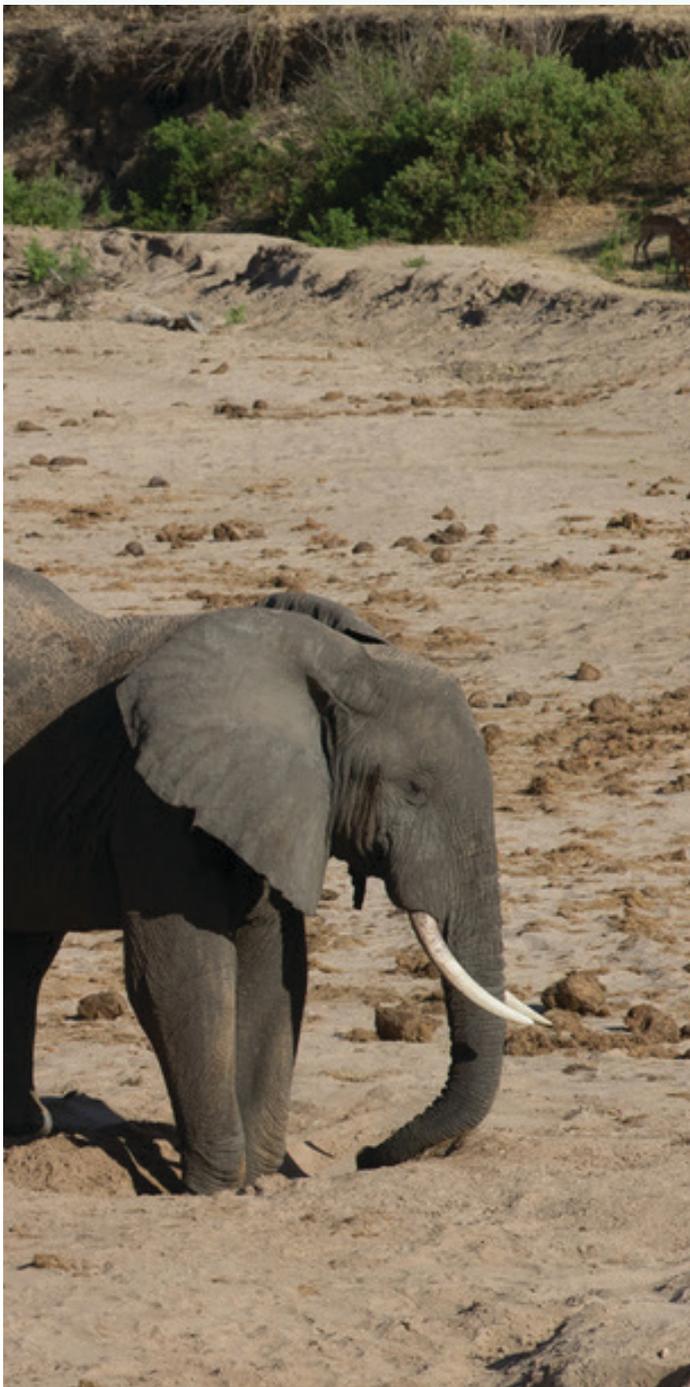




WWF Tanzania
Annual Report 2021





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1. INTRODUCTION

WWF Tanzania revised its 2016-2020 strategic plan successfully and began implementation of the new strategic plan (2021-2025) in July 2021. The new strategic plan is based on 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. The strategic plan is implemented in four geographical areas in the country namely Ruvuma, Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania and Water Towers terrestrial landscapes and RUMAKI+ seascape with thematic focus on: forests, freshwater, wetlands, wildlife, oceans, climate change and energy. Each of these landscapes and seascape has its own goal and objectives and are described below.



- Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape:** The goal is to restore the ecological integrity of the landscape and maintain the ecosystem services so that it contributes to securing the existing unique habitats, endangered wildlife species and improved people’s livelihoods, both in Tanzania and in Northern Mozambique.



- Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) transboundary Landscape:** The goal is to ensure that wildlife 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 goal is to ensure that the Eastern Arc Mountain Ecosystem, coastal, lowland and dryland forests, wetlands and their key species are sustainably conserved and contributing to free-flowing rivers, ecosystem services and peoples’ livelihoods.



- RUMAKI Plus seascape:** aim to ensure the ecological integrity of the seascape and sustainable management at seascape level – that includes Zanzibar – for enhancing the resilience of livelihoods for local coastal communities and contribute into the national blue economy.



2. OUR CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 WILDLIFE SPECIES CONSERVATION

Tanzania is endowed with mega-biodiversity globally. It hosts six out of the 25 globally known biodiversity hotspots with an extensive diversity of species with at least 14,500 confirmed species, while it is among 15 countries with the highest number of endemic as well as threatened species. WWF Tanzania works to conserve and protect selected species in the specific landscapes and seascape. The key selected landscape species includes; Elephants, Rhino, Lions, Wild dog, and others including giraffe, cheetah, and pangolins, the seascape priority species includes; Sea turtles, Dugongs, Whale sharks, Coelacanth, Sea cucumbers, Sharks and Rays. During the reporting period, WWF Tanzania made great contribution in addressing the challenges around species in the oceans and in the landscapes in the areas described below;

Baseline data for three selected WMA's in SOKNOT was conducted. The survey results from each WMA, in this case the distribution of different wildlife species across the 3 biomes namely grassland, wooded grassland and woodland are as presented in figures below;

14,500
confirmed species

6
Hosted out of
25
Globally

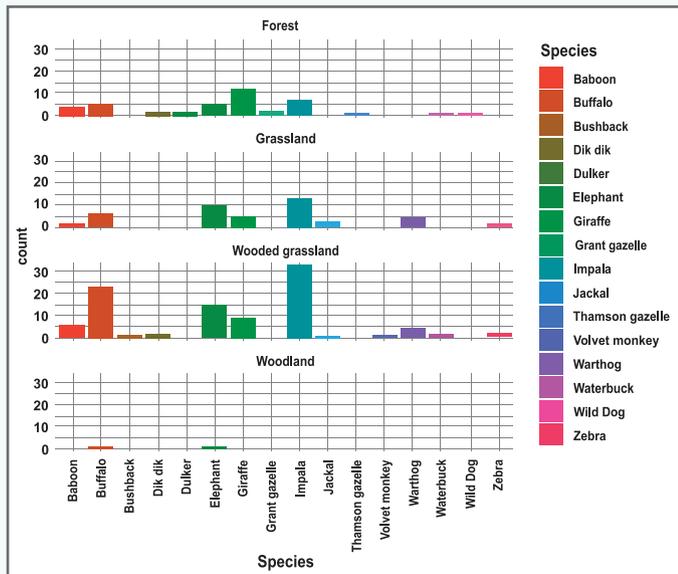


Figure 2: Wildlife species distribution in Eduimet WMA

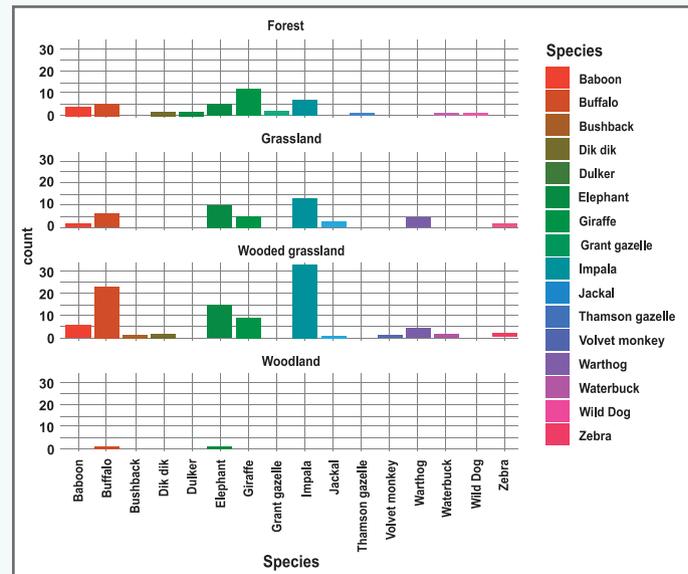


Figure 3: Wildlife species distribution in Ikona WMA

Species Priority Areas for SOKNOT Landscape

Towards species conservation, WWF through SOKNOT program Tanzania is implementing a species project with focus on corridors prioritized by the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) and as published in the “Tanzania Wildlife Corridor Assessment, Prioritization, and Action Plan - 2020. This was based on the biodiversity values and vulnerability to current threats, corridors between West Kilimanjaro (Kitendeni corridor), Mkomazi-Tsavo as well as the Handeni corridor linking the Southern Mkomazi National Park with the Handeni Forest Reserve and game-controlled areas further south were selected as intervention areas.

Corridors between Lake Natron and Loita forest are target areas for the recently started and FCDO UK-funded 3-year (2021 – 2023) “Land for Life” Project focusing on community well-being, natural resources conservation and management.

