



**USAID** | **TANZANIA**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USAID Promoting Tanzania's Environment, Conservation and Tourism (PROTECT) Quarterly Report

## First Quarter FY18 – October 1 to December 31, 2017



Submission Date: January 30, 2018

Number: AID-621-TO-15-00004

Activity Start Date and End Date: April 01, 2015 to March 31, 2020

Submitted by: Chief of Party

### **RTI International**

P.O. Box 23182, Plot 175, Ruhinde St., Ada Estate,

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tel: +255 22 2664 882

# Promoting Tanzania's Environment, Conservation and Tourism (PROTECT) Quarterly Report

First Quarter FY18 – October 1 to December 31, 2017

CONTRACT NO. AID-621-TO-15-00004

January 30, 2018

## **DISCLAIMER**

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It was prepared by International Resources Group (IRG) for the PROTECT Project.

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government. This document is intended to comply with Section 508 Standard of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. If you have any difficulties accessing this document, please contact [accessibility@rti.org](mailto:accessibility@rti.org).

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents .....	i
ACRONYMS .....	i
<b>1. Activity Overview/Summary.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Executive Summary .....	1
1.2 Summary of Results to Date .....	4
1.3 Evaluation/assessment status and/or plans.....	6
<b>2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Progress Narrative .....	7
2.2 Implementation Status and Planned Activities .....	8
2.2.1 Intermediate Result 1: Policy, Research, and Advocacy.....	8
2.2.2 Intermediate Result 2: Institutional Strengthening.....	11
2.2.3 Intermediate Result 3: Strengthened Private Sector Investment in the Wildlife sector	
15	
<b>3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES and USAID</b>	
<b>FORWARD PRIORITIES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.....	17
3.2 Youth Engagement.....	17
3.3 Local Capacity Development.....	17
3.4 Integration and Collaboration .....	18
3.5 Sustainability.....	18
3.6 Environmental Compliance .....	18
3.7 Global Climate Change .....	18
3.8 Policy and Governance Support.....	18
3.9 Private Sector Engagement, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Collaboration.....	18
3.10 Science, Technology, and Innovation .....	18

4.	STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT .....	19
5.	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES .....	20
5.1	Staff .....	20
5.2	Finance .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
6.	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING .....	21
7.	SPECIAL EVENTS FOR NEXT QUARTER.....	22
8.	HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED COR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY .....	23
	Annexes: Success Stories.....	24

# ACRONYMS

Acronyms	Definition
AAs	Authorized Associations
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CAWM	College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka
CBCTC	Likuyu Community Based Conservation Training Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWMAC	Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium
CWT	Combatting Wildlife Trafficking
DPG	Development Partners Group
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
EAR	Examinations and Assessment Regulations
EU	European Union
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FY	Financial Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMU	George Mason University
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HAT	Hoteliers Association of Tanzania
IR	Intermediate Result
IRG	International Resources Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute

Acronyms	Definition
LEAT	Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	Members of Parliament
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NCCAP	National Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
ODPP	Office of Director of Public Prosecutions
PA	Protected Areas
PAMS	Protected Area Management Solutions
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PROTECT	Promoting Tanzania's Environment, Conservation and Tourism
RRG	Rapid Reference Guide
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
STEP	Southern Tanzania Elephants Programme
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TACTO	Tanzania Cultural Tourism Organization
TAHOA	Tanzania Hunting Operators Organization
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TAPAFE	Tanzania Parliamentary Friends of Environment
TATO	Tanzania Association of Tour Operators

Acronyms	Definition
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TCT	Tourism Confederation of Tanzania
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TTB	Tanzania Tourist Board
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VGS	Village Game Scouts
VLNRC	Village Leaders Natural Resources Committee
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WD	Wildlife Division
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WWF	World Wildlife Fund





# I. ACTIVITY OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

<b>Activity Name:</b>	USAID Promoting Tanzania’s Environment, Conservation and Tourism (PROTECT)
<b>Activity Start Date:</b>	April 01, 2015
<b>Activity End Date:</b>	March 31, 2020
<b>Name of Prime Implementing Partner:</b>	RTI International
<b>[Contract/Agreement] Number:</b>	AID-621-TO-15-00004
<b>Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees:</b>	Subcontractors: African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), TRAFFIC  Grantees: Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium (CWMAC), Lawyers’ Environmental Action Team (LEAT), Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF), Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), Protected Area Management Solutions (PAMS), Southern Tanzania Elephants Programme (STEP)
<b>Major Counterpart Organizations</b>	GoT: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Wildlife Division (WD), Likuyu Community Based Conservation Training Center (CBCTC), Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB)  NGO/industry associations/CSO: Tourism Confederation of Tanzania (TCT), Hoteliers Association of Tanzania (HAT), Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), JGI, CWMAC, TNRF, LEAT, PAMS, STEP
<b>Geographic Coverage (Districts, Regions and or Zanzibar)</b>	National level, with specific support to USAID Priority Landscapes (Greater Ruaha / Rungwa/ Kitulo landscape; northern Tanzania’s conservation tourism zone; and western Gombe, Masitu, Ugala Landscape)
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	October 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

## I.1 Executive Summary

The USAID PROTECT Activity is addressing dynamics in Tanzania that threaten biodiversity conservation and inhibit private sector-led tourism growth. USAID PROTECT is a \$16.5 million project to be implemented over a period of five years. USAID PROTECT is designed to strengthen Tanzanian organizations that are, or should be, at the forefront of wildlife and conservation policy reform and implementation. These organizations are providing complementary support for wildlife protection and tourism promotion in Tanzania, and fall into three categories: Government of Tanzania (GoT); private sector; and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/industry associations.

