



WWF

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER

2012

Rungwecebus Kipunji (Trevor Jones)

WWF - TANZANIA

Dear Readers,

Welcome to our WWF-Tanzania Newsletter, in its end of the year edition!

It has been a year full of challenges and a year that brought us so many good lessons. In the end, we manage to close the calendar year with good news from everywhere: we have new teams, new colleagues in place, we have new projects starting in January – for example, new funding for the marine programme from EU – and projects that were suspended are to re-open – the REDD and the strengthening of CSOs.

It is time then that we celebrate this end of the year with renewed optimism but also being certain that a lot of work lies ahead of us. Our work needs more effort to overcome the remaining challenges ahead in order to reach all our targets which is our aim. And we need collaboration from all, being WWF staff, partners and supporters.

In this issue of our Newsletter we look at our achievements in the last quarter of the calendar year. We will revise our support to small entrepreneurs through community based associations, farming towards sustainability of water reservoirs, Authorized Associations (AA) allocating hunting blocks to outfitters, the establishment of locally managed forest reserves in Rufiji, Lindi and Kilwa districts, and the conservation challenges facing one of the great wildlife wilderness areas in Africa - the Ruvuma Landscape.

We shall also have a glance at the outreach support to wildlife conservation especially our commitment to anti-poaching activities and, finally, the research developments for Whale Sharks.

I wish all of you a very pleasant Festive Season and a very great New Year of 2013!

Helena Motta



Whale shark feeding (ChrisRohner)

RESEARCH: Whale Shark



Deploying an acoustictag (ChrisRohner)

The whale shark season at Mafia Island is in full swing and the WWF-funded joint research study, which started last month in mid-October, has had a great start to field work that will continue into April 2013. It is being conducted by an international team of whale shark scientists from the Marine Megafauna Foundation, Mozambique, the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Saudi Arabia and the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute. So far, 15 whale sharks have been tagged and a network of 18 acoustic listening stations deployed. These will record whenever one of the tagged sharks swims past, building up a picture of the sharks movements, which can later be analysed in relation to other environmental factors.

The team has started to measure various oceanographic and climatic parameters, the results are already showing that sharks are mostly seen at the surface when they are feeding in dense patches of zooplankton - small, floating crustaceans.

If the first 6 weeks are anything to go by the team will have an amazing and busy remainder of the whale shark season, which tails off in April. From May to September whale sharks, the world's largest fish, are seldom seen.



Removing Fishing hook from Tail (Fernando Cagua)

FRESH WATER

WOMEN IN TERRACE FARMING TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY OF MABAYANI RESERVOIR

Communities in the Kimbo, Mashewa, Kwa Isaka, Shembekeza and Bombani villages have embarked into various land use practises to reduce sediments load into Mabayani reservoir. The interventions include bench terraces, rasha juu/chini, grass stripping and other soil and water conservation practices.

In this regard, women have shown enthusiasm in taking up the challenge; they have committed their farms, work force as well as farming implements. In theory sessions where farmers have been provided with skills on how to implement the interventions, women were highly active and motivated.

The interventions followed a number of specific studies (Hydrological and Livelihood studies) which have been conducted as part of preliminary project interventions in 2010 and 2011.

The studies showed that sediment load in the Mabayani reservoir (which is the aftermath of farming in slopes) has been steady increasing from 2004 to 2010 (refer figure 3 below).

Analysis has shown that the average depth of the reservoir has decreased by 3.3 m from 8.7 m at the time of filling the dam to 5.4 m at the time of the study (about 38% decrease). The reservoir capacity has decreased by 2.1 million m³ from 8 million m³ at the time of construction to 5.9 million m³ at the time of carrying out the study which is 25% decreases (ACE Consulting Engineers, 2010).