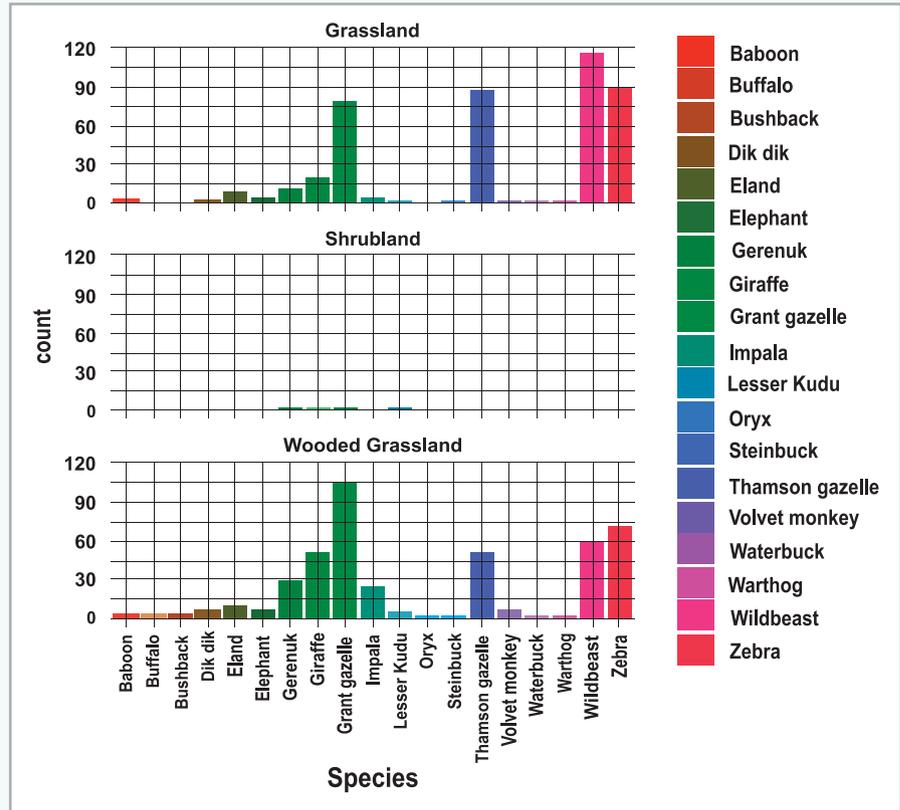
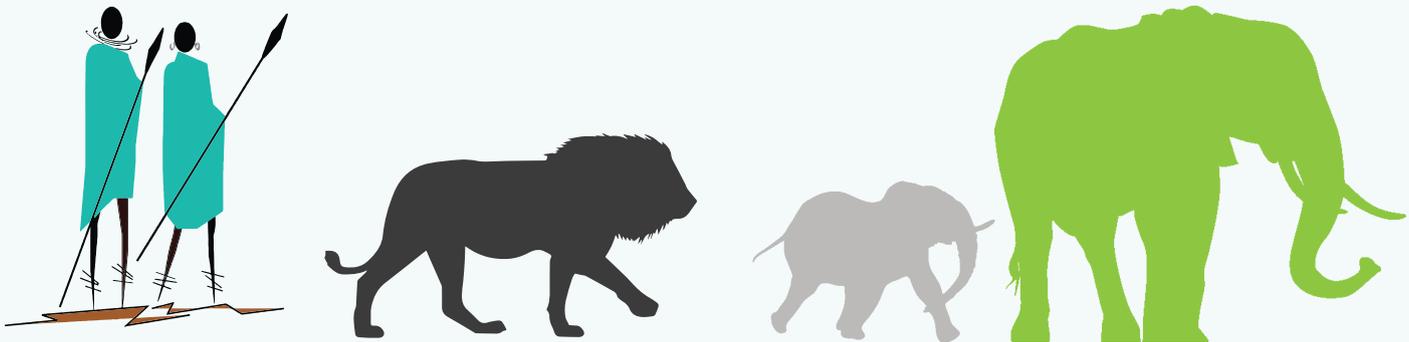


Figure 4: Wildlife species distribution in Makao WMA



2.1.1 NATIONAL HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT (HWC) MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

WWF Tanzania has a target to reduce HWC by at least 40% in the priority landscapes by 2025. To meet this target, during FY 21 WWF Tanzania supported the development of the National Human-Wildlife conflict management Strategy facilitated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The Strategy aims to facilitate the application of sustainable approaches in mitigating human wildlife conflicts and promoting human-wildlife co-existence.

Although efforts to tackle HWC have been implemented

there are still challenges with a notable increase of HWC by **18%** of reported Human-wildlife conflict incidents. About **1,519** HWC incidences were recorded from June 2020 to July 2021 compared to **1,288** incidences reported by June 2020. Elephants caused 1,491 incidences (**3057 acres**) of crops that were destroyed, followed by Hyena (**8** goats, dogs, and human injury) and lion predation (**5 cows**), hippopotamus (4), and Crocodile (1). More incidences were recorded in Tunduru and Namtumbo District, followed by Nachingwea and Liwale District, Tunduru.

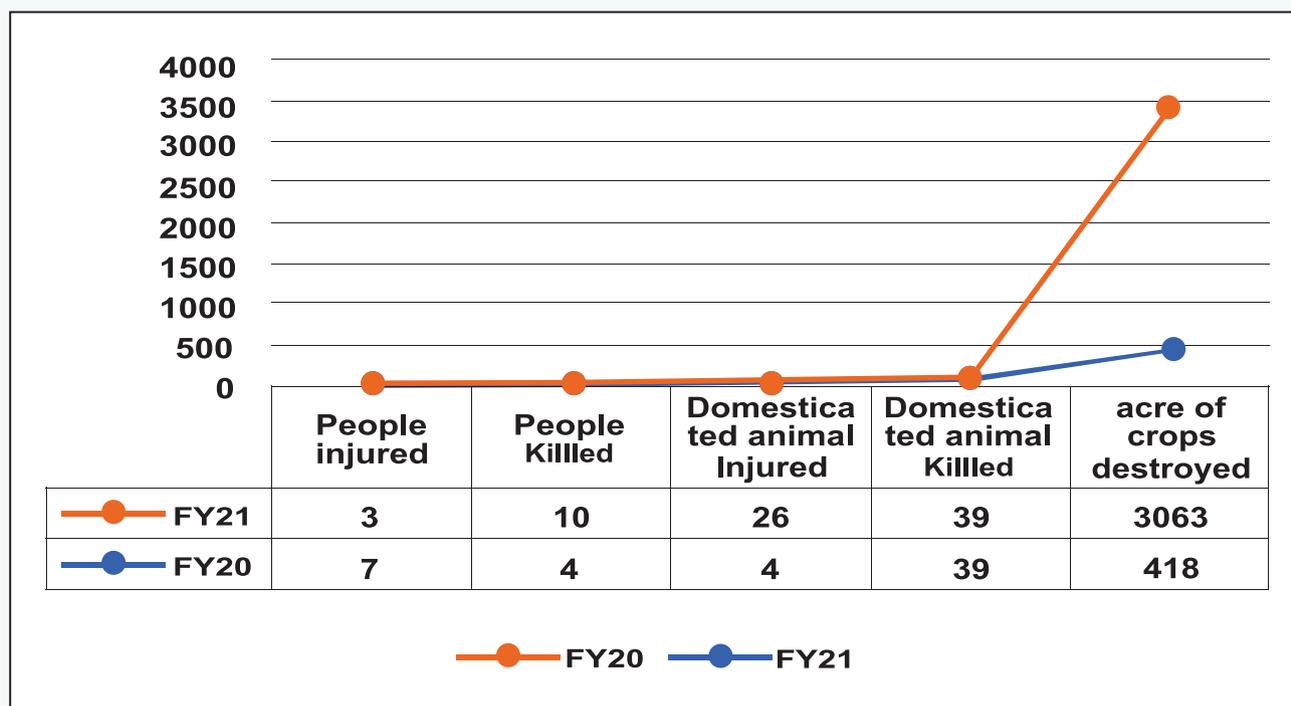


Figure 5. HWC incidences impacts to people, livestock and crops

2.1.2 TOWARDS HUMAN-ELEPHANT COEXISTENCE

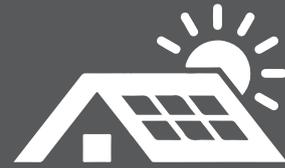
In the SOKNOT, WWF supported communities with a total of 80 predator-proof Bomas (PPB) with solar light deterrents, 800 beehives for beehive fencing and 80 solar lights were installed. About 1,086 people (705 men and 381 women) were reached and sensitized on HWC/HEC mitigation measures during the Awareness Creation and Education Program in Seven (7) villages, of Kajima, Rahaleo, Majimaji, Matemanga, Mpanji, Misyaje and Hulia of Tunduru district in the Ruvuma Landscape. More than 950,000 people were reached through the media aiming at raising awareness on HWC viewed via YouTube. 2000 copies of Human-wildlife conflict mitigation user-friendly booklets were produced, and 1000 pieces were distributed to different audience during awareness sessions.





80

Predator-proof
Bomas (PPB) with
solar light deterrents

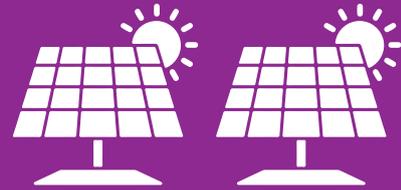


800

beehives for
beehive fencing

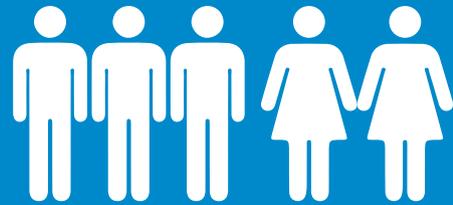


80
solar



1,086

people
(705 men and 381
women) were reached
and sensitized on
HWC/HEC mitigation



950,000

people were reached
through the media aiming
at raising awareness on
HWC viewed via YouTube.