USAID PROTECT is organized under three different intermediate results:

IR1. Policy, Research and Advocacy: The legal, technical and economic frameworks and incentives for good conservation and development need to be improved. The conservation community needs to deliver clear and accurate evidence-based analysis to policy makers in order to drive sound, science-based decision making.

IR2. Institutional Strengthening: For long term sustainability and viability of its natural resources, Tanzania requires strong and able public and private institutions to effectively manage these resources.

IR3. Strengthening of the private sector investment in the wildlife sector: Provide leadership to increase engagement of the private sector in wildlife conservation in Tanzania, due to an improved business enabling environment, innovative financial mechanisms for investment, and improved marketing of tourism. Strengthen national level government and non-government institutions to improve national level strategies and policies and to facilitate private sector engagement and investment in the wildlife sector.

USAID PROTECT's key accomplishments this quarter (Q1FY18) include:

- USAID PROTECT supported the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) to harmonize Tanzania's conservation policy and legal framework with other related policies and laws through a seven-day inter-ministerial workshop. The objective was to eliminate conflicting provisions between the Wildlife Conservation Act and other related laws to create an agile and versatile wildlife conservation system for the country. The workshop represented the first time these inter-ministerial dialogues on harmonization of policies and laws for conservation had ever been held in Tanzania. The workshop brought together lawyers from Ministries of Local Government, Mining, Lands, and Agriculture, whose laws and policies sometimes compromise conservation objectives. Several issues were identified for amendment in order to improve the sustainable conservation of natural resources for the good of all sectors. Proposed amendments included harmonizing Community-Based Forest management (CBFM) and Community-Based Wildlife Management (CBWMA). It was proposed that user rights of wildlife be granted to community-owned forests if they have approved land use and resource management plans in place. This provision will avoid long and bureaucratic procedure of establishing Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), as a requirement for obtaining wildlife user rights. It was also proposed to ensure consent of the responsible village council as a condition of establishing a hunting block on village land, in accordance with the Village Land Act and Local Government Authority Acts that give powers to the village councils to manage resources on their land. The MNRT Permanent Secretary will write to all concerned ministries to request these and other conservation-friendly amendments of the laws during the ongoing legal reviews in these sectors. USAID PROTECT will continue discussions with the MNRT/ Wildlife Division (WD), support Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and use the legal analysis previously conducted by USAID PROTECT, to promote the consideration of all of the identified issues, during the legal reviews.
- USAID PROTECT supported Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) to develop a Country Profile on Giraffe (CPG), during a national workshop. The workshop involved representatives from Wildlife Management Areas, individuals from conservation NGOs, including Giraffe Conservation Foundation (a host institution for the IUCN Giraffe Specialty Group of the Species Survival Commission), and independent research scientists on giraffe. The workshop reviewed the current information, identified conservation challenges, examined giraffe population status and harmonized existing giraffe information for the purpose of developing a species country profile. This activity was one the initial steps leading to the development of a National Giraffe Conservation Action Plan (NGCAP). The workshop noted that, with the exception of few ecosystems including Burigi-Biharamulo-Kimisi and Ibanda-Rumanyika, data is available at TAWIRI for most of the major ecosystems from Systemic Reconnaissance Flight surveys (SRF). Despite the variation among SRF, TAWIRI data, and published data in peer reviewed journals by individual researchers, scientists at the workshop agreed with confidence that the available data is enough to start preparing a Giraffe Action Plan. A committee was formed to finalize the draft profile to be completed in the first week

of January 2018. Following completion and approval of the profile by the Ministry, preparation of the NGCAP will begin.

- During this quarter, USAID PROTECT supported pedagogical training to seven Likuyu CBCTC training staff and seven other participants from other training institutions operating within the MNRT namely, College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka – Moshi, Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute - Mwanza, Beekeeping Training Institute – Tabora, and Forestry Training Institute Olmotonyi – Arusha. USAID PROTECT training support on pedagogy to CBCTC and other MNRT training institutions is important to improve teaching performance and effectiveness of their conservation curricula and their respective training institutions, and therefore improve the capacity of the future conservation leaders of Tanzania.
- USAID PROTECT supported the Wildlife Division (WD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) to conduct a stakeholder meeting, bringing together players in the sector including MNRT agencies, NGOs and CSOs. A total of 67 participants attended the meeting from 26 Government and non-government organizations across the country. The meeting, which was chaired by the Permanent Secretary MNRT, was also attended by USAID Economic Growth Office Director, and USAID PROTECT COR. Two key issues were raised at the meeting; i) lack of strategic communication, networking and collaboration between NGOs and the Government, ii) the needs of increasing human populations around Protected Areas, leading to encroachment. Participants underlined the importance of land use plans but noted that even where land use plans are in place, their impacts appear to be minimal. The Permanent Secretary asked USAID to support a study on the impact of land use plans. He also directed his office to find out ways and modalities to improve engagement and communication between NGOs and the MNRT, and between MNRT and other ministries.
- USAID PROTECT continued its commitment to develop the Tanzania tourism sector by providing support for designing and printing marketing materials including 7500 brochures (5000 in English, and 2500 in Swahili), which will be in used by the Tanzania Tourist Board (ITB) and CWMAC to market Tanzania top destinations including those in WMAs. This is an important contribution to the renewed commitment of the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism to marketing tourism and to attracting 8 million tourists to Tanzania by 2020.

