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Q1 - PROGRESS REPORT

Name of Implementing Partner	WWF Tanzania Country Office
Project Name	621-A-00-10-00008-00-Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)
Reporting Period (OF US FY)	October - December, 2011
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Date of submission	2 February, 2012

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International

Development (USAID/Tanzania). It was prepared by WWF, Contract Number 621-A-00-10— 00008-00

1.0 Introduction and Program Overview/Summary

WWF has been implementing a Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Policy program (2010-2014, contract number 621-A-00-10— 00008-00) with funding from USAID since January 2010. The program primary goal is to enhance community participation in wildlife conservation through establishment and management of Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) on village land. By so doing, communities are expected to benefit from sustainable use of natural resources in a WMA and improve their livelihoods. The program also supports operationalization of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004 (Cap. 191).

This report presents the progress made for a period between October – December 2011. While the report is on activities planned for the second year of the program (i.e. January-December 2012), it is technically a first quarter progress report as per USAID reporting/financial calendar (FY 2012). It should be noted that USAID reviewed the old standard indicators that are used for tracking projects/program outcomes and impacts indicators for all USAID funded intervention, including the CBNRM Policy Program. The new standard indicators were shared with WWF and other partners in early December 2011 and have been used in this report. Progress made on these indicators is reported below. The table below summarizes key details about the program:

Name of the Implementing Agency: WWF Tanzania Country Office	Reporting Period: October-December, 2011	
Report Prepared by: Prof. Hussein Sosovele & Leonard Mayeta	Home Office Address: Plot 350, Regent Estate Mikocheni, P.O.Box 63117, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Tel. +255 – 22 - 2775346/2772455/2700077	
Project Title: CBNRM Policy Implementation Program: Enhancing Conservation and Community Gains through the Implementation of Wildlife Management Areas and Environmental Policies in Tanzania.	Target Areas (Geographic): National Coverage on policy issues including specific focus to Selous, Ruaha-Rungwa, Tarangire- Manyara Ecosystem and Rukwa- Katavi Ecosystems	
Cooperative Agreement #: 621-A-00-10-00008-00	Sub-contract/sub-grantees: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	
Period of Project: (Start and End Dates): January 2010 – December 2014	Related Program Area & Elements of Operations Plan: Program Area: Environment Program Element: Natural Resources & Biodiversity	
Planned Life of the Project: 5 years	January 2010-December 2014	
Budget: \$ 10,595,000.00 as modified on 10 th December 2010.	Obligated to Date: \$3,795,000	Pipeline: Unobligated balance of Federal funds-\$80,960 (does not include unliquidated obligations of \$2,096,272 which represents grant liability balances with WWF-TCO and WCS).

Principal Beneficiaries: Local communities in 14 WMA, Local and Central government and the AA consortium.	Target		Major Counterpart Organizations: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism- Wildlife Division and Vice President's Office-Division of Environment.					
Standard Indicators:	Baseline <i>FY11</i>	Target <i>annual</i>	Q1 <i>FY12</i>	Q2 <i>FY 12</i>	Q3 <i>FY12</i>	Q4 <i>FY12</i>	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
4.8.1-26: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.	989,400	115,050	0				0%	Y [For details, see Annex A]
4.8.1-1: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.								Target and data collection technique to be determined in early 2012 and complements indicator 4.8.1-26 above.
4.8.1-29: Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance.	7,255 (Individuals received training supported by USG/not person hours).	12,000	9,480				79%	Y [For details, see Annex A]
4.8.1-6: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	57,207	60,000	-					This will be reported and rated annually.
4.8.2 - 28: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	150	45	0				0%	Y [For details, see Annex A]
4.8.2-11: Number of climate change vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance.	0	2	0				0%	Y [For details, see Annex A]

4.8.2 – 14: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.	0	3	0				0%	Y [For details, see Annex A]
4.8.2 – 26: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.	0	2	0				0%	Y [For details, see Annex A]
GNDR-2: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment).	<30%	30%	13				16%	Y. [For details, see Annex A]

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement expressed as a percentage of Actual versus Planned.

2.0 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress narrative- -Highlighting key achievements; On/off track as far as work plan/targets:

Overall program progress for the year was behind schedule as some of the planned activities for the year 2011 were not completed. Significant delays were noted for the activities of which implementations are spearheaded by the Wildlife Division (WD) and Division of Environment (DoE) e.g. preparation of WMA Support Unit (WSU), Strategic Plan at WD, approval of Mineral Exploration Regulations, approval of Management of Protected Wetlands Regulations. A lot of efforts were directed towards pushing for the completion of these activities. The reasons were most notably structural – the government bureaucracy to make decisions and approve regulations, and inadequate champions within our government partners to push for timely decision making. WWF will continue pushing for the completion of activities led by government partners as much as possible to ensure timely implementation and reporting. Our strategy will remain to keep reminding key decision makers within the government on the importance of undertaking and completing these activities. Whenever possible and necessary, WWF will seek the support of Programme Oversight Committee (through the SOT) and possibly, the Parliamentary Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources in advocating for the completion of activities of interest to the program.

It is also important to note that unnecessarily lengthy procurement procedures and failure to get competent firms in two rounds of procurement led to the delay, for example, in the preparation of a Biennial State of WMA Status Report. Fresh procurement procedures for this activity are underway. WWF will strive to overcome these hurdles and complete the activities to the required standards. All the activities that could not be completed as planned in 2011 have been included in the work plan for 2012.

