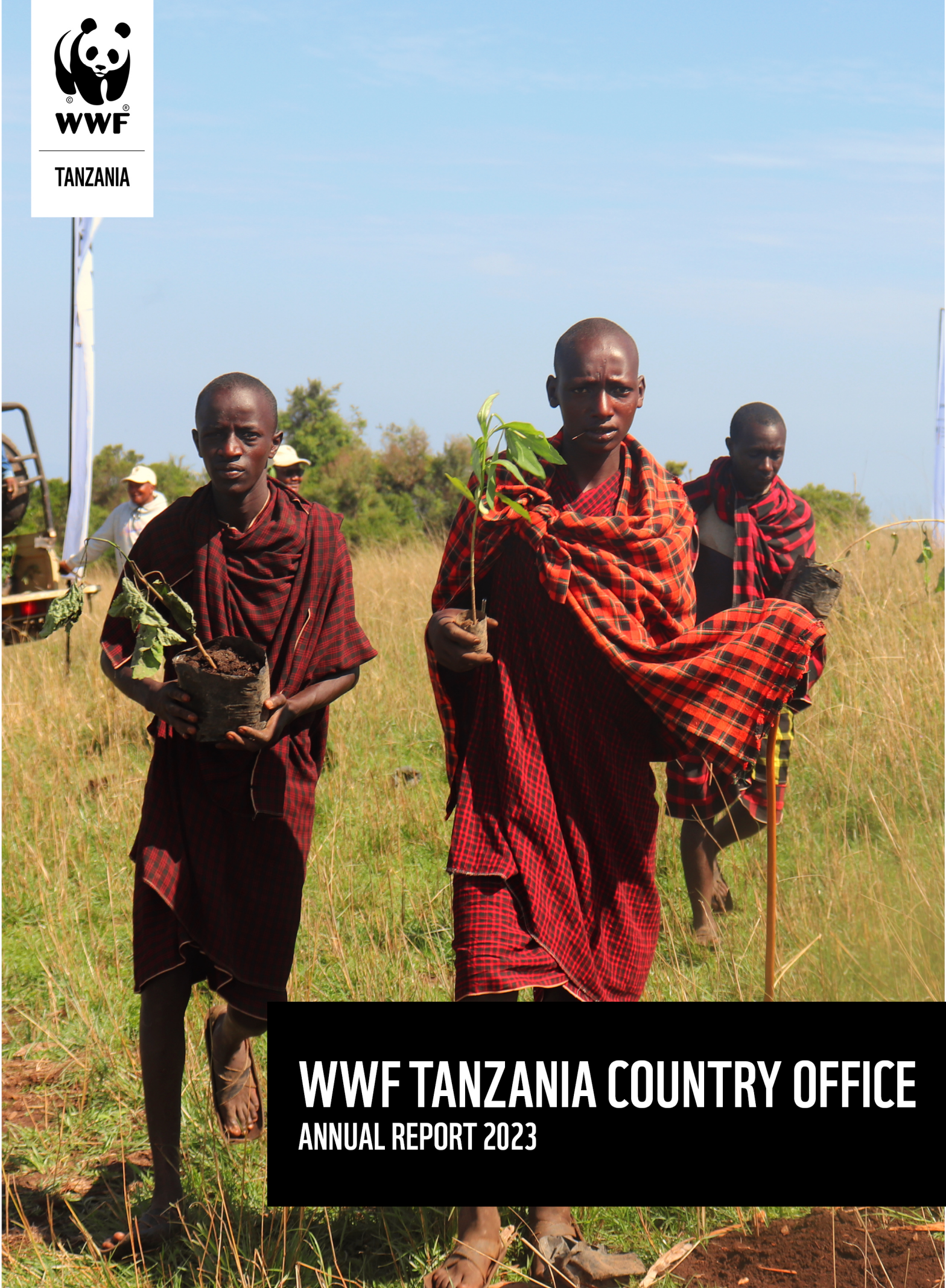




TANZANIA



WWF TANZANIA COUNTRY OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT 2023



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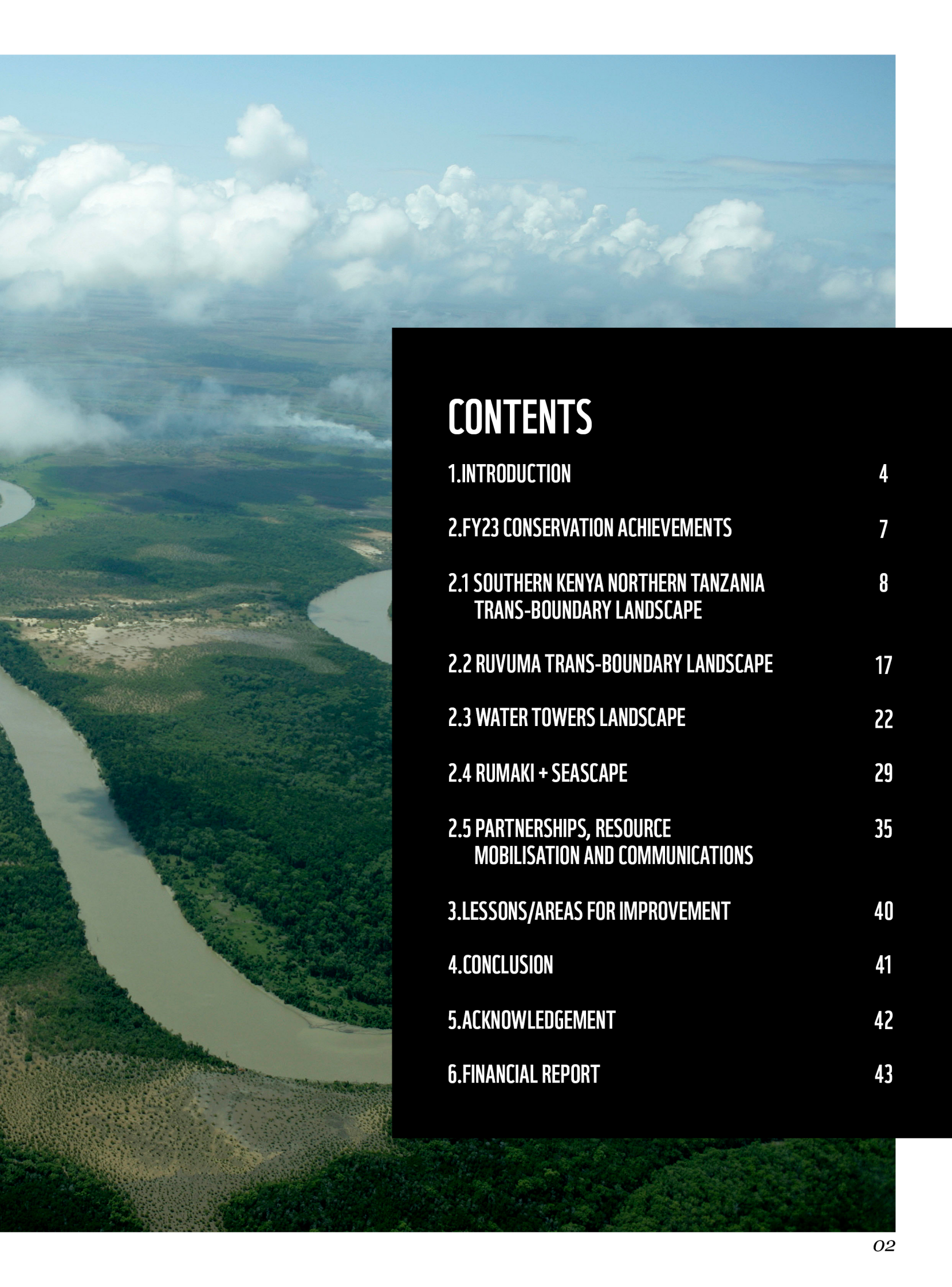
Egno Ndunguru

Gladith Yoabu

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CONTENTS

1.INTRODUCTION	4
2.FY23 CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENTS	7
2.1 SOUTHERN KENYA NORTHERN TANZANIA TRANS-BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE	8
2.2 RUVUMA TRANS-BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE	17
2.3 WATER TOWERS LANDSCAPE	22
2.4 RUMAKI + SEASCAPE	29
2.5 PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	35
3.LESSONS/AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT	40
4.CONCLUSION	41
5.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	42
6.FINANCIAL REPORT	43

MESSAGE FROM COUNTRY DIRECTOR



Amani Ngusaru, PhD
Country Director
WWF Tanzania Country Office

A handwritten signature of Amani Ngusaru in white ink on a dark blue background. The signature is stylized and cursive, matching the name 'Amani Ngusaru'.

As we reflect on another year of conservation efforts in Tanzania, I am proud to report significant progress and achievements across key areas of our work.

In wildlife conservation, we have continued to protect endangered species and their habitats, ensuring their long-term survival in the face of challenges and work with partners to find ways to

mitigate Human Wildlife Conflicts.

Our efforts in forest conservation have focused on combating deforestation and promoting sustainable forestry practices, crucial for maintaining biodiversity and mitigating climate change impacts.

In freshwater ecosystems, we have worked tirelessly to preserve water resources, essential for both wildlife and local communities.

In marine conservation, our initiatives have aimed at restoring marine habitats, safeguarding marine species, and promoting sustainable fisheries management. Addressing climate change and energy sustainability remains a priority, where we have advocated for renewable energy solutions and climate-resilient practices.

Our food security initiatives have empowered local communities with sustainable agriculture

practices, ensuring food security while conserving natural resources. Through community-based initiatives, we have engaged with communities to promote conservation awareness, build resilience, and foster sustainable livelihoods.

I extend sincere appreciation to our partners, including the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and its institutes, whose collaboration has been integral to our achievements. Their support in policy-making, enforcement, and collaborative initiatives has strengthened our impact and enabled us to make significant strides in conservation.

As we celebrate these accomplishments, I also express gratitude to our supporters and the dedicated WWF Tanzania team. Together, we are making a positive impact on Tanzania's biodiversity and the well-being of its people, paving the way for a sustainable future.

INTRODUCTION

This year marks the mid-term period for the WWF Tanzania's Conservation Strategic Plan II (2021-2025).

This strategic plan is based on an integrated landscape approach as an opportunity to reverse the drivers of biodiversity loss with interventions that secure key species and habitats and improve the livelihoods of natural resources dependent communities.