## I.2 Summary of Results to Date

(DRAFT, since the M&E Plan is still in draft form)

<b>Indicators</b> <i>List all indicators per IR and indicate in brackets whether it is a standard or custom indicator. Indicator definitions should go in the annex.</i>	<b>FY 18 Annual Target</b>	<b>Q1 FY18</b>	<b>Q2 FY 18</b>	<b>Q3 FY18</b>	<b>Q4 FY18</b>	<b>Achievements FY 18</b>	<b>Percent Achieved FY18 (%)</b>	<b>LOP Target</b>	<b>LOP Achievements to Date</b>	<b>LOP Percent Achieved (%)</b>
<b>IRI: Stronger Policy, Research and Advocacy in favor of biodiversity conservation and local economic growth are in place</b>										
1. Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>annually</i> )	4	1				1	25%	12	4	33.3%
2. Number of policy reforms implemented/initiated due to informed use of data, evidence with USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>quarterly</i> )	4	0				0	0%	14	6	42.8%
3. Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>quarterly</i> )	15	3				3	20%	15	15	50%
4. Number of research/papers/assessments developed to drive strategic action agendas (PROTECT Indicator) (frequency of reporting - <i>Quarterly</i> )	11	0				0	0%	28	16	57%
5. Number of national and local policies that have inputs from CSOs (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>annually</i> )	4	1				1	25%	13	3	23%

<b>Indicators</b> <i>List all indicators per IR and indicate in brackets whether it is a standard or custom indicator. Indicator definitions should go in the annex.</i>	<b>FY 18 Annual Target</b>	<b>Q1 FY18</b>	<b>Q2 FY 18</b>	<b>Q3 FY18</b>	<b>Q4 FY18</b>	<b>Achievements FY 18</b>	<b>Percent Achieved FY18 (%)</b>	<b>LOP Target</b>	<b>LOP Achievements to Date</b>	<b>LOP Percent Achieved (%)</b>
6. Number of individuals with improved policy analytical capacity as a result of USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>annually</i> )	60	0				0	0%	231	111	48%
<b>IR2: Increased institutional capacity to address current and future natural resources challenges</b>										
7. Number of community leaders and resource personnel promoting gender equity and women and youth empowerment within their spheres of influence due to USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>annually</i> )	200	0				0	0%	290	105	36%
8. Number of institutions/ committees/ associations with improved capacity in land and water management with USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>annually</i> )	15	6				6	40%	30	26	86.6%
9. Number of business plans developed/improved and/or implemented as the result of PROTECT activities (PROTECT Indicator) (frequency of reporting - <i>quarterly</i> )	2	0				0	0%	12	5	42%
10. Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - <i>quarterly</i> )	350	101				101	28.8%	1,130	851	75.3%

<b>Indicators</b> <i>List all indicators per IR and indicate in brackets whether it is a standard or custom indicator. Indicator definitions should go in the annex.</i>	<b>FY 18 Annual Target</b>	<b>Q1 FY18</b>	<b>Q2 FY 18</b>	<b>Q3 FY18</b>	<b>Q4 FY18</b>	<b>Achievements FY 18</b>	<b>Percent Achieved FY18 (%)</b>	<b>LOP Target</b>	<b>LOP Achievements to Date</b>	<b>LOP Percent Achieved (%)</b>
11. Number person hours of training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (CDCS PMP Indicators) (frequency of reporting - quarterly)	14,000	8768.3				8768.3	62.6%	36,000	39,912.6	110.8%
<b>IR3: Strengthened private sector investment in the wildlife sector</b>										
12. Value of private investment leveraged in nature-based enterprises (customs Indicator) (frequency of reporting - quarterly)	-----	-----				-----	0%	-----	-----	17%
<b>Combatting Wildlife crime</b>										
13. Number of approaches introduced and piloted for combatting wildlife trafficking and/or poaching (PROTECT Indicator) (frequency of reporting - annually)	6	1				1	16.6%	45	14	31.1%
14. Evidence that interagency collaboration in enforcement is occurring as intended (CWT indicator) (frequency of reporting - annually)	7	2				2	28.5%	40	12	30%

Note: The annual performance achieved at the end of the reporting period depicts level of achievement expressed as a percentage of annual targets versus cumulative total.

### 1.3 Evaluation/assessment status and/or plans

<b>Assessment Type</b>	<b>Planned for (date)</b>	<b>Status</b>
None		

# 2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

## 2.1 Progress Narrative

This is the Quarter 1 report for fiscal year 2018. USAID PROTECT has now reached two years and nine months into its implementation. We are a little more than halfway through the life of project. This quarter, USAID PROTECT submitted a contract modification and the revised FY18 workplan, for USAID approval. The contract modification includes 1) the removal of Activity 4 and the merging of non-direct support to law enforcement activities into the three other contract activities, and 2) the novation of the USAID contract to implement USAID PROTECT with RTI International instead of International Resources Group (IRG). Both the contract modification and the FY18 workplan approval are still pending.