2.1.3 SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES ON HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICTS



Plate 1: Chilly fence demonstration in Ngarambe village Rufiji District

WWF supported the community with 1,500 pieces of Thunder flashes. Eighty-one (81) people (VGS and communities) were trained on HEC demonstration chilly fences using Engen oil, chilly, and sisal rope installation (figure 4). Farmers' HEC demonstration increased from 64 acres (farms) in FY 20 to 103 acres in FY 21 in the four Tunduru and Rufiji District villages. The efforts have shown positive results that elephants did not raid the chilly fenced farms.

About 65 beehive fences were installed as the demonstration in Ngarambe village for HEC mitigation.

1,500
pieces of Thunder
flashes supported by
WWF to the community

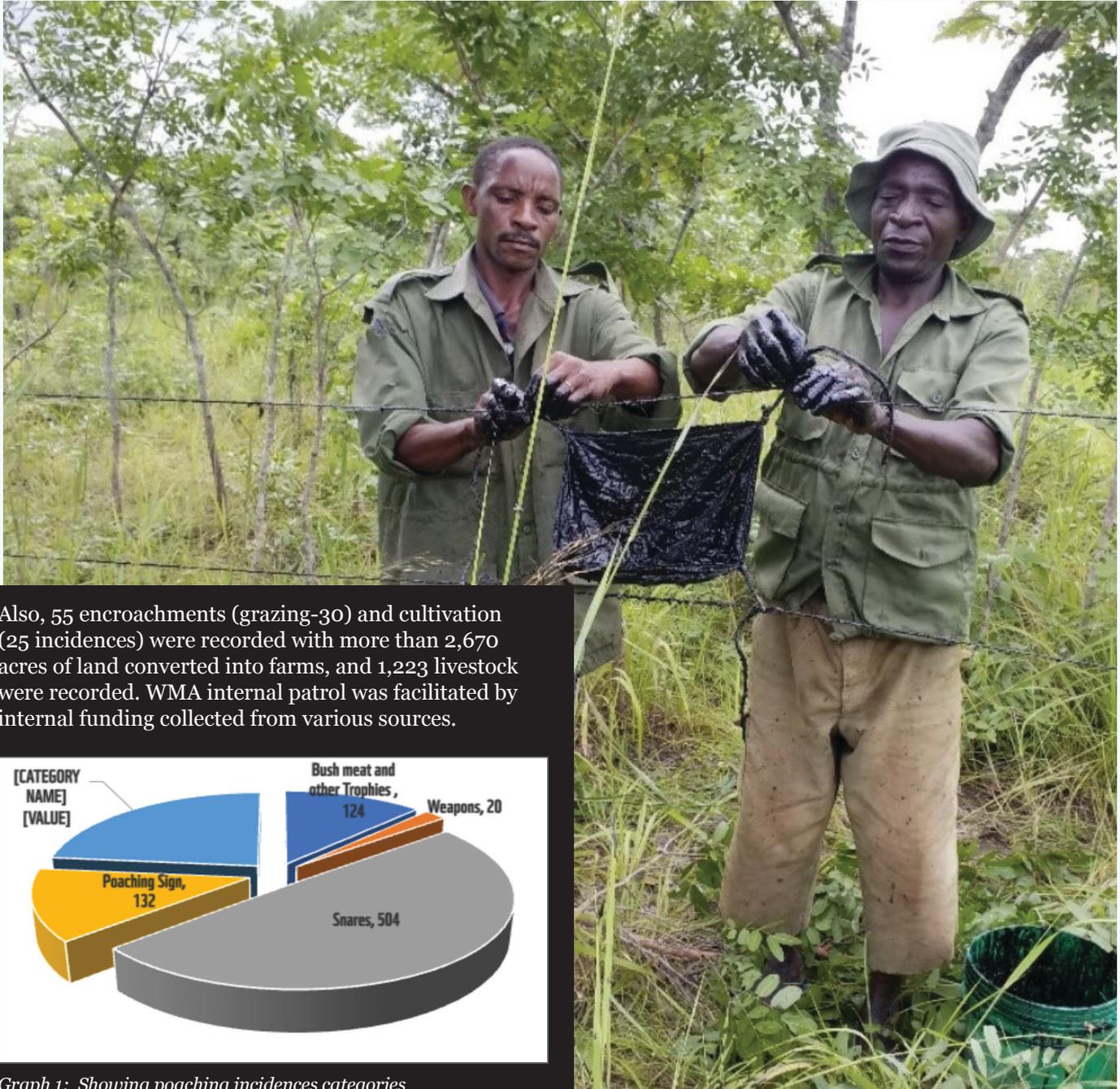


81
People (VGS and
communities) were
trained on HEC
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fences using Engen oil

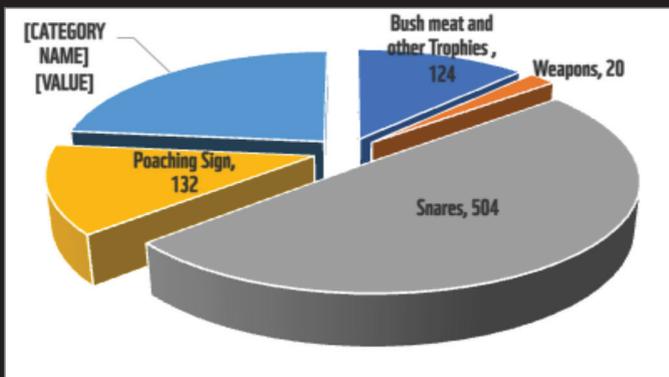
65
beehive fences
were installed



COMBATING IWT; WWF in collaboration with partners invested efforts towards addressing Illegal Wildlife and poaching in the three landscapes; During FY 21, a total number of 501 patrol trips were supported across landscapes, which enabled to expose 47 poaching incidences, but the data shows poaching incidence is increasing over time compared to FY19, this may be attributed to COVID19 pandemic. In Ruvuma Landscape 155 patrols were conducted in nine (9) WMAs, out of these patrols 137 were supported by WMAs while 18 patrols were supported by WWF, equivalent to 50% of 36 targeted patrol trips in the Ruvuma landscape. The patrol covered 7,743 km (on foot 2300, Motorcycle-533, and Vehicle 4,910) with 3,697 person-days in the Selous Niassa wildlife corridor and eastern Selous WMAs. 46 poaching incidences were observed in all WMAs, as shown in Fig 2. Also, one (1) motorcycle, two (2) bicycles, two (2) vehicles, and other local weapons like (bush knives, spears, and fishnets) were confiscated.



Also, 55 encroachments (grazing-30) and cultivation (25 incidences) were recorded with more than 2,670 acres of land converted into farms, and 1,223 livestock were recorded. WMA internal patrol was facilitated by internal funding collected from various sources.



Graph 1: Showing poaching incidences categories

2.1.5 LION SURVEY IN THE SELOUS NYERERE ECOSYSTEM AND MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK

WWF commissioned a consultant to conduct lion survey in Selous Nyerere ecosystem and District council data. A preliminary synthesis of respondents' experience, views, and perceptions were obtained through thematic surveying to assess lions' occurrence in the Selous Nyerere Ecosystem (SNE). In the south Human Lion Interface (HLI), lions occur, but on very different temporal-spatial scales when compared to baseline data of 1990-2005. Much of the habitat range has been converted to cashew and open farm fields. Concurrently human settlements, in the form of farm settlements, have expanded significantly across the lion range. Anecdote reports indicate the lions have also suffered significant poaching across the Ruvuma River, where individual lions are reported to have originated in the past. Despite the changes, there are strong indications of the occurrence of lions in the extensive stretches of bushland along with the coastal Mtwara-Lindi interface and the Selous-Niassa Corridor area. Finally, in the western HLI traditional range, the Nyerere National Park (NYENAPA) areas continue to harbor lions on temporal scales. However, the number of lions seems to have been significantly reduced, in a similar pattern of the reduced ranging area resulting from human activities is also observed. WWF also facilitated a study on lion survey in six target districts of Rombo, Mwanga, Same, Lushoto, Korogwe, Mkinga and Mkomazi NP.

Towards strengthening the capacity of WMA's to combat IWT and overutilization of wildlife resources, WWF Tanzania provided Tents, military boots and water bottles to Juhiwangumwa, Mungata, Liwale WMAs, and Ndonga proposed WMA in Ruvuma Landscape). This was towards enhancing capacity of Village Game Scouts on the frontline work on conservation efforts in WMAs,

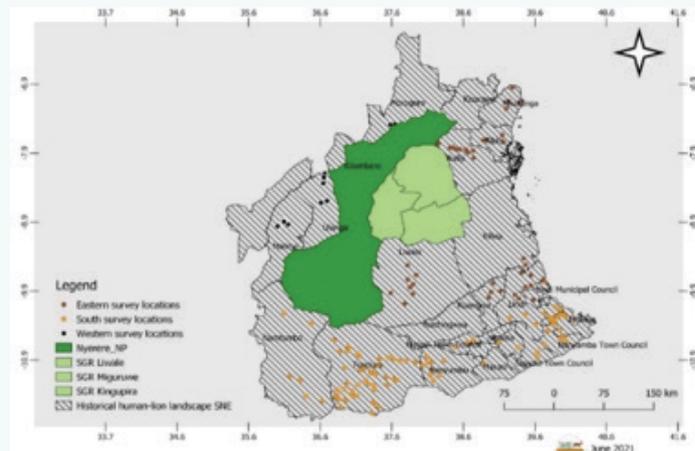


Figure 6: Map of the Human-Lion Conflict survey area

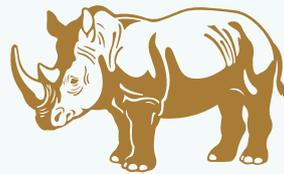
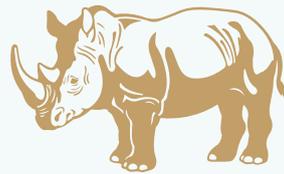


Plate 2: Ecological Monitoring equipment's distribution

protecting the Ruvuma landscapes' critical natural places and other protected areas. Their dedication and hard work ensure that natural habitats and wildlife are protected and maintained. In SOKNOT a new office, a tourism information centre and a hostel are being constructed for Enduimet WMA while in Makao WMA a new WMA office buildings were under construction.