This has seen an increment in expenditure by Tanga UWASA to de-sediment water from 250,000,000Tsh in year 2005/2006 to 450,000,000Tsh in 2009/2010 (refer figure 4 below)

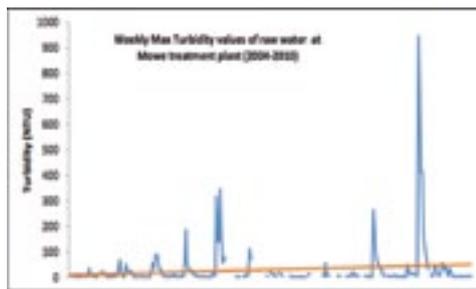
As part of sustainable undertakings, Tanga UWASA who are in this case the buyers of the watershed services are drafting an MoU with catchment stewards (sellers) of the five riparian villages to establish a sustainable framework through which EPWS program will be implemented.



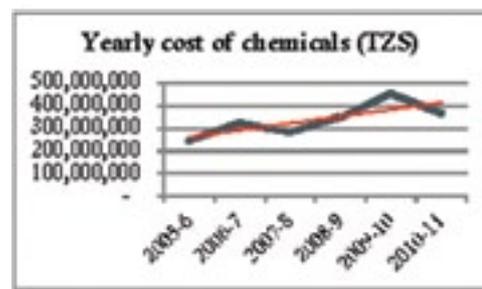
Women participating in construction of the Terraces.



Women participating in construction of the Terraces.



Turbidity level at Mowe Treatment Plant reduce (Tanga – UWASA 2010)



Tanga UWASA annual expenses to sediments (Source: Tanga UWASA 2010)

Prepared by:

Onesmo Zakaraia (Freshwater Thematic Leader)

Kanuni S. Kanuni (Field Officer)

Brigitha Faustin (Intern)

CBNRM-WMAs

Authorized Associations allocating hunting blocks to outfitters

Unlike in the past, the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) of 2009 gives mandate to Authorized Associations (AAs) with hunting blocks in their areas to select and enter into agreement with outfitter(s) beginning 2013 – 2018 hunting term. AAs can now invite applications for hunting blocks in their areas, review the applications, negotiate and sign contracts with selected outfitters.

WWF working with Authorized Association Consortium (AAC) and other facilitating NGOs are building the capacity of AAs to manage the process of allocating their hunting blocks. In August this year, 12 WMAs issued advertisements inviting applications for 18 hunting blocks in their areas as per WCA and associated regulations. Nine of the 12 WMAs received applications as follows:

- Burunge
- (1), Enduimet
- (2), Magingo

- (3), Ikona
- (4), Makame
- (5), Makao
- (6), Tunduru
- (7), Mbomipa
- (8) and Jukumu
- (9). Ngarambe-Tapika,

Ipole and Uyumbu did not receive applications and are considering re-advertising. Mbarang'andu WMA did not advertise its hunting block.

Even as this represents partial devolvement of decision making power related to WMA business operations, the development marks a major turning point in the history of hunting in Tanzania and a step in the right direction towards full empowerment of communities.

The entire process of allocating hunting blocks in WMAs will need to be re-examined with the view to devolve more powers and responsibilities to communities to make it a truly community led process. Issues such as quota setting, pricing etc. are still centralized.

AAs have little or no room to negotiate game fees, which deny them opportunities to realize market value for their animals. So, there is still a lot of ground to cover.

WWF in collaboration with partners will continue to support AAs towards more meaningful decentralization so that WMAs can realize their full potential.



Opening of applications for hunting block in Enduimet WMA. (Eliezer Sungusia)

CONFERENCE, WORKSHOPS

WWF Africa POD, Health & Safety Conference

In October (8th – 12th) 2012, WWF-Tanzania HR Team attended WWF Africa POD Conference and Health & Safety Workshop in Naivasha, Kenya.



The conference agenda covered issues such as HR Standards, HR Competencies, HR Policies & Procedures, Job Grading, Compensation

& Benefits, Crisis Management and Making the most of International SOS Medical and Security Service.