However, the COR instructed USAID PROTECT to 1) continue implementation of the ongoing grants and subcontracts and any other ongoing activities that were delayed from FY17, and that 2) implementation of new activities required a prior approval of the COR. During this quarter, USAID PROTECT has proceeded as instructed by the COR, in order to keep technical activities moving forward, pending approval of the workplan. The USAID PROTECT team has been holding strategic discussions with partners and drafting agreements in preparation for implementation so that activities can begin immediately following USAID approval of the workplan.

USAID PROTECT is reporting on fourteen indicators, seven annually and seven quarterly. The draft annual targets for FY18 are aligned with the draft USAID PROTECT Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan which still needs to be reviewed and updated after the approval of the new work plan. Based on this draft MEL plan, in this quarter, USAID PROTECT achieved 16% to 62% of annual targets for nine indicators. The delay of workplan approval and beginning the implementation of the FY18 workplan resulted in five indicators scoring 0% of annual targets. Once USAID PROTECT issues the next round of grants, expected next quarter, the activity should be on track to reach its targets.

Life of the Project (LOP) targets for the three USAID PROTECT Intermediate Results (IRs) are all on track. Indicator number 11 has already reached 110% of its LOP target because of the additional trainings that the project implemented in FY17. USAID PROTECT will review the LOP target for this indicator and increase its LOP target accordingly. Eight indicators have achieved between 40% - 110% of LOP targets. The other six indicators are below 40% of their LOP targets, however USAID PROTECT has planned significant activities and set high targets in remaining two years of the project, and these indicator values are therefore expected to be fully attained by the end of the project.

The overall program progress by Intermediate Result (IR) and indicator is as follows:

**IR1**– There are six indicators under this IR. In this quarter, three indicators have reached between 20% and 25% of their FY 2018 annual targets.

- Indicator 1 and 5: USAID PROTECT supported MNRT to hold an inter-ministerial workshop on conservation policy and legal framework harmonization with other related policies and laws. The workshop brought together multiple ministries to harmonize conflicting provisions between the Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009 and other related laws to create an agile and versatile wildlife conservation policy framework, therefore initiating the review of the Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009.

- Indicator 3: PROTECT engaged 3 CSOs namely STEP – Okoa Tembo wa Tanzania campaign, CWMAC – advocacy for WMAs and LEAT – developing advocacy tools.
- The three indicators that had a zero value for the quarter (Indicators 2, 4, 6), due to the delayed workplan approval, and thus delayed start to implementation, will be implemented in the remaining 3 quarters. The draft annual targets will be reviewed with the COR, once the workplan has been approved, in order to establish reasonable targets that can be achieved in the remaining quarters of FY18.

**IR2** – There are five indicators under this IR. Three indicators have reached between 28% - 62% of their FY 2018 annual targets.

- Indicator 8: USAID PROTECT improved the capacity of 6 institutions, NGOs and CBOs working on land management in the areas related to governance, human resources management and financial management (Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) Domains). These institutions are MNRT, Likuyu CBCTC, Tanzania Tourist Board (ITB), PAMS Foundation, STEP, and College of African Wildlife Management – Mweka.
- Indicator 10: USAID PROTECT, through PAMS Foundation, Likuyu CBCTC and in collaboration with UNODC and ODPP, conducted a total of 4 training events. These training events involved 101 participants (85 males, 16 females).
- Indicator 11: USAID PROTECT, through PAMS Foundation, Likuyu CBCTC and in collaboration with UNODC and ODPP, conducted a total of 4 training events. These training events accounted for 8768.3-person hours of training.
- The two indicators that had a zero value for the quarter (Indicators 7 and 9), due to the delayed workplan approval, and thus delayed start to implementation, will be implemented in the remaining 3 quarters. The draft annual targets will be reviewed with the COR, once the workplan has been approved in order to establish reasonable targets that can be achieved in the remaining quarters of FY18.

**IR3** – Only Indicator 12, “Value of private investment leveraged in nature-based enterprises” is solely attributed to this IR.

- The value of this indicator is zero this quarter, due to the delayed workplan approval, and thus delayed start to implementation. The activities, which feed this indicator will be implemented in the remaining 3 quarters. The draft annual target will be reviewed with the COR, once the workplan has been approved in order to establish a reasonable target that can be achieved in the remaining quarters of FY18. The title and definition of this indicator are also under review.

USAID PROTECT reports on two additional indicators, number 13 and 14 which have achieved 16% and 28% of the annual target respectively.

- Indicator 13: USAID PROTECT through TRAFFIC continued to use i2 program for collection and analyzing wildlife crime cases in different part of Tanzania
- Indicator 14: USAID PROTECT ensured that interagency collaboration in enforcement is occurring as intended by organizing and supporting 2 trainings on Rapid Reference Guide for Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife & Forest crimes trainings.