Moreover, 535 participants from VGS/VNRC, District Council, TAWA, TANAPA, and CWMAC staff, were trained to enhance their capacity on natural resource management including Environmental and Social Safeguards, human-rights, work plans development, monitoring, and reporting, and data collection using SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool), natural resource management, and Human-wildlife conflict mitigation.

The improved management of corridor and dispersal areas, revealed species free movement around the protected areas; where by about 25,296 wildlife were spotted during ecological monitoring (transect walk) in the WMAs and VLFRs.

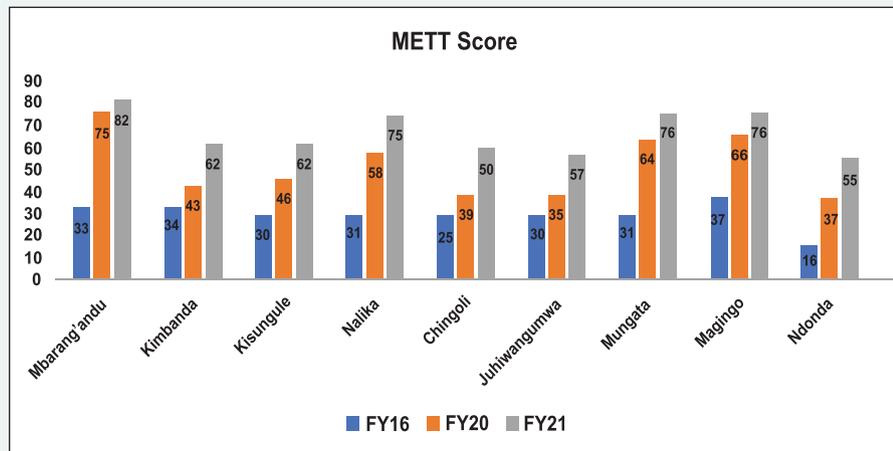


25,296

wildlife were spotted during ecological monitoring

METT plays a pivotal role in the national biodiversity conservation strategy while enabling WMA managers and donors to identify needs, constraints, and priority actions to improve the effectiveness of WMAs management and improve governance and accountability. Management Oriented Monitoring Systems (MOMS) were established in three WMAs (Enduement, Ikona, Makao). WMA VGS were trained on data collection and reporting using smart phones installed with ODK app to support data interpretation, documentation and adaptive management through the involvement of M&E staff and associated experts.

During the reporting period, the assessment of management effectiveness of (METT) of the WMAs in Ruvuma landscape showed improved performance as a result of capacity enhancement, all the 9 WMAs scored above 50%, with the highest score of 82% for Mbarang'andu WMA and the lowest score of 55% for the proposed Ndonda WMA. The score per WMA is shown below;

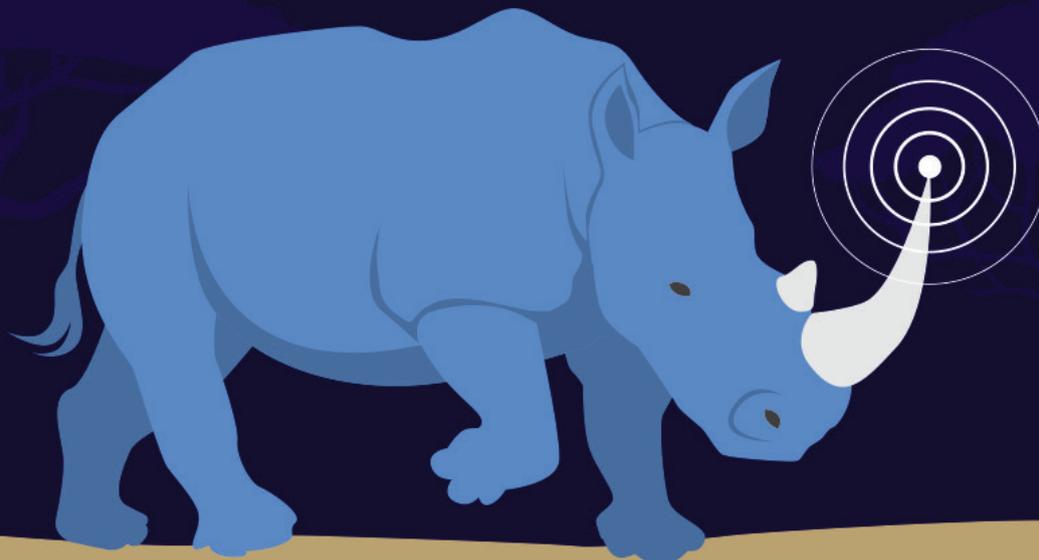


2.1.6 SUPPORT TO NATIONAL RHINO MONITORING IN MKOMAZI AND NYERERE NATIONAL PARKS

The Rhino Information System Document with twenty-one (21) modules with 509+ entities with several attributes were developed. The process involved technical stakeholders from conservation agencies, the government (TANAPA, TAWA, MNRT, NCAA, and TAWIRI), and NGOs (WWF) to develop the document. The data base development was endorsed by the Permanent Secretary (PS) MNRT. During this reporting period, the status of the rhino in the greater Selous Game Reserve could not be established since no rhino was sighted. However, 20 patrol days per month for three months, covering a total of 39 surveys, (403.52km, and 172.27hours,) were supported by the rhino project. During the same period; WWF Tanzania donated Two (2) solar panels and 20 rhino transmitters to Mkomazi National Park for Rhino monitoring. Nine (9) rhinos were ear notched and installed with 6 LoRa transmitters to facilitate real-time monitoring operation and security out of which six were translocated to the new rhino tourism sanctuary with support from the project. This is in addition to the eleven (11) rhinos that were translocated from South Africa, England and Czee Republic making a total of 20 ear-notched rhinos which is just about 50% of the rhino population. The operation also provides an opportunity for the collection of skin tissue samples for DNA barcoding and for development of a genetic database.

21
modules with
509+
entities with several
attributes were developed.

20
patrol days per month
for three months,
covering a total of
39
surveys,
(403.52km, and
172.27hours





2.2 FOREST CONSERVATION



WWF Tanzania has set a target to increase the area under sustainable right based forest management by at least **30%** in the target landscapes by **2025**. While also increasing the area under forest and wildlife co management by **20%** across the three landscapes. The purpose is to sustain biodiversity values for improved rights and livelihoods of forest-resource-dependent men and women in high conservation value forests in the Ruvuma, Water Towers, and SOKNOT landscapes.

During FY 21, WWF Tanzania facilitated establishment and maintenance of a total of **530,809** hectares of forests under community forest management, of those, **224,999** hectares are under Group Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification. There is an increase of **2%** of forested land area under community management in Ruvuma landscape and **12%** hectares under FSC in FY21 alone. Forest restoration initiatives are in



530,809

hectares of forests
under community
forest management
were establishment
and maintenance



17,786

trees were planted in
the landscapes during
the reporting period.

progress whereby a total of **17,786 trees** were planted in the landscapes during the reporting period. There were new Village Land Forest Reserves established in Liwangula, Kajima, and Mkwela villages in Tunduru district with a total area of **42,034 ha**. This was achieved following the intensive advocacy work by MJUMITA's local networks in the Tunduru district since 2019 with support from WWF.

Under the BMZ Climate project, **10,000** trees were planted by local communities in Lake Natron Area and Enduimet WMA as part of restoration of degraded areas. A preliminary assessment showed a survival rate of over **75%** due to low rains and supply of underage seedlings. However due to unexpected and prolonged failure of rains, this could have lowered the survival rate further. The program further supported establishment of Four rangeland demo plots in critical areas in Lake Natron and Enduimet WMA and trainings on sustainable rangeland management were provided to selected farmers in those areas.



2,860

Mkongo (*Azelia quanziensis*) and

5,500

Msufipori (*Bombax rhodognaphalon*) tree seedlings were planted

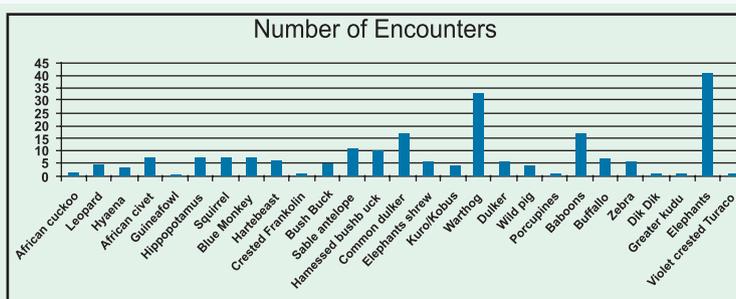


Figure 8: Wild life captured using Camera traps in Community forests

Value addition on Forest product: In efforts to increase timber value, WWF Tanzania facilitated procurement of a mobile sawmill to be shared between communities. The sawmill has improved the timber market through timely and quality delivery of consignments to customers, increased community forest revenues and access to reliable markets. Most villages now are managing their timber supply contracts and deliver the goods on time with high quality



Increased area under group certification scheme: WWF in collaboration with MCDI facilitated FSC Internal Monitoring in 16 FSC certified villages where 148 (90 men & 58 women) VC and VNRC members participated in Kilwa, Tunduru, Ruangwa, Liwale and Rufiji Districts. About 17 non-compliances were raised on poor record-keeping, failure to pay health insurance on time, missing some forest and bird monitoring patrols where the communities managed to resolve 10 non-compliances, the rest awaiting harvesting activities for assessment. A hybrid external third-party International Audit was conducted in 9 villages across 5 districts. Three minor non-conformities were raised by FSC Auditors related to health insurance, joining instruction procedures and bird monitoring. FSC Group Scheme Certificate maintained with an addition of 2 new group members where the community-certified forest area increased from 199,069ha to 224,999ha which is a 13% increase in area under FSC.