However, some achievements are described below:

- WWF and partners held a hunting block concession/contracting training in November, 2011. The workshop covered various topics including soliciting the investor, negotiation, signing and management of contracts, Tanzania procurement laws, overview of trophy hunting sector in Tanzania, hunting laws and regulations, principles of allocating hunting concessions in WMA and principles of contracting, concession management, and transparency. A total of 45 WMA and AA Consortium representatives (35 men, 10 women) participated in a workshop (**See Annex C**). The workshop was meant to prepare WMA actors to assume a role vested on them by the law to advertise and allocate hunting blocks in their areas.
- WWF successfully supported establishment of Authorized Association Consortium (AA Consortium) secretariat and office. Executive Secretary, Administrative Secretary and Accountant were employed and an office space provided in Dar es Salaam. The Consortium is intended to provide a platform to the AA to articulate their views and concerns.
- Drafts Mineral Exploration Regulations in Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and Wildlife Management Areas and Paramilitary Regulations were completed. Draft Paramilitary Regulations were discussed in December, 2011 by TANAPA, WD and NCAA. The Mineral Exploration Regulations are meant to guide mining activities in these areas. These regulations are particularly important as there's a growing interest in mining activities in these areas including the planned Uranium mining in the Selous Game Reserve. The Paramilitary Regulations are meant to improve efficiency and effectiveness of wildlife conservation and management authorities in Tanzania.
- Drafting of Climate Change Guidelines were completed. These guidelines are intended to assist the relevant sectors and institutions to address climate change and its impacts by integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into their sectoral plans, strategies and programs. The guidelines area also intended to enable Ministries and other institutions to identify the possible intervention measures that can help address climate change and its impacts. One

technical consultative workshop to discuss the draft guidelines was held on 4 November 2011. Consultant is now incorporating stakeholders' comments before submission final draft for approval by the government.

The detailed achievements during the reporting period for each of the key result areas are described below:

IR1: Policies and laws that integrate conservation and development applied.

IR1.1: Regulations and guidelines for implementation of Environmental Management act, 2004 and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 developed and Operationalized

Activity 1.1.1: To prepare Regulations for mineral exploration in Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and WMAs

The drafting of these regulations has been completed. The next step is tabling of the draft in a stakeholders workshop for discussions, comments and refinement. The approval process will begin after the stakeholders' workshop and incorporation of comments generated in that workshop. In the meantime, WD is now addressing the issue of appropriate fees that will need to be paid should mineral exploration be undertaken. WWF is convinced that WD understands the importance and urgency of these regulations for the implementation of WCA, 2009 and for the resumption of Uranium mining in the Selous Game Reserve, and therefore WD is eager to see these regulations in place.

Activity 1.1.2: To conduct a workshop to discuss drafts Regulations on mineral explorations in Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and Wildlife Management Areas.

The workshop was scheduled for October, 2011 and later moved to December, 2011 but it did not occur due to WD having other pressing commitments. It is expected that the workshop to discuss these draft regulations will take place early in 2012.

Activity 1.1.3: To translate the revised and approved WMA Regulations

The revised WMA regulations were discussed at the Ministerial Management Meeting. These regulations have now been subjected to the Attorney General's Chamber (AG Chamber) for review process before being approved by the Minister responsible and subsequent publication of the same in the Government Gazette. This activity has been pushed to year three to allow the approval process to be completed.

Activity 1.1.4: To prepare two regulations for implementation of EMA, 2004 in support of conservation

Two regulations were drafted. These are the Regulations on Integrated Management of Coastal Zones and Regulations on Management of Protected Wetlands. The drafts were submitted to DoE for preliminary review before stakeholders' review in workshop to be organized jointly between WWF and DoE.

Activity 1.1.5: To conduct a workshop to discuss two draft Regulations for implementation of EMA, 2004

The workshop to discuss the draft Regulations in Activity 1.1.12 above was not held during the reporting period. The workshop is now planned for the early 2012 (Q2). After incorporation of comments generated in stakeholders' workshop, draft regulations will be subjected to approval process.

Activity 1.1.6: To prepare business plans based on value chain analysis for tourism development for Wami-Mbiki and Resource Zone Management Plans/or GMPs for Ipole and Ngarambe/Tapika WMAs

Preparation of the business plan for Wami-Mbiki WMA started during the reporting period and will be completed in early 2012. WWF is keen to ensure that the preparation process is as participatory as it deserves.

In December 2011, a consultant was engaged to lead the preparation of Conservation Business Plan and market strategic plan for Idodi-Pawaga WMA. The consultant has already conducted surveys in 12 out of 21 villages forming MBOMIPA in Pawaga division. Implementation of this assignment is underway.

Activity 1.1.7: To prepare a biennial State of the WMAs Status Report

As mentioned above, this activity was not completed as planned due to failure to obtain competent firm in two rounds of procurement. WWF is engaged in the process of obtaining a qualified consultant to this vital work.

Activity 1.1.8: To prepare para-military Regulations for Wildlife Management in Tanzania.

The drafting of the Paramilitary Regulations was completed and reviewed internally by the Wildlife Sector Institutions namely Wildlife Division (WD), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) in December 2011.

Activity 1.1.9: To conduct a workshop to discuss draft para-military regulations.

Stakeholders' workshop to discuss the draft para-military regulations did not take place during the reporting period because wildlife authorities in the country are yet to agree on some issues pertaining to these regulations.

Activity 1.1.10: To translate the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2009.

This activity was not carried out during the reporting period because of the need for revising the Act to correct some of the provisions that were contradicting with the new policy directives and the mismatch of references to some sections.

Activity 1.1.11: To prepare user friendly versions of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2009

This was not done for the same reasons as stated on 1.1.10 above. The activity will be carried when the WCA is revised and translated.

Activity 1.1.12: To prepare Land Use Plans for two new WMAs (Waga and Umemaruwa)

The preparation of land use plans for 16 villages out of 22 villages forming proposed Umemaruwa WMA was completed in Q4 of 2011. The remaining six villages have not been able to prepare these plans because of land use conflicts where five villages are in conflict with Ruaha National Park and one other village (Matemela) is conflict with the neighboring Kijombe village in Njombe District. These village land use plans were approved by village assembly for respective villages and therefore they are ready for implementation. The proposed Umemaruwa and Waga WMA are facilitated by WCS (a sub-grantee of WWF Tanzania) and located in Mbarali, Njombe and Mufindi Districts in three regions of Iringa, Mbeya and Njombe. These land use plans will guide land uses and provide the basis for the villages to apply for title deeds for their lands. In addition, they will also enable villages to undertake planning for land uses and management of the proposed WMAs. The successful formation and management of these two WMAs will contribute to the ecological integrity of Greater Ruaha Ecosystem in general.