## **2.2 Implementation Status and Planned Activities**

### **2.2.1 Intermediate Result 1: Policy, Research, and Advocacy**

During quarter 1, USAID PROTECT continued its support to government and non-government partners to improve the policy enabling environment in Tanzania and to promote civil society advocacy in support of NRM.

USAID PROTECT focused on six major activities as follows:



- Finalizing of the national Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan (NCCAP)
- Strengthening an advocacy platform for CSOs and private sector actors
- Preparing and sharing policy briefs recommendations for ongoing reviews of laws
- Spearheading the harmonization of conservation policy and legal frameworks with other related policy and laws
- Supporting the preparation of the country profile on Giraffe
- Finalizing Corridor Regulations

### **1. Finalizing the NCCAP**

Chimpanzees are nationally and globally important in terms of income from tourism activities and their significance in increasing the body of knowledge through short and long-term research. However, Tanzania has not been able to establish a strong nationwide policy that safeguards the endangered Tanzania chimpanzee populations. USAID PROTECT, through a grant to Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), continued working on the development and institutionalization of a national policy framework, in the form of a National Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan. This quarter, USAID PROTECT, through JGI, held a meeting between the action plan development team (JGI and its counterpart Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) officials) for final review of the draft action plan, before endorsement by the Minister. All comments from the MNRT leadership were addressed during the meeting and the designing of final action plan for printing was also completed. A few copies will be printed and submitted to the Minister for his signature in February 2018.

### **2. Strengthening an advocacy platform for CSOs and private sector actors**

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and private sector actors in Tanzania are key players and champions in policy development review. Despite their importance, many of their advocacy efforts have not made sufficient impact due to many reasons, including poor coordination and lack of capacity. In FY17, USAID PROTECT supported the initial establishment of the advocacy taskforce comprised of CSO and private sector members. This quarter, USAID PROTECT, through a grant to the Tanzania Natural Resources Forums (TNRF), helped to develop and sign an MOU to officially establish the coalition and platform (Joint Advocacy Taskforce) for environmental advocacy among CSOs and private sector actors. The members include TCT, MANET, CWMAC (representing WMA members), UCRT, and TATO. The objective of this coalition is to promote their common advocacy agenda, with one strong voice. With technical support from TNRF and Maliasili Initiatives, the coalition will hold periodic dialogues, both internally, and with the appropriate government institutions. This platform will build the capacity of individual institutions and the private sector to improve their advocacy skills at the national level and will facilitate coordination, communication and develop common messaging among CSOs and private sector. This will promote a common understanding between the platform and the government in order to facilitate the development of win-win solutions for the conservation and tourism sectors.

### **3. Preparing and sharing policy briefs recommendations for ongoing reviews of laws**

For many years Tanzania has been implementing policies and legislation related to natural resources conservation. Examples of these policies are Wildlife Policy 1998, Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 (2009) and their regulations, and other relevant policies related to conservation of biodiversity. Despite these efforts, there have been challenges associated with implementation of these policies. This quarter, USAID PROTECT, through grants to LEAT and TNRF, worked to finalize policy briefs on 1) legal, regulatory and operational constraints that inhibit WMAs from responding to poaching, 2) recommendations on harmonization of wildlife conservation law with other legislations, and 3) barriers and constraints for WMA viability. USAID PROTECT has already used the research and information from the policy briefs to inform the ongoing reviews of three laws (Wildlife Conservation Act 2009, The National Parks Act, 2002, and Ngorongoro Conservation Act 2001 and development of new Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) Act). The review and designing work of the final versions of the policy briefs has been completed, and the briefs will be sent to USAID for

recommendations on branding and marking, next quarter. Upon completion, the three policy documents will be shared with the MNRT for consideration in their ongoing legal review and discussions. The policy briefs will also be shared with the general public and members of parliament through advocacy CSOs.

#### **4. Spearheading the harmonization of conservation policy and legal frameworks with other related policy and laws**

In FY17, USAID PROTECT, through a grant to LEAT, analyzed a series of policy and legal documents to identify challenges within the policy and legal framework hindering effective and efficient wildlife management, fighting poaching and wildlife crimes, and promoting tourism in Tanzania. Among the identified challenges include gaps and weaknesses in the implementation of the policies and laws, but also overlapping and conflicting laws and regulations. This quarter, USAID PROTECT engaged with the Minister for MNRT and supported the MNRT initiative to harmonize conservation policy and legal frameworks with other related policy and laws through a seven-day inter-ministerial workshop. The objective of the seven-day workshop was to eliminate conflicting provisions between the Wildlife Conservation Act and other related laws to create an agile and versatile wildlife conservation system in the country. The workshop was the first of its kind ever in the country. It brought together lawyers from ministries of Local Government, Mining, Lands, and Agriculture, whose laws and policies compromise conservation objectives. Several issues were identified and agreed for amendment to ensure the sustainable conservation of natural resources for the good of all sectors. Identified issues and the related proposed amendments include:

- 1) Harmonizing Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Community-Based Wildlife Management (CBWMA) so that the user rights of wildlife can be offered to community-owned forest managers, provided that they have approved land use and resource management plans. This provision will avoid the long and bureaucratic procedure of establishing a WMA as a requirement for obtaining wildlife user rights,
- 2) Ensuring consent from the responsible village council before establishing a hunting block in the village land, so that the process is in accordance with the Village Land Act and Local Government Authority Act which gives autonomous powers to the village councils to manage resources in their land.