Increased protection of the Forest habitats against degradation: During the reporting period, WWF supported four joint forest patrols in Kilwa and Rufiji districts. Joint forest patrols involving District Commissioner, District Officers, and VNRC members were completed in Nanjirinji A village to raise awareness and follow up an order to reallocate encroachers (farmers) from an estimated 2,000ha of VLFR. All the farmers voluntarily moved out of the VLFR and the degraded areas surveyed and 2,860 Mkongo (*Azelia quanziensis*) and 5,500 Msufipori (*Bombax rhodognaphalon*) tree seedlings were planted for restoration. In Rufiji District 2 people were arrested for making charcoal in the buffer zone (100 m) of the VLFR boundary against the set by-laws. These intended to reduced forest encroachment in the longer term resulting in improved forest conservation.



Monitoring of wildlife populations in community forests:
The Programme contributed to biodiversity conservation for enhanced benefits by linking with wildlife in the 15 Certified VLFRs where wildlife populations are increasing due to well-managed habitat. In the same vein, VNRCs in 15 FSC certified villages in Rufiji, Kilwa, and Tunduru Districts conducted 48 quarterly biodiversity monitoring surveys in their VLFRs aimed to monitor the forest health and wildlife populations. Nine (9) camera traps were installed in Nanjirinji A VLFR and 18 animals and bird species and two cases of illegal grazing were recorded. The animal species captured by camera traps shown in the figure below;. The biodiversity monitoring surveys and Camera traps provided data on the abundance of wildlife in the VLFRs as indicators of healthy forests and helped to plan on revenue diversification through ecotourism and the sale of ecological services under FSC. So far 27 different species have been captured and recorded in 10 VLFRs.

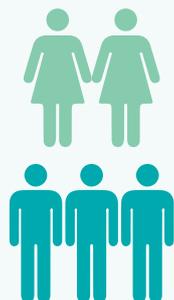




Forest governance, policy and advocacy enhanced

WWF Supported MJUMITA to participate in a dialogue with the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division to advocate for CBFM improvement by sharing CBFM achievements, opportunities and key challenges facing the forest sector in Tanzania and also proposed recommendations on how to improve forest conservation on village land including scaling up Community Based Forest Management to more villages (click here). From the dialogue, the MNRT agreed to develop a national action plan for CBFM implementation.

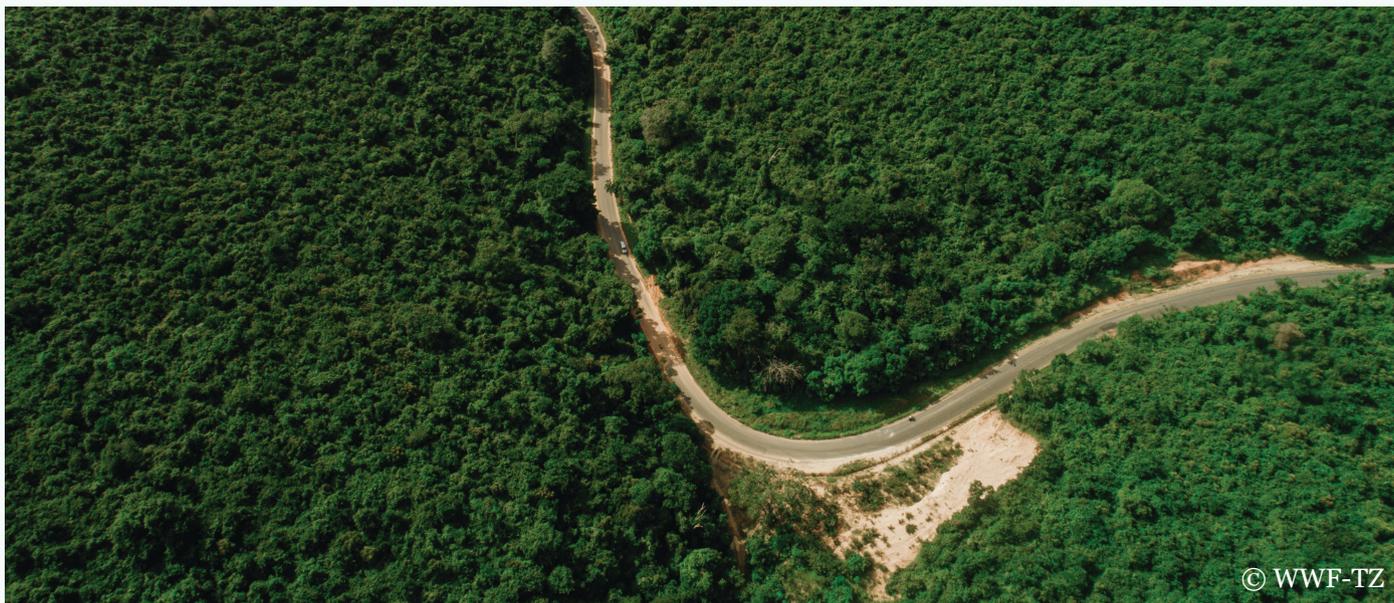
Moreover, WWF facilitated MJUMITA in collaboration with TFCG & MCDI, to sensitize Members of the Parliament (MPs) through the Land and Natural Resources and Tourism



269

(137 men and 132 women) community leaders were acquainted and sensitized

committee and Business Industry and Environment Committees on Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and sustainable forest-based enterprise. As a result, during parliamentary sessions in June 2021, 2 famous MPs expressed strong support for CBFM, and demanded for the government to establish specific wood-based biomass energy policy, which would favour CBFM and related enterprises. At local level, MJUMITA engaged 9 District Officials (3 DFOs, 3 DIAs and 3 DCDOs) and conducted six local network meetings that involved community leaders; village leaders, network members, ward executive officers and ward councillors in Tunduru, Kilwa and Rufiji. A total of 269 (137 men and 132 women) community leaders were acquainted and sensitized to advocate for harmonization of emerging policy issues and related guidelines (GN 417) that undermines the rights of local communities to benefit from natural forests within their village lands.



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2.3 FRESHWATER CONSERVATION

Freshwater is an important thematic program in the new Country (WWF Tanzania) Strategic Plan (CSP II) and also contributes to WWF's global conservation goals and freshwater practices. The CSP – II and Blue Heart of Africa (BHoA) recognize the need to conserve and seek to unify freshwater management and conservation across the three landscapes and the seascape. The program has been addressing various conservation threats at different levels; at the community level, the program worked with Water User Associations, Youths, and Village administrations. At the government level, the program worked with district governments and basin authorities. Furthermore, the program engaged with the ministry on influencing policy, strategies, and water resource management guidelines.

During the reporting time the program managed to facilitate the finalization of the water allocation plan and installation of one water gauge station. Citizens conducted river Health assessments, and 5 points have been monitored on macro-invertebrates, showing Turbidity NTU 20. There is a gradual increase in revenue collected for water basin management and WUAs.

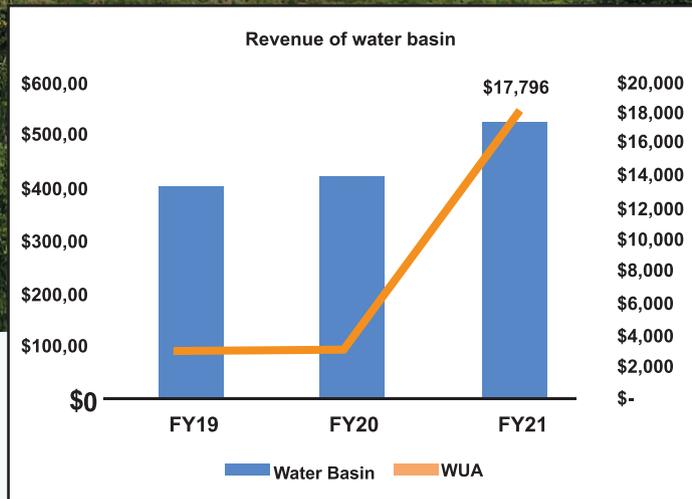
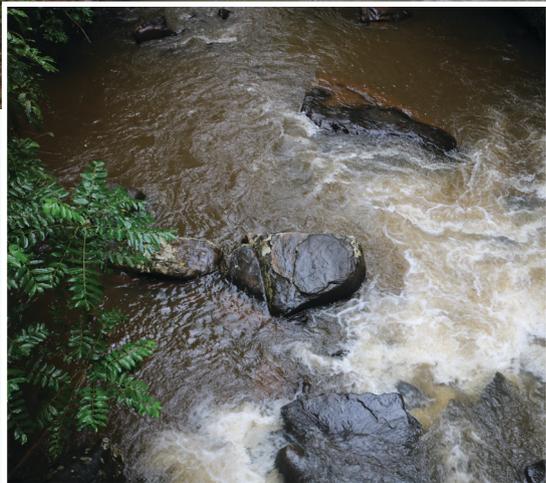


Figure 9: Water basins and WUA revenues over three years period



2.4. MARINE/ OCEAN CONSERVATION

The RUMAKI Plus Seascape strategy builds on the WWF Tanzania Country Strategic Plan (CSP) II (2021 – 2025). It comprises the coastline and adjacent marine territorial waters of the entire coast of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). With a 1,424 km-long coastline on which over 8 million people depend to a varying degree for their livelihood. The RUMAKI Plus Seascape also includes offshore interventions in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), measuring 223,000 km².