Activity 1.1.13: To prepare Resources Zone Management Plans for Waga, Umemaruwa & Ubende

The draft Resource Management Zone Plans (RMZP) for Waga and Umemaruwa were prepared. These drafts are currently being reviewed internally before tabling at the meetings/workshops involving representatives from villages forming the respective proposed WMA.

For Ubende WMA, this was not done following delays in the completion of community sensitizations, review of CBO constitutions, preliminary WMA boundary verifications, and preparation of village land use plans that include setting aside land for establishment of WMAs, and preparation sketch maps of the WMAs. The establishment of an office in Mpanda is expected to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the formation process of the three proposed WMA of Ubende, Mpimbwe and Kamsisi. More details on what has been done in Mpanda are provided below [Activity 2.1.20 – Activity 2.1.25].

Activity 1.1.14: To prepare one guideline for Climate Change and Adaptation in Tanzania

A draft guideline to address climate change issues was completed during the reporting period. It was submitted to VPO-DOE for preliminary internal review.

Activity 1.1.15: To conduct workshop to discuss draft guidelines to implement EMA

The stakeholders' workshop to discuss guidelines to address climate change issues will take place in Q2. The final draft guidelines incorporating comments from stakeholders will be submitted to DoE for approval by the Minister responsible for Environment in the VPO.

Activity 1.1.16: To prepare three new business plans for Ubende, Waga and Umemaruwa

This was not done during the reporting period pending completion of other preliminary steps required in the WMA establishment processes for proposed Waga and Umemaruwa WMA. As a result, this activity has been carried forward to 2012 for these areas and 2013 for the proposed Ubende WMA, which is far behind Waga and Umemaruwa.

IR2: Capacity of central and local government, NGOs/CBOs (AA Consortium) and private sector in Management of Environment and Natural Resources increased

2.1 Capacity building programs and activities developed and operationalized

Activity 2.1.1: To prepare Strategic plan for the WMA Support Unit and activity 2.1.2: To conduct a workshop to discuss draft WMA Support Unit Strategic Plan

The implementation of this activity has been pending due to the delay in reviewing the draft WMA Implementation Strategy by WD. Recently, WWF in collaboration with MNRT-WD completed review of the draft WMA implementation strategy and comments have been sent to the consultant for incorporation of the said comments. This will then be followed by a planned wider stakeholder's workshop to review the draft document. Preparation of a Strategic Plan for a WMA Support Unit will be carried after the approval of WMA Implementation Strategy.

Activity 2.1.3: To prepare WMA database and M&E system for WMA Support Unit

This activity has been moved to Q2 and Q3 and will be done in collaboration with the US- DOI.

Activity 2.1.4: To conduct a workshop to discuss draft WMA database and M&E system for WMA Support Unit

This activity has been carried forward to Q2 and Q3.

Activity 2.1.5: To provide equipment, office supplies (Computers and accessories) to WSU and the AA Consortium.

This activity was implemented in Q3 and Q4 of 2011. No equipment was provided during the reporting period.

2.1.2: Capacity building to AA and AA Consortium

Activity 2.1.6: To prepare a Website for AA Consortium

Some mandatory procurement procedures delayed the completion of this activity and now it will be advertised in January, 2012. And since the AA Consortium is in place, it is thought that the secretariat should take charge. Nonetheless, the temporary domain name has been created – www.tzwma.co.tz.

Activity 2.1.7 and 2.1.8: To offer training to AA consortium Central Committee and WMA on lobbying, advocacy, marketing, accounting, business planning including preparation of income and expenditure reports

WWF planned to facilitate training on the above subjects in the year 2011. However, training was provided only on advocacy and lobbying with 40 representatives from 13 AAs who participated in the training. The training was intended to enable participants to understand key steps and issues necessary for effective lobbying and advocacy campaigns; various skills and techniques that they can use to influence decisions and public policies with regard to WMAs and; acquire skills to inform and influence national and regional policies so as to improve local people's livelihoods around WMAs, particularly in issues of access to and control over natural resources, businesses and benefit sharing at the local levels.

Training on marketing, accounting and business planning was not provided and thus moved to Q2.

Activity 2.1.9: To facilitate exchange visit and field visit for AA Consortium, WSU, Districts and Parliamentary Committee of Environment to Namibia and in country.

WWF is still following up with WWF Namibia to have this study tour to Namibia carried out and at the same time meet the intended objective of building capacity of stakeholders. This activity has been moved to Q4 (exact dates still to be determined).

Activity 2.1.10: To offer training to 30 VGS in three WMAs (Mbarang'andu, Liwale, and Tunduru) on anti-poaching, data collection and first aid

35 Village Game Scouts (VGS) (3 female & 32 males) were facilitated to attend paramilitary and wildlife management training at Likuyu-Sekamaganga Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC) (**Annex B**). These include 10 VGS from Tunduru, 10 from Liwale and 15 from Wami-Mbiki WMA. From these figures, it is obvious that the number of female VGS is still very low and perhaps, there is a need for deliberate efforts to encourage more women to join the VGS team and get trained as VGS.

Activity 2.1.11: To identify and prepare profiles of local NGOs capable of supporting WMA implementation

This activity was not completed during the reporting period due to delays in approving the WMA Implementation Strategy, which would have defined roles for the local NGOs. WWF has pushed forward this activity to the Q2 and it is anticipated that will be implemented as planned.

Activity 2.1.12: To facilitate WMAs and AA Consortium to attend trade fairs and printing of information materials for awareness raising

This activity was completed in June 2011. The next trade fair will be in July 2012.

Activity 2.1.13: To facilitate collection of baseline data for the WMAs for monitoring purposes

Preliminary preparation for undertaking this activity was done, including drafting terms of reference. This activity will take place in 2012 either through engaging a consultant or through the use of summer interns.

Activity 2.1.14: To facilitate WMA Support Unit review of potential areas for establishment of WMA in Mbinga, Kilindi and Kidoma in Kilosa District

WMA Support Unit visited Kidoma area to ascertain the possibility of establishing a WMA. The area was found to meet all the criteria for establishing a WMA as stipulated in the regulations. Kidoma area borders Mikumi National Park and it will contribute to the integrity of the Mikumi-Selous ecosystem. Mbinga and Kilindi will be visited in 2012 as per WD schedule.