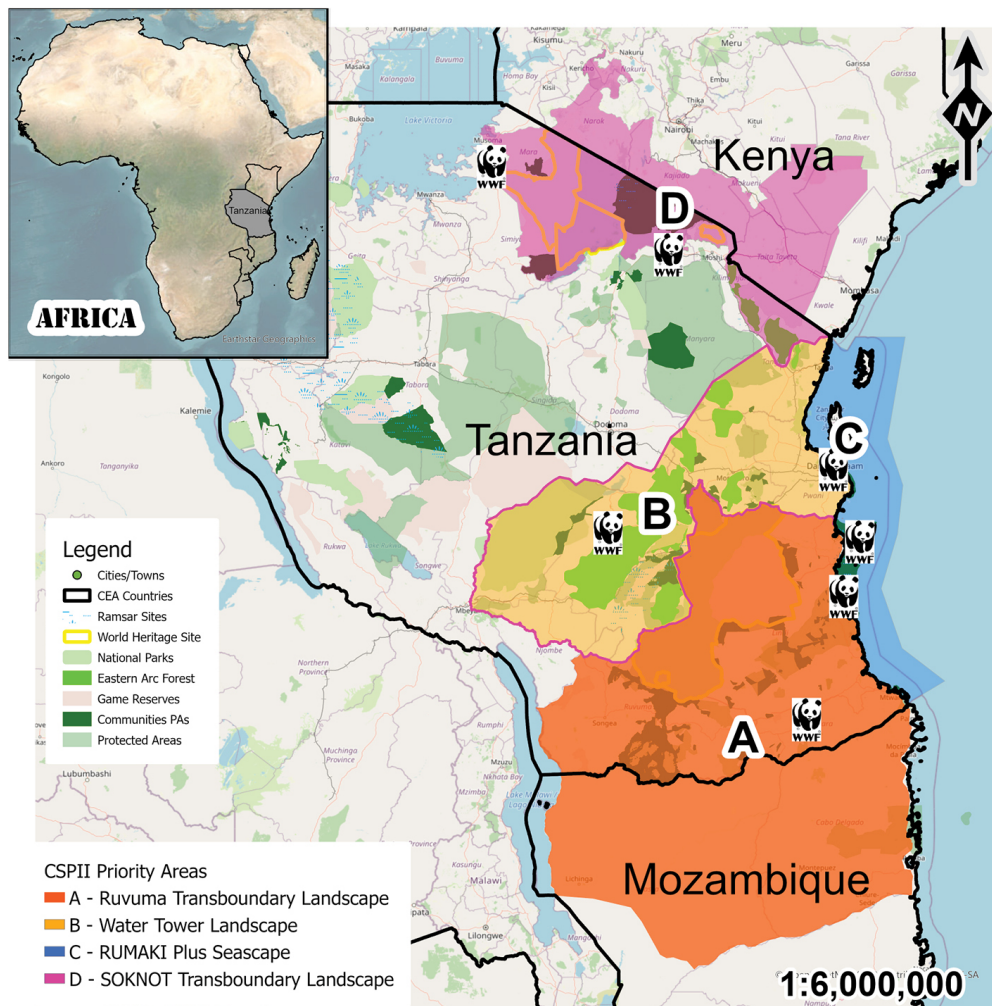
It is a few years towards realising WWF Tanzania vision stating that, by 2030, the natural wealth and biodiversity of the country is sustained, supporting the well-being of local communities and national economic development.

We strive to align our conservation work to deliver on a number of international commitments that Tanzania is a signatory and national sectoral policies, legislations and strategies such as the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Beyond 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Climate Agreement, AFR100 under the Bonn Challenge and UN-Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

The plan also delivers on the various national sectoral policies, legislations and strategies including wildlife, water, marine, forests, sustainable energy, agriculture, livestock and climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as regional agreements, policies and strategies through East Africa Community (EAC) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).



OUR PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS



A. Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape (RLS):

An area of approximately 370,000 km² spanning southern Tanzania (Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi and Morogoro regions) and northern Mozambique (Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces).

B. Water Towers Landscape:

The East Usambara Mountains, Kilombero River valley and the Great Ruaha River basin. This landscape is unique as it includes the largest sources of water in the country, critical for human wellbeing, wildlife and the national economy. The landscape has an estimated total area of 158,000 km²

C. RUMAKI Plus Seascape:

Comprises the coastline and adjacent marine territorial waters of the entire coast of the URT. This is a 1,420 km-long coastline, on which over 8 million people, some 25 % of the national population, depend to varying degrees for their livelihood.

D. Southern Kenya – Northern Tanzania Transboundary Landscape (SOKNOT):

Stretching from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean, the Southern Kenya – Northern Tanzania (or SOKNOT) transboundary area extends some 134,000 km².

OUR THEMATIC CONSERVATION PRIORITIES



forests



freshwater



oceans



food and sustainable agriculture



wildlife



climate change and energy.

GOALS

Each of these three terrestrial landscapes and one seascape are guided by their specific strategies with their own goals, conservation targets and objectives.



SOKNOT: Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) transboundary Landscape: aims to ensure that wild life and habitats in the landscape are sustainably connected and conserved and are benefiting the people and contributing to economic growth in both Tanzania and Kenya.



Water Towers Landscape: The Eastern Arc Mountains Ecosystem, coastal and dry land forests, wetlands and their key species are sustainably conserved, contributing to free-flowing rivers, ecosystem services and peoples' livelihoods.



RUVUMA Transboundary Landscape: goal is restoration of the ecological integrity of the landscape and maintaining the ecosystem services so that the landscape contributes to securing the existing unique habitats, endangered wildlife species and improved people's livelihoods, both in Tanzania and in Northern Mozambique.



RUMAKI+Seascape: To ensure the ecological integrity of the seascape and sustainable management at sea scape level—that includes Zanzibar—for enhancing the resilience of livelihoods for local coastal communities and feed into the national



WWF TANZANIA CRITICAL CONTRIBUTION

20%

Increase in area under wildlife and forest co management



40%

Reduction of Human Wildlife Conflicts



30%

Increase of area under sustainable right based forest management



50%

Communities' livelihoods in priority sea/landscapes improved



Governance



Increased engagement of excluded groups, communities and CSOs in influencing NRM policies and frameworks processes

15,000 ha

Water sources restored



600 km

Rivers improved in water quality



5%

Increase of priority marine species



20%

Communities engaged in Sustainable Climate Smart Enterprises



10%

Communities' revenue increase from fisheries products



**SOUTHERN KENYA NORTHERN TANZANIA
TRANS-BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE**

INTRODUCTION

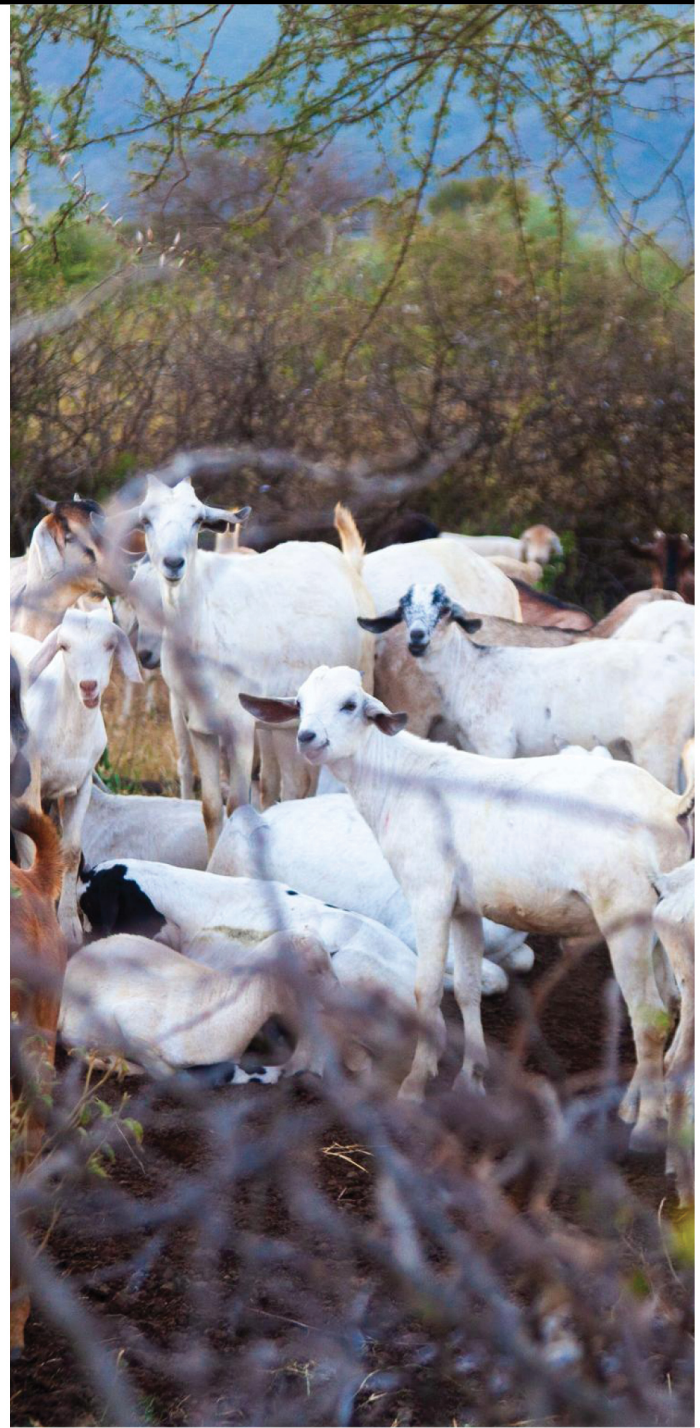
Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) transboundary Landscape goal is to ensure that wildlife and habitats in the landscape are sustainably connected, conserved and are benefiting the people and contributing to economic growth in both Tanzania and Kenya countries.

HWC incidents and damage in project areas targeted for HWC mitigation are reduced

Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) incidents in the SOKNOT have been reduced through various mitigation measures established in the landscape as described below.

The first measure was installation of Predator Proof Bomas (PPB)/Living Walls. A total of 166 Living Walls were installed in Lake Natron through a partner TPW in 20 villages.

These walls are benefiting 2,355 people and protect 28,198 livestock, valued at an estimated USD 1,581,230. Thus, on average, in these villages, each Living Wall benefits 12-13 people and secures an estimated USD 9,525.



166

Living Walls were installed
in Lake Natron



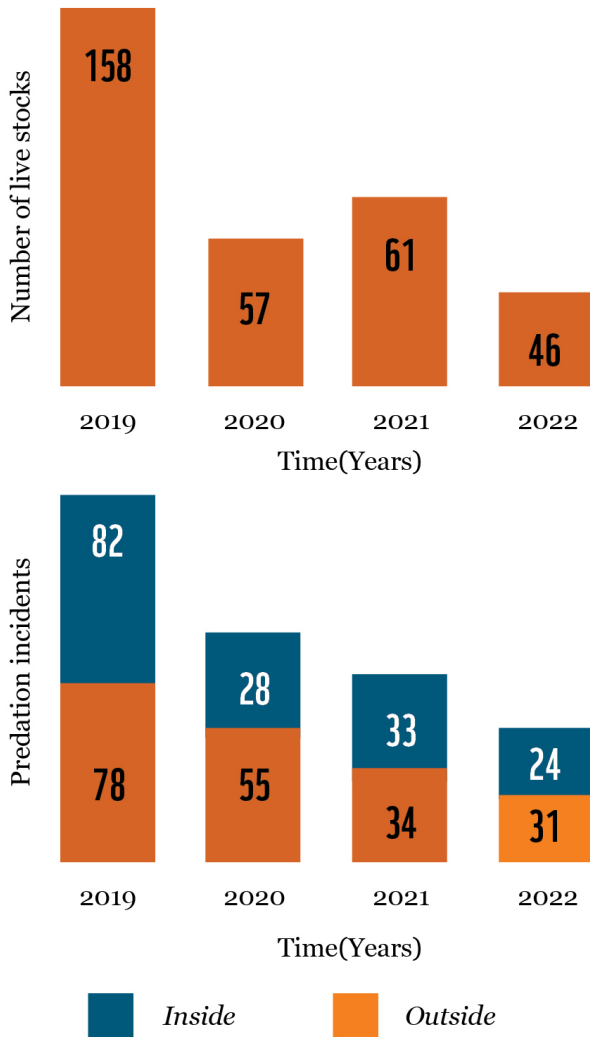
These walls are benefiting 2,355
people and protect 28,198 livestock



9,525\$

An estimated Value of
each living wall

Solar lights have been installed in nine households and an assessment on their effectiveness in reducing human-lion conflicts (HLC) before and after the installation revealed effective reduction of livestock predation in the kraals by over 94%.