Following the workshop, the MNRT Permanent Secretary will write to all concerned ministries requesting amendment of the relevant laws during the ongoing legal reviews of various laws in the country. USAID PROTECT will continue discussions with the MNRT/WD and support CSOs, in order to ensure all the issues identified are considered in the ongoing MNRT legal review.

#### **5. Supporting the preparation of the Country Profile on Giraffe**

There is a consensus among giraffe conservation practitioners that conservation of giraffes in Africa has faced serious challenges as a result of many factors including diseases, uncoordinated conservation efforts, and habitat loss. While giraffes are an important indicator of the state of Acacia savanna woodlands in sub-Saharan Africa, they are understudied, and little is known about their ecology or demography in the wild, especially in fragmented ecosystems. USAID PROTECT supported TAWIRI to hold a national workshop to develop the Country Profile on Giraffe. The workshop involved representatives from Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), individuals from conservation NGOs, including Giraffe Conservation Foundation (a host institution for the IUCN Giraffe Specialty Group of the Species Survival Commission), and independent research scientists on giraffe. The goals of the workshop were to review the current information, identify information gaps and conservation challenges, and also to harmonize existing data regarding giraffe, for the purpose of developing the Country Profile. This activity was one of the initial steps in the process of developing a National Conservation Action Plan for Giraffe (NCAPG). The workshop noted that most of the major ecosystems have data from Systemic Reconnaissance Flight – (SRF) from TAWIRI, with the exception of few ecosystems including Burigi-Biharamulo-Kimisi and Ibanda-Rumanyika. Despite variation among SRF, TAWIRI data and published data in peer reviewed journals by individual

scientists, the workshop participants agreed with confidence that these data are sufficient to start preparing the NCAPG. Following completion of the profile by TAWIRI and approval by MNRT/WD in March 2018, preparation of the action plan for conservation of giraffe will be initiated by TAWIRI.

## **6. Finalizing Corridor Regulations**

Recognition of the significance of the connectivity between protected areas has gained prominence in the global conservation community in recent years. Although Tanzania's protected areas network covers more than 36% of the total land cover, connectivity between these areas is threatened by human activity. Conserving wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, and buffer zones is important for maintaining ecological and genetic connectivity and overall ecological viability of protected areas. The absence of a complete set of regulatory frameworks on protecting and preserving wildlife corridors, amplify the threats to biodiversity conservation efforts in Tanzania. USAID PROTECT, in collaboration with the WD, continued working on developing the wildlife corridors regulations, this quarter, to incorporate comments from a stakeholder's workshop and produce the final draft regulations that was approved by the ministry management team. The Regulations are now ready to be forwarded to the Attorney General's Chambers for vetting before presentation to the Minister for approval. USAID PROTECT will continue following up with MNRT to get the document signed (probably February 2018). As a follow-up activity, USAID PROTECT started developing Scopes of Work (SOW) for piloting the corridor's regulations, and began discussions with WD and potential grantees (INRF, Chem Chem Foundation, and CWMAC). The SOW for the TRNF grant has been submitted to USAID for review and approval.

### **Challenges**

For those activities that involved working directly with the GOT, USAID PROTECT experienced certain delays. USAID PROTECT will continue making follow-up to ensure the activities are implemented in a timely manner.

### **Expected activities during the next quarter**

- Support the MNRT/WD to finalize and subsequent endorsement by the minister and initiate piloting of the wildlife corridors regulations
- Support the harmonization of the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) with other legislations for effective and efficient management of natural resources including wildlife
- Supporting the development of National Conservation Action Plan for Giraffe (NCAPG)
- Continue support the finalization of the National Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan
- Strengthen CSOs and private sector platforms and coalitions to promote the advocacy agenda around conservation and tourism by providing trainings on advocacy and developing advocacy materials, and organizing advocacy meetings with relevant government institutions

### **2.2.2 Intermediate Result 2: Institutional Strengthening**

Through this activity, USAID PROTECT is strengthening and building capacity within Tanzanian institutions to support long term sustainability and viability of its natural resources. This is built on the assumption that Tanzania requires strong and capable government, non-governmental institutions and organizations, including CSOs, business associations and the private sector, to effectively manage the country's natural resources.

During this quarter, USAID PROTECT focused on the following key activities:

- Develop and deliver pedagogical training for CBCTC and other MNRT training institutions
- Support WD to organize and conduct a WD stakeholder meeting that brought together all conservation NGOs to meet with the MNRT leadership

- Support two training workshops on the Rapid Reference Guide and Tools for the Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife & Forest Crimes in Dar es Salaam.
- Development of CAWM-Mweka Strategic Plan, Business Plan and Fundraising Strategy
- Build the capacity of the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (CAWM) to use eLearning platforms and techniques.
- Develop Toolkits on Law, Policies and Regulation, as well as Land use options for conservation
- Provide organizational support to CWMAC

### **1. Pedagogical Training for CBCTC and other MNRT training institutions**

The Likuyu Sekamaganga Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC) has been the hub of MNRT for community-based wildlife management trainings since its establishment in 1995. During this time, the CBCTC has contributed significantly to building the capacity of communities to actively participate in conservation efforts, by offering short courses for Village Game Scout (VGS) and Village Leaders Natural Resource Committee Members (VLNRC), who manage wildlife resources in community protected areas, especially WMAs in Tanzania. Despite this significant role, the training center has lagged behind in updating its curriculum and diversifying its training products. Given these challenges, USAID PROTECT supported the training center to upgrade curriculum for the VGS and VLNRC short courses, as well as add a new one-year certificate course in tour guiding, in November 2016.