During FY21, WWF supported the restoration of 26 hectares of mangrove at Rufiji delta, and 1,020,700 Mangrove seedlings were planted in 4 districts of RUMAKI except Rufiji. In this reporting year, there is a reduction of coral cover destruction by at least 5%. A total number of 394 patrols (371 sea-based, 23 land-based) were conducted, which resulted in



the confiscation of 20kgs of sea turtle meat.

Under the VICOBA initiative, a total number of 19 members issued a loan valued at TZS 156,705,400 for running nature-based enterprises. WWF Tanzania in partnership with Sea Sense and local communities has been supporting protection and monitoring of sea turtles nesting and migratory behaviour whereby, since 2001 over 3,200 nests have been protected securing more than 230,000 hatchlings. The 3-year mean (2017-2020) for number of nests was 180 while the mean for number of hatchlings was 13,179 (Sea Sense 2020). Since 2017, the numbers of nests (Fig 10) and consequently hatchlings (Fig 11) have been increasing progressively.

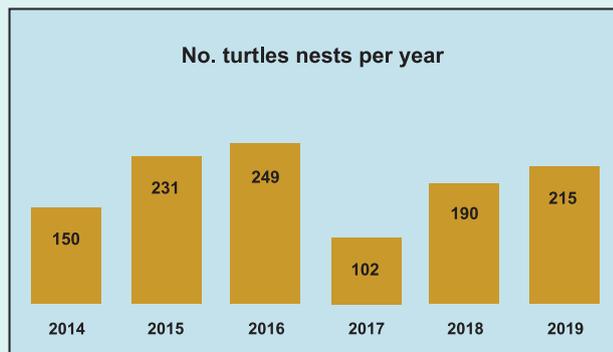


Figure 10: Number of turtle nests per year in Mafia Island

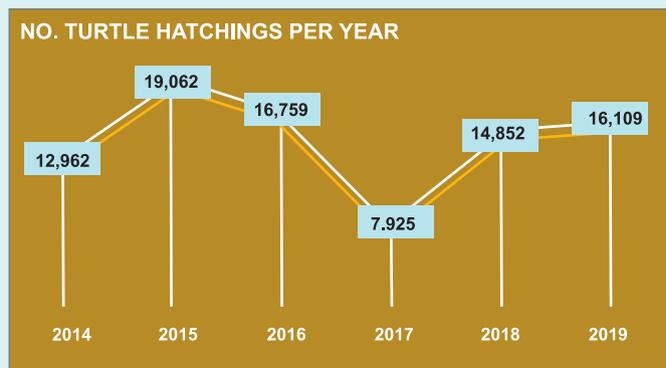
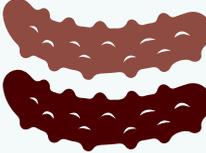


Figure 11: No. of turtle egg hatchlings per year



Sea Cucumbers

WWF Tanzania in collaboration with the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) undertook a rapid assessment to find out that the impact of octopus fishing practices on the ETP species in Mafia and Kilwa districts. The assessment report showed that the only ETP species that is highly likely to be affected is the Sea Cucumber. On the other hand, WWF Tanzania in collaboration with TAFIRI facilitated the development of Local Area Prawn Fishery Management strategy 2021 – 2026 within the collaborative fisheries management area (CFMA) framework for the Rufiji Delta that is review stage. The strategy is in alignment with the National Fisheries Policy of 2015, National Fisheries Act no. 23 of 2003, National Fisheries Regulations of 2020, National Prawn Fisheries Management Plan of 2012, Kibiti District Fisheries By-laws, Kibiti District Prawn Fishery Management Plan, CFMAs and BMUs Management Plans in KIMSA, MSIKIVI, MCHIMCHUNYA, MBWEKIEKI and NYAMANJISOPOJA CFMAs. Through WWF Facilitation, Communities in Somanga and Songomnara adopted temporarily reef closure practices in 2018 where other communities from Mafia and



9.206
tons in 2020



1,919
fishers (1,084 men, 835 women) participated in the harvesting event.

Songosongo learned and adopted, and the first harvest recorded 9.85 tons in 3 days. The highest harvest record for Songosongo was 37.5 tons in October 2019, though the increase was not gradual due to various reasons that are learnt as part of exercise evaluation. The catch in August 5-7, 2020 was 9.206 tons where 1,919 fishers (1,084 men, 835 women) participated in the harvesting event.



Ice Plant for Songosongo Community installed and handed over: WWF TCO offered 4 Ice making machines with capacity to produce 350kgs of ice flakes each, totaling 1,400kgs ice flakes in 24hrs. The machines use climate-smart gases with low Global Warming Potential (GWP) and low or no ozone layer depletion (ODP) refrigerant. This supports Songosongo community in octopus fishery management aimed to manage post-harvest loss and towards supporting octopus temporary closures scheme.



2.5 COMMUNITY BENEFITS AND CLIMATE CHANGE



WWF Tanzania has been working with communities on a number of initiatives which are in progress to increase communities' capacity to earn more income to improve their livelihoods and realize the benefits of conserving natural resources. Value chains and markets for key natural resource products were developed for Sustainable harvest of fisheries, timber while introducing more income-generating activities. These are made possible by adopting clean energy practices which increase production while conserving the forest resources.

During FY21 a number of initiatives have been deployed to the community managing natural resources, which contributed to revenue collection for sustainable resources utilization. A total amount of 559,369 USD was collected from various nature-based enterprises.

While a general climate vulnerability assessment of the SOKNOT landscape was completed, mitigation measures for specific areas are being implemented as part of the BMZ Climate Project.

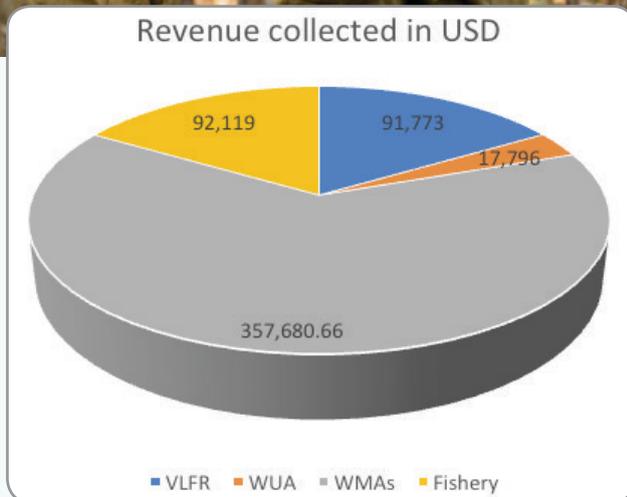


Figure 12: Revenue collected in FY21



559,369

USD was collected from various nature-based enterprises.

These include the rehabilitation of 4 water dams and the installations of 2 boreholes (Ikona and Makao WMAs) in Tanzania. While the boreholes mainly serve to improve water supply to local communities, the water dams (pans) are used by both livestock and wildlife and contribute to HWC mitigation in the respective areas. As Part of baseline in SOKNOT, Social economic survey and the business concepts for the three WMA's were conducted. Given the business concept, 40 Masai women were trained as trainers in the construction of energy saving stoves and a total of 80 stoves were constructed. To support domestic water supply and water storage, 32 water tanks (10,000 Ltr) were installed in the four target areas and connected to roof water catchments. In addition, 5 water dams were restored and 2 boreholes installed with solar pumps to improve water supply for livestock and domestic water use. About 400 Beehives and beekeeping equipment were provided and local community members were trained on beekeeping in the four target areas in SOKNOT Tanzania.

In Ruvuma landscape; three (3) nature-based enterprises (bee-keeping, Fish farming, and community-owned Climate-smart agro-ecological organic agriculture) were established in 4 districts (Rufiji,



Plate 3. WMA supported Agro-ecological organic farm, with green house, fish pond and chicken farm, a benefit of the SNWC

Nachingwea, Tunduru, and Namtumbo). Seven bee-keeping groups of 159 members (54 female and 105 males) was established, one fish farming and Climate-smart agro-ecological organic farm was demonstrated in Misyaje village, some farmers started to adopt the practice in their individual farms.

Through Civil Society empowerment program, 12 MREGO members, 8 (67%) women, and 4 (33%) men were selected to undertake local-based policy-advocacy favoring renewable energy and



(54 female and 105 males)
from Seven bee-keeping
groups.

mandatory uses of improved cookstoves to all households at Mchakama village. Also (30) MREG members, 17 (57%) women, and 13 (43%) men participated in the policy-advocacy dialogue through Village Councils. SUHODE facilitated five (5) selected members, 3 (60%) women and 2 (40%) male youth, to meet with some District officials to present their local policy recommendations on mandatory uses of improved cookstoves to all households at Mchakama village.