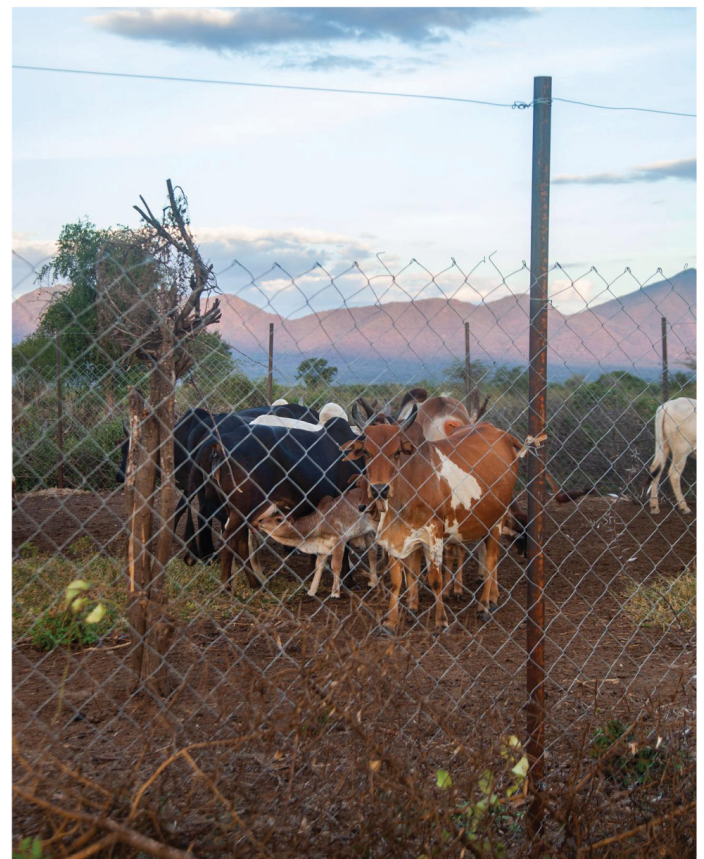
Livestock incidents predation trend from 2019 – 2022 (bottom) & occurrence of livestock predation

A mobile cabin for rangers and station at the dam in Enduimet WMA for a 24-hour surveillance and rapid response has been constructed. This helps in case of wildlife and livestock getting stuck in the mud or conflict over water usage between livestock and elephants. Equally, stone ditching was constructed at the three reservoirs to regulate the movement of the wildlife to the reservoir.

SAFE System (an approach towards mitigating human-wildlife conflicts based on holistic and integrated measures) that has been implemented in two phases.

Phase I involved collection of preliminary information after a training of 65 participants on SAFE system for six districts namely Rombo, Mwangi, Same, Korogwe, Mkinga and Lushoto districts. It was found that Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) is a major challenge across the Mkomazi ecosystem followed by Human Lion Conflict (HLC) in areas that are in close proximity with the Mkomazi National Park. Hyena is perceived as the most problematic animal followed by wild dogs.

Phase II involved many stakeholders (85 participants) from government institutions, Local Government Authorities (LGA), NGOs and media to set up actions that will be fed into the SAFE system action plans and the SAFE system implementation strategy.





With Funding from WWF Germany, WWF Tanzania has supported the renovation and maintenance of a 2km stretch 200 beehives fence at Tingatinga village in Enduimet WMA to protect farms against elephant attack. While so far no conflict has been reported since crops have not been planted due to the prolonged drought, elephants not crossing into the empty farms signifies the effectiveness of the fence to keep elephants away.



86%

Bee hive occupancy

700,000 TSH

Money collected from the sale of honey from the bee hives

Poaching and Illegal wildlife trade reduced in priority project areas by 30%

During this reporting period, poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) in the SOKNOT landscape has been reduced through deployment of various measures as outlined below;

- Firstly, WWF supported four quarterly patrols (397-man days) with the objective of controlling poaching for bushmeat along the Tanzania-Kenya border, identifying networks involved in the illegal trafficking of wildlife along the Namanga border and suspected poachers were apprehended. The team comprised members from TAWA, Longido District Council and the Village Game Scouts from Lake Natron area. During patrols, signs of bushmeat poaching, tree cutting for charcoal burning were observed and carcasses of dead animals mainly due to prolonged drought.
- Women and Youth were organised as agents for change in IWT through a series of trainings where 1,700 (1,462 females and 238 males) community women and youth groups in 11 villages were trained on wildlife conservation and IWT including the Wildlife Conservation Act of Tanzania and its related regulations, different strategies to combat poaching and IWT such as livelihood support, promotion of credit access amongst community members, human wildlife conflict management strategies to prevent retaliatory killings of wildlife and relationship building with community through their groups and involving communities in the fight against poaching and building trust between the local communities and the law enforcement agencies and the Enduimet WMA.



1,215

Students registered as Malihai club members (566 boys and 649 girls)



800

Students reached during World Rhino Day to increase education and awareness

Community based wildlife management areas are strengthened

WWF carried out an Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) for Enduimet WMA to inform future project interventions and supported a training of 15 Enduimet WMA Village Game Scouts (VGS) in law enforcement. The training included crime scene management, ESSF and human right based approach in their operation, prosecution process including the chain of custody of evidence and how to collect evidence to help IWT related cases.

The VGS capacity in patrol planning, field operations and data collection and management through ODK tool kit using smart phones was enhanced. On the other hand, WWF supported completion of the registration process for Longido, Ketumbeine and Engarenaibor CBO in efforts to secure the Lake Natron ecosystem natural resources. A total of 59 persons from across the 39 villages make up the CBO's general assembly, together with women, traditional leaders, and people with disabilities.

Key freshwater resources secured and contribute to connectivity

WWF supported the assessment of potential water sources requiring protection and restoration in the Mara River Catchment (MRC) conservation project area. This was done in efforts to address water security and climate resilience challenges within communities in the Mara Region

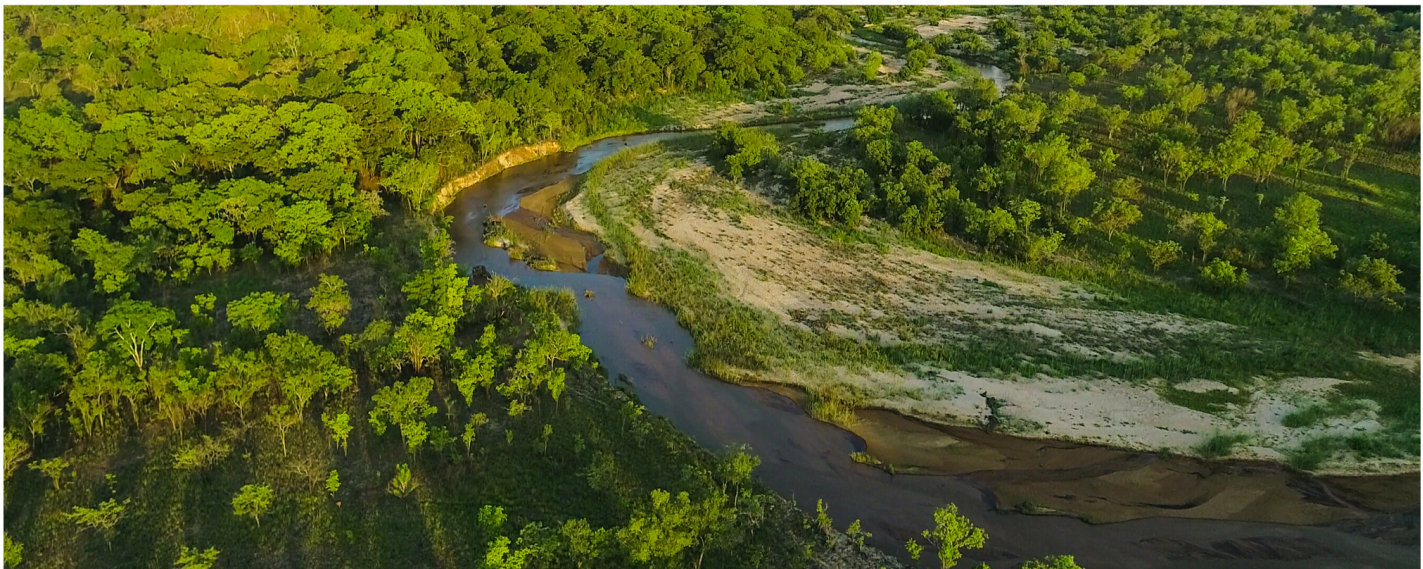
In this exercise, 42 water sources and 3 village forests were assessed in 26 villages. Out of 42 assessed water sources, WWF will support the restoration of 10 water sources, employing different approaches such as rehabilitation, fencing/demarcation, and/or tree planting.

Mara river tributaries health status determined

WWF supported River Health Assessment for three Mara River tributaries namely Tigithe, Somoche and Tobora.

Sub-catchment	Name of station	Site location	General status of the river
Tigithe	Rechawi-Tigithe:	36M 0662630, UTM 9838972; Elev 1181m	71.3% = Moderate condition
	Darajani la Mgodi- Tigithe:	36M 0670487, UTM 9840096; Elev 1282m	
Somoche	Genkulu-Tigithe:	36M 0674567, UTM 9842971; Elev. 1359m	86% = Good condition
	Mara Somoche bridge:	36M0671095, UTM 9824426, Elev. 1199m	
Tobora	Nyamitita-somoche:	36M 0661805, UTM 9819462; Elev. 1387m	65% = Moderate condition
	Lower Tobora river at Darajani		
General	Sub-catchment and catchment	health condition	75.2% = Good condition

The river's health is threatened by human and livestock encroachment for agriculture and livestock grazing causing erosion, high population around the river and there were no river catchment conservation initiatives like planting trees or demarcation.





Challenges

- Persisting drought that caused severe water shortage and could not support beekeeping and vegetable farming,
- The ambitious SOKNOT program in terms of the geo-scope and multisectoral activities has a huge budgetary requirement to be able to deliver the ambitious goals and realise truly conservation impact geared towards 'bending the curve',
- Encroachment by Livestock keepers and Farmers into WMAs
- There is a growing concern among villages regarding the potential restriction of livestock grazing access rights at Mara Wetlands



RUVUMA TRANSBOUNDARY LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION

The geographic extent of the Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape includes Mikumi NP to the north and is framed by the Selous GR and Nyerere NP in Tanzania and Niassa Special Reserve in Mozambique, as well as expanding across large parts of southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique from Lake Nyasa to where the coastal forests meet the area managed under the RUMAKI seascape programme.