Activity 2.1.15: To facilitate mapping of the WMAs.

The draft report and maps were completed during the reporting period. WWF and other partners commented on the drafts. The consultant is now incorporating the comments before submission of the final report and maps. The final report and maps are due before the end February 2012.

Activity 2.1.16: To facilitate training of AA, AA Consortium in hunting concession issues

WWF in collaboration with other partners namely US – DOI, WD, and AWF successfully organized a three day training/workshop on hunting concessions. Specifically, the workshop covered various topics including soliciting the investor, negotiation, signing and management of contracts, Tanzania procurement laws, overview of the trophy hunting sector in Tanzania, hunting laws and regulations, principles of allocating hunting concessions in WMAs and principles of contracting, concession management, and transparency. A total of 45 WMA and AA Consortium representatives (35 men, 10 women) participated in the workshop (See Annex C). The workshop was meant to prepare WMA actors to assume a role vested on them by the law to advertise and allocate hunting blocks in their areas.

Activity 2.1.17: To facilitate advertisement of the hunting blocks in the WMAs and review of bids

This did not occur during the reporting pending the approval of the revised WMA Regulations and Tourist Hunting Regulations. Since it's likely that there will be delays in approving these regulations, WWF is working with WD and the AA Consortium to have this advert out by March 2012 so that AAs with hunting blocks can have ample time to prepare for the new 2013 - 2017 hunting term.

Activity 2.1.18: To conduct awareness workshops and sensitization on climate change and vulnerability assessments

This activity has been moved to the period from July to December 2012.

Activity 2.1.19: To facilitate review of bids, preparation and signing of contracts with new investors in WMA hunting blocks

This activity was not carried out for the same reasons as in 2.1.17. It has been moved to Q3.

Facilitation of specific activities for Mpanda, Uyumbu and Ipole

Activity 2.1.20: To introduce the project and WWF staff to stakeholders in Mpanda (Central and local government, TANAPA – Katavi NP, FZS, Camp Davis, Rukwa & Lwafi Game Reserves) including villages forming the proposed WMAs in Mpanda.

This activity, as for all the program's activities in Mpanda, was implemented through the recently established WWF's Office in Mpanda. Among other things, project introduction included: introduction of Mpanda office staff members together with WWF CBNRM Policy Program to Mpimbwe and Ubende WMAs stakeholders in Mpanda, and Nkasi District Councils including District Commissioners' offices, Mpanda Town Council, Katavi National Park and Rukwa-Lukwati Management Authorities, Member of Parliament for Mpanda East Constituency who is also the Prime Minister Hon. Mizengo Peter Kayanza Pinda and Camp Davis, an NGO affiliated to UC Davis engaged in educating communities on lion conservation. The project was also introduced to the Regional Commissioner for Rukwa Region to ensure that the project is well supported at all levels. The introduction coincided with a visit by USAID delegates to Mpanda District Executive Director, District Commissioners' offices and Katavi National Park. The delegates also held meetings with the Ward and Village leaders of the villages forming Mpimbwe WMA at Kibaoni, a headquarters for Mpimbwe ward and Mpimbwe WMA.

The project was well received and all the stakeholders expressed their willingness to cooperate for smooth implementation of the project.

Activity 2.1.21: To conduct rapid review of various documents to establish status of the WMAs in Mpanda

For this activity, available documents were reviewed in order to see their completeness and legality in the process of establishing a WMA. Most of the documents were found to be either outdated or not in compliance with the procedures as per Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) Regulation of 2005. They included among others:

- a. Minutes of Villages Assembly meetings of the villages forming Mpimbwe and Ubende WMAs
- b. Village Land Use Plans (LUP) for villages forming Ubende WMA

- c. Constitutions of both Mpimbwe and Ubende WMAs
- d. Maps for both Mpimbwe and Ubende
- e. Minutes of Ikuba Ward Development Committee (WDC) meeting and,
- f. Registration Certificates of both WMAs

To proceed with a WMA establishment process, all these documents need to be improved including redoing participatory village land use planning in all the villages forming the proposed WMAs

Activity 2.1.22: To facilitate 28 sensitization meetings to district and villages forming proposed Ubende (23 villages) Mpimbwe (5 villages) WMAs and formation of village natural resources management committees and selection of village game scouts.

This sensitization was aimed at encouraging, promoting and facilitating active involvement and participation of local and traditional communities in the sustainable management, use and conservation of wildlife resources in and outside core wildlife protected areas network. The activity also aimed at reminding communities on the integration of wildlife conservation with rural development through transfer of the management responsibility of Wildlife Management Areas to local communities and ensures that the local communities obtain sustainable tangible benefits from wildlife conservation as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act number 5 of 2009.

It was observed that ordinary villagers have forgotten about the WMA process in their villages. Furthermore, villagers seemed to have little or no knowledge of the existing village land use plans. This is particularly true because there has been a big influx of people from outside settling in the member villages, mostly pastoralists. The participatory land use planning will be redone in 2012.

Activity 2.1.23: Preliminary boundary verification for villages forming proposed Ubende and Mpimbwe WMA

This activity was not implemented during the reporting period because sensitization exercises took longer than expected. This activity has been included in the work plan for 2012 and specifically, it will be carried out in the period between January to June, 2012 (Q2 and Q3).

Activity 2.1.24: To establish Working Group for WMA implementation in Mpanda

Identified stakeholders agreed to form a group called Mpanda WWF CBNRM Working Group. This group was formed to act as an advisory forum for the management of Mpimbwe and Ubende WMAs in strategic matters relating to the management planning and monitoring of activities under guidance of existing legislations, policies, strategies and management plan. The working group will also discuss and promote relevant matters relating to education and public awareness as far as these relate to the promotion of the objectives of CBNRM and the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania in a Tanzanian context.

