduced numbers of elephant carcass:

During this reporting period no new elephant carcass was reported in the Wildlife management areas (WMAs) compared to 1 carcass by June 2018. This is due to increased joint anti-poaching efforts and patrol days through regular patrols by Village Game Scouts (VGS), TAWA and District Council rangers where by 124 patrol trips were facilitated AAs (78) WWF (30) PAMs, TAWA and District(16) WWF supported 4 patrols in each WMA and 2 in Ndonga, Magingo and Mungata WMAs, respectively. More patrols were undertaken by the respective WMAs and others were supported by TAWA and PAMS Foundation. The table below shows the poaching incidences of Non-Elephant species in Ruvuma landscape districts by June 2019.

### WWF Tanzania supports Wildlife Protection work in Selous

WWF Tanzania has continued to support the wildlife protection and conservation in the Selous Game Reserve and this year handed over an assortment of equipment to TAWA worth Tsh 110 million (\$ 48,173) including: rangers uniform shirts and trousers, T-shirt-subdued, caps, boots, socks/stockings, web belt, nylon 4.5cm , metal cups, gum boots, water bottles, bush jackets (field jacket) , Jerseys, rain suit/poncho, Swiss Knives, small and large torches, water purifying tablets, 100 binoculars, personal first Aid Kits, 8 cameras, 8 GPS and 8 camouflage nets. The equipment not only motivates the rangers but also increase their performance and efficiency. In collaboration with TAWA for the first time the best ranger of the year was identified and awarded based on hard work, tenacity and significant contribution to the conservation of natural resources and wildlife in Selous Game Reserve.

### 13 more elephants fitted with GPS satellite collars for monitoring movement pattern in and around SGR:

WWF supported TAWA through TAWIRI to fit GPS satellite collars on 13 elephants in Selous Game Reserve (in Miguruwe, Liwale, Kalulu, Likuyu-Seka and Liwale sectors) and Mikumi National Park. So far 20 elephants have been collared. The use of improved technology is helping to collect real time data for effective monitoring of elephants

and ensure their security to elephant movements that have, in recent years, been challenged by poaching. Due to the battery's lifespan of three years, data will be collected until the end of 2020.

**Black Rhino:** WWF Tanzania black rhino work has been focusing entirely on the Selous rhino population in the Ruvuma landscape and during the reporting period WWF supported the national rhino conservation and management programme. Guided by three specific objectives by the end of 2020, (i) the status of rhinos in the Selous Game Reserve is known; (ii) National rhino conservation and management framework is developed and (iii) awareness in rhino conservation and management is enhanced.

### Rhino status in Selous Game Reserve Established

**Rhino:** WWF Tanzania in collaboration with FZS, TAWA and TAWIRI supported the assessment of rhino status in SGR. Only signs of rhino presence in form of spoor including fresh footprints and



browsing in Matambwe and Liwale sectors were seen. However, in November 2018, an individual rhino was sighted in Liwale during elephant aerial census from the aircraft. As a result, the rhino tracking team was quickly deployed in Liwale to search the rhino but so far neither the rhino nor rhino signs have been seen in the area. This indicates that rhinos are not extinct locally in Selous GR but they could be very few in numbers. The continued field surveys in Selous Game

Reserve are critical for establishing the presence of black rhinos and ensuring their security since SGR remains vulnerable to poachers.

### National Rhino Conservation and Management Plan 2019-2023 Developed

WWF in collaboration with TAWIRI facilitated the development of the National rhino management and conservation plan which was launched by the Minister for

Natural Resources and Tourism in June 2019 in Dodoma. The event was attended by 100 participants, representatives and heads of government, public and private (NGOs) and conservation institutions; TAWIRI, TANAPA, TAWA, NCAA, WD and MNRT. The Strategy development was undertaken with experts from the respective wildlife government agencies i.e. TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA, conservation NGOs (FZS and IUCN) and private sector.





## 2.2 Ruvuma Landscape Programme

The Ruvuma Landscape program covers an expansive trans-frontier area of approximately 278,950 Sq. km. It flanks the Ruvuma River, spanning Tanzania's southern regions (Coast, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro and Ruvuma) to Mozambique's northern provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado. It forms the largest wilderness area of un-fragmented Miombo woodland, coastal forests and associated ecosystems remaining in Africa. The landscape is rich in wildlife species diversity and numbers and once supported the single largest elephant population in Tanzania and Africa and one of the highest densities of lions, giraffes, wild dogs among other species. The black rhino population of *minor* sub species is the only sub species found in Tanzania and East Africa at large. However, the biodiversity in the landscape faces numerous threats including poaching and illegal wildlife trade, bush meat, human-wildlife conflicts, habitat loss and fragmentation, illegal logging, mining, oil and gas, infrastructure and industrial development and climate change effects. WWF Tanzania is implementing various projects working towards the establishment and support of effective management of protected areas, community and private management areas that will eventually deliver benefits to local communities in the eight districts of Tunduru, Namtumbo, Nachingwea, Mbinga, Liwale, Rufiji, Kilwa, and Nanyumbu. Furthermore, the programme contributes to WWF Tanzania Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2015-2020), species strategies and the country's policies and legislations among other approaches, towards promoting the integration of

socio-ecological connectivity and resilience, stressing linkage of livelihoods and conservation of biodiversity as a way of addressing conservation challenges.

### Area under wildlife and forest management increased by 1%.

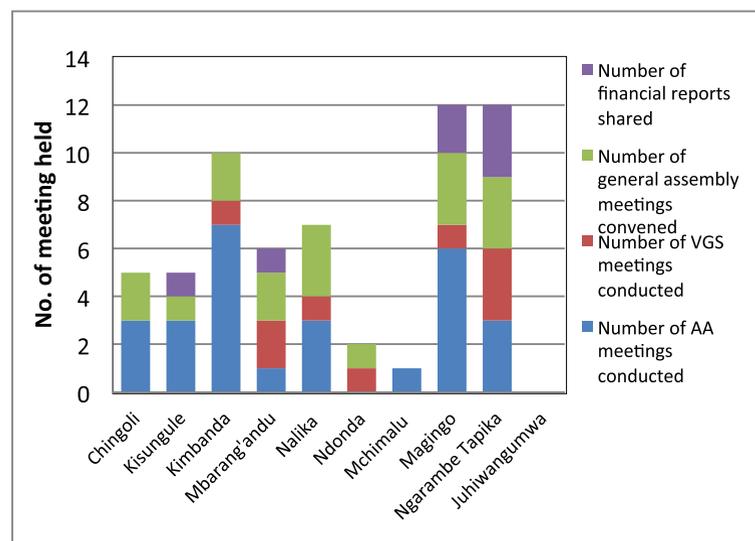
During the reporting period, there was an increase by 1% (19,425 hectares) of the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) area under the wildlife and forest co-management from 1,967,357 hectares to 1,986,782 hectares. The establishment of new VLFR was undertaken by CARE / WWF Alliance project in Nachingwea Majonananga, Kilimarondo and Lipuyu Villages. The secured area that forms the wildlife corridor will enable easy and free movement of wildlife between the Selous Game Reserve (SGR) and Msanjensi GR. WWF continued to support the secured areas under co-management wildlife management areas (WMAs) and VLFRs in the landscape. On the other hand, the documents for Ndonda, the proposed WMA covering 73,550 ha (735.5 km<sup>2</sup>) are under review by the MNRT for gazettment. However, the proposed Mchimalu WMA measuring 114 km<sup>2</sup> did not meet the required minimum area of at least 200 km<sup>2</sup> for its gazettment. The community will be sensitized to establish and enter into agreement with TAWA (the Lukwika Lumesule Game Reserve) to manage the area which is critical for wildlife conservation (wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, buffer zones and migratory routes) according to 2018 Wildlife Corridor regulations to benefit from the ministry since the area has lost most of its forest for sustainable timber harvest.

### Enhanced governance of wildlife community conservation institutions.

Improvement in governance standards and inclusive and participatory in decision making has been clearly noted in the WMAs and villages with wildlife co-management areas. These include increased number of meetings convened (AA's, VNRC's, VGS, GA's), financial reporting, revenue collections and expenditure reports produced, in community wildlife and forest management (see Figure 1). According to the WMA constitution the WMAs are supposed to hold at least 4 meetings per year. However during this reporting period, 6 WMAs (Nalika, Kimbanda, Kisungule, Mbarang'andu, Magingo and Mungata) convened at least 4 meetings as required except Chingoli and Ndonda WMAs). During the statutory meetings the minutes and quarterly financial reports were shared with members. This minimized the cases of misunderstanding among WMA and members leaders especially on income expenditures in Mbarang'andu, Nalika, Magingo and Ngarambe Tapika WMAs. It was observed that some WMAs representatives do not provide feedback to Village council and Village assembly as stipulated in the WMAs constitutions.

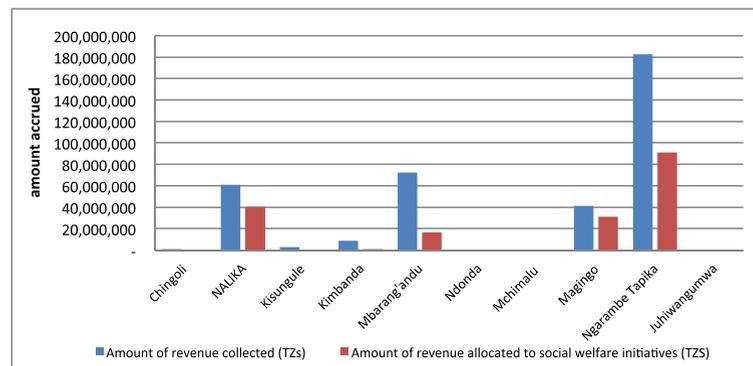
### Increased business investments and earnings in the wildlife and forest co-managed areas.