GOAL

The goal of the Ruvuma Programme is to restore the ecological integrity of the landscape and maintain the ecosystem services in order to contribute and secure the existing unique habitats, endangered wildlife species and improved people's livelihoods, both in Tanzania and in northern Mozambique. Below we present FY23 achievements for the Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape.

HWC incidents and damage in project areas targeted for HWC mitigation are reduced

In efforts to reduce elephant poaching in the Ruvuma landscape, WWF supported patrols in eight WMAs covering over 5,000 km.

In all WMAs, animals and animal signs were sighted, including Elephants, Elands, Leopards, Lions, Buffaloes, Impala, Zebra, Wildebeests, Hartebeests, Monkeys, Warthogs, Hippos and many bird species, including vultures. There were clear signs of poachers including foot marks and remains of fire and temporal settlements observed indicating ongoing illegal entry to WMAs.



217

snare traps were disabled and removed



2,164

cattle were driven out of the WMAs

Increased understanding for Magistrates, Investigators and prosecutors in prosecuting wildlife court cases

During this reporting period, WWF supported training on awareness of rapid reference guides for prosecutors, investigators and court magistrates in Mtwara with the aim of enhancing the capacity to combat wildlife crimes and related offences in the Ruvuma Landscape.

The training brought together officials from the judiciary (9), Public Prosecutors (13) from Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Investigators (5), and Prosecutors (4) from the National Prosecutions Authority to be sensitised on an overview of standard operating procedures on wildlife crimes, charging decisions, exhibit management, the principles governing trial, money laundering and asset recovery.



Finalisation and validation of WMA General Management Plans (GMPs)

WWF supported finalisation and validation of GMPs for four (4) WMAs in the Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor

WMA	Area (km ²)	Approved Zones
Nalika	1,560	Misisima resident hunting zone, Sasawala nature management zone, Mbarang'andu tourist hunting zone, Kalulu tourist hunting zone
Chingoli	457 (plus 12 km ² for Molandi)	Mbatamila nature-based tourism zone, Marumba sensitive ecological zone, Mawoyowoyo fishing and beekeeping zone, Molandi and Sasawala tourist hunting zone
Kimbanda	2,262	North-Lukimwa resident hunting zone, South-Lukimwa photographic and conservation zone, Mtanga-Mbumle tourist hunting zone, Mtungwe tourist hunting zone
Kisungule	1,423	Mbumle tourist hunting zone, Sasawala tourist hunting zone, Ruvuma resident hunting zone, Msawisi-Likusanguse ecological zone, Changalanga photographing and cultural practice zone

Facilitate the development of the community-based forest financial management manual

WWF facilitated the development of a community-based forest financial management manual and income diversification investment framework for VLFR communities in Rufiji, Kilwa, Tunduru, and Namtumbo in the Ruvuma Landscape. A validation workshop with a total of 34 participants (10 women and 24 men) was organised to ensure community ownership of the manual.

The manual is intended to provide a unified, simple and practical system of accounting and financial reporting for CBFM revenues at the village level. It will act as a reference and working tool at this level to guide village officials in ensuring proper accounting, utilisation and reporting of all financial resources that are availed and generated at the village or awarded by donors.

CSOs and CBOs are supported to drive change in inclusive and sustainable Natural Resource Management

The capacities of 143 (85 men and 58 women) members of the VNRCs and Village Councils in 9 villages of Tunduru and Namtumbo districts were strengthened on safe and efficient harvesting procedures, timber measurement and volume calculation, forest certification, roles and responsibilities, value addition through sawn timber production and emerging opportunities with the carbon trade. This has increased awareness of the diversified forest-based benefits that can be derived and how they can expand their financial gains from the existing ecosystem services.

356 VC and VNRC members (159 Men, 81 Women, 140 Youth, 60 Elders) were trained on Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) methodology, procedures and techniques for conducting the same, key principles in data collection in 6 villages (Mchakama, Kikole, Ngapa, Mtelawamwahi, Namatewa and Kisangi) in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts.

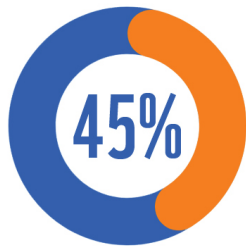


Improved Communities livelihoods through sustainable management of natural resources

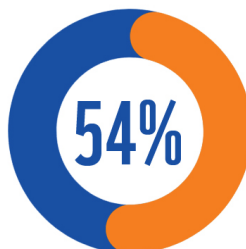
Community-based forest management has benefitted a number of villages in the Ruvuma landscape from revenues accrued from their village land forest reserves (VLFRs).



USD was generated from community village forest management in eight (8) villages (Ngea, Nainokwe, Sauti Moja, Likawage, Namatewa, Liwiti, Nanjirinji A and Ngapa in Kilwa and Tunduru Districts)



of the total revenue was reinvested into sustainable forest management activities



revenue increment compared to the previous year



is used to locally fund prioritised development projects that will benefit an estimated 9,204 men and 10,185 women in 8 villages.

Revenue generated in Ngapa village will be used to finalise the construction of the Village Office which contains the offices of the VNRC and the Land Registry.

Having a Land Registry Office will make the village qualify to apply for the certificates of Customary Rights of occupancy which will be issued to the residents. Also, the VNRCs now have an office which provides a foundation for good record-keeping of all forest management records and other documents.



Increased youth campaign on environmental conservation education and outreach in the Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor (SNWC)

Students and pupils from 30 schools in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts were taken through sessions of environmental conservation education focusing on strategic topics, preparing them to take the initiative in conservation matters as per the manual adopted from TAWA and TANAPA. Topics included the types of protected areas and their differences, tourism and the impacts of tourism on conservation and economic development,

Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation with an emphasis on elephants.

Overall, a total of 15,110 students (7,400 female and 7,710 male) were reached from 30 schools (19 primary and 11 secondary) that are adjacent to the five (5) WMAs of Mbarang'andu, Kimbanda, Kisungule, Nalika, and Chingoli in the SNWC. The table below shows the number of beneficiaries.



Beneficiaries of youth campaign on environmental conservation education and outreach in the Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor (SNWC)

District	WMA name	No: of schools	No: of students/pupils	No: of teachers
Namtumbo	Mbarang'andu	18 (11 primary & 7 secondary)	9,731 (4,872 female & 4,859 male)	133 (50 female & 83 male)
	Kimbanda			
	Kisungule			
Tunduru	Nalika	12 (9 primary & 4 secondary)	5,372 (2,521 female & 2,851 male)	101 (16 female & 85 male)
	Chingoli			

Mozambique-Tanzania Niassa-Selous Trans-Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) bilateral planning

WWF Tanzania and Mozambique were represented at the SADC Annual Network Meeting in South Africa during this reporting period alongside counterparts from the key agencies relating to TFCAs in both countries (ANAC, Mozambican National Administration for Protected Areas and the Wildlife Division of MNRT, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism).

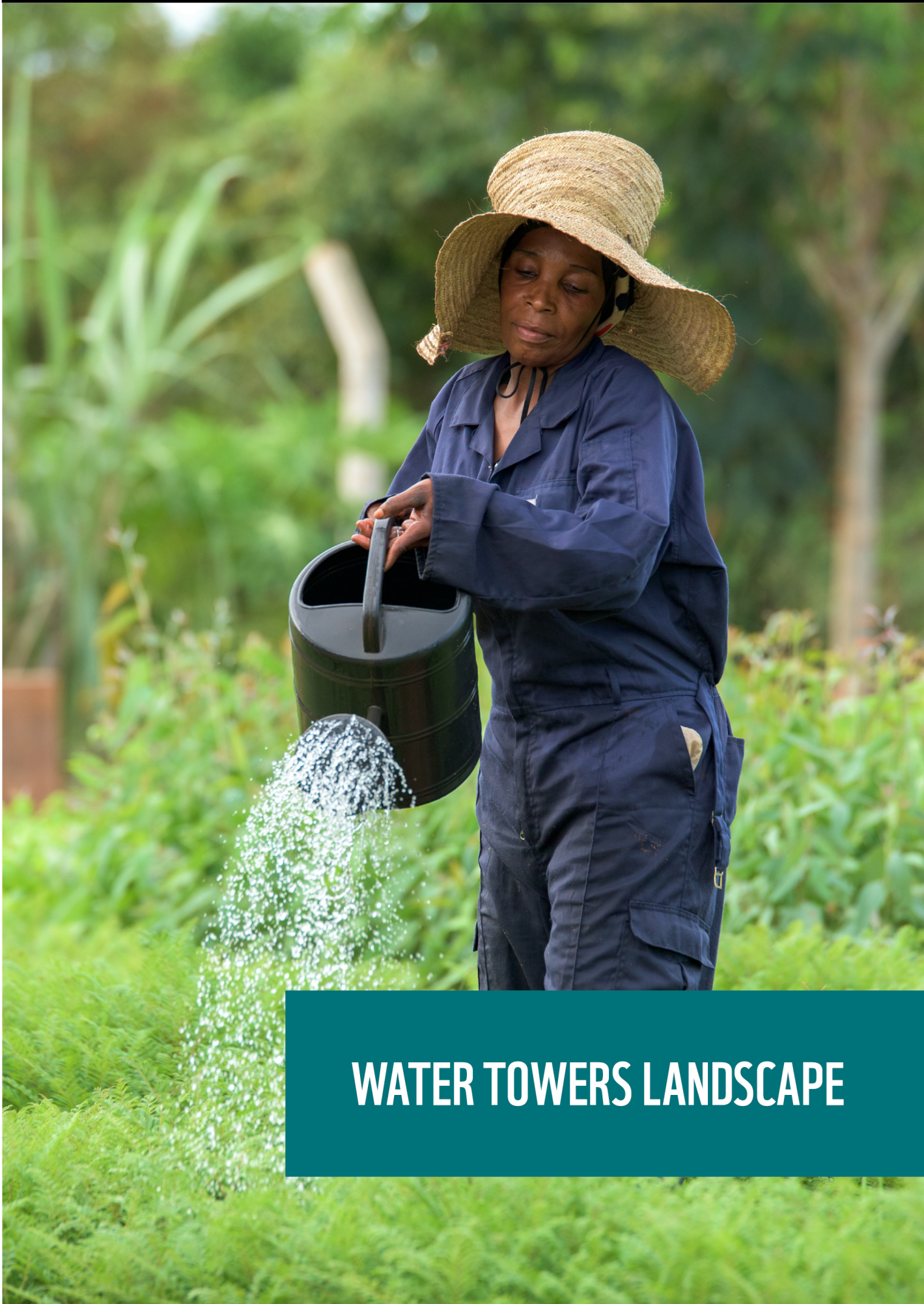
Niassa-Selous TFCA is regarded as a TFCA with great potential for formalisation, impact and funding given its current status of Category B (Emerging), the scale of the landscape, strength of the habitat connectivity and global importance

for species such as lion, wild dog and elephant. WWF organised a bilateral side meeting between Mozambique and Tanzania whilst in South Africa, to catalyse discussions on Niassa-Selous TFCA, which proved critical for the subsequent bilateral meeting in January 2023 which was a milestone in government cooperation for Selous-Niassa TFCA and involved government delegations meeting in Maputo, Mozambique to align priorities and agree on the Selous-Niassa roadmap. The meeting was an essential step in future finalisation of Integrated Development Plans for the TFCA and signing of a treaty.