The Working Group consists of official representatives from the central government (Rukwa & Lukwati Game Reserves), the local government authorities (Mpanda & Nkasi District Councils), Non-Governmental Organizations (WWF, Camp Davis), private sector and other civil societies at national and local level. The Working Group shall discuss and review membership, its Terms of Reference and decide on a chair at least once a year. The Working Group will normally convene three times a year and will be chaired by an Elected Chairperson. The Secretariat will be provided by Mpanda and Nkasi District Game Officers in collaboration with WWF staff.

Activity 2.1.25: To carry out socio-economic and ecological baseline data in the proposed WMAs of Ubende, Mpimbwe WMAs

This activity will be implemented in Q2.

2.1.26: To carryout status assessment of what has been achieved at Ipole and Uyumbu as of June 2011

This assessment was done in September 2011. Among other things, it was established that the two WMAs are in need of business plans to guide their businesses. Furthermore, the two WMAs need more support in terms of capacity building (e.g. training of VGS, marketing, anti-poaching operations, etc.).

2.1.27: To facilitate preparation of conservation business plans for Ipole and Uyumbu

This activity has been moved to the period from July to December 2012.

2.1.28: To facilitate preparation Conservation business plans for Ipole & Uyumbu WMA

This activity has been moved to the period from July to December 2012.

IR 3: Conservation enterprises generate increased and equitable benefits from sustainable use of natural resources

Activity 3.1: To facilitate grading of hunting blocks in the WMAs

Evaluation and categorization of hunting blocks in WMAs was done in Q3 of FY11 (April 2011). This assignment involved production of maps for hunting blocks in WMAs and allocation of these hunting blocks in different categories based on some criteria including adjacency to protected areas, availability of water for wildlife, habitat diversity, and accessibility. This report will aid in marketing hunting blocks in WMAs to potential outfitters. It will also form a basis for setting block fees and other charges to be levied. Advertisement of these hunting blocks is scheduled for the period from January to June 2012.

Activity 3.2: To conduct feasibility assessment of adopting REDD and Carbon Trade/market, payment for environmental services from WMAs as additional source of income.

This was not carried out during the reporting period due to the need to plan for better interventions. The activity will be carried out in Q3. WWF TCO and WWF US have been engaged in discussions on how to utilize the expertise available at WWF US in the implementation of this crucial activity. Such expertise will work with programme staff in the designing and execution of the feasibility assessment and throughout the various steps leading to realization of the goals under this component of the programme.

Activity 3.3: To facilitate WMA Support Unit at the WD to carry out financial audit of existing WMAs receiving incomes from hunting and photo-tourism.

This activity has been moved to Q3 and Q4 to allow for the involved parties to come up with modalities of carrying out the audit.

2.3 Other qualitative achievements

2.4 INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES (AS APPROPRIATE):

2.5. Gender

WWF promotes gender equality by ensuring participation of both men and women in all program activities. WWF continued to encourage participation of women in program activities and natural resources management in general. During the reporting period, a female candidate among 20 Village Game Scouts (VGS) was facilitated to attend training on natural resources management and law enforcement course from the proposed Waga and Umemaruwa. Five (5) female participants from proposed WAGA WMA were facilitated to go for study tour in MBOMIPA, Wami-Mbiki, Ikona, Ngorongoro Conservation Areas and Burunge. Furthermore, two female candidates were among 35 VGS from Liwale, Tunduru and Wami-Mbiki WMAs who received training at Likuyu-Sekamaganga on community based conservation, law enforcement and wildlife management. And 10 women out of 45 participants attended hunting block concession/contracting training in November, 2011. The involvement of women in WMA related activities is far from matching that of men and WWF will continue to advocate for more inclusion of women in WMA management.

2.6 Wrap around activities (HIV/AIDS)

HIV/AIDS issues are also addressed by the program during sensitization meetings and trainings.

2.7 Public - Private Partnership (PPP) / Global Development Alliance (GDA)

WWF in collaboration with the US Department for Interior and other NGO partners (WCS, AWF, FZS and Africare) while working with the Wildlife Division has successfully organized a WMA Hunting Block Contracting and Concession Management training workshop to all 14 registered Wildlife Management Areas. The training was attended by representatives from each of the registered 14 WMAs, plus the Authorized Association Consortium Leaders (a total of 45 participants).

2.8 Sustainability mechanisms

Sustainability here is taken to mean those interventions which will make the targeted institutions or group to keep on performing and achieving results even after the program ceases. To ensure sustainability of the program activities in the WMA, WWF is facilitating a number of capacity building activities to the central government, local government, individual AAs and the AA consortium. Capacity building ranges from provision of trainings, office equipment, transport facilities to putting in place effective and efficient institutions. During the reporting period for example, WWF in collaboration with partners facilitated training of VGS on law enforcement and wildlife management. Following training, VGS will be better placed to curb poaching problems in their WMAs. Also, with US-DOI, WWF facilitated a training workshop in hunting concession management for the WMAs and the AA Consortium so as to enable the WMA members understand various key steps and processes involved in hunting concession management. This training is in line with the new Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 that allows WMAs to own and manage hunting blocks.

In addition, WWF engages local district councils to embrace WMAs as their development programme and provide technical support where this is needed. This is more so in the area of anti-poaching, business management and conflict resolution. WWF is also planning to work with the USFWS in building the capacity of the institutions that offer training to Village Game Scouts. The target is institutions such as Likuyu-Sekamaganga and Pasiansi, but also Mweka. Building the capacity of these institutions is a sure way of guaranteeing continuity and sustainability in offering training for anti-poaching and monitoring. This programme is planned to start in 2012.

2.9 Environmental Compliance

WWF program activities are aligned with existing laws and regulations, and the implementation of these activities follows the existing environmental laws wherever applicable. To achieve environmental compliance, WWF is facilitating preparation of a number of regulations that can be applied by the government and other partners in implementation of the Environmental Management Act.

2.10 Climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation)

WWF is very much aware of climate change issues and has mainstreamed them in the CBNRM Policy Program. WWF will carry out a climate change vulnerability assessment to Ipole and Wami-Mbiki WMA to include identification of adaptation activities to climate change in those two areas. These will also be followed by training of local communities in the areas on climate change and how they can adapt to it. WWF also recognizes the linkage between climate change and tourism and that sensitization and awareness is provided to WMAs to ensure the conservation of key habitats and water sources.