During this reporting period, only one (1) business contract block



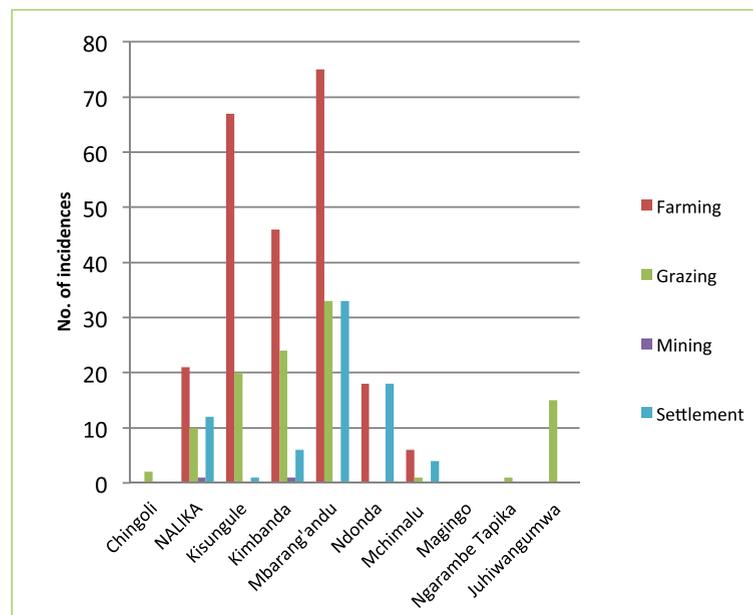
Statutory meetings held in WMA for decision making

fees was signed by Mbarang'andu WMA valued at TZS 66,600,000 (\$30,000) by Best Luxury Safaris. Other contracts were signed in



Revenue accrued in WMAs for FY19

Mungata, Nalika, and Magingo WMAs in previous years. The revenue accrued by the 8 WMAs was TZS 369,587,367 (\$160,676.19) which was less by 12% compared to FY18 where TZs 421,333,769 (\$ 183,108) was collected as indicated in fig 2. The decrease in revenue was as a result of one hunting investor from Mbarang'andu WMA pulling out after the Ministry stopping hunting to undertake an audit on investors due to rampant mismanagement of the trophy hunting process.



Encroachment incidences in SNWC WMAs reported

Income from Wildlife resources (WMAs) were mainly from Block Fees, wildlife hunting fees, investors' contribution to social development, conservation fees, penalty from illegal timber harvesting and encroachments (livestock and farmers) in WMA. Out of the revenue collected from wildlife utilization, 50% (TZS 179,843,828) was allocated to social welfare projects such as building village offices, classrooms, dispensaries, school toilets, teacher's residential houses and Health insurance. A total of 4,109 out of 6,757 people from the 3 villages benefited directly from established health insurance through Community Health Fund (CHF) which was adopted by the village general assembly in both Magingo WMA (Milui and Naujombo Villages) and Mbarang'andu WMA (Mtelewamwahi village). Other benefits include temporary employment in tourist hunting companies and for VGS to conduct patrols in the WMAs. More than 750 Village Game Scouts (VGS) from 7 WMAs, District council officials and TAWA were involved to enhance the protection of the WMAs and reduced illegal timber logging, illegal wildlife utilization and encroachment.

### Encroachment into protected areas Reduced.

The encroachment incidences in the co-managed areas especially from paddy farmers decreased during this reporting period. A total of 415 encroachment incidences were witnessed and reported by VGS in the WMAs patrolled areas compared to 548 incidences reported by June 2018. The incidences included 233 shifting cultivation of new and old farms, 106 livestock grazing, and 74 new settlements and 2 mining

activities (Figure 3). The decline was due to high level intervention by the District peace and security committee of Tunduru and Namtumbo and regular joint patrols by VGS, TAWA and District Councils. The encroachment occurred in all WMAs except in Chingoli, Magingo and Ngarambe Tapika WMA which had no new farms by June 2019. Only 18% (73 incidences) were dealt with effectively by June 2019 compared to 477 (87%) during FY18. This was after the presidential order to allow livestock herders in conservation areas. The actions included voluntary removal of 40 illegal farmers with 25 temporal settlements, removal of 8 cattle groups and 1 mining activity. Encroachment incidences were higher in WMA's located in Namtumbo District.

### Increased anti-poaching patrols for wildlife security in WMAs.

A total of 124 patrol trips were conducted by AAs (78), WWF (30), PAMs, TAWA and District) WMAs by June 2019 to combat poaching and live trade in selected non-elephant and plant species. WWF facilitated 30 joint patrols in all WMAs (4 patrols in each SNWC, WMAs and 2 patrols in Ndonga, Mchimalu, Magingo and Ngarambe Tapika WMAs). During the patrol 61 suspected poachers were arrested several items were seized including: 510 pieces of timber, 335 pieces of Illegal logs, 5 chainsaws and 47 illegal guns (short gun, muzzle loaders and 1 SMG) and several ammunitions. A total of 1,687 snares were collected with Namtumbo District recording the most number of snares (937) followed by Tunduru (632) and Mbinga/Madaba (383). Also 35 guns were

confiscated from Namtumbo District (22 guns) and Mbinga/Madaba District (13). The guns pose a serious threat to rangers, VGS and wildlife in the WMAs and protected areas. More than 2,272 nylon and wire snares were collected during patrols and some voluntary collected by local communities. The increase in the number of snares collected could be attributed to regular patrols and awareness creation among communities by District commissioners of Namtumbo and Tunduru districts. Kisungule WMA had more snares (680) followed by Chingoli WMA with 536 snares and 9 ammunition were confiscated. During regular patrols 19 carcasses of wildlife species were reported including 7 buffalos, 6 zebras, 5 wildebeest and 1 mongoose. At the same time 2 snared impalas were found alive and released. Most incidences occurred in Juhiwangumwa and Mungata WMAs in Rufiji District.





## 2.3 Forest Programme



The Programme put emphasis on three priority areas of focus namely: (i) scaling-up and maintaining area under Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) implemented in partnership with local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector and local government authorities in Kilwa, Rufiji, Tunduru and Namtumbo Districts (ii) promoting access to forest financing to ensure government's compliance to local and international commitments (iii) promoting government and relevant agencies' compliance to International and National Forest Trade Frameworks.

### **Village Forest area under Community Based Forest Management and Forest Stewardship Council Certification increased.**

In this reporting period WWF and (Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative

(MCDI) have expanded forest area under CBFM by 0.2 % from FY18, reaching 457,946 ha in 45 villages making total area increase under CBFM by 52% from the 2016 baseline of 300,000ha. In addition, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certified VLFRs area has increased from 186,839 ha to 190,552ha (3,713 ha additional area) and villages under FSC have increased from 13 in 2018 to 14 villages. Annual FSC International Audit by the International Certification Body (Soil Association) was completed in seven villages (Nanjirinji A, Likawage, Namatewa and Kikole in Kilwa District, and Sautimoja, Mchemba and Mindu) in Tunduru District. The FSC Group scheme certificate was renewed in the reporting period for the next 5 years and this will enable villages to benefit from the sale of certified timber.

### Solar Timber Drying Kiln handed over to 13 villages

WWF Tanzania in partnership with MCDI facilitated the purchase of modern solar dry Kiln to be owned and managed by FSC member communities. During the reporting period WWF supported the official launch of the solar timber drying kiln that was graced by the Lindi Regional Commissioner. The kiln is under official ownership and use by the communities with FSC Certified VLFRs to support the timber investment businesses in four districts in the Ruvuma landscape. The support was part of the broader WWF's commitment to promote Participatory Forest Management (PFM) initiative through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) that seek to promote forest conservation and create opportunities for communities to benefit from managing forest reserves under their village land. Back in 2014 WWF and partners Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI) witnessed an increase in demand for

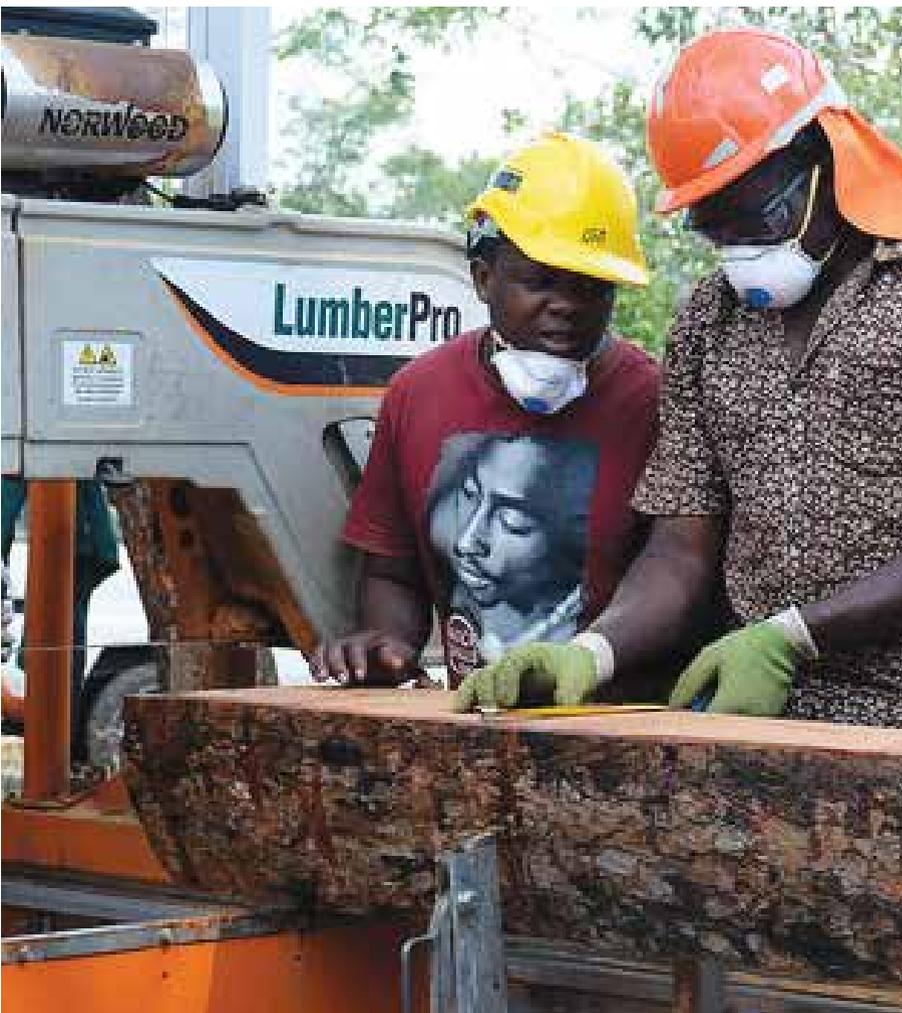
high quality certified timber from the Southern parts of Tanzania. This was seen as an opportunity for communities that own Village Land Forest Reserves as well as individuals in timber business. The kiln was then purchased with a generous support from WWF UK. The total cost for the kiln is TZS 120 millions. It is expected that the kiln will bring many benefits including the increase of the value of village timber, increased Local Government revenues, secure employment, promote sustainable forest management and certification. Furthermore the kiln will contribute to increase the income of communities by 68% thus encourage more communities to conserve their forests and join the certification scheme.