During this quarter, USAID PROTECT supported pedagogical training to seven Likuyu CBCTC training staff and seven other participants from other training institutions operating within the MNRT namely, College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka – Moshi, Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute - Mwanza, Beekeeping Training Institute – Tabora, and Forestry Training Institute Olmotonyi – Arusha. USAID PROTECT training on pedagogy to CBCTC and other MNRT training institutions is important to improve teaching performance and effectiveness of their conservation curricula and their respective training institutions, and therefore improve the capacity of the future conservation leaders of Tanzania.

### **2. WD Stakeholder meeting with all conservation NGOs and the MNRT leadership**

USAID PROTECT supported the Wildlife Division (WD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) to conduct a stakeholders meeting, bringing together all conservation players in the sector, including MNRT agencies, NGOs and CSOs. A total of 67 participants attended the meeting from 26 Government and non-government organizations across the country. The meeting, which was chaired by the Permanent Secretary MNRT, was also attended by USAID Economic Growth Office Director, and USAID PROTECT COR. Two key issues were raised at the meeting; i) lack of strategic communication, networking and collaboration between NGOs and the Government, ii) the needs of increasing human populations around Protected Areas, leading to encroachment. Participants underlined the importance of land use plans, but noted that even where land use plans are in place, their impacts appear to be minimal. The Permanent Secretary asked USAID to support a study on the impact of land use plans. He also directed his office to determine how to improve engagement and communication between NGOs and the MNRT, and between MNRT and other ministries.

### **3. Training workshop on the Rapid Reference Guide and Tools for the Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife & Forest Crimes in Dar es Salaam**

Wildlife poaching and trafficking are among the most severe threats to wildlife conservation in Tanzania where charismatic species such as elephants and rhinos are the most conspicuous victims. In Tanzania, there are various laws that govern wildlife conservation. However, only a few are relevant to the issues of wildlife poaching and trafficking. Furthermore, there has been a weak enforcement of laws and prosecutions of wildlife cases in Tanzania. Poor investigation, prosecution,

and light sentencing of wildlife cases are exacerbated by lack of awareness of issues related to wildlife. Thus, providing awareness of the national and global importance of the country's wildlife as well as the tools at their disposition to fight wildlife crime, among judicial, prosecutorial and investigative sectors, will improve investigations, strengthen prosecutions, and increase sentences.

During this quarter, USAID PROTECT supported UNODC and ODPP to train the last group of 59 trainees held at Colosseum hotel in Dar es Salaam from November 21 to 24, and November 28 – December 1, 2017. These, and the previous similar trainings, aimed at professionalizing the conduct of wildlife crime court cases, by equipping the judicial, prosecutorial, and investigative sectors in the fight against wildlife crime to ensure effective investigations, prosecutions, and sentences of wildlife cases in Tanzania. This should lead to increased conviction rates and penalties appropriate to the serious nature of the crimes and consequently, enhance biodiversity conservation in the country.

#### **4. Development of CAWM-Mweka Strategic Plan, Business Plan and Fundraising Strategy**

The CAWM is the premier institution for professional and technical training of wildlife management professionals in Africa, officially established in 1963. The vision of the College is to be a center of excellence in providing technical and professional training, research, and consultancy services to address the challenges of wildlife management and promote sustainable development in Africa.

This quarter, USAID PROTECT hired a consultant for CAWM to develop their strategic plan, business plan, and a fundraising strategy for 2018-2022. These important documents will not only help CAWM to have SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timely) goals for smooth implementation, but also set a ground for financial sustainability, so that the college is not always reliant on government subsidies. The consultant's scope of work involves 1) reviewing previous strategic plans to identify what was successfully implemented (and not) and build on that information, and 2) meeting staff, management and key stakeholders (e.g. MNRT, USAID, CWMAC, SUA, WMAs, TANAPA) of CAWM for discussions and interviews on key organization objectives, mission and vision of the institution to ascertain on its current and future plans. The consultant will 1) hold a workshop to validate the information collected and present the draft strategic plan, business plan and fundraising strategy to key stakeholders and partners, and then 2) incorporate comments and produce reports and documents for CAWM adoption and implementation.

USAID PROTECT expects that when the assignment is completed, CAWM will have its SMART goals well documented with implementation mechanisms in place, which will help CAWM reach its organizational goals. Further, with a business plan aligned with the strategic plan, sustainability of the organization will be more likely, since all resources will be well budgeted, planned and spent and alternative sources of finance well-articulated.

#### **5. Build the capacity of the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (CAWM) to use eLearning platforms and techniques**

While eLearning platforms are quite widespread in education systems in the developed world, their adoption is relatively new in Tanzania. Despite having more than 50 years since its establishment, CAWM-Mweka has not advanced to complement its traditional training delivery system to the contemporary eLearning blended approach. Wildlife management faces many challenges, and education is an important strategy to build the capacity of the future leaders in wildlife management in Tanzania. The online training, which is relatively inexpensive and can reach many people at a time, could be important for enhancing wildlife management training and improving the ways we manage wildlife.