2.11 Policy support

WWF is implementing the CBNRM Policy Program that addresses key environmental and natural resource policies which are a priority to the government with respect to environment and natural resource management and in poverty reduction. In this case, the programme also enjoys getting good support from various stakeholders and works relatively well with government in developing the various policies.

4.0 STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT (LINE MINISTRY/CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, LGAS, COMMUNITY, CBOS, ETC)

WWF is collaborating with other stakeholders in the implementation of the program. These include the Central Government (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism-Wildlife Division for implementation of Wildlife Policy (2007), WMA Regulations (2005), the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 through preparations of a number of regulations and VPO-DoE for implementation of the Environmental Policy and the Environmental Management Act (2004).

The program also works very closely with the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) particularly the District Councils and village governments in which the WMA are established and managed, Authorized Associations (AAs) and now the AA Consortium. The program is also working in collaboration other implementing partners such as African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), AFRICARE, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the various communities and private sector in the WMAs. Similarly, the programme is working closely with the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) through various forums, including the roundtable discussions that TNRF organizes to discuss Community wildlife Management issues. TNRF is working within the framework of regional CBNRM initiatives that aims to promote exchange of experiences and knowledge among practitioners, policy makers and communities. In November, Dr. Sosovele 2011 attended a meeting organized by TNRF in which discussion of the WMAs was the central theme.

5.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT ISSUES, DATA QUALITY ISSUES, etc. AND THE PLAN TO OVERCOME THEM)

5.1 Challenges and/or constraints

- Delayed implementation of planned activities of which implementation is led by the government particularly formulation/revision of policies and laws which in most cases takes longer time than expected.
- Low capacity of partners in facilitating implementation of planned activities in the new areas like those in Mpanda.
- Interferences from District Councils leading to dissolution of AA leadership such as in MBOMIPA as directed by the Iringa District Council.

5.2 Plans to overcome the challenges above

- Close follow up with government partners (MNRT-WD & VPO-DoE) in order to ensure that agreed activities are implemented in time. WWF is working with WD to ensure that decisions are done as fast as possible and also encouraging the WD to learn to delegate some of the decisions to technical staff and only leave final decisions to management, which will not invoke too many meetings. Also, WWF is working with WD on the possibility of building the capacity of selected staff scattered across the country so that they can provide facilitation to WMA close to their duty stations.
- WWF opened a new office in Mpanda and have recruited new staff for the Mpanda office who will closely implement the CBNRM activities in the proposed Ubende and Mpimbwe WMA.
- WWF is engaging WD to run an awareness workshop that will involve selected members of the AAs, District Natural Resources advisory Boards and Board of Trustees of some WMAs and the AA Consortium in order to emphasize to the need to remain within their terms of reference and responsibilities with regard to WMAs. Most of the interferences arise due to inadequate understanding of the roles of each stakeholder. This workshop is planned for early 2012.

5.3 Data quality issues and plans to overcome it

5.3.1 Data quality issues

The quality of information and data that feeds into programme indicators, which are obtained from different areas of the operation, including those gathered by our sub-grantee, requires close follow up in order to ascertain their validity and accuracy. The programme receives data in the form of reports from partners and also uses information from other sources; this data must be cross checked several times to determine its accuracy.

5.3.2 Plan to overcome data quality issues

WWF has hired a full time M & E specialist to closely follow up and ensure data is accurate and reliable. In addition, WWF is preparing a Biennial WMA Status Report, which will also involve a close examination of the data and data sources that may result in improving data collection processes. In addition, WWF is planning to carry out an impact assessment under the leadership of Prof. Neil Burgess from WWF US and the Conservation Science Program, in which key indicators will be measured. During this process, additional data will be collected and it is expected that the exercise will result in improving data and overcoming some of the challenges.

The development of monitoring and evaluation tools for the WMA Support Unit at the WD will further improve data collection and data quality issues because more uniform systems will be in place and more information sharing will be undertaken.

6.0 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS (INDICATE PER INTERMEDIATE RESULT)

Some of the planned activities for the coming quarter and beyond are highlighted in the sections above. However, some key actions include the following:

IR1: Policies and laws that integrate conservation and development applied.

IR1.1: Regulations and guidelines for implementation of Environmental Management act, 2004 and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 developed and Operationalized

- To facilitate preparation of two (2) new regulations to support implementation of EMA (the Regulations to be determined by DOE).
- To translate revised and approved three regulations that support WMA implementation (WMA Regulations, Non-consumptive and Consumptive Wildlife Utilization Regulations).
- Preparation of two business plans for Ipole and Uyumbu WMA.
- To prepare WMA Biennial Status report.
- To prepare five (5) General Management Plans (Ipole, Uyumbu, Mbarang'andu WMAs and Propose Waga & Umemaruwa WMAs).
- To undertake WMA impact assessment to provide information to AA Consortium, WMA community members, and policy makers.
- To translate two existing business plans for Ukutu and Mbarang'andu WMAs with the view to improve their effectiveness in promoting and increasing revenue in the WMAs.

IR2: Capacity of central and local government, NGOs/CBOs (AA Consortium) and private sector in management of environment and natural resources increased