### New Wildlife Management Area established

WWF and MCDI facilitated and worked with communities to form the MBOMANJIKWA WMA (117,558 ha) located within the buffer zone of the Selous Game Reserve formed by nine villages namely; Njinjo, Namatewa, Zingakibaoni, Miguruwe, Mtumbeimpopela, Ngarambi, Mtepera, Kingombe and Kandawale in Kilwa District. The Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs) were imparted with knowledge on biodiversity monitoring and integration of CBFM/WMA as per Wildlife Management Areas GN No. 381 of 2018. Forest Resources potentials for MBOMAMINJIKWA WMA was assessed and rapid assessment revealed that there is a good number of high timber value species in the area, this is a huge opportunity for the nine rural communities which forms the WMA. In collaboration with SECAD (Selous Ecosystem Conservation Area Development Project) identification and mapping possibilities for the establishment of VLFRs around existing WMAs in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts was done. A total of 10 villages with potential for the establishment of VLFRs covering 100,000 ha were identified. This will improve community benefits from forest products within WMAs.

### Restoration of near extinct Erythrina spp in Mchakama in Kilwa:

WWF in collaboration with MCDI has been implementing a restoration project with support from WWF Germany and Cosmetics Company KNEIPP since 2016 focusing on restoring



the declared near extinct *Erythrina* spp and *Karomiagigas* species endemic to the coastal forests of the Eastern Tanzania. In the reporting period nearly 18,000 tree seedlings of *Erythrina* were raised in Mchakama village nursery and planted in the village land forest reserve (*Erythrina* Nursery setting up and operation in Mchakama village). This makes a total of 29,090 seedlings planted over the project period. The target was to plant 30,000 seedlings, thus the achievement is 97% with survival rate of over 50%. About 200 community members (129 men, 71 women) from Mchakama village took part in the tree planting exercise. In order to protect the seedlings from baboons, the planted seedlings were sprayed with a local repellent known as Sifa. Baboons prefer eating *Erythrina* seedlings tubers and this innovation improved the survival of the planted seedlings.

### East Africa Community Forest Policy and Strategy Developed with WWF support

Despite the fact that partner states of the East African Community (EAC) have been developing and implementing programs, strategies, policies and legislations to attain sustainable forest conservation and management in the region, no significant improvement has been attained in reversing the trend of deforestation and forest degradation in the region. Thus, during the reporting period WWF facilitated and supported the development of the EAC forest policy and strategy for six Member States (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and South Sudan). The goal is to maximize the contribution of forest sector in improving people's livelihoods, conservation

and economic prosperity across the region. In the process, WWF facilitated consultative meetings to review and approve the EAC Regional Forestry Policy and Strategy through the Terrestrial and Aquatic Technical Working Group (TWG) of EAC Partner States. The two documents are undergoing final review for publication.

### WWF supports Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism to review the charcoal sub-sector

During the reporting period, WWF facilitated MNRT to review the National Charcoal and Biomass Energy sub-sector value chain report and its validation by stakeholders. The assessment was carried out to inform the revised National Forest Policy of 2018 through a National Task Force. The Task Force provided recommendations and actions identified through the validation process for further enrichment of the report. As a result and from the recommendations of this report, the government has made a decision to develop a National Charcoal Policy and a technical team towards this development has been formed and WWF is part of the team.

### Tanzania Commits to restore 5.2 million hectares of deforested land

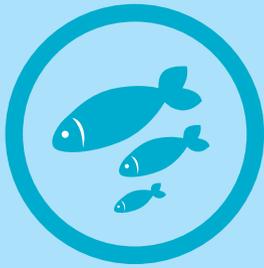
WWF Tanzania continued to support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) towards AFR100 restoration pledge where the government pledged to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded and deforested land in the United Republic of Tanzania to meet international targets under the AFR100 Initiative and the Bonn Challenge. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania announced her

official commitment towards this pledge at Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve, once under severe dispute with surrounding villages but now regenerating.

### Supporting Tanzania mainland to develop Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) legal frameworks

In this reporting period, WWF Tanzania supported the Vice President's Office (Focal Point of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols) to convene the National ABS Workshop. The workshop brought together a diversity of relevant stakeholders who have interests on matters related to Access and Benefit Sharing issues under the auspices of the Nagoya Protocol. The workshop raised awareness and also provided experiences (from other African countries and India) and best practices on ABS issues among stakeholders. Through it, stakeholder's views and opinions on better ways to implement ABS in Tanzania (Institutional and Legal perspectives) were collected in order to explore opportunities, synergies and entry points for implementation of ABS in Tanzania.





## 2.4 Marine Programme

WWF has been supporting fisheries co-management development in the Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa seascape and associated coastal areas in central and southern Tanzania, since 2004. The results from the works include; establishment of 17 Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs) covering around 5,000km<sup>2</sup>; strengthened and more functional community co-management bodies [68 Beach Management Units (BMUs)]; and review of the national fisheries policy and legislation [National Fisheries Policy of 2015 and on-going revisions to the Fisheries Act, 2003 and the Fisheries Regulations, 2009] incorporating improved fisheries co-management provisions. Substantive outcomes have included increases in fish catches in some areas; measurably improved performance of BMUs including their financial status; improved household income in fishing communities through improved

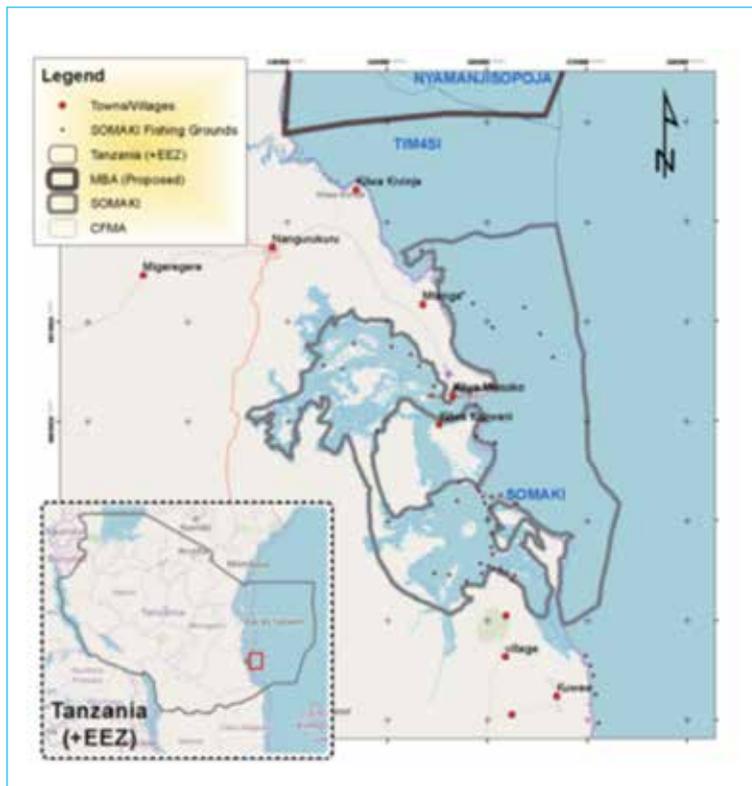
access to micro-credit and entrepreneurship activities; and improved status of marine biodiversity assets including coral reefs, marine turtles and whale sharks

### Beach Management Units (BMU) Networks are effectively operationalized

Kilwa district Beach Management Units network was strengthened following harmonization of management plans for SOMAKI CFMA involving 3 BMUs. Furthermore, in this reporting period, the programme engaged communities and district fisheries officers to undertake resource use patterns and identification of Octopus critical habitats for replenishment in SOMAKI area. This has resulted into the total co-management initiative and CFMAs/LMMAs increased by 13% reaching around 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>. WWF through RUMAKI seascape, being the model for co-management and



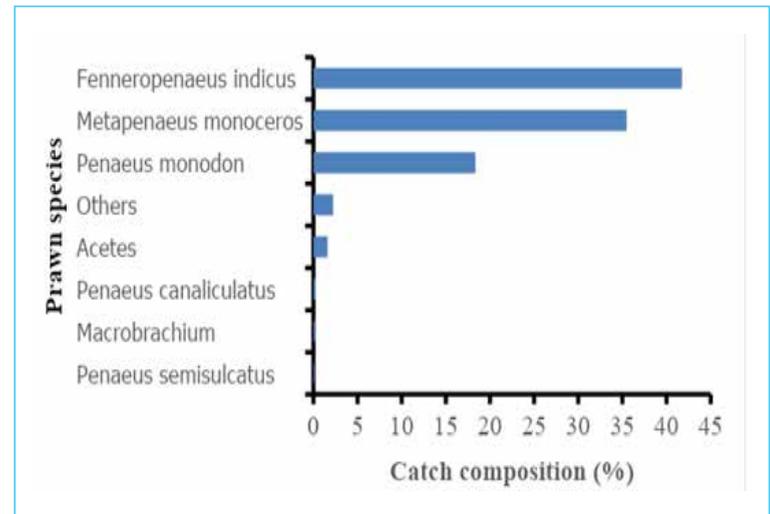
CFMAs/LMMAs initiatives in Tanzania mainland, was engaged in training Fisheries Division staff (Ministry and District level) in CFMA/LMMA establishment process in Bagamoyo (Coastal region). The aim was to build capacity for a small team within the sector for them to become trainers of trainees (ToTs). The Fisheries Division intends to replicate the model in areas where WWF is not working such as Bagamoyo, Mkuranga, Pangani, Mkinga, Tanga City and Lindi Rural through SWIOFish/WB support. In efforts to strengthen CSOs/CBOs, the programme increased democratic credibility, accountability and decision-making of participating local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organization (CBOs) by facilitating the production of 'BMU operational manual'. Operationalization of guidelines improved their capacities in various areas. The workshop was attended by 32 participants (26M and 6F) of those 5 were leaders from 5 BMUs and 11 district officials.