Challenges

- Livestock incursion and farmers encroachment into the protected areas
- Lack of or delayed fund disbursements has hampered implementation of the planned activities.





WATER TOWERS LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION/GOAL

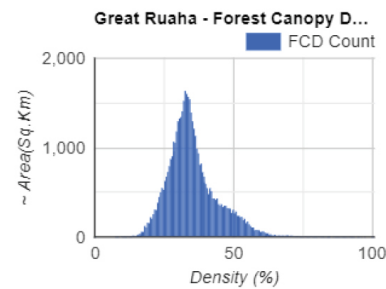
The goal of the Water Towers Landscape is to ensure that the Eastern Arc Mountains Ecosystem, coastal and dryland forests, wetlands, and their key species are sustainably conserved, contributing to free-flowing rivers, ecosystem services and peoples' livelihoods. Below we present FY23 achievements for the Water Towers Landscape.

Forest related data (forest size, types, numbers, deforestation rates, and threats) are verified and completed.

According to ESA Sentinel 2 data, the forest cover in the Water Tower Landscape was reduced by 10.58% and the Rangeland (Grass/Shrubs/Scrubs) increased by 10.15%.

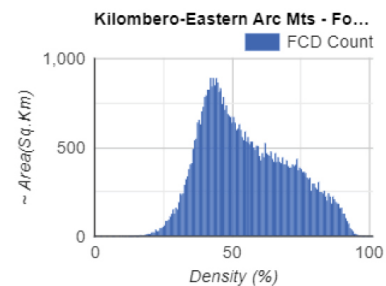
The East Usambara-Coastal Forests are most affected by these changes. With reference to the Global Forest loss data, by June 2023 the Landscape recorded forest loss of 77,685.74 ha which is less by 5,253.56 ha compared to 2020.

Looking at the Forest Canopy Density report, the data shows stable canopy cover between July 2022 and June 2023. Furthermore, a total of 9 ha of forest land in Pugu-Kazimzumbwi Nature Reserve has been brought into restoration during this reporting period, alongside 2 acres of woodlots/orchards for fruits and timber has been established in Maguruwe village.



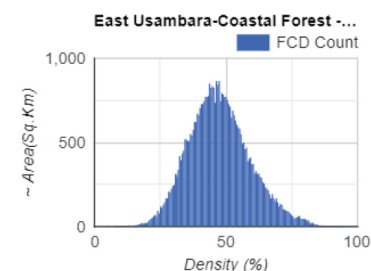
Great Ruaha - FCD Statistics:

Minimum: 0%
 Maximum: 98.60116502122148%
 Mean: 35.01559434802708%
 Median: 33.25582701707597%
 Standard Deviation: 9.20234996052094%



Kilombero-Eastern Arc Mts - FCD Statistics:

Minimum: 0%
 Maximum: 97.71341476215466%
 Mean: 54.21021273352624%
 Median: 51.74562678051058%
 Standard Deviation: 15.76267896052647%



East Usambara-Coastal Forest - FCD Statistics:

Minimum: 0%
 Maximum: 96.77327639362902%
 Mean: 46.32084605387858%
 Median: 45.75442755695276%
 Standard Deviation: 11.496101581457422%

Threatened and or endangered endemic and rare plant species are identified and restoration plan developed in the WTL

Supported and completed restoration plans for Pugu Kazimzumbwi Nature Reserves and Ruvu South Forest Reserve to improve conservation of the two forest reserves. The plans detail the forests' current condition, main threats and how restoration can be done depending on the area. It also shows ways to improve community livelihood to reduce pressure on the forest resources.

On the other hand, in efforts to support restoration, WWF facilitated the selection and collection of indigenous tree seeds to support the establishment of a tree nursery

21,300



seedlings raised in Kijani Nursery, Kisarawe District

15,300 were indigenous tree seedlings (Afzelia quanzesis - Mkongo, Khaya anthothea - Mkangazi and Albizia sp. - Mikenge), 1,500 were fruit tree seedlings

(Mangifera indica -Mango, Persea americana- Avocado and Citrus sinensis -Oranges) and 4,500 exotic tree seedlings (Gmelina arborea - white teak and Senna siamea - Mijohoro). All these trees were planted on individual farms and schools.

In the same vein, WWF Facilitated on-ground visit and mapping processes to better understand the restoration approaches, as well as improve monitoring and reporting of the restoration interventions in the East and West Usambara Mountains. As a result, restoration sites under the Trillion Trees project support have been mapped and registered on FORMAPP to enable digital monitoring of on the ground restoration.

The main restoration types supported are agroforestry in community farmlands, tree planting in school compounds, on degraded areas and along riverbanks as well as woodlots for timber and fruit trees.



Type and size of restoration in East and West Usambara under Trillion Trees Project

District	Village	Area set aside for restoration (ha)	Area restored (ha)	Total number of trees to be planted or re-grown	Restoration Type
Lushoto	Zimbiri	3.1	3.1	2150	Restoration tree planting
Lushoto	Kwemshwa	0.32	0.32	500	Woodlot
Lushoto	Kingugwi	1.08	1.08	4000	Restoration tree planting
Lushoto	Mbaramo	4.88	5.01	86000	Restoration tree planting
Korogwe	Mluwazi	0.02	0	180	Tree Nursery
Korogwe	Ngomeni	0.14	0.14	3200	Agroforestry
Korogwe	Mnyuzi	0	0	3105	Tree Nursery
Muheza	Potwe	4.03	2.51	460	Agroforestry
Muheza	Kimbo	0.51	0.44	8200	Agroforestry
Total		14.08		107,795	

At least 20% of participating communities in WTL are deriving benefits from sustainable forest management.



100 farmers trained on how to plant and manage grafted Avocado fruit trees in their own farms where each farmer was given 20 grafted Avocado (improved variety) seedlings In West Usambara.



2,000 grafted Avocados trees planted in farmer's fields, around Kwemshwa Primary and Umba Secondary School.



142 students reached through awareness raising and outreach campaigns on tree planting.

The Resilience for People and Biodiversity (RPB) project supported the strengthening of community-based forest management (CBFM) through the establishment and revitalization of community-based groups aimed at advancing conservation.

611

people (303 men, 298 women) reached. As a result, all project villages have formed an active Village Natural Resource Committee

In the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in WTL project, a total of 17,469 people, of whom 6,467 are male and 9,822 females, from the five villages adjacent to forest reserves (Pugu- Kazimzumbwi and Ruvu South FRs) have been trained on Forest Landscape Assessment Tool (FLAT), Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), nursery establishment and tree planting and tending



River systems and wetlands are maintained and restored.

Restoration and protection of water catchment areas in the West Usambara mountains was done by planting trees along riverbanks.



46,000
trees planted

in four areas and the distribution was 12,800 trees along the water streams, 10,500 trees in the Kibaoni area, 12,900 trees at villager's farms and 9,800 trees near schools (Umba Secondary School, Kwemshwa Primary School, Mbaramo A and Mbaramo B primary schools).

A total of 388 water sources with an estimated area of 887ha in the Great Ruaha sub-landscape are managed by the community members from 21 Villages in Iringa. Community members have developed action plans for conserving and restoring these water sources in collaboration with Village leaders, Water User Association (WUAs) leaders, Rufiji Basin Water Board (the RBWB), District Council and other stakeholders.



28,404

WWF facilitated planting of water friendly trees (*Syzygium* spp) in 131 water sources and wetlands in 21 project villages of Iringa and Mufindi districts councils.



154

water sources were identified in Muheza, Korogwe and Mkinga districts in the East Usambara Mountains for protection and restoration.

WWF in collaboration with Morogoro District Council and Wami Ruvu Basin Water Board managed to put over 245 ha under restoration in three rivers namely Mtombozi, Ruvu and Mbezi which form the main Ruvu river using spice (Cloves) and fruit tree species on the slopes of Mount Uluguru in Morogoro district council. The provided spices and fruit tree species included cloves, avocados, mangoes, oranges, and lemon.

A total of 20,000 tree seedlings were distributed. The restoration is aimed at promoting green infrastructure developments as well as improving environmental flows and quality of water in the rivers, reducing sedimentations and floods, improving the ecosystems surrounding the rivers, and improving community income and livelihoods



Japhary Kiwanga/WWF TZ

Ensuring the people have access to market and financial services.

Supported the Capital Market and Security Authority (CMSA) under the Ministry of Finance on the development of the draft regulatory and supervisory frameworks for issuance of Environmental and Social Capital products in Tanzania.

This is to align with the global vision on sustainable finance, the Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and National Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22–2025/26 as well as National Financial Sector Development Master Plan (NFSDMP) 2019/20 – 2029/30 which emphasizes on the sustainable finance.

The frameworks developed include the Environmental Social and Governance Regulations and Guidelines for capital markets products such as green bonds, blue bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds as well as sustainability related bonds.

To socialise these documents, WWF has been working towards awareness creation and adoption of sustainable financing through working with finance regulatory boards such as the Central Bank, Tanzania Bankers Association (TBA) as well as Capital Markets and Security Authority.