- To facilitate preparation of a strategic plan for the WMA Support Unit including needs assessment for capacity building.
- To facilitate preparation of a WMA Database, Information management network and reporting system/formats for the WMA Support Unit and others users.
- To facilitate preparation and maintenance of a Website for the AA Consortium and link it with TANAPA, NCCA, and TTB for information and marketing purposes.
- Training to the AAs in business planning, accounting and transparency as per the Integrity Pact.
- To facilitate exchange visits and field visits for members of the AA Consortium, WMA Support Unit, Districts and Parliamentary Committee on Environment to Namibia and within the country.
- To facilitate training to 60 VGS in anti-poaching, and monitoring.
- To identify and prepare profiles of at least four local NGOs that can support WMA implementation.
- To facilitate the AA Consortium and AAs to attend trade fairs and printing of information and awareness materials (e.g. T-shirts, posters, etc.).
- To facilitate the WMA Support Unit at MNRT-WD to carry out assessment for new areas seeking to establish WMAs (Mbinga, Kilindi and Kidoma in Kilosa District one site every year).
- To facilitate advertisement of the hunting blocks in the WMAs and review of bids.
- To conduct awareness workshops, sensitization on climate change and vulnerability assessments.
- To facilitate review of bids, preparation and signing of contracts with new investors in WMA hunting blocks.
- Preliminary boundary verification for villages forming proposed Ubende and Mpimbwe WMA.
- To carry out socio-economic and ecological baseline data collection in the proposed WMAs of Ubende and Mpimbwe.
- To facilitate review of village land use planning for five villages forming Mpimbwe and 18 villages forming proposed Ubende WMA.
- To facilitate review of constitution for CBOs managing Mpimbwe and Ubende WMA namely; Mpimbwe Community Based Organization for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Ubende Community Based Conservation and Sustenance Resource Use Organization respectively.
- To facilitate study tour of representatives from proposed WMAs of Mpimbwe and Ubende to some of the well-established WMAs for learning purposes.
- To carry out capacity needs assessment of institutions (CBOs/AA) to address climate change.
- To facilitate capacity building of institutions (CBOs/AA) to climate change.
- To support AA Consortium as per MoU with WWF.
- To conduct one sensitization meeting with leaders of the WMA Board of Trustees, District Natural Resources Advisory Boards on WMA Regulations.
- To facilitate training of 50 Game Reserve Managers and District Game Officers on WMA establishment, management and development process.

- To support drilling and installation of borehole in NALIKA WMA, Tunduru District.
- To facilitate undertaking of a detailed economic assessment of the cost of managing a WMA.

IR 3: Conservation enterprises generate increased and equitable benefits from sustainable use of natural resources

- To carry out two feasibility assessment for adoption of carbon trade/market as a source of additional income for Wami-Mbiki and Ipole WMA.
- To facilitate annual financial auditing of 14 registered WMA in Tanzania.
- To identify and carry out needs assessment of groups (of men, women) engaged in various income generating activities in WMAs (e.g. fisheries, handcraft, beekeeping, masonry, vegetable production etc. that are linked to WMAs.
- To facilitate existing and new WMAs to enter into business agreements with investors.

7.0 FINANCIAL REPORT (Table Form) - filled in by WWF US

Budget Category	Year Two budget	Cumulative Expenses for the reporting year (Jan-Sept.)	Expenses for Reporting Quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	Total reported expenses for Year Two	Budget Balance	Comments
PERSONNEL	15,063	6,823	684	7,507	7,556	
FRINGE BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES	6,025	2,625	281	2,906	3,119	
TRAVEL	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	
OTHER(including grant)	2,339,266	1,046,840	-105,113	941,727	1,397,539	
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	2,338,451	1,046,840	-105,113	941,727	1,396,724	The spending is not on target as some of the activities are carried over to FY13.
MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS	-				-	
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	815	0	0	0	815	
EQUIPMENT	-				-	
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	2,365,354	1,056,288	-104,148	952,140	1,413,214	
INDIRECT COSTS	229,646	102,242	-39,070	63,172	166,474	
TOTAL USG COSTS	2,595,000	1,158,530	-143,218	1,015,311	1,579,689	

8.0 BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED (TO REPORT ONLY IN THE FINAL ANNUAL REPORT)

9.0 ANNEX A: Achieved progress versus planned for the period disaggregated by gender, geographic area and other relevant factors (use table below or any other applicable table)

Table 1(a): Indicator progress - USAID Standard Indicators and Custom Indicators

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS / SUB-IR	INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2012		Quarterly Status FY 2011				Performance Achievement (%) for reporting period	Comment(s)
			Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actually	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Globally important biodiversity conserved in targeted landscapes through livelihoods driven approaches/Environment in Tanzania												
IR1: Policies and laws that integrate conservation and development applied.												
	4.8.2 - 28: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	IP	2010	150	45		0				0%	This is number of regulations, guidelines, GMPs, RMZPs, Business Plans, Investment agreements, and wildlife user rights.
	Custom Indicators											
	Indicator 1: Population of key indicators animal species (elephants and lions).	TAWIRI, Patrol reports.										Data from TAWIRI is been sought that will show trend. Also, frequency of sightings as reported by VGS will be used.
	Indicator 2: Percentage of villagers in the WMAs expressing positive views regarding resource tenure, access rights, resource use conflicts, community participation in decision	Surveys										Since we are two years into implementing CBNRM program, a survey is planned to gather views (this can be included in the biennial status report assignment).