A map showing demarcated SOMAKI CFMA

### Rufiji Delta Prawn biodiversity is improved

During the reporting period the programme facilitated the establishment of *Rufiji/Kibiti Prawn Fishery Management Plan (KPFMP)* – a specific fishery management approach in the Rufiji/Kibiti Delta area which aims at (a) reversing the state of overfishing of the resource (b) reduction of fishing effort (c) using in particular regulations for closed seasons and closed areas. The RPFMP also emphasized the need to eradicate (a) the illegal trade in undersized fish (b) fishing of immature Prawns and (c) the most harmful illegal fishing practices, including use mosquito and under-mesh nets of 0.25 -1.5 inches. Prawn is the highest value fishery in Rufiji/Kibiti District and more than one third of fishers in the Delta depend on it for their livelihoods. However, according to recent research findings supported by WWF through IOC funding, its biodiversity is threatened with seven major species only three dominate the

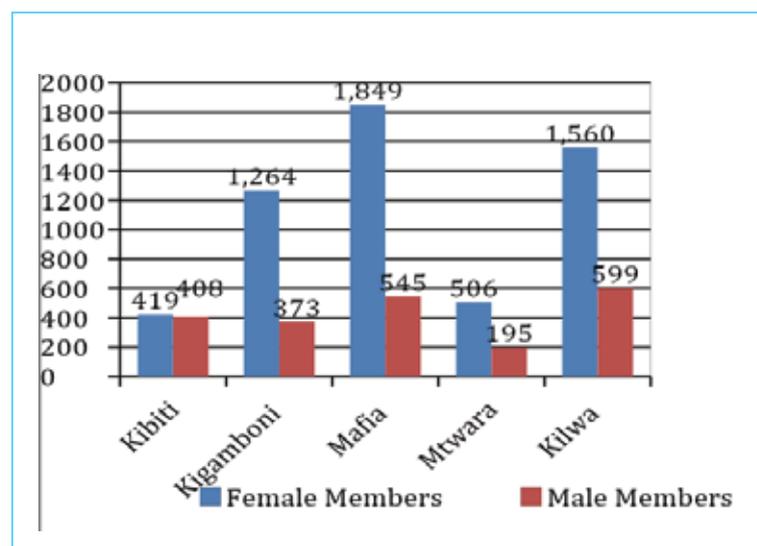


Percentage catch composition of prawn species in Rufiji Delta

artisanal catches by weight namely, *Fenneropenaeus indicus* (formerly referred as *Penaeus indicus*) (43%), *Metapenaeus monoceros* (35.4%) and *Penaeus monodon* (19%). Over exploitation of prawns as a result of market drivers may lead to stock collapse of this important fishery. Prawn catches from Kibiti and elsewhere are sold to agents of industrial processors and sold to regional, domestic, European and Asian countries.

## Village Community Banks (VICOBA) Strengthened

WWF conducted annual monitoring and provided technical backstopping to strengthen VICOBA networks at ward and District levels. Though WWF is no longer supporting the establishment of VICOBA, the number is gradually increasing because of continued support from 31 Community Based Trainers (CBTs) and 5 District VICOBA supervisors (DVS) established by WWF. Also, the CBTs and DVS participated in review of training manual developed by Tanzania Informal Microfinance Association of Practitioners (TIMAP) endorsed by National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) had endorsed. A total of 124 out of 308 VICOBA groups have built good offices, school classrooms and individual houses. By December 2018 number of VICOBA had reached 308 from the 297 reported in June 2017. Out of the 308 groups, 146 VICOBA were facilitated by project support while 162 have been established by community themselves



Ratio of Female to Male members in credit and savings schemes per district.

Women account for more than 60 percent of savings and credit schemes locally known as VICOBA and they equally have access to loans. VICOBA have enhanced livelihoods of communities through easy access to savings and credit schemes and many of them are women. They borrow funds to start fishery and non-fishery related businesses, pay school fees for their children, and ultimately better their personal and family's lives.

This in turn has directly and indirectly reduced the pressure to fisheries and other marine resources. Although the harvesting sector of fisheries industry is largely dominated by men participate actively in fish trade and other post-harvest sectors. In RUMAKI seascape, women have been capacitated to diversify their skill-set: reducing pressure on fisheries particularly on market driver's to the resource, expanding their undertakings to a wider product livelihood opportunities leading to effective and sustainable use and management of marine resources and other non-aquatic resources. The recent business growth assessment and training in Kigamboni District which involved 71 participants (54 F and 17M), revealed that VICOBA members owned a total capital worth TZS. 130,058,000 (US\$ 56,418) of which TZS 66,384,000 (US\$ 28,797) as working capital while TZS 63,674,000 (US\$ 27,621.3) was invested in fixed assets. The 71 participants and business operators have created another 81 jobs to men and women and youth groups.

## Octopus Fishery Sustainability Managed

There is an increase of temporary octopus fishery closure in CFMAs/LMMAs since the last reporting period as a result of awareness and benefits accrued as a result of closures. During the reporting period five communities of Banja, Songomnara, Singino, Songosongo and Somanga opened their CFMAs/LMMAs after closing for three months.

| Community                          | FY19 Octopus Catches in (kg) |        |                       |               | Value (TZS)        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
|                                    | Day-1                        | Day- 2 | Day- 3                | Total in tons |                    |
| Banja                              | 80                           | 38     | 22                    | 140           | 560,000            |
| Songomnara                         | 150                          | 88     | -                     | 238           | 1,190,000          |
| Somanga                            | 1,116                        | 737    | 184                   | 2,037         | 10,185,000         |
| Singino                            | 1,273                        | 90     | 40                    | 1,403         | 7,015,000          |
| Songosongo 1 <sup>st</sup> opening | 13,850                       | 3,851  | Day 3=855<br>Day4=757 | 19,272        | 77,088,000         |
| Songosongo 2 <sup>nd</sup> opening | 11,930                       | 2,460  | 396                   | 14,786        | 66,537,000         |
| <b>Total in kg</b>                 |                              |        |                       | <b>37,876</b> | <b>162,575,000</b> |

Octopus catches for the first three days of opening the fishery

During the reporting period, a total of 37,876 kg of octopus was harvested in 5 villages which was equivalent to TZS 162,575,000 (US\$ 70,523.8). The annual BMU Performance Monitoring revealed that BMUs of Somanga, Songosongo, Jojo, Songomnara and Mwongozo are examples of community-based octopus fishery management in Tanzania mainland. WWF facilitated a workshop to support community develop octopus fishery management guidelines under CFMA approach. The workshop was represented by stakeholders from Kilwa, Mafia, Kigamboni and Mtwara Districts. Sixty seven (25% women, 75% men) participants attended: fisher's, ward councillors, fish traders, agents and octopus collectors, fisheries officers and WWF staff. A round 2 meeting is planned to validate the guideline for finalization.

### Whale Shark Management Strategy Reviewed

The programme has supported preparation and review of the whale shark strategy in Mafia. The management strategy is now approved by the district council. The development of whale shark management

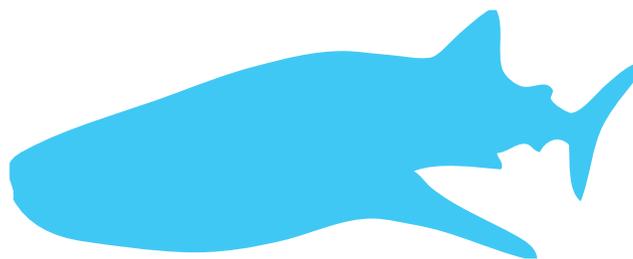
strategy was done by different stakeholders: Mafia Island Marine Park, Sea Sense, Fisheries Development Division (FDD) and heads of departments from Mafia District council. The Whale shark management strategy is designed to take some interventions geared towards the sustainability of whale shark through the sustainable conservation of whale shark tourism measures. The BMU district network called for key conservation stakeholders in Mafia to join forces in order to support Whale Shark conservation activities through the BMU Networks. District Authority collected TZS 84.3 million (US\$36,568.5) from 3,320 Whale shark tourists in 2018 .

### Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in the South Western Indian Ocean (SWIO) promoted

Dialogue on minimum terms and conditions (MTC) to regulate foreign fleets fishing activities in the SWIO Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) continued in the reporting period. A meeting was held to assess the integration of WWF social policies and human rights in fisheries related policies. Most of the articles of the MTC were

stipulated in the Tanzanian legislations and are being implemented. The stakeholders also discussed the implementation of the SWIO Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTC) for granting permission to fish in the regional EEZ. Overall, Tanzania is making good progress as most of the clauses are being implemented through existing fisheries policies, laws and regulations. Progress in implementation of octopus fishery improvement projects was reviewed and the action plan was revised. Participants included staff from fisheries department, Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, Local Government Authority and WWF. Furthermore, WWF Tanzania joined the efforts of the Tanzanian government by facilitating the inception meeting of the National Committee on Blue Economy. The main objective was for the committee to have an opportunity to get to understand the blue economy concept and gain from experience by other countries and organizations including WWF. The committee members are 11 (7 men and 4 women) and the meeting finalized their terms of reference and also developed a roadmap for the next step.

Mafia District Authority collected TZS 84.3 million (US\$36,568.5) from 3,320 Whale shark tourists in 2018





## 2.5 Freshwater Programme

Our Freshwater programme works in Mara, Ruaha and Kilombero River basins with the aim of engaging stakeholders for effective planning and Water Resource Management, facilitating climate change adaptation and rights based approaches, better uphold small scale water user's right, reduction of seasonal drying of the Great Ruaha River and supporting the government to meet water quality of rivers' statutory standards.