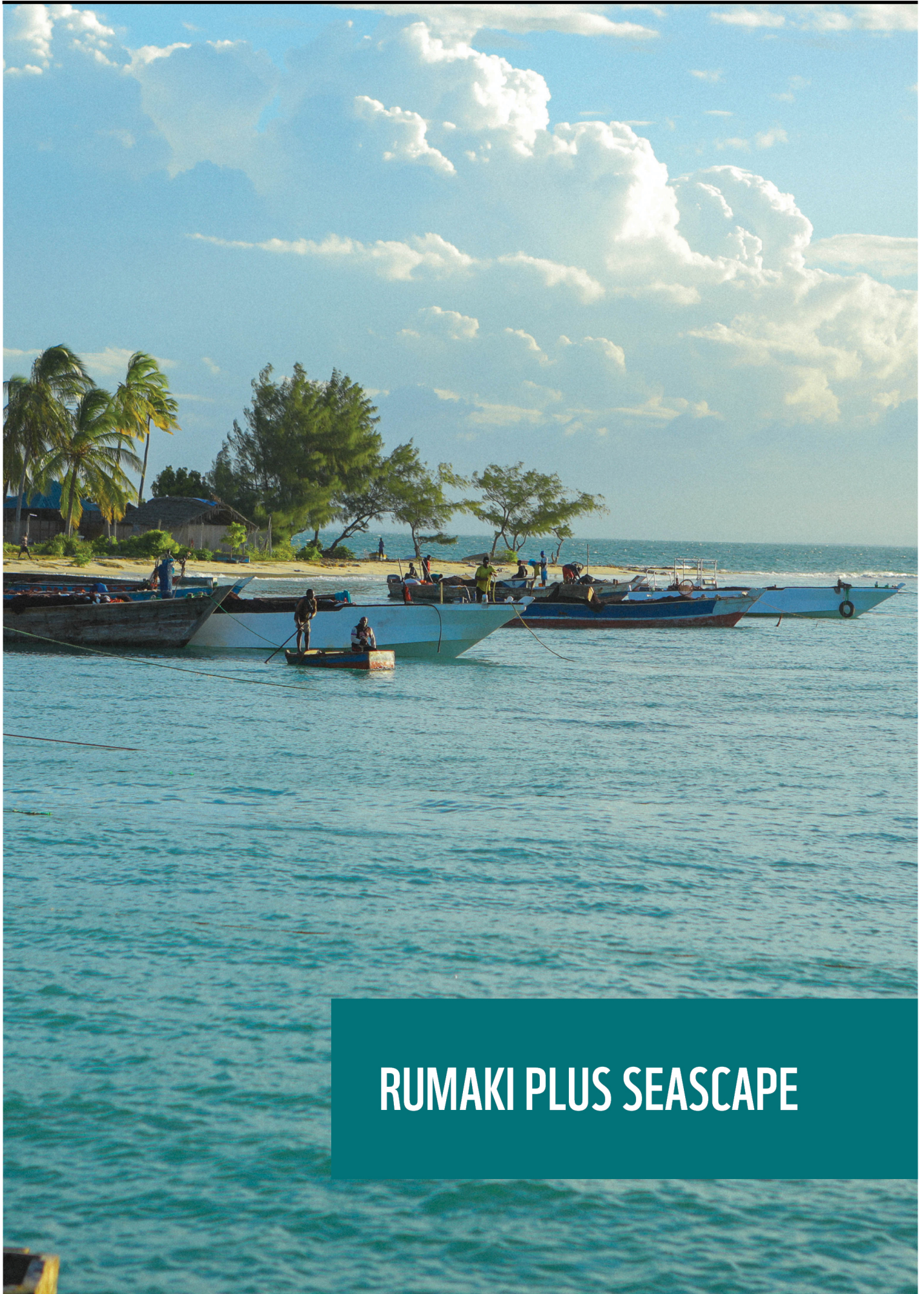
WWF in collaboration with TBA developed the sustainable finance booklet for raising awareness on sustainable finance and this was approved by the Central Bank and a total of 5000 copies were printed for distribution.



Challenges

The late and sporadic rainfall due to climate variability is likely to undermine potential gains in yields and income from the adoption of sustainable agriculture and value-addition practices or new market linkages,

Prolonged drought that affected watersources and resulted in bushfires around the project Villages and farmers encroachment to the water sources.



RUMAKI PLUS SEASCAPE

GOAL

This Seascope strives to ensure the ecological integrity of the seascope and sustainable management at seascope level for enhancing the resilience of livelihoods for local coastal communities and feed into the national blue economy.

Enhancing Mangroves management in Coastal Tanzania

In this reporting period, WWF supported mangroves management and restoration in Kilwa and Kibiti districts coastal areas.



15,700

seedlings of mangroves
planted covering
15.5 ha with 78% survival rate.

To enhance mangroves management, WWF facilitated management effectiveness assessment for Rufiji Delta Mangrove Forest Reserve (RMDFR)

using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

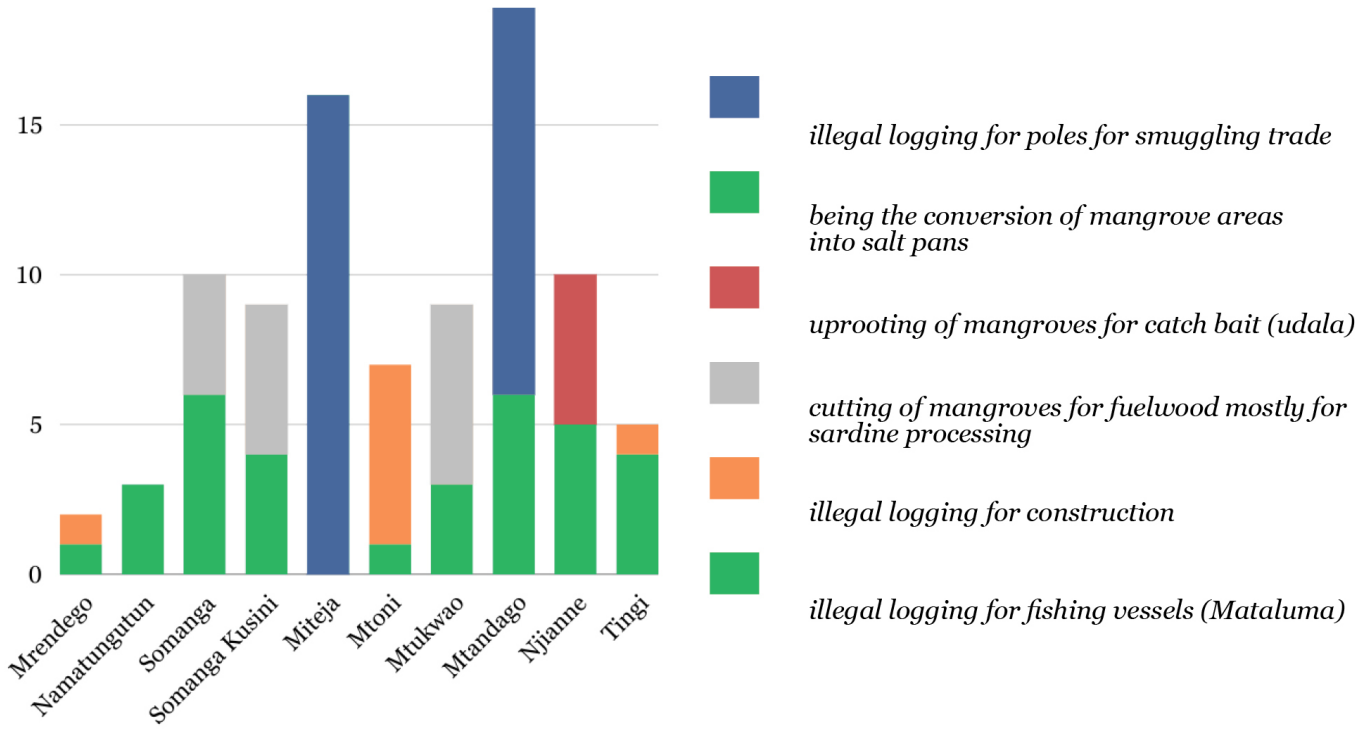
The assessment showed an average METT score of 62%. The highest score was for Planning Element (76%) mainly contributed by existence of Mangrove Management Plan, Mangrove Guideline and Mangrove Harvesting Plan and the lowest score was for Outcome Element (44%) that was assessed for a period of 5 years.

Process Element had a score of 56% while Inputs and Outputs Elements were at 67%. Generally, the average score was good (above 50%). However, it is recommended that the reserve management should consider strengthening co-management approach, explore ecotourism opportunities in the Rufiji Delta and improve data management (e.g.mangrove survival rate) and monitoring, control, and surveillance.



Supported mapping of 31 Mangrove Restoration Sites in 6 villages in Mafia, Kibiti and Kilwa districts with a total area of 380.5 hectares. Furthermore, WWF facilitated assessment of illegal incidences of mangroves use/cutting in 10 villages in Kilwa district.

A total of 96 mangrove illegal incidences were recorded. See figure below.



Development of National Plan of Action on Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (NPOA-IUU) fishing for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT)

During the reporting period, WWF in collaboration with Tuna Alliance and the Deep-Sea Fishing Authority (DFSA) supported the development of the National Plan of Action to combat IUU (NPOA-IUU) for the United Republic of Tanzania.

To support implementation of the action plan, WWF conducted community training to Beach Management Units (BMUs) and Fisheries officers on Low-cost Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) protocols, Sea Safety, fire fighting, engine and boat repair, swimming and rescue from sea drowning from 6 districts of Mafia, Kilwa, Kibiti, Kigamboni, Mkuranga and Mtwara Rural. A total of 98 participants attended and qualified to be awarded with a certificate of attendance from the Fisheries Education Training Agency (FETA).

Population of Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) Species monitored and assessed.

WWF supported assessment and monitoring of whale shark population in Mafia Island. A total of 85 whale shark were identified on their natural spot patterns where out of the 85 whale sharks, only three (3) were females. Several threats to whale sharks were observed including use of large-mesh gillnets by fishers,

cruising whale shark tourist boats and other fishing gear that has inflicted scars to most of the observed whale sharks. There is a significant increase in tourist numbers on Mafia Island from 1,810 in 2022 to 4,320 tourists in 2023, a 58 percent increase from the previous year.



whale sharks identified on their natural spot patterns

4,320

Number of tourists in Mafia in 2023

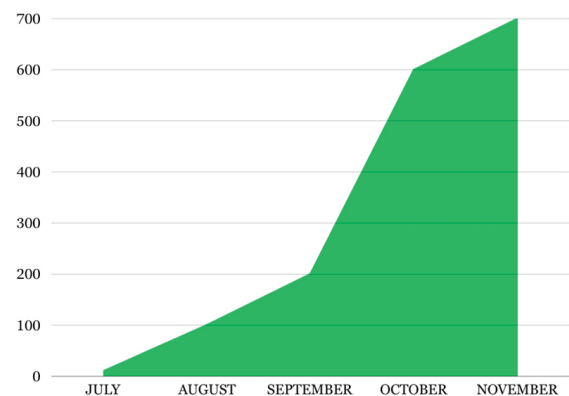
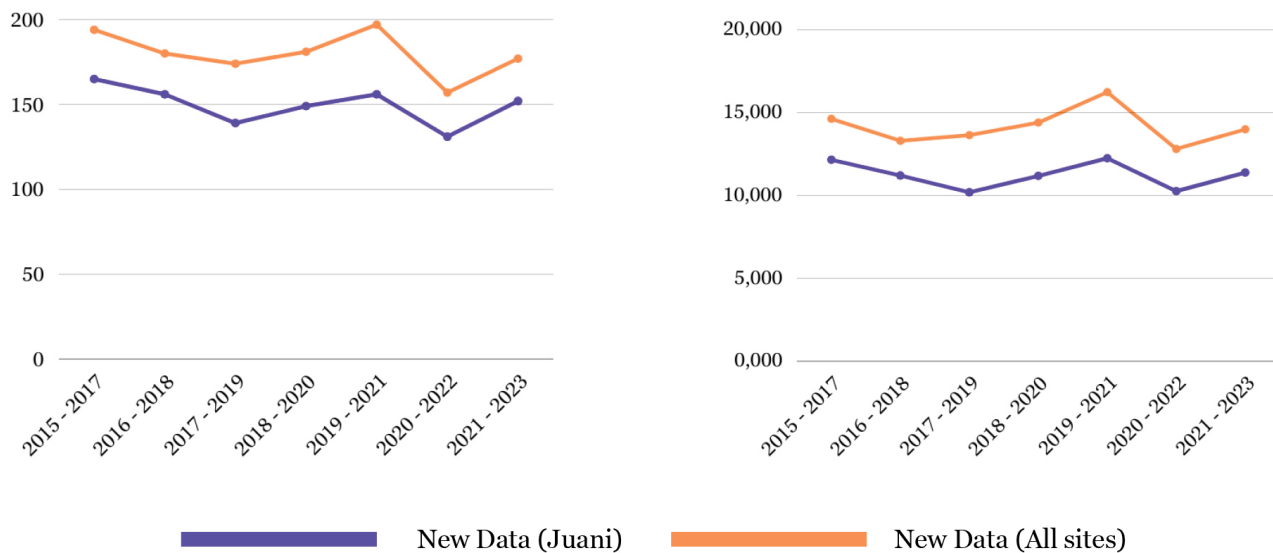


Figure: Trend of whale shark tourist in Mafia



WWF is also supporting monitoring of sea Turtle nesting and hatchling trends in the RUMAKI Seascape. During this reporting period, Sea Turtle nesting and hatching monitoring data for the period 2017-2023 was re-analysed. Results showed some oscillations but overall, a stable trend for the number of nests and the number of hatchlings on Juani beach, in Mafia Island Marine Park (See figures below)



The trend of income generated from whale shark tourism in Mafia Island has shown a substantial growth from TZS 45,250,000 million (USD 17,933.5) in 2022 to the tune of TZS 103,446,000 million (USD 40,997) by November 2023 (56% increase) higher than the Mafia District Council set target of TZS 70,000,000 million (USD 27,742.5) per year from whale shark tourism. This success has positively impacted the Mafia local economy, providing spill over effects in formal and informal sectors and self-employment opportunities to a few youths (local tour guide, boat rider), men and women in the Island (See Table below).