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS / SUB-IR	INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2012		Quarterly Status FY 2011				Performance Achievement (%) for reporting period	Comment(s)
			Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actually	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	making, gender representation in WMA related activities.											
	Indicator 3: Number of new regulations prepared and operationalized for the implementation of EMA.	DoE			2		0				0%	
	Indicator 4: Number of new regulations prepared and operationalized (GN) to facilitate implementation of WCA, 2009.	WD			2		0				0%	
	Indicator 5: Number of regulations translated to Kiswahili.	WD			3		0				0%	
	Indicator 6: Number of regulations revised.	WD			0		0				0%	
	Indicator 7: Number of business plans prepared and operationalized.	AA/Monitoring reports/Partners.			2		0				0%	
	Indicator 8: Number of GMPs prepared and implemented.	AA/Monitoring reports/Partners.			3		0				0%	
	Indicator 9: Number of village land use plans approved.	AA/Monitoring reports/Partners.			22		0				0%	
IR2: Capacity of central and local government, NGOs/CBOs (AA Consortium) and private sector in management of environment and natural resources increased												
	4.8.1-26: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.	IP	2010	989,400	115,050		0				0%	This is the area (Ha) for Mpimbwe (88,500) and Ubende (26,550) proposed WMAs in Mpanda that are expected to attain AA & WMA status in 2012.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS / SUB-IR	INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2012		Quarterly Status FY 2011				Performance Achievement (%) for reporting period	Comment(s)
			Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actually	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	4.8.1-1: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.											We think of this indicator as a subset of 4.8.1 – 26 (hence double counting). By definition, this is reported as a total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Wildlife population can also be used to measure biophysical condition.
	4.8.1-29: Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance.	IP	2010	7,255 (Individuals received training supported by USG/not person hours).	12,000		9,480				79%	Person hours = Hours of USG supported training course X Number of people completing that training course. It is estimated that 300 people will be trained for an average of five days (8 hours per day). In Q1, 35 VGS were trained for 6 weeks, 5 days a week, 8 hours a day. Also, 45 people participated in hunting concession workshop, for 3 days, 8 hours per day.
	4.8.2-11: Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance.	IP	2011	0	2		0				0%	Assessments will cover at least two WMAs [Ipole & Wami-Mbiki].
	4.8.2 – 14: Number of	IP			3		0				0%	2 WMAs and VPO – DoE.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS / SUB-IR	INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2012		Quarterly Status FY 2011				Performance Achievement (%) for reporting period	Comment(s)
			Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actually	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance											
	4.8.2 – 26: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.	IP			2		0				0%	Vulnerability assessments will pave way for adaptation programs in selected WMAs.
	GNDR-2: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment).	IP	2010	<30%	30%		13				16%	10 females out of 45 participants attended hunting block concession/contracting training in November, 2011. Three females participated in VGS training.
IR3: IR 3: Conservation enterprises generate increased and equitable benefits from sustainable use of natural resources												
	4.8.1-6: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	IP	2010	50,000	0							This is the number of people who have directly benefitted from employment and other income generating activities as a result of the existence of the WMAs. It will be reported annually but data will be tracked quarterly.
	Custom Indicators											
	Indicator 1: Number of new WMA registered.	WD	2010	14	2							Waga and Umemaruwa proposed WMA.
	Indicator 2: Number of business agreements between AA and investors.	AA/Partners			2							

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS / SUB-IR	INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2012		Quarterly Status FY 2011				Performance Achievement (%) for reporting period	Comment(s)
			Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actually	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Indicator 3: Number of new Income Generating Activities established.	AA/Partners			3		0				0%	

11.0 OTHER ANNEXES (training attendance list, list of other partners/sub-partners involved, success *stories*, etc.)-N/A at this reporting period)

11.1 ANNEX B: The Names of VGS attended a six weeks VGS Training course at CBCTC Likuyu Sekamaganga from Liwale, Wami-Mbiki and Tunduru WMAs

Na	Name	Sex	WMA	Village
1	Steven Omari Mahinda	ME	Wamimbiki	Visakazi
2	Amani Saidi	ME	Wamimbiki	Mlumbilo
3	Iddi Hassani Rajabu	ME	Wamimbiki	Diozile
4	Shaibu Msami	ME	Wamimbiki	Kwa msanja
5	Johari Mgwaaji	KE	Wamimbiki	Mkono wa Mara
6	Mustapha Saidi Ali	ME	Wamimbiki	Makonde
7	Bashiri Hussein Mangube	ME	Wamimbiki	Diozile
8	Kelvin Tafrika Fungo	ME	Wamimbiki	Dihinda
9	Simon Ibrahim	ME	Wamimbiki	Mlumbilo
10	Asha Mbaraka Mwelekwa	KE	Wamimbiki	Pongwe Msungurwa
11	Abduli Mrisho	ME	Wamimbiki	Lukenge
12	Rashidi Ally Salum	ME	Wamimbiki	Pongwe Kiona
13	Abduli Mrisho (Devera)	ME	Wamimbiki	Kinzagu
14	Marium Zuberi Maulidi	KE	Wamimbiki	Kidudwe
15	Abduli Issa	ME	Wamimbiki	Mkono wa Mara
16	Selemani Yasini	ME	Tunduru	Twende Mbele
17	Hassani Elimu	ME	Tunduru	Kindamba
18	Ali Matola	ME	Tunduru	Mbungulaji
19	Issa Nusura	ME	Tunduru	Rahaleo
20	Mohamedi Nasoro	ME	Tunduru	Namwinyu
21	Rashidi Mchekenje	ME	Tunduru	Namakungwa
22	Ali Issa	ME	Tunduru	Daraja Mbili
23	Ajida Rashidi	ME	Tunduru	Kajima
24	Adamu Maotella	ME	Tunduru	Ndenyende
25	Kalalawapi Ally	ME	Tunduru	Hulia
26	Ally Manjanjagara	ME	Liwale	Mpigamiti
27	Issa Manyinja	ME	Liwale	Mpigamiti
28	Bakiri Bugi	ME	Liwale	Ndapata
29	Saidi Amani	ME	Liwale	Ndapata
30	Abdala Kipaga	ME	Liwale	Mlembwe
31	Jabiri Liwamba	ME	Liwale	Barikiwa
32	Saidi Makakatau	ME	Liwale	chimbuko
33	Amidu Lijocha	ME	Liwale	Kimambi
34	Muhidin Liwkita	ME	Liwale	Kimambi
35	Omari Tamba	ME	Liwale	Nautombo

11.2 ANNEX C: Participants – Hunting Concession Workshop

WMA	Authorized Association	District	Men	Women	Total
Burunge	JUHIBU	Babati	2	2	4
Enduimet	ENDUIMET	Longido	2	1	3
Ikona	JUHIWAIKO	Serengeti	4	0	4
Ipole	JUHIWAI	Sikonge	3	0	3
Ukutu	JUKUMU	Morogoro	3	0	3
Magingo	MAGINGO	Liwale	3	0	3
Makame	INDEMA	Kiteto	2	1	3
Makao	JUHIWAPOMA	Meatu	3	0	3
Mbarang'andu	MBARANG'ANDU	Namtumbo	2	1	3
Mungata	MUNGATA	Rufiji	2	2	4
Nalika	NALIKA	Tunduru	3	0	3
Pawaga-Idodi	MBOMIPA	Iringa	2	0	2
Uyumbu	UWIMA	Urambo	1	2	3
Wami-Mbiki	WAMI-MBIKI SOCIETY	Morogoro	2	1	3
AA Consortium	Mungano wa Jumuiya Zilizoidhinishwa za Maeneo ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori Tanzania	--	1	0	1
Total Trainees			35	10	45