### Water Users Associations now benefitting from Water Resources

Six (6) Water Users Associations (WUAs) (that were formed and strengthened by WWF) are now collecting water user fees

on behalf of Lake Victoria Basin Water Board (LVBWB) and retaining 20% of the collections. The signed agreement between WUAs and LVBWB are in place. This is one way of ensuring sustainability of WUAs when WWF phases out. During this financial year (July 2018 – June 2019) WUAs collected a total amount of TZS 40,470,000 (18,000 US Dollar) on behalf of the basin and retained 20% (US\$ 3,600) of that amount. The WUA retention funds were used for administrative purposes and conservation activities, although the collection is inadequate but it gives hope to WUA members that water resources can generate some income to benefit the community.



### Communities in the Lake Victoria Basin adopt the use of smart phones in data collection

Working in collaboration with partners WWF has supported Lake Victoria Basin Water Board (LVBWB) in adopting the use of smart phone Applications for data collection using mWater app. The exercise was piloted in three sub-catchments in lower Mara river basin i.e. Tobora, Tighite and Somoche during abstraction survey. Now the basin has adopted the technology to assess water abstraction within the whole basin. The Ministry of Water is planning to extend the technology to all other basins in Tanzania and develop a cloud or server for storing the data. WWF is planning to support the government to establish a server in the country, through sustainable investment programme.

### Community Forest boundaries and signposts for awareness established

The Mara water Programme has successfully facilitated the development of the participatory forest management plan (PFM) of about 827 hectares in Nyamitita water catchment forest and installation of 60 beacons to mark the boundary of the areas under conservation around Nyamitita water stream. This is the biggest and the only perennial tributary of Somoche River. The catchment supports more than 527 households (2,500 inhabitants) deriving ecosystem services i.e. water, firewood, timber and fodder among others. Generally, WWF trained 328 villagers (Female 168, Male 160) from 82 households in the Mara basin at large on various conservation issues

including, but not limited to conservation agriculture, tree nursery management and livelihood projects. A total of 21 WUAs and 5 CSOs members were trained on tree planting and bee keeping and about 1,350 beehives secured with capacity of producing more than 27,000 litres of honey annually, follow up is done by the programme to report the actual annual production.

### “Mara Forum” established to facilitate Community Decision Making in water resource management

WWF in collaboration with other partners established a “Mara forum” and “Catchment Committee” to improve community participation in water resource management and decision-making process. Mara forum is a Multi-stakeholder platform with representation from NGOs, the Private sector, CBOs and the government, while the Catchment Committee is a committee of 5 members 3-selected by the Mara forum and 2 appointed by the basin according to government procedures. 2 out of 5 members are women. The Mara forum serves as a platform of general assembly with representatives from CSOs and community at large while the catchment committee serves as a secretariat where the catchment water officer serves as the secretary of the committee.

### 500 acres in the Mara Catchment conserved by community

About 500 acres in Nyamitita and two villages in Somoche sub-catchment are now under community conservation following

community’s training on conservation agriculture. This has led to the planting of 3300 trees along a stretch of 100 kilometres in the Mara river catchment. The project facilitated a survey of critical and degraded hotspot areas in the Mara catchment and 66 farmers (15 Female and 51 Male) in the degraded lands were trained in conservation agriculture and sustainable land management. The communities in Nyamitita and near by villages have also planted sisals for marking the boundaries between 60 meters buffer and agricultural farms as per the government policy.

Furthermore, 175 hotspot areas have been identified and mapped in three sub catchments namely Tobora, Somoche and Tigithe. The exercise identified 14 hotspot areas as under high threat and two hotspot areas namely Nyamitita in Somoche and in Nyaitembe in Tigithe sub catchment are already under protection.

### Water resources Data effectively collected

25 Water Users Association leaders have been trained on the importance of river and channel flow data collection. The selected gauge readers and WUAs trained on the use of mobile phones discharge channel App (also known as IMOMO) to measure water abstraction. The data collected is sent to Cloud and the basin authority is able to access the information immediately once it is uploaded. The basin authority can then use that information and data to control and regulate the water abstraction and practically identify those who use more

water than what has been allocated. This led to the penalization of Madibira and Kapunga rice farms for using more water than what was permitted.

Furthermore, WWF piloted the use of sensors in Kilombero Catchment (Mngeta sub catchment) through the Catchment Risk Assessment using Multi Scale data (CARISMA) project. The acoustic sensors installed in three places (under the bridge and Kilombero Plantation Limited – KPL) led to water data levels availability. The pilot shows good results for the three different stations as shown in Figure 2 below. The methodology is potential for scaling up to other river basin since it is easy to

install, maintain and might be installed at remote areas - hard to reach areas (and be downloaded once per given period – say after 6months) and it is proposed that it should be equipped with transmitter for transferring data directly to the office in future. That will increase water data available (for easier understanding of water availability) at minimal costs.

### River Health Assessment (RHA) Practical Guide established

As part of sustainability of the river health monitoring, the project supported the Lake Victoria Basin Water Board to develop a practical guide and tool on RHA. The draft guide is being used by the basin to collect

information on river health. Once approved by the Board, the guide will be used across the Lake Victoria basin in assessing the river health, which includes bio-monitoring assessment. Further, at regional scale, WWF Tanzania and WWF Kenya are taking initiatives towards anchoring the guideline to Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) for wider use. Several steps have been initiated already including harmonization of the RHA guideline between Kenya and Tanzania and the process of getting inputs from stakeholders. In addition, four (4) new water quantity-monitoring stations were identified while two (2) old stations need rehabilitation and threes stations will help in gathering water quality and quantity data for Mara river basin.





## 2.6 Energy Programme

The energy and climate change program is implementing four strategic objectives which are geared towards enhancing provision of affordable and sustainable energy services to the local communities. Promoting community access to energy services will support Tanzania to achieve its international commitments such as global development agenda including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - to eradicate poverty, access to quality health and education services, and improve the general wellbeing of rural poor communities.

### Community Access to Renewable Energy enhanced:

During reporting period the programme engaged in promoting and strengthening community capacity access to renewable energy and energy technologies, which have significantly led into wide adoption and use of such technologies in Ruvuma Landscape (RL) for households, institutions and productive income generating activities which in turn has reduced over reliance on biomass energy sources.





In achieving this WWF supported CSO partners to conduct wide public outreach awareness programs including group focused awareness campaigns, household training programs and demonstrations for domestic and institutional improved cooking technologies. The efforts focused on emphasizing alternative efficient technologies including electricity cooking appliances along with improved biomass cook stoves and alternative charcoal (briquettes), reaching more than 2,234 (1,302 men and 932 women) beneficiaries. The use of energy efficient technologies by local communities has resulted in a significant reduction of consumption of charcoal and firewood particularly in the demonstration institutions in the landscape. An institutional firewood improved cook stove (ICS) with a chimney and a pot of 50 litres capacity was installed at Mnolela Secondary School in Lindi as part of demonstration and learning site for other institutions in the landscape. The supported school managed to significantly reduce the consumption

of firewood by more than 70% from the previous consumption before the project support. The school used to have a three stone fireplace stove, consuming more than 3,000 pieces of firewood per week, but currently the school consumes only 200 pieces of firewood per week, a situation which has transformed the school lifestyle and more time created to pupils for study.

Firewood was the only source of energy for cooking, and was brought daily by students, which was a major burden to students. The school has 334 students (158 female and 176 male), and the presence of the ICS in the school has now created conducive and friendly environment for the school community, such as reducing the burden of firewood collection every day, thus availing more time for studies. Since the launching of the awareness campaign programs in September 2018 in the RL, more than 500 household ICSs and 5 institutional ICS have been supplied in the landscape from Dar es Salaam, a practice which had not been experienced before.

Miyuyu and Mchakama Villages are two of the technology demonstration sites in the Ruvuma Landscape, where partner CSOs managed to mobilize village communities to adopt renewable energy and energy efficient technologies to access energy services (lighting, communication and information) for school communities, households and business centres. The project also facilitated partners to mobilize village communities to install solar PV in 5 classrooms, and 1 teachers' house at Miyuyu Primary School where school community can now access lighting services that provide pupils additional studying hours beyond day-light and also providing teachers with conducive environment and enough time for lesson preparations. In this village learning site, the community installed 1 solar PV system in Village Council / government Office and 11 households, making a total of 38 households with solar PV, equivalent to 1.17MW (1,170 watts) installed capacity at Miyuyu village, since inception of the project. One business centre was powered by solar PV where the community can now access services beyond day-light In this reporting period the project also supported the training of 20 solar technicians (10 men and 10 women) to support installation and after sale services within the local community.

A survey in Miyuyu village showed that 190 households had access to ICS technology accounting for about 80.3% of the village population. During this reporting period, 93 ICSs were constructed (in 93 households). This has created a clean and friendly cooking

environment and improved women social well-being; while also creating more time for schools girls to study and women to engage in other economic activities.

In Mchakama Village,, 7 ICS technicians were trained and 364 ICSs installed (Table 1). This technology, has halved the frequency of women going to collect firewood in the nearby forests, from 4 collections / month to 2 collections / month and therefore have more time to engage in other socio-economic activities.

#### Installation of ICS in Households at Mchakama Village

| No           | Hamlets of Mchakama Village | Women Led Households Installed with ICSs | Men Led Households Installed with ICSs | Total HHs with ICSs | Total Number of People-Beneficiaries in the Households |            |            |             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|
|              |                             |  |  |                     | Women  | Men        | Youth      | Total       |
| 1            | Mkundi                      | 115                                      | 73                                     | 188                 | 587  | 375        | 214        | 1176        |
| 2            | Mchakama                    | 122                                      | 54                                     | 176                 | 554  | 357        | 193        | 1104        |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>237</b>                               | <b>127</b>                             | <b>364</b>          | <b>1141</b>  | <b>732</b> | <b>407</b> | <b>2280</b> |

Other achievements include the community with support from partners, have installed 120 watts, solar PV system at Mchakama dispensary to provide lighting services in maternity ward, laboratory, conference room, diagnostic/doctors' room and nurses' room. The objective was to support the local community to access quality health services beyond day-light particularly for pregnant women. A 280 watts solar PV system was installed at Mchakama Primary School to facilitate access to lighting services in 4 teachers' houses, 1 office, and two classrooms. The solar system has facilitated pupils to access light to increase studying hours and support teachers to have more time to prepare for lessons and access to information and mobile charging for communication.