S/n	Year	Expected revenues	Actual revenues	%	Number of tourists
01.	2016/2017	48,000,000	40,339,500	84	1614
02.	2017/2018	48,000,000	53,207,500	108	2128
03.	2018/2019	60,000,000	89,625,000	149	3585
04.	2019/2020	80,000,000	86,776,440	108	3471
05.	2020/2021	100,000,000	29,000,000	29	1160
06.	2021/2022	80,000,000	45,250,000	57	1810
07.	2022/2023	70,000,000	103,446,000	148	4320

Table: Trend of whale shark income in Mafia

Conducted assessment of Protected Area (PA) management effectiveness of MIMP and TFS in the (Rufiji Delta Mangrove Forest Reserve)

Supported assessment of protected areas management effectiveness for the Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP) and Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) in the Rufiji Delta Mangrove Forest Reserve with the aim to strengthen the management capacity of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Tanzania. The management effectiveness score was 64% which is higher than the previous year.

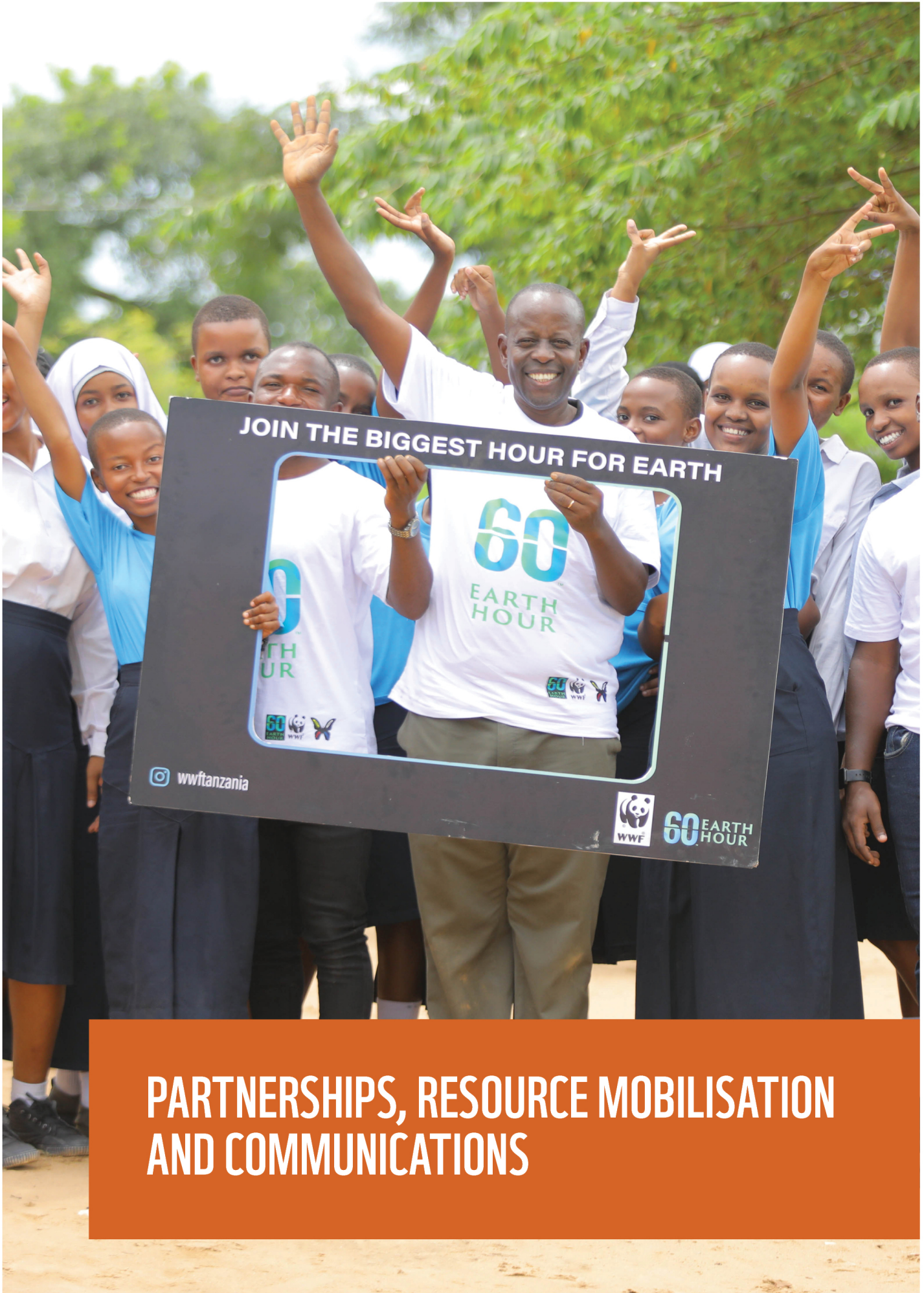
Reason for the increase was due (i) reduced incidence of threats, (ii) increased donors/partners external support (technical and financial) and (iii) improved marine corals monitoring inside MIMP and monitoring of ecosystem services (corals, mangrove, fisheries) (iii) Review of General Management Plans (GMPs) for MIMP and Mangrove Delta area (iv) improved Beach Management Units (BMUs) and Community Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs) management plans and work plans and (v) objective setting.

The overall planning score increased to 73% from 45% which was done in 2002. The lowest score was 52% on park “inputs” due to a shortage of technical staff, infrastructure, equipment, and facilities.

Challenge

High expectations from the communities and local government on WWF to support various challenges on the ground versa-a-vis available resources.



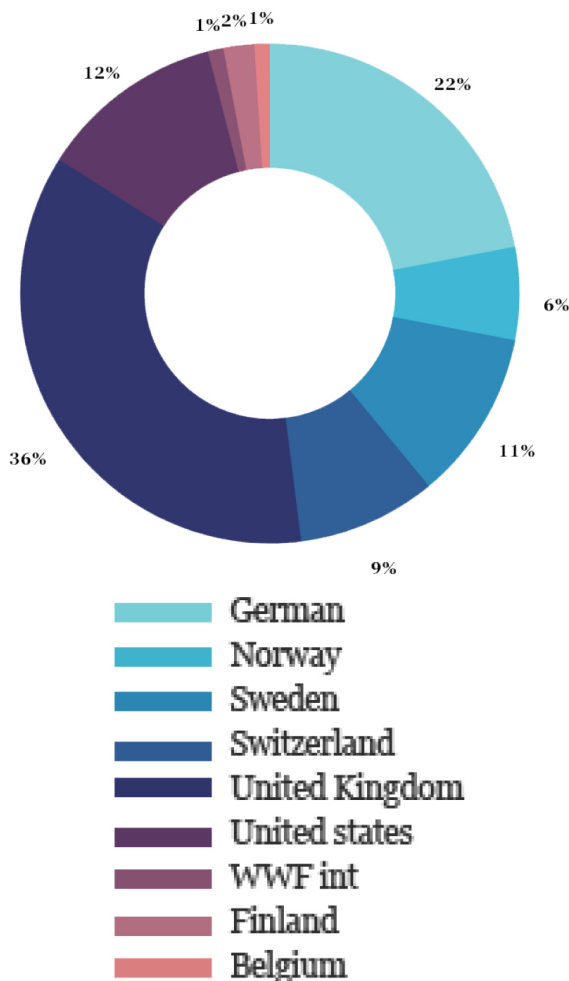


PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Partnership and Resource Mobilization

This reporting period saw enhanced partnerships with National Offices and government units from different ministries as well as our newly formed partnerships with the corporate world. We have seen the new partnerships developed with aid agencies like USAID, DARWIN, BMZ, UNESCO, and corporations like ABInBev and MIC Tanzania Limited (Tigo).

Increasing Invitations for partnerships of WWF with Private Sector and Non State Organizations (AB InBev, Honey Guide, Tanzania Bankers Association, CRDB, TAB, Tigo) is a sign that our relevancy and niche as an organisation of reference in conservation is growing day by day.

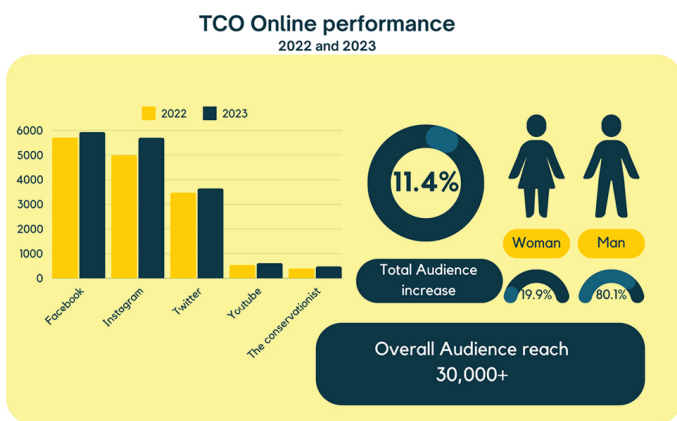


Communications

Introduction

Communication for conservation has remained one of the most important enabling aspects as we implement conservation initiatives. TCO has communicated through the use of different communication approaches and channels to effectively support the achievement of our planned goals for the country strategy. Online/digital communication has remained a priority in enhancing conservation knowledge among our intended audiences complemented by on the ground activities and Information and Communication materials.

Supporting Conservation by enhancing knowledge and awareness



This reporting period has seen the increase of on online performance and audience where an average increase of 11.4% in audience has been recorded.

Most of our online audience are males and the biggest part being the residents of Tanzania. Our overall audience reach is recorded at 30,000 from July 2022 to June 2023. It is a young audience with the biggest age group categorised between 25– 44 years. These online platforms are effectively used to communicate key

conservation issues in the country as well as communicate what WWF Tanzania is implementing on the ground in support of improving natural resources management, conservation and use.