RUMAKI SEASCAPE

VICOBA the fuel of Small Business



Monica Simbo in her Money Transfer shop with some products from her former business

Mama Simbo Shop is a famous mobile money transfer based at Kilindoni on Mafia Island. The shop is operated by none other than Monica Simbo a member of Upendo VICOBA Group. She joined VICOBA in 2010 before that she was a clothes and shoe vendor. She has borrowed 3 times from the VICOBA and invested in the Money transfer business working with Tigo Pesa, Air Tel Money and Vodapesa.

Her first loan was Tshs 1, 800,000 Second Tshs 2,500,000 and third Tshs 3,000,000 She is currently running the business with a working capital of Tshs 8,000,000. This gives her an income of Tshs 800,000 per

months. 'Though I am the most reliable money transfer shop in Mafia but my target by end of 2013 is to operate with a capital of Tshs 15,000,000 so that the shop does not run short of money for receiving and sending customers'Said Monica confidently.

Through this business mama Simbo is supporting the family in terms of education, health and general up keep of the family. 'I thank WWF RUMAKI for introducing the VICOBA scheme on the Island' she concluded.



The ever busy Monica Simbo money transfer Shop

World wildlife Conservation Day

On the 4th December 2012 WWF-Tanzania joined hands with the U.S Embassy in Tanzania to commemorate the World Wildlife Conservation Day.

Activities included screening of a WMA film followed by discussions and WWF Communication material sharing with the invited guests, University and Secondary school students.

Mr Asukile Kajuni, CBNRM Deputy Programme Co-ordinator and Laura (Communication) from WWF - Tanzania formed part of the discussion panel.

Other than lessons sharing it is pleasant to note that the occasion provided us with another chance to push for WWF brand visibility with students learning more about WWF.



Buffaloes in one of the open habitats in selou ecosystem (Cyprian Malima)

Ruvuma Landscape

Facing many conservation challenges ranging from anthropogenic development activities, annual fierce fires, poaching, climate change, unsustainable logging, oil and gas explorations/mining

The Ruvuma Landscape, is a huge area of 280,000 square kilometres extending far either side of the Ruvuma River into both Tanzania and Mozambique. It stretches from the Rufiji River in the north to the Pemba-Lichinga road in the south; from Lake Nyasa in the west, all the way across to the Indian Ocean. The Ruvuma Landscape is a very important and special area. In one respect it is one of the last great wildlife wilderness areas in Africa. Populations of majestic elephants, lions, buffalo and many other species of large animals roam within and between the Selous and Niassa Game Reserves, via the wildlife corridors. This is part of our natural heritage, an asset of incalculable value that if lost could never be restored, and which we therefore need to preserve. In another respect the Ruvuma Landscape is an area of great

economic potential, not least in terms of agriculture. The Ruvuma Landscape has enormous land resources which can support livelihoods and generate wealth both for communities and for farming businesses.

There are also abundant energy sources such as hydropower in the Rufiji Basin and coal resources in Mbinga and Manyamba Districts. We have a diversity of mineral wealth including uranium, limestone, gemstones and iron. We have a growing tourism industry with great potential, especially in Selous and Niassa Game Reserves and on the shores of the beautiful Lake Nyasa.

Most of this development potential has yet to be tapped, but several major programmes are under way, not

least through two or three high profile agriculture and development corridor initiatives, such as SAGCOT, the Mtwara Development Corridor and the Pemba-Lichinga Corridor. However, the Ruvuma landscape is currently facing many conservation challenges ranging from anthropogenic development activities, annual fierce fires, poaching, climate change, unsustainable logging, oil and gas explorations/mining, etc. As a result the sustainability of Ruvuma landscape to support livelihood of the communities is at stake.



WWF Staff and local communities admiring the scene of Mbarang'andu vally (Cyprian Malima)

Rufiji landscape

Demarcation of an enlarged Kichi Hills LAFR and the survey of proposed Village Land Forest Reserves has covered 31,677.19 ha within the Rufiji landscape. The vegetation ranges from coastal woodlands, riverine riparian coastal forests with good ecosystem and harbors much biodiversity. Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRAs) for 5 proposed VLFRs and drafting of management plans and bylaws were completed. Approvals and declarations at village councils will be finalized by 2013.