Dining hall and kitchen constructed at CBCTC

The programme supported the completion of the dining hall and kitchen construction and installation of an Energy serving cooking stove facility at the Community Based Conservation Training College (CBCTC). The installation of seven (7) stoves in the kitchen was done, and six chefs (2 women and four men) were trained on use of the stoves. The stove uses reduced amount of firewood of fewer than six pieces (45-50cm) long per cooking compared to previous of more than 20 pieces saving more than 60% of the firewood used.

Four WMAs in Ruvuma Landscape maintained their business contract with investors in the hunting block during this reporting period. There were a 74% increase in revenue in the WMAs. The total revenue accrued by 9 WMAs is TZS 836,615,067 (\$ 357,680.66), compared to FY20, of TZS 482,275,268 (\$207,462.35). The income was mainly from Block Fees, wildlife hunting fees, investors' contribution to social development, conservation fees, and the penalty from illegal timber harvesting and encroachments (livestock and farmers) in the WMA.

Out of the revenue collected from wildlife utilization, 50% was allocated to social welfare projects like public schools and dispensaries. More than 40,000 people in 20 villages will be benefiting from the income. Some other villagers will have temporary employment in tourist hunting companies and VGS to conduct patrols in the WMAs. The benefits of wildlife utilization have attracted local communities to participate in wildlife conservation as owners and managers and reduce illegal natural resource utilization.

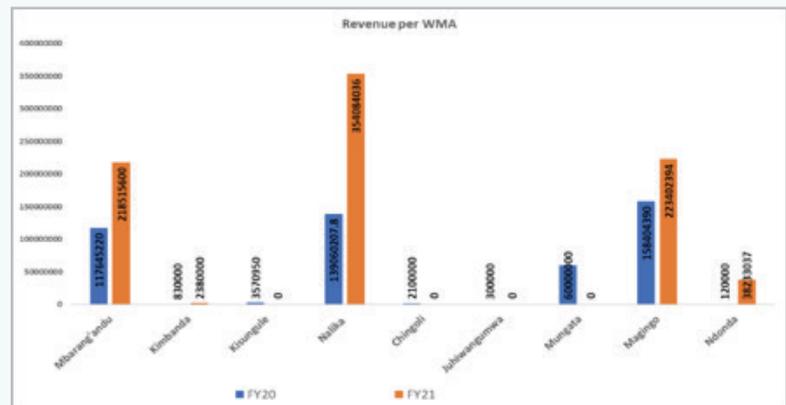
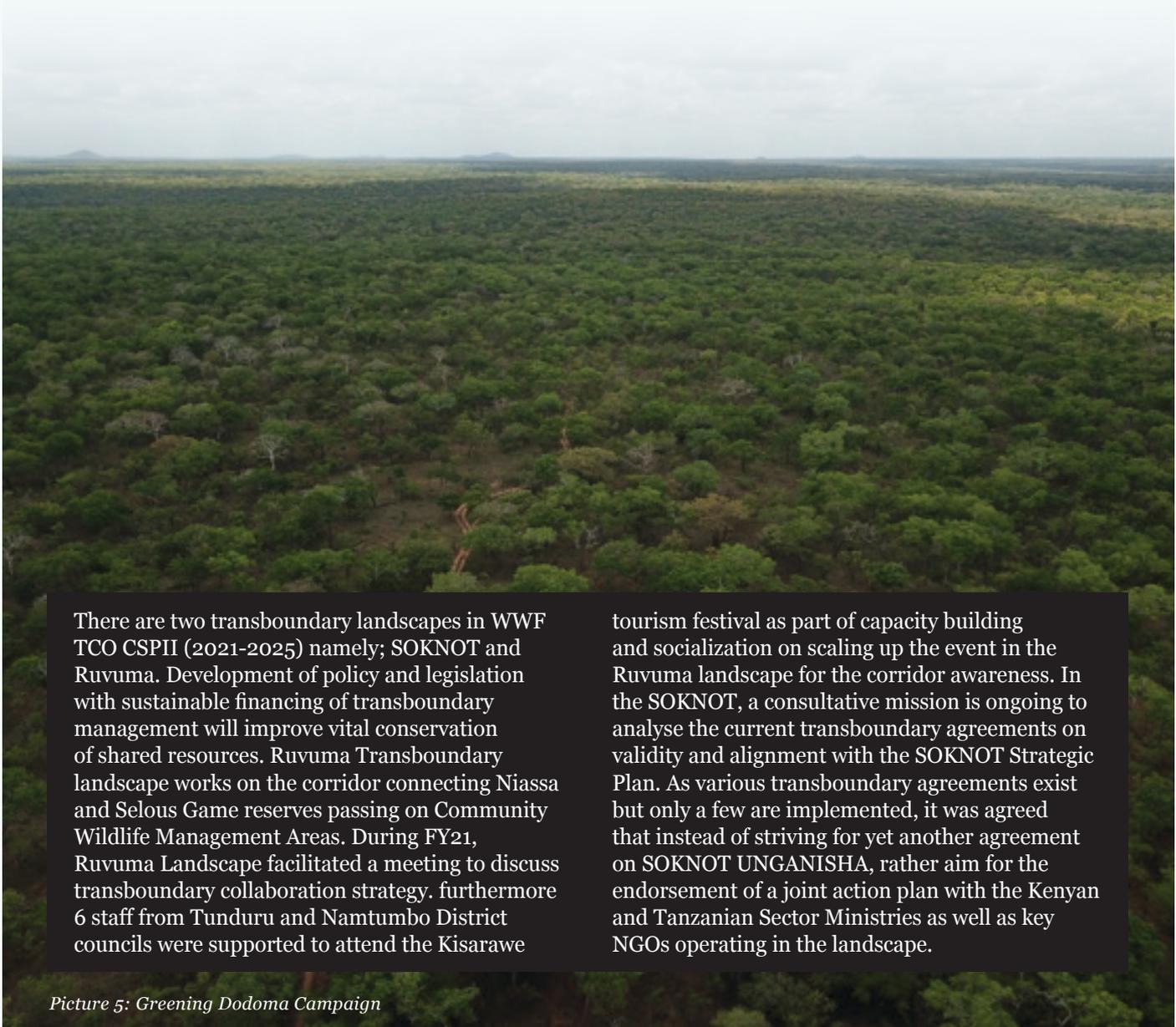


Figure 13: Revenues from WMAs

2.6 TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION



There are two transboundary landscapes in WWF TCO CSPII (2021-2025) namely; SOKNOT and Ruvuma. Development of policy and legislation with sustainable financing of transboundary management will improve vital conservation of shared resources. Ruvuma Transboundary landscape works on the corridor connecting Niassa and Selous Game reserves passing on Community Wildlife Management Areas. During FY21, Ruvuma Landscape facilitated a meeting to discuss transboundary collaboration strategy. furthermore 6 staff from Tunduru and Namtumbo District councils were supported to attend the Kisarawe

tourism festival as part of capacity building and socialization on scaling up the event in the Ruvuma landscape for the corridor awareness. In the SOKNOT, a consultative mission is ongoing to analyse the current transboundary agreements on validity and alignment with the SOKNOT Strategic Plan. As various transboundary agreements exist but only a few are implemented, it was agreed that instead of striving for yet another agreement on SOKNOT UNGANISHA, rather aim for the endorsement of a joint action plan with the Kenyan and Tanzanian Sector Ministries as well as key NGOs operating in the landscape.

Picture 5: Greening Dodoma Campaign

2.7 PARTNERSHIP AND RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

The Partnership and Resources mobilization department was the main support department in addressing the identification of partners at landscape level and fundraising through Organisation Development (OD) process and facilitation in the sea/landscapes covered including the RLS, RUMAKI+, SOKNOT and WTL. Evidently, the department's responsibility is to ensure that WWF Tanzania is adequately financed and in strong partnerships with relevant government ministries, departments and agencies: MDAs (MNRT, Vice President's Office, Fisheries, Agriculture and Livestock, Lands and Water) departments and agencies (TAFORI, TAWIRI, TFS, TAWA, WD, TANAPA, National Land Use Commission), private donors, corporates and other stakeholders.

While deploying TCO's Stakeholders engagement process framework, new targeted Landscape Partners were identified e.g., TNRF, TPW, Mikoko Foundation, Tanga and Kilombero CSOs for WTL and partnerships' events at landscape level were attended. These included the East Africa Timber trade forum, World Environment Day (WED) 2021: World Environment Day 2021 Plan and report), Kisarawe Ushoroba Festival and Marathon 2021, No plastic in Nature:, Tree Planting at UDOM and Youth Dialogue with Kisima cha Mafanikio:

Adhering to and being guided by integrated Landscape approach for the new strategy (Figure 2), operationalized the Partnership and Corporate Engagement Strategies through the involvement of all relevant and key staff at sea/landscape level. Initiated LOIs /NDAs process as per Network policies, and good progress is on-going

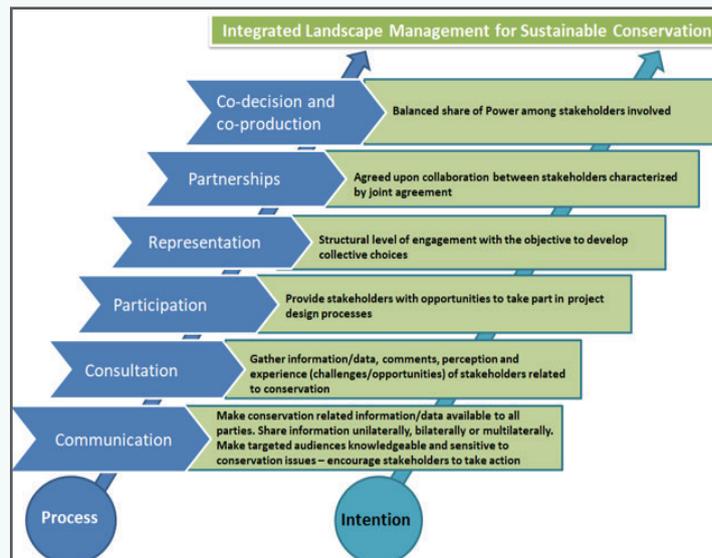


Figure 14: Stakeholders' engagement process

During this reporting period, WWF TCO secured TZS 9.3 bn versus the target of TZS 6 bn. This is about 155% achievements in income growth. A fundraising process was initiated to mobilize unrestricted funds from Private sector domestically. As part of increasing WWF network (NOs) support to WWF TCO, WWF-DK, JP were recruited to support TCO. There is on-going initiative to recruit more NOs; discussion is under way with WWF-France and NL. About 15 Concepts and Proposals, out of 26 were approved with success rate of 58%. The financial Sustainability Plan (FSP) was reviewed and updated for the new CSP.