Communications and Visibility Materials produced and distributed

Information and Education Materials



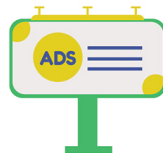
12,500

Documentaries



5

Out Of Home Visibility materials



39

Annual Reports



200 books

Best Practices and lessons



500 books

Media Engagement for conservation

For WWF Tanzania in this reporting period, we have seen an improved media engagement for enhanced knowledge and awareness around natural resources conservation.

We believe that the media is an important stakeholder in conservation and hence were put in to engage them and collaborate with them where relevant.

This has been achieved and below is the summary of results from the efforts. We conducted two media training sessions where 60 journalists were trained on Forest Landscape Restoration and Effective reporting on Sustainable financing for sustainable development (implemented in collaboration with Tanzania Bankers Association TBA).

From the two training sessions, more than 27 stories were developed and aired on different media channels. A breakfast meeting with Media editors was also conducted for the purpose of strengthening working relationships with the media and from the meeting agreements were reached to have the same on a quarterly basis and work closely with the editors who are the gatekeepers of media content.

These meetings have indeed strengthened WWF Tanzania's media positioning where during the reporting period more than 100 stories have been published



Journalists trained

Youth Engagement for conservation

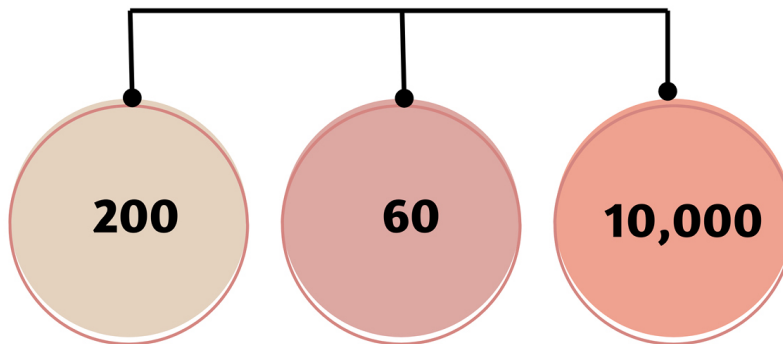
A TCO Youth Engagement Strategy (YES!) was developed following consultations with the youth and later validated both internally and externally by the youth led organizations as well the youth from universities and colleges. The 7-year strategy will guide TCO's efforts in nurturing a generation of conservation lovers and leaders and align our efforts for an amplified impact on youth and nature.

Our Youth Community finally handed over a recovery materials facility at Bonyokwa Secondary. The facility which is managed by the youth at the school aims at waste management at the school where waste collected is separated before being moved to a bigger disposal site nearby. This was constructed with supervision of the Youth Community.



Earth Hour 2023

Numbers



Cyclers, joggers, students and community members joined our **Give an hour for nature** campaign

Together we raised awareness on the need to give back to nature a 60 minutes break by cycling and jogging

We gave back to nature by planting trees in schools and at Msimbazi river



3. LESSONS/AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

It is paramount to support partners to develop strong Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems to facilitate information collection, analysis and dissemination

Village financial audits and governance monitoring across 22 CBFM villages (2018–2022) have proved to be an effective tool to promote accountability and promote good governance

There is buy-in from the government in recognizing the effort and advocacy work of civil society in addressing use of renewable energy. Formation of the national clean cooking energy task force will address issues related to how clean cooking energy will be achieved for sustainable use and reduction of deforestation rates

Massive investment in the SOKNOT landscape within a very short time has changed the perceptions of the landscape stakeholders and many requests are being received for support and some outside the mandate of WWF such as schools, clinics, etc. Therefore, managing community expectations from the program is absolutely crucial

Human Lion Conflicts (HLC) is the major problem across all districts, in the SOKNOT, for stance during the courtesy call most of the government officials and local communities always requested support to mitigate HLC

There is need for alternative livelihood interventions and income generation activities in the landscapes to improve incomes, reduce Human Wildlife Conflicts and increase community tolerance level

The prolonged drought has significantly affected the local communities in the SOKNOT landscape, for instance some Predator Proof Bomas were not in use where livestock have migrated to look for pasture in far areas such as Rombo, Kilindi and Simanjiro and Kenya

There has been hesitation from Tanzania government around SMART data collection due to cloud-based server, this calls for awareness and support on setting the server in Tanzania

Introduction of the VSLA model to the conservation groups has significantly added value to conservation initiatives, as the commitment of the Conservation group members has increased

Nature-based Solutions initiated by the communities (seaweed farming, sea cucumber production, crab fattening) have a potential for prosperity and they are likely to sustainable

High level and consultative meetings with decision makers seems to be a cost effective and impactful approach to undertake advocacy as it provides room for dialogue and immediate outcomes

There is a need to have an information hub for our work where projects, partners and stakeholders we work with can find information about what we have done previously in specific areas for reference and learning



4. CONCLUSION

Over the reporting period, WWF has recorded some achievements in reducing Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) incidents through various mitigation measures including installation of Predator Proof Bomas (PPB) and Living Walls. Innovations like installation of Solar Lights in households with livestock proved to be over 94% effective in reducing livestock predation. The use of beehive fences has proved to reduce elephants crossing into the farms signifying the effectiveness of the fence to keep elephants away.

This technology has benefited the farmers from the revenue generated from selling honey. Women and Youth are an important component of conservation stakeholders that WWF is working with in efforts to reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) as Game Changers. Our Forest Landscape Restoration has taken another approach of engaging the Faith Based Organisations.

These organisations have potential for changing people's behaviour against human anthropogenic activities that cause land degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss. TCO has continued to maintain a good relationship with the government and development partners for delivery of impactful conservation at scale.

Funding portfolio for delivering conservation is in the increase with increasing support on policy advocacy and governance on the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and WWF will continue to support Tanzania on the review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the implementation of the beyond 2020 targets.

5. THANK YOU

WWF Tanzania acknowledges and recognises the political support provided by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The government has continued to recognise WWF as one of its major conservation partners and has been engaging WWF in different fora including attending the parliament sessions during fiscal

budget presentations for Ministries that we work with. The government has created a very conducive environment for WWF to deliver impactful conservation at scale for the benefit of nature and people. We acknowledge the cooperation received over the reporting period from the Ministries we have been closely working with namely the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Vice President's Office (Environment), Ministry of Finance and Planning and President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Governments.

These achievements are a result of financial support from our WWF International Offices (Norway, Sweden, Germany, United State of America, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Finland, Japan), the European Union, Charles Stewart - Mott Foundation, and other individual supporters and private philanthropic groups of donors with passion on conservation.

We are very grateful to the Village Governments and the Communities and the Faith-Based Organisation Leaders in our priority landscapes for their continued support rendered over the reporting period. WWF Tanzania is committed to foster good relationships and cooperation with conservation stakeholders and partners in Tanzania to bend the curve of biodiversity loss for the benefit of nature and the people.

Last but not least we are extending our appreciation to all WWF Tanzania staff who are always at the frontline to ensure that TCO's Objectives, goals and relevancy to the communities we serve are effectively attained and maintained.

To all of you we say thank you. Asante Sana!

Statement of Income and expenditure as of June 30, 2023

INCOME	Note	2023 TZS'000	2022 TZS'000
Income from WWF network	1	8,779,609	8,757,467
Income from governments and aids agencies through WWF network	1	15,485,239	15,927,987
Direct income from governments and aids agencies	1	188,399	496,068
Other income	1	366,090	368,882
		24,819,337	25,550,404
EXPENSES			
Salaries and other staff costs		-8,624,414	-6,547,768
Third party fees		-2,724,095	-2,352,340
Conservation funding to non-WWF entities		-3,384,985	-7,148,560
Conservation funding to WWF - entities		-348,403	-527,645
Travel, allowance and lodging		-2,781,639	-1,838,067
Communications and fundraising costs		-331,316	-365,413
Meeting and training costs		-2,978,611	-2,605,792
Office running costs		-1,177,755	-1,885,201
Field running costs		-1,346,870	-1,206,363
Cost of assets not capitalized		-517,179	-465,425
Net realized foreign exchange (gain)/ loss		-296,957	-354,597
Total expenses for the year		-24,512,222	-25,297,171
(Deficit)/ surplus of income over expenditure for the year		307,114	253,233



Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2023

ASSETS	Note	2023 TZS'000	2022 TZS'000
Non current assets			
Property and equipment	7	4,157,999	2,218,205
		4,157,999	2,218,205
Current assets			
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		7,754,931	7,075,166
Receivables and advances	2	1,974,120	1,919,836
Cash and bank balances	3		7,751,857
		8,231,071	
		17,960,122	16,746,859
Total assets		22,118,121	18,965,064
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accrued/ Deferred income	5		
		16,197,597	14,419,542
Payables and accrued expenses	4	2,420,245	1,420,106
Severance allowances payable	6	1,400,359	1,332,610
Total liabilities		20,018,201	17,172,258
NET ASSETS		2,099,920	1,792,806
REPRESENTED BY:			
UNEXPENDED FUND BALANCE			
Restricted fund balance			- 0
Unrestricted fund balance			
		2,099,920	1,792,806
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		2,099,920	1,792,806



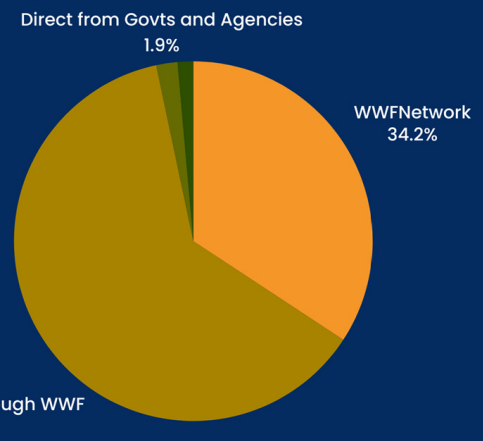
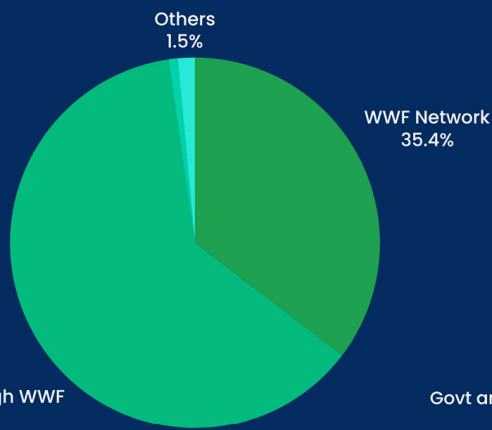
Income 2022 & 2023

2023

2022

- WWF Network
- Govt and Agencies through WWF
- Direct from Govts and Agencies
- Others

- WWFNetwork
- Govt and Agencies through WWF
- Direct from Govts and Agencies
- Others





**OUR MISSION IS TO STOP
DEGRADATION OF THE PLANET'S
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND TO
BUILD A FUTURE IN WHICH
HUMANS LIVE IN HARMONY
WITH NATURE.**



Working to sustain the natural
world for people and nature

together possible

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