Kilwa landscape

Demarcation of proposed VLFRs and LAFRs were completed and a total of 79,806.7 ha was added to the reserved land in this District. These new areas are Mbarawala LAFRs (48,180 ha), Lung'ou VLFR (19,196 ha), Lupyagile VLFR (1,388 ha), Mirambani LAFR (9,397 ha), Kiwawa VLFR (993.27 ha) and Hotelitatu VLFR (1,546.45 ha).

Lindi landscape

The demarcation of new proposed VLFR covering 13,577.29 ha were completed in this landscape. Participatory Forest Resource Assessments 2 villages were completed, management plans were drafted, and harvesting plans for five species were produced. The species concerned were the timber trees *Azelia quanzensis*, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Milicia excelsa*, *Albizia* sp and 'Mtuganjiwa'. One of the expected outcomes from Lindi landscape is the upgrading of Rondo forest reserve into a Nature Reserve under central government management. The process for upgrading 14,000 ha of the current Rondo reserve started in 2011, and the upgrading now has the approval and endorsement from village councils, District council and Regional authorities of Lindi and awaits national gazettelement.

In summary, the UNDP GEF funded Coastal forests project is focussing on the Protected Area sub system, and has been facilitating land use planning for demarcation of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) and Local Authority Forest Reserves (LAFRs). Since

its inception, the project is working to develop community based forest management approaches in target villages on the margins of government protected Forest Reserves. These forest areas will allow local villagers to gain control over forest resources in their village lands and hence gain greater benefits from these resources. The benefits are planned to include the development of sustainable and certified forest products (FSC) from these forest areas. Advice and input to the development of the FSC certification and sales routes to Europe is being developed using co-financing from WWF Denmark, WWF Tanzania, Comic Relief (UK) and the Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative



Mangrove (David Hoyle)

Establishment of locally managed forest reserves in Rufiji, Lindi and Kilwa Districts

Large areas of forest and woodland remain in southern Tanzania, and these areas have formed the focus of the current UNDP GEF investment into the development of the protected areas sub-system in Tanzania. The majority of the projects work has focused on working with communities on the declaration of village land forest reserves under their direct control, and in the improvement of management in local authority forest reserves and also in the Rondo forest in Lindi, which is one of the most important forests in terms of biodiversity along the Eastern African coast.

As with many other projects in recent years, the UNDP GEF investment has adopted Participatory Forest Management as the main mechanism for project implementation, building from the guidance of the Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act of 2002 (see box 1). The main aim of Participatory Forest Management aims to village level forest reserves as a part of village land use planning, which is linked to efforts to give villagers control over their land, and allow local development activities to proceed (see Box 1).

Box 1.

The 1998 Tanzanian Forest Policy promoted, for the first time in this country, community participation in forest conservation and management and created the legal space for village governments to protect hitherto unreserved forest within their area of jurisdiction through the establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), which are owned and managed by village governments under a system known as Community Based Forest Management (CBFM).

The goals of the 1998 Forest Policy were later embedded in law through the Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 [Cap 323 R.E. 2002] (URT 2002), and in regulations and guidelines for CBFM (MNRT 2003). These make explicit reference to the development of forest management by-laws by Village Councils through the legal provisions provided for under the Local Government Act No. 7 of 1982 (URT 1982).

The Forest Act stipulates that The Village Councils can delegate the responsibility of forest management to Village Forest Committees, which are now generally known as either Village Environmental Committees (VECs) or Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs). These committees are set up as sub-committees under the Village Council, but members must be directly elected by the Village Assembly (URT 2002).

The importance of village government institutions in managing natural resources is augmented by their legal responsibility for managing village lands according to the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 (URT 1999a;b). Village Councils manage and adjudicate land on behalf of the Village Assembly, and managerial duties include the demarcation of land for allocation to individual villagers or for communal use.

So far the project has facilitated the reservation of more than 133, 000 ha of forested land (coastal forest and miombo woodlands), with part of this being LAFRs under the District Council (56,056 ha) and the majority (77,521 ha) are VLFRs under the village (Table 1).