3. LESSONS/ AREA'S ON IMPROVEMENT

During the FY21 WWF conservation programs have drawn a number of lessons and areas of improvement as presented below:

- The landscape approach adopted in the Conservation Strategic Plan² has opened a good avenue for multi-stakeholders' engagement in project planning and implementation. This approach has also enhanced WWF delivery of conservation objectives and building strong partnerships on the ground
- FSC certification and value addition to timber is an opportunity to increase the price, hence increased revenues to local communities. This is demonstrated by an increase in revenues by 60% for Likawage and Sauti Moja villages for selling FSC certified and kiln-dried sawn timber to Grumeti Company. With Market research and analysis, it is indicated that clients for semi- processed timber are willing to purchase sawn timber rather than operating the harvesting process by themselves which has been proven by current initiatives in the RLS, where Ngea, Likawage, Mchakama and Sauti Moja have all processed timber through the supported sawmills and readily sold them with a premium profit at the end of the process.
- The implementation of FLR practices have taken multiple approaches which has included upscaling restoration by promoting high revenue timber species such as Tectonus Grandis or Teak. In Mchakama villages, this approach has been highly appreciated by the community members leading to their influence even nearby villages such as Mavunji who have replicated the practice by having individuals who have preferred to plant teak in farm lands that they had previously already abandoned. This has allowed for additional forest cover on rather abandoned farming lands reducing the impact of clearing to a significant level.
- Capacity building on Governance aspects has enabled the advancement of communities in keeping records and professional accountability to the community plus compliance to LGA regulations. With the advancement of this training, village leaders have improved in the process of keeping all records, report writing and documents management. This has made even auditing work possible and implementable as all the requirements are trace-able.
- Government ownership needs to be secured at an early stage of project implementation to give ample time of the decision makers to understand the context and provide inputs, approve and create smooth environment the to local communities to understand and accept the project. The projects need to make sure that for new projects the Government Authorities at higher levels are informed about specific donor regulations and approve the project. There is also the need to make funds and funding arrangements available to hold informal meetings with key stakeholders, especially on sensitive topics.
- Partnerships with local NGOs: The involvement of local partner organizations in co-designing and budgeting for new projects to create ownership, to increase implementation capacities and to benefit from their experience long-term experience in specific areas. In particular the willingness of WWF to share funds with partners as sub-grant recipients has been appreciated and has improved WWF's reputation as a credible and supportive partner committed to cooperation with others.



4. DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

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

Tanzania

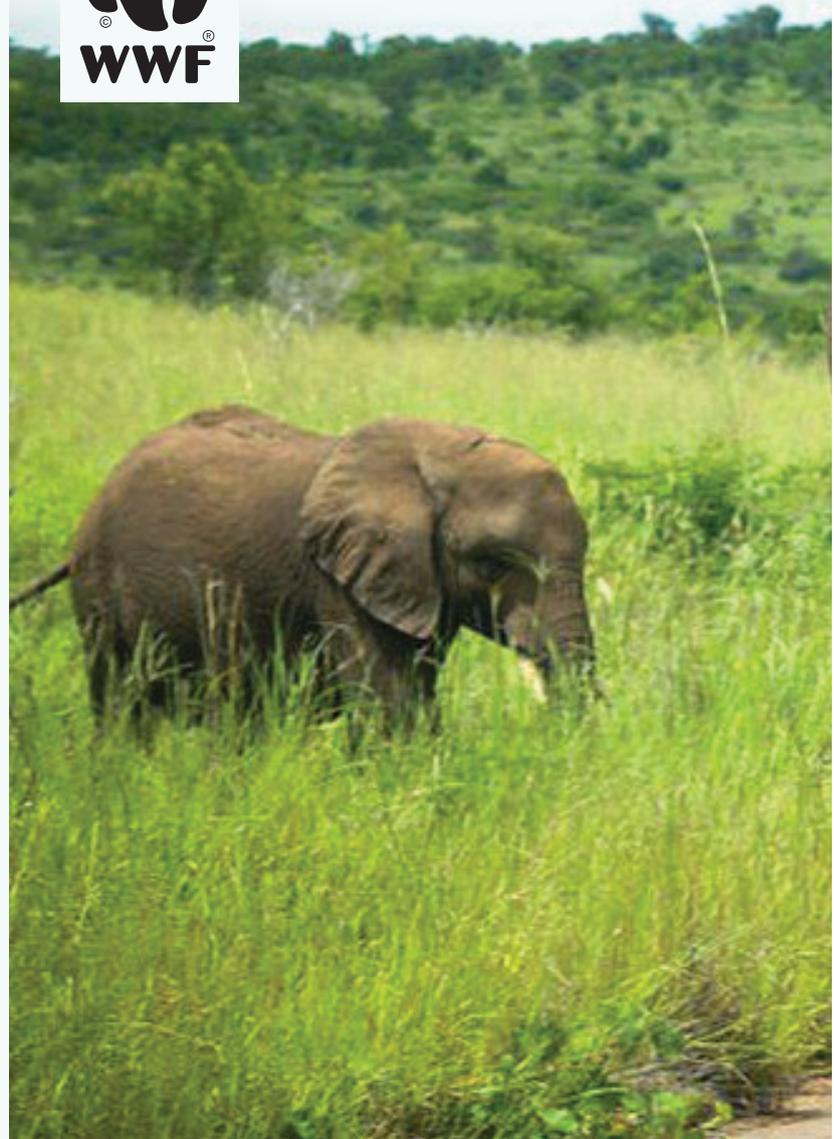
The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Fisheries and Irrigation, All government institutions in the areas of Marine, Water, Wildlife, Forest, Energy Food and Climate change

WWF Network

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WWF Germany	WWF Mozambique
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WWF Norway	Region of Africa (ROA)
WWF USA	WWF International
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5. FINANCIAL REPORT

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE TANZANIA COUNTRY OFFICE (WWF – TCO)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 TZS'000	2020 TZS'000
INCOME			
Income from WWF network	2(a)	7,010,563	4,552,985
Income from Governments and aid agencies through WWF network	2(b)	18,131,509	8,392,644
Direct income from Governments and aid agencies	2(c)	458,364	813,166
Other income	2(d)	3,762	60,780
		<u>25,604,198</u>	<u>13,819,575</u>
EXPENSES			
Salaries and other staff costs		(6,066,158)	(5,400,326)
Third party fees		(1,849,519)	(998,594)
Conservation funding to non-WWF entities		(2,768,602)	(1,604,036)
Conservation funding to WWF - entities		(194,382)	-
Travel, allowance and lodging		(754,689)	(1,131,289)
Communications and fundraising costs		(257,558)	(214,430)
Meeting and training costs		(1,781,263)	(1,088,293)
Office running costs		(1,525,989)	(819,489)
Field running costs		(475,133)	(403,565)
Cost of assets not capitalized		(1,114,659)	(236,604)
Net realised foreign exchange gain		(64,661)	341,881
Total expenses for the year		<u>(16,852,613)</u>	<u>(11,554,745)</u>
Surplus for the year before tax		8,751,585	2,264,830
Taxation	1(l)	-	-
		<u>8,751,585</u>	<u>2,264,830</u>
Surplus of income over expenditure for the year		<u>8,751,585</u>	<u>2,264,830</u>

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE TANZANIA COUNTRY OFFICE (WWF – TCO)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 TZS'000	2020 TZS'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Receivables and advances	3	2,911,195	1,560,284
Cash and bank balances	4	<u>12,573,233</u>	<u>4,466,078</u>
Total assets		<u>15,484,428</u>	<u>6,026,362</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Payables and accrued expenses	5	1,659,526	1,136,152
Severance allowances payable	6	870,426	687,319
Provision for general damages relating to land case	7	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>2,629,952</u>	<u>1,923,471</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>12,854,476</u>	<u>4,102,891</u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
FUND BALANCE			
Restricted fund balance		11,314,903	2,697,417
Unrestricted fund balance		<u>1,539,573</u>	<u>1,405,474</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		<u>12,854,476</u>	<u>4,102,891</u>

The financial statements on page 9 to 18 were approved by Senior Management Team on 28 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:-


Dr. Amani Ngusaru
Country Director


Kennedy Mawole
Head of Finance





**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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