#### Establishment of market networks and energy technology enterprises

During this reporting period the project managed to link ICS suppliers with retail agents in Mtwara and Namtumbo (both women). The stove agents in Mtwara managed to purchase more than 150 ICSs from the wholesaler in Dar es Salaam and more than 30 in Namtumbo. These agents will be linked to the stove workshops planned to be established in Masasi and Songea. The project has identified new agents in the landscape due to increasing demand for ICS in the recent months.

#### New Agents/Dealers in Lindi and Mtwara

| S/N | Name               | Gender | Place  |
|-----|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 1   | Jalia Kota         | F      | Lindi  |
| 2   | Judith Kalis       | F      | Lindi  |
| 3   | Shekha Mohamed     | M      | Lindi  |
| 4   | Hawa Bakari Kipara | F      | Lindi  |
| 5   | Allan Mkopoka      | M      | Mtwara |
| 6   | Hamad Salum        | M      | Mtwara |
| 7   | Godsalva D. Njozi  | F      | Mtwara |
| 8   | Benedict Mgayule   | M      | Mtwara |

The main aim of the activity was to develop and strengthen market networks of partners for scaling up distribution, storage, sales and use for energy-efficient technologies such as efficient cook stoves, institutional stoves, pressure cookers and efficient charcoal ovens in Lindi and Mtwara region of Ruvuma landscape. During this reporting period TaTEDO also received 3 applications (1 woman and 2 men) from entrepreneurs in Tunduru District who are interested to become stove sales agents.

### Entrepreneurship and Business development enhanced:

The program provided special training on the productive use for energy efficient technologies for different income generating activities in the landscape. For example, most of the baking entrepreneurs in the landscape have been using inefficient technologies for baking bread, which consume a lot of charcoal. In addressing the challenge, TaTEDO with WWF support in collaboration with District focal persons, organised training on baking bread using the efficient charcoal oven and entrepreneurship skills for women and youth in Rufiji, Kilwa and Lindi Districts. The target groups were women and youth entrepreneurs within the baking business, food vendors, and community based groups (CBOs) and other individuals with interest in baking businesses (Plate 3). A total of 60 (41 women and 19 men) participated in the training from CBOs (2), 3 District council and 53 entrepreneurs. Reports suggest that there has been a significant

growth in business development for those engaged with the new baking technology. For example, Ms. Grace, a baker in Kilwa Masoko, who acquired an energy efficient bread-oven to start a baking business, managed to generate enough money to purchase a mixing machine that has transformed the quality of her business. She now sells an average of 60 loaves per day at TZS 1,000.00- which generates a profit of TZS 25,000.00 minimum. that enables her to pay school fees for her children. Furthermore, the technology she has invested in allows her to bake 200 loaves a day and this would generate upto TZS 200,000.00 per day although the market has been a challenge. She has a plan to expand the business and open a second branch in Mtwara.

### Policy level advocacy engagement

During this period, CSO partners continued with the advocacy campaigns program at LGAs and national level including two high-level engagement meetings with Members of Parliament (MPs) on renewable energy). The meetings attracted more than 68 MPs, 4 ministers and 2 permanent secretaries. The meeting involved two Permanent Parliamentary Committees on Energy and Environment. Through this engagement, the government 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. The meeting aimed at influencing energy

sectors governance through improved access to information on current environment challenges among parliamentarians, and a total of 5 policy recommendations were presented to the MPs for further action:

- Emphasis for the need of national biomass strategy (Charcoal & Firewood)
- A need for a national strategy to promote the use of ICSs and electric efficient appliances
- The need for establishment of a national biomass agency (BEA) to manage and implement alternative charcoal/biomass technologies
- Formalization of sustainable charcoal business in Tanzania
- Formalization of adoption of alternative fast growing tree species (bamboo) for charcoal production.

### The government of Tanzania has improved governance in the oil and gas sector

During this reporting period CSO partners under the support from WWF actively played a crucial role from the scoping to the final stage in the preparation of the strategic environment and social impact assessment (SESIA) document for oil and gas sub-sector in Tanzania. During the process the partner CSOs were consulted by the government to review and provide comments and inputs to the three SESIA draft documents. The partners with the intention of addressing policy and legal framework gaps in the document identified some major gaps which include:

- SESIA and the Petroleum Act No 8

of 2015 cited that all issues related to environment in the oil and gas sub-sector in Tanzania will be regulated by the Environmental Management Act No 20 of 2004 which has limited legal provisions to cover oil and gas sub-sector environmental concerns; and,

- There was no statement in the SESIA

on waste management with regard to the oil and gas sub-sector in Tanzania neither was there a National Oil Spill and Contingency Plan.

During this process partners participated in all high level SESIA engagement dialogue meetings under the coordination by the Vice Presidents' Office (VPO) - Environment

and National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). The final SESIA document has been produced, however, the partners will continue to make a close follow up and engage with the government in the validation and adoption stage of the document to ensure that all upcoming EIAs in the oil and gas sub-sector adhere to the SESIA.



## 2.7 Sustainable investments

The Sustainable Investment Program is a regional programme that is implemented in three Coastal East African countries of Tanzania, Kenya and Mozambique. The program goal is to ensure that by 2025, development in and around WWF priority areas is designed and taking place in such a way that crucial ecosystem services, social and economic benefits are enhanced. The programme is aimed at promoting responsible and sustainable practices along development corridors and in areas of trade and investment, particularly in agriculture, mining/extractives, and infrastructure sectors within the country.

### Inclusive Green Growth Compliance increased by 48%

Investments complying with the Inclusive Green Growth Guidelines (IGG) has increased from 16 in FY18 to 33 investors in FY19. In the period the programme collaborated with the Green Reference Group (GRG) to deploy a task force to conduct assessment of compliance to IGG principles to 17 investments in Ihemi, Kilombero, Mbarali and Sumbawanga Clusters. Investments visited were small, medium and large scale investors (producers and processors).

Following this assessment a forum was formed with an objective of sharing the outcomes of the assessment on how investors are progressing in complying with the guidelines and develop an action plan for addressing the issues raised. The program in collaboration with African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and SAGCOT Centre Limited raised awareness and built capacity of 24 small scale investors and public officers in Kilombero cluster on the green growth compliance (IGG) specifically, on the component of environmental conservation in investments and business sustainability. This was followed by the report written during the IGG assessment which was done by the IGG Compliance task force in March 2019. The investors are now knowledgeable on compliance with Green Growth principles and on other issues affecting investment operation as per government regulations.

### Plans to address Environmental Impacts developed

A number of active investments in Mtwara corridor and its associated environmental impacts were identified and plans developed to address the challenges. This was done through the scoping study of investments

in Mtwara corridor covering three regions namely Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma. The scoping was conducted jointly by WWF, National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and CSOs representative. The team met with the respective Regional Administrative Secretaries and Regional Environmental Officers for the purpose of identifying active investments in the corridor and related threats. Some active investments identified within the corridor include mining of gas, coal, gemstones, gold, gypsum, copper and salt. Additionally there is huge investment in plantations for coffee and cassavas for international market. Some of the threats from investments identified include land degradation, deforestations, and wildfire, air and water pollution. Another threat is from small scale investors in the mining sector, e.g. from gold extraction activities which cause siltation and pollution of the water sources. The team in collaboration with NEMC and government authorities brought together all corridor stakeholders, to prepare an action plan that will address identified challenges and safeguard the environment and ensure sustainability for the investments in the corridor.

## 2.8 CARE WWF Alliance SAGCOT programme



The CARE- WWF Alliance in Tanzania is part of a broader global collaboration between CARE and WWF, which was established in order to advance the missions of each of the partners in a mutually reinforcing way in geographic areas of joint concern. The Alliance's goal is to build a coalition of partners that joins to design interventions that will help lift 2 million people out of poverty in Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) area through sustainable agricultural development that protects and benefits wildlife and natural capital, as well. The Alliance is committed to Sustainable Development Goal 17, which emphasizes “Partnership for the Goals.” SAGCOT is one of a multi-

stakeholder partnership that aims to accelerate the development of the region's agricultural potential through an inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach. SAGCOT initiative was launched by the Tanzanian government in 2011 with goals to enhance food security, improve livelihoods, and ensure environmental sustainability by catalysing inclusive and responsible agribusiness investment across the Southern Highlands, Tanzania's bread basket. The corridor, which covers one-third of the country and runs from the Indian Ocean to the western border-forming 7 clusters, includes millions of smallholder producers and some of the most important ecosystems of the Great Ruaha Catchment (GRRC) and

wildlife areas in Africa, making it a priority area for both CARE and WWF interventions.

For nearly two years now, CARE- WWF Alliance has been working in promoting the development of the SAGCOT region aiming at building a vibrant and compelling example of inclusive green growth in the region. Our broader vision is to see “Equitable food systems and sustainably managed land and water create resilient landscapes that benefit the rural poor and nature and influence development approaches in Africa and beyond”. The programme envisions achieving the following results by 2020: (i) Inclusive Green Growth (IGG): New and existing investment by private and public sectors in agriculture value chains and systems provide long-term financial viability to all stakeholders while respecting ecosystem functions (ii) Value Chains (VC): Smallholder producers improve net income and nutrition security through engagement in resilient food systems and access to market opportunities that preserve or improve ecosystem functions (iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (ILWM): Integrated and enforced plans for land and water management, including secure use rights for smallholder producers, demonstrably improve environmental flows for ecosystems and wildlife.

**Value Chains (VC):** The main activity accomplished during the reporting periods was engagement of the stakeholders through sensitization meetings and stakeholder consultative meeting that brought together farmers, government extension officers and

regional and district agriculture officers. Previously, the Alliance has identified two major value chains to work on the 6 project villages in Mufindi. The purpose of the consultative meeting was to introduce the VC component and get opinions of the stakeholders on the proposed value chain interventions for Irish potatoes and common beans in the six villages with VLUPs. A total of 276 (184 males, 92 females) farmers were engaged. Another activity accomplished during the reporting period is formation of 15 farmer groups and identification of input service providers. The key outcomes and impacts achieved in this reporting period were: -

- Eleven (11) agro-input dealers were identified and the project will link farmer groups to these agro - dealers to access the inputs.
- Fifteen (15) Farmer Based Organization (FBOs) have been formed in the 6 villages with VLUPs. Strengthening of the formed FBOs is in progress.
- Linkages with clusters value chain key stakeholders have been strengthened.
- A total of 13 demonstration sites were identified in the 6 villages.