Landscape Name	Rufiji	Kilwa	Lindi	GEF Project Contribution
Total Protected Area (Ha)	305,014	345,558	64,654	133,577
National Forest Reserves	187,046	227,905	45,825	0
Local Area Forest Reserves (LAFR)	90,996	56,205	3,080	56,056
Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)	26,971	75,838	15,746	77,521
Forest Stewardship Council Certified VLFRs (for sustainable logging)	4,081	78,425	0	0

By;
Isaac Malugu,
Adam Kijazi,
Peter Sumbi and
Neil D. Burgess

Anti-poaching activist from Tanzania receives WWF award

For 2012, the JIHDE environmental Prize has been rewarded to an outstanding effort in Anti-poaching activities:

Tanzanian conservationist and anti-poaching activist – Venance Bruno Tossi recently been rewarded with WWF Sweden’s annual environmental prize, Jihde award.

The award from “Elisabeth Jihde’s Memorial Fund” was founded in 1999 for rewarding important conservation efforts in memory of Elisabeth Jihde, a Swedish woman deeply involved in nature conservation in Africa.

Tossi has demonstrated tireless successful efforts to combat the illegal hunting and ivory trade in Tanzania. Through his fearless commitment and efforts to combat poaching and his innovation in the education of young park rangers, Mzee Tossi has shown unique leadership.

His work bridges generations of experience in the fight against today’s organized illegal trade in ivory. This cutting edge approach has opened new opportunities in the efforts to save the African elephants.

Tossi has a long and solid experience in conservation work in wildlife sector in Tanzania. He recently retired from his previous work and is now leading efforts as a consultant of law enforcement, capacity building for the Ministry of natural Resources and Tourism.

He is now mapping the ivory trade, train park rangers in anti-poaching patrolling and establish a network so that courts, park rangers and other authorities can coordinate their work around the ivory issue. The work focuses on the southern Tanzanian elephant populations in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, Msanjesi and Lukikwa reserves, Tanzania National parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

The inventory of one of Africa’s greatest wildlife areas, the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem demonstrates the frightening situa-



Mr. Venance Bruno Tossi being congratulated by the Tanzanian Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Hon. Hamis Kagasheki at the awarding event in Dar es salaam.

tion. The most shocking is that elephant poaching has increased dramatically.

In 2011, inventories indicated 640 elephant carcasses. More recent inventories have found 4,159 carcasses in the area. Other causes for concern

are the expansion of settlements and plantations into protected areas.

- The Government of Tanzania recently decided to take a tough stand against illegal hunting and trade in ivory, which WWF welcomes says Håkan Wirtén, Secretary General WWF -Sweden.



Mr. Tossi displaying his certificate with him from left; WWF-Sweden’s Secretary General- Håkan Wirtén, Mrs. Tossi, Wildlife Acting Director- Paul Sarakikya, Hon. Minister-Hamis Kagasheki, WWF-Tanzania Country Director a.i.-Helena Motta and Leader-Coastal East Africa Global Initiative- Peter Scheren.

About WWF-Tanzania



Main programs

Forest, Fresh Water, Coastal & Marine; Climate Change; Environmental Policies and Environmental Education, Cash for Work. WWF-Tanzania has a suite of around 23 Projects.

Field Offices

WWF-Tanzania manages 10 other field offices throughout the country.

Location

WWF- Tanzania is Located in Dar es Salaam under the East and Southern Africa Regional Programme

+100

WWF- Tanzania has Over 100 filled staff positions

1990

WWF-Tanzania was established In 1990, formerly known as Tanzania Program Office until 2009 where the status was changed back to a Country Office.

	<p>Why we are here To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p>
	<p>WWF Tanzania, plot 350, Regent Estate Mikocheni, P.O Box 63117, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. www.panda/tanzania.com</p>

Credits: Unless indicated, photos by respective projects
 Get in touch, please contact:
 Laura George, WWF - Tanzania.
 Tel: +255 2200077
 Mail: lgeorge@wwftz.org