### **Integrated Land and Water**

**Management:** CARE-WWF Alliance in collaboration with Mufindi District PLUM team, NLUPC, RBWB and the village leaders of the 6 villages facilitated the process of village land use plans from stage one to four. The approval process which have already completed included approved of

village land use books by Mufindi District Full Council, sending the approved books to NLUPC for gazetting and final verifications of the villages demarcations and conflicts resolutions before issuing CCROs to the targeted households. Dissemination of the approved books to 6 villages was also done successfully. The other activity accomplished during the reporting period is the preparation and production of outdoor sign boards for increasing education and awareness among the community members and water allocation plan for the Ndembera sub-catchment. The concepts of Integrated Land and Water Management (ILWM) has been directly linkages to the value chain component by speaking one language of no water flows, no proper implementation of the value chains around the 6 VLUPs. This approach contributed to the increased water conservation awareness to stakeholders. Moreover, the FY19 has witnessed effective engagement, collaborations and networking with stakeholders around the Great Ruaha River Catchment (GRRC) and at the Ndembera sub-catchments. The prominent stakeholders effectively engaged with during the reporting time includes SAGCOT Centre Limited, RBWB, six Local Government Authorities (LGAs) of Iringa rural, Mufindi, Kilolo, Wanging'ombe, Makete and Mbarali, DCP, SI program, WWF freshwater programme, Ruaha National Park (RUNAPA), WARIDI and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA).

- A total of 60 beacons were erected in most disputed areas –village boundaries, water resources and 60 m from water resources and water streams/river. This

was a participatory work which involved consultations and engagement of District Officials at different levels-including Mufindi District Executive Director, District Commissioner, District Land Natural Resources and Environment Officer, Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers, Village Chairmen of the 6 villages, WUAs, farmers, influential people, VLUMC, VLC, influential people and community members at large.

For ensuring project ownership and sustainability, the entire work was done by Mufindi PLUM team while CARE-WWF Alliance played the role of facilitation. For instance erection of beacons including renting the Omnister GPS were supported by the Mufindi District. Village and WEO leaders including community members provided labor during the exercise of erecting the beacons. Total of 118 (F28, 98M) people were involved in this exercise.

- WWF-CARE Alliance programme carried out awareness sessions to 6 villages that were supported to prepare Village Land Use Plans (VLUP). As a result 12 strategic water sources (two from each village) have been identified for protection, secured 8,950 water friendly trees for planting in the water sources. This went hand in hand with capacity building to WUAs leaders, VWUA units, VCL, VLUMC and local leaders.
- More than 3,500 people, including youths, women and school students received training, education and awareness during the Zonal Agriculture exhibitions.



## 2.9 Awareness and Communication

### Elephant and Rhino Days Marked in Tanzania

The commemoration of the National Elephant Day in September in Madaba District benefitted over 2,716 people who received messages on elephant conservation through village council meetings (144 people), village general assembly meetings (782 people) and film shows (1,795 people). This was undertaken in 7 villages of Gumbiro, Ngadinda, Mbangamawe, Mkongotema, Lutukila, Ifinga and Mahanje in Madaba District which had high incidences of bush-meat. Commemoration of elephant day was jointly implemented with Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) and Madaba District Council. The objectives of the awareness creation event

was to enhance the knowledge of the local community including primary and secondary schools students and teachers on the effects of poaching and natural environmental degradation to elephant population and their habitat. As a result of these awareness sessions communities voluntarily shared information with government wildlife agencies leading to the arrest of 6 suspected poachers. Again, 6 weapons (3 muzzleloaders and 2 shotguns) were voluntarily surrendered to the village authority and eventually handed over to Liparamba Game Reserve management.

261 (150 males and 111 female) primary and secondary schools students participated in a number of activities including essay, story





writing, and fine art/drawing competition related to elephant conservation. The 11 winning students (9 males and 2 females) were awarded certificates and a 5 day complimentary trip by TAWA to Selous Game Reserve accompanied by their teachers. The winning students are currently WWF ambassadors in conservation issues within their respective schools. After the awareness creation on our

conservation work, more than 500 students have initiated elephant clubs in their respective schools. More than 10 people from Hanga Ngadinda village including parents and relatives of a standard six pupil who have been involved in bush meat business have since stopped illegal hunting.

For the first time in Tanzania in World Rhino Day was celebrated. Collaboration between WWF Tanzania Wildlife

Management Authority (TAWA) and the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism saw the assembly of more than 300 young people at the University of Dar Es salaam. It was a great opportunity for the Tanzania youth to learn about issues surrounding the rare black rhino and garner conversation around the possible approaches for the conservation of the black rhino in Tanzania.

### Equal Access to Fishery Resources Promoted through International Women's Day

WWF joined Mtwara district council to mark the International Women's Day (IWD). The first of its kind in the landscape, it was used to form a women platform in the region that among other things will be used to enhance equity in accessing fisheries resources especially for women. Throughout the week WWF supported different activities including beach cleaning where women and men alike joined and cleaned several kilometres at the coast of Mtwara Msanga Mkuu, Women competed in different games including swimming and soccer matches and more exciting was the participation of women in the

construction of a fish market establishment at Msanga Mkuu. Through sports and education sessions WWF mobilized community members to value near offshore ecosystem to sustain life under and below water.

### 23,000 trees planted in Kazimzumbwi and Vikindu Forest solar lighted during Earth Hour

During Earth hour, the biggest grass root environment movement in the world WWF Tanzania working with the administration of Kisarawe and Mkuranga districts and Tanzania Forest service facilitated the planting of 23000 tree seedlings at Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve in a move to support the

restoration of the forest cover at the reserve. Kazimzumbwi has been facing challenges of encroachment, fires and deforestation due to human activity near the reserve. The staff, students from near secondary schools and the Scouts of Tanzania took part in the tree planting exercise. In Vikindu Forest Reserve which is an eco-tourism centre just some kilometres from the busy Dar Es Salaam City, Earth hour facilitated the installation of solar power to support the promotion of eco tourism near Dar Es salaam. Earth hour campaign was as well taken on by the media both digital and mainstream which facilitated the Connect to Earth message to even a greater number of people in the country.





## 2.10 Financials Summary

**Deloitte.**

Deloitte & Touche  
Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)  
3rd Floor, Arts House, Plot 152  
Haile Selassie Road, Oysterbay  
P.O. Box 1559  
Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania  
Tel: + (255 - 22) 211 6006, 211 9352  
Fac: + (255 - 22) 2600922  
Email: deloitte@deloitte.co.tz

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Wide Fund for nature, set out on pages 9 to 18 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in fund balance and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the World Wide Fund for nature for the year ended 30 June 2019 are prepared, in all material respects in the manner required of the NGO's Act; the World Wide Fund for nature (WWF) constitution; and in accordance with the Organisation's accounting policies set out in note 1.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter-Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements which describe the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist WWF honor its reporting obligation to WWF International. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for WWF and should not be distributed to any other parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Management responsibility for the financial statements

Management of WWF are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1, and for such internal control as the Management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Management is responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

#### Auditors Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

We communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is D.C. Nchimbi.

Deloitte & Touche  
Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)

  
Signed by: D.C. Nchimbi  
NBAA Registration No. ACPA 1709  
Dar es Salaam

17/02/2020

## WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

|   | Note | 2019<br>TZS'000     | 2018<br>TZS'000    |
|---|------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>   |      |                     |                    |
| Income from WWF network                                       | 2(a) | 4,375,815           | 5,405,1            |
| Income from governments and aids agencies through WWF network | 2(b) | 5,743,137           | 5,900,0            |
| Direct income from governments and aids agencies              | 2(c) | 1,205,890           | 1,196,1            |
| Other income  | 2(d) | 14,138              | 41,7               |
|   |      | <u>11,338,980</u>   | <u>12,543,1</u>    |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>   |      |                     |                    |
| Salaries and other staff costs                                |      | (4,654,503)         | (4,112,83)         |
| Third party fees  |      | (1,021,259)         | (953,84)           |
| Conservation funding to non-WWF entities                      |      | (2,675,762)         | (2,408,14)         |
| Travel, allowance and lodging                                 |      | (1,414,035)         | (1,349,55)         |
| Communications and fundraising costs                          |      | (179,602)           | (77,07)            |
| Meeting and training costs                                    |      | (1,984,824)         | (1,640,14)         |
| Office running costs  |      | (796,396)           | (1,123,33)         |
| Field running costs   |      | (363,305)           | (322,61)           |
| Cost of assets not capitalized                                |      | (107,221)           | (139,45)           |
| Net realised foreign exchange gain/ (loss)                    |      | 268,074             | (74,03)            |
|   |      | <u>(12,928,833)</u> | <u>(12,201,06)</u> |
| Total expenses for the year                                   |      |                     |                    |
| (Deficit)/ surplus of income over expenditure for the year    |      | <u>(1,589,853)</u>  | <u>342,0</u>       |

## WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

|   | Note | 2019<br>TZS'000  | 2018<br>TZS'000  |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>                                       |      |                  |                  |
| <b>Current assets</b>                               |      |                  |                  |
| Receivables and advances                            | 4    | 1,975,404        | 1,343,900        |
| Cash and bank balances                              | 5    | 2,391,030        | 4,039,366        |
| <b>Total assets</b>                                 |      | <u>4,366,434</u> | <u>5,383,266</u> |
| <b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>                       |      |                  |                  |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>                          |      |                  |                  |
| Payables and accrued expenses                       | 6    | 1,740,521        | 1,265,646        |
| Severance allowances payable                        | 7    | 687,852          | 589,706          |
| Provision for general damages relating to land case | 3    | 100,000          | 100,000          |
| <b>Total current liabilities</b>                    |      | <u>2,528,373</u> | <u>1,955,352</u> |
| <b>NET ASSETS</b>                                   |      | <u>1,838,061</u> | <u>3,427,914</u> |
| <b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>                              |      |                  |                  |
| <b>UNEXPENDED FUND BALANCE</b>                      |      |                  |                  |
| Restricted fund balance                             |      | 314,936          | 2,240,147        |
| Unrestricted fund balance                           |      | 1,523,125        | 1,187,767        |
| <b>TOTAL FUND BALANCE</b>                           |      | <u>1,838,061</u> | <u>3,427,914</u> |

The financial statements on page 9 to 18 were approved by Management on 17/02/2020  
and signed on its behalf by:-

  
Dr. Amani Ngusuru  
Country Director

  
Kennedy Mawole  
Head of Finance

### 3. Challenges

- Benefits from WMA are yet to be significant due to lack of investors. This way communities delays to benefit from their local natural resources which may be a disincentive to management of wildlife management areas.
- Human wildlife conflicts are experienced in some communities where elephants are now invading local community areas. If this is not properly managed it can result into retaliatory killings of wildlife.
- Climate change impact on livelihoods, wildlife and rivers is driving human activities that are not conservation friendly including livestock incursion, human encroachment, wildfires, shifting cultivation etc. Increased Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incidences: The increased human wildlife conflict is contrary to the expected outcome of a decrease in human – wildlife conflict especially after intervention. A total of 1,152 HWC incidents were reported by June 2019 compared to 366 incidents by June 2018 with Tunduru (47%) recording the highest incidences followed by Liwale (25%), Rufiji (14%) and Namtumbo (13%), respectively. However, 90% (1,040 out of 1,151) were crop raiding incidences by elephants. More than 551.5 acres of food crops (maize, sorghum, paddy, potatoes, bananas Soya beans and peas) were destroyed completely by elephants in Nalika (Rahaleo and Kajima villages), Magingo (Mpigamiti village), Mungata (Ngarambe village) and Mbarang'andu (Nambecha and Likuyu Villages) WMAs compared to 581 cases by June 2018. Community in Rahaleo (Tunduru) formed a joint conflict mitigation team with TAWA (Kalulu Selous sector) to guard farms and keep elephants away. As a result only 16 farms were destroyed completely compared to 226 farms in FY18. Six (6) incidences of attacks on people by elephants were reported including injuring 2 people and killing 4 people in Tunduru (Twendembele and Misyaje villages), Rufiji (Ngarambe Village) and Liwale (Milui village). Conversely, crocodiles in the Ruvuma and Rufiji River had 19 incidents resulting in 9 deaths and 10 injuries in Mchimalu WMA (Rufiji, Nanyumbu and Namtumbo) water click here. Buffalo caused 2 injuries, hyena attacked 57 goats, 2 pigs and 1 cow; leopards attacked 27 goats and injured one (1) person.
- Poor tourism development in southern Tanzania resulting to inadequate benefits accrued to the WMAs to support conservation efforts and for their long term sustainability
- Livestock relocations: In Ngapa village, livestock were being relocated inside the VLFRs. In Tinginya and Mkowela villages livestock were being relocated in their proposed VLFRs which are also bordering the certified VLFR owned by Sauti moja village. This initiative is increasing the existing agro-pastoral-CBFM conflicts. Livestock encroachment is still a striking challenge in the VLFRs, or in the areas proposed or already demarcated for establishment of VLFRs, pose a serious challenge for the village institutions to operationalize their Forest Management Plans and Land Use Plans. This has been mostly reported in Msinji, Songambe, Namakambale, Tulieni, Mindu, and Sautimoja villages.
- Unreliable market and low demand for sustainable timber from community managed forests contributes to low benefits accruing to communities.
- Inadequate implementation of migrant fisher camp management plan due to community commitment and operational fund led to ineffectiveness of the management of resources.

## 4. Adaptive management

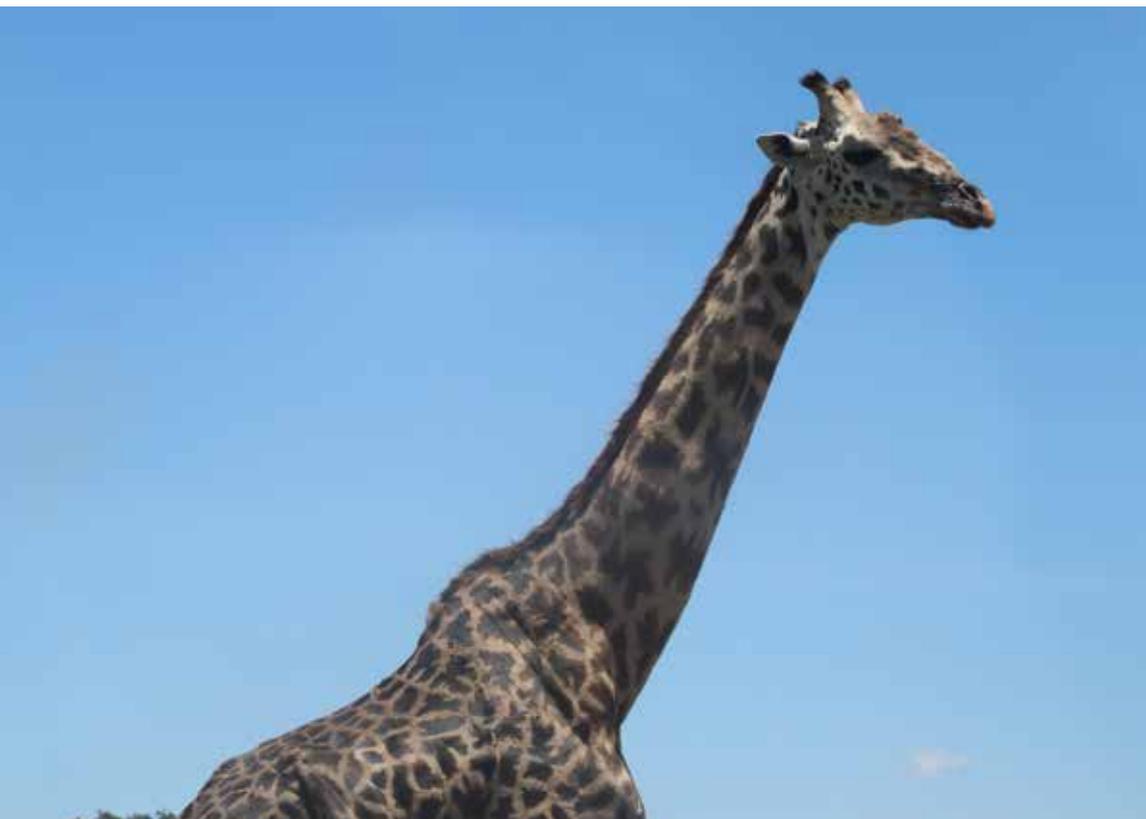
- More assessment and development of community enterprise are under way. Currently WWF has entered into an understanding of supporting the development of the Ruvuma regional Tourism strategy
- Providing awareness to local communities on dealing with HWC
- Provision of refresher training to the newly elected VNRC and CV leaders: Trainings

were extended to empower communities who are not yet elected leaders in order to prepare future leaders. Continuous empowering of local communities is expected to accustom the village institutions with best practices such that even the new leaders will have to adopt.

- Encouraging and facilitating the local networks: The program in collaboration with MCDI and MJUMITA facilitated

community forest networks and villages to seek financial support from other sources such as the Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF). Six local networks wrote project proposals and submitted them to TaFF as a mechanism of finding additional sources of capital invest in alternatives forest based livelihoods; of which 2 proposals have received funding.

- Using Local networks as advocacy agents to strengthen the link between the communities and higher authorities: For example under MJUMITA activities MSATI networks have been working closely with village leaders to communicate with the office of District Commissioner and the District Executive Director, and central government ministries on the problems of livestock encroachment in the VLFRs
- Conducting capacity building trainings to BMUs and BMU district networks especially on advocacy and lobbying so that the community can speak out for themselves to take part in decision making processes.
- Continue to engage pro-actively in policy and legislation as well as strengthening our ability and capacity to react to environmental and social issues pertaining to the programme.



# 5. Good Practices and Lessons Learned

- Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM), working with Civil Society, Supporting government conservation policies provides good opportunity in sustainable management of natural resources in the project sites.
- Dividend payment to communities through timber sales helps to improve communities' sense of ownership on their forest resources, beyond just providing social services. It helps to improve social accountability of communities, because income and expenditure is calculated, divided and decided by villagers. This is extremely important in the quick adoption of PFM unlike WMAs where revenues from wildlife resources through either tourist hunting or photographic tourism have not been realized for over ten years.
- Partnership between local, central governments and other stakeholders, especially the good political will has helped in the management of the resources in respective areas. Joint stakeholder's efforts and strategic engagement and lobbying were important to make the government take actions which resulted into lowering poaching incidences. The massive joint investment by KFW, WWF and FZS into the Selous GR and the adjacent areas is already showing good signs of increased elephant security. For instance, efforts by SECAD steering committee, where WWF also sits, helped Selous Game Reserve to retain 70% of the revenue collected to support conservation work.
- Use of simple and friendly means of communication, education and awareness rising for the community attracts the community to engage and can win community support to halt poaching as witnessed during the commemoration of the National Elephant Day in Madaba District which is notorious for poaching incidences.
- Community involvement in curbing anti-poaching is crucial. Empowering VGS to enforce with support from the District Councils and TAWA resulted to increased wildlife security and reduced incidents of illegal timber harvesting and poaching. Community willingness to collaborate and provide intelligence information has increased including voluntary surrender of weapons used in poaching like muzzle loaders and nylon and wire snares.
- Planned conservation results may sometimes contravene each other. Recovery of elephant population due to controlled poaching is causing increased human-elephant conflicts especially in the corridors, where elephants used to disperse and have now been encroached by settlements and farming.



## 6. Acknowledgement

WWF Tanzania acknowledges the support we received from all our partners particularly the Government of Tanzania (Ministries and agencies), Civil Society Organisations (CSO), Donors and all other supporters. The collaboration during the year was critical in ensuring achievements are attained and challenges addressed.



### List of donors

**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 – Edinburgh

Sally Family Foundation

SIDA

UNEP – WCMC

University of New Castle





## 6 MAIN PROGRAMS

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

## 6 FIELD OFFICES

Mafia, Kilwa, Masasi, Iringa, Arusha and Musoma

## 1990

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



## DAR ES SALAAM

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

## 14 PRIORITY AREAS

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



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)