USAID PROTECT is supporting the development of eLearning Capacity at CAWM in order to enable the college to diversify the teaching methods that CAWM uses to deliver its short and long course programs to students in wildlife management in Tanzania. As an initial pilot phase, USAID

PROTECT is collaborating with CAWM to continue offering the online courses on Environmental Policy and Ecotourism, initiated by George Mason University (GMU), under a subcontract with USAID PROTECT. This quarter, USAID PROTECT met with CAWM leadership and conducted an ICT assessment to establish CAWM's capacity and gaps it has to support eLearning. The recommendations from this initial visit will direct the next steps of implementation of this initiative next quarter.

## **6. Develop Toolkits on Law, Policies, and Regulations, as well as Land use options for conservation**

Within the WMAs framework, local communities are mandated to manage wildlife resources sustainably and receive direct benefits from the resources. Unfortunately, villagers around WMAs have little knowledge of policies and regulations governing WMA management and the role of CWMAC and Authorized Associations (AAs) within the WMA model. This endangers the very good intention to empower the people to manage these areas. USAID PROTECT, through a grant to LEAT, has been working to address this challenge.

In this quarter, USAID PROTECT through a grant to LEAT, completed the development of toolkits and their respective curricula on laws, policies and regulations and on land use options for conservation.

Next quarter, the toolkits will be printed and handed over to Likuyu CBCTC to be part of their short courses training materials and tools. Trainers will use the toolkits to train community members about wildlife policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, other land use options for promoting biodiversity conservation (beyond WMAs) and how to actively participate in wildlife management and protection. Furthermore, the training will also enhance awareness of their natural resources rights and obligations, and sustainability of management and conservation of natural resources, based on the increased engagement of local communities. The provision of these teaching material and tools, in combination with the training on pedagogical skills, will build the capacity of Likuyu CBCTC staff to deliver improved courses.

## **7. Provide organizational support to CWMAC**

CWMAC is the apex organization that brings together all WMAs in Tanzania that have attained status as Authorized Associations. CWMAC offers a platform for the member WMAs to share issues and experiences with the government and other stakeholders, and deliberate on issues of common interest. USAID PROTECT continued to support CWMAC, through a grant, during this quarter to become a stronger and sustainable institution. This quarter, CWMAC achieved the following:

- Supported a group of 6 Tanzanian officials from the MNRT, CWMAC and WMAs to make a learning visit to Kenya in October 11-15, 2017. The objective of the visit was to learn from the experience of community conservancies in Kenya, and to bring home the best practices and thereafter advocate for both the incorporation of such practices in the WMA regulations and the signing of the revised regulations. The Kenyan host was the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA), who introduced the delegation to different authorities in Kenya, to the Community Conservancies, and their projects. The group visited the Kenyan Community Conservancies of Naboisho, Mara North, Lemek, and Ol'choro. In addition, the group visited the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, Kenya Wildlife Society (KWS), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancy Association (MMWCA), Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancy Association (MMWCA), and KWS Narok County. The team learned from Kenya that unlike in Tanzania, all conservancy revenues are collected by the Community Conservancies themselves, Community Conservancies retain 100% of their revenue collection, and there is high degree of diversification of revenue sources. These are some of the lessons that the team from Kenya felt should be added in the WMA regulations to stimulate not only more community support in conservation initiatives but also recuperate some of the WMAs which are on verge of collapsing. CWMAC awaits an appointment with the

Minister to vet the proposed recommendation before signing of the revised WMA regulations (2012).

- In the effort to ensure sustainability of WMAs, CWMAC facilitated a Liwale District Natural Resource Advisory Board meeting to review and approve a draft investment contract between Liwale WMA and Traditional African Safaris Company Limited. The documents were submitted to and approved by WD. The WMA and the Investor will sign the contract in the coming quarter.
- This quarter, CWMAC made significant steps towards financial sustainability with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Conservation Force, a non-profit charitable public foundation. This partnership will focus on three key areas 1) To strengthen efforts in addressing poaching in WMAs in Tanzania; 2) To enhance benefits to local communities for their effective participation in antipoaching efforts and 3) To enhance benefits to local communities from the sustainable use and conservation of their natural resources. Following this, and with support from USAID PROTECT, CWMAC engaged a consultant to prepare a grant proposal which was submitted to Conservation Force. CWMAC is still waiting for the response from Conservation Force. CWMAC also initiated discussions with the European Union (EU) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), to diversify CWMAC's funding base. These concrete efforts by CWMAC indicate the beginning of building the financial sustainability of CWMAC and ultimately an end to sole dependence on USAID PROTECT for funding.

### **Challenges**

- Delayed implementation which necessitated pushing back deadlines, particularly for CWMAC and LEAT grants, due to problems associated with grantee capacity issues to implement activities on time.
- Delayed implementation of the WD stakeholder forum (originally planned for August), due to the death of Wayne Lotter.
- Implementation progress of some activities depended solely upon cooperation of WD. Despite significant efforts by USAID PROTECT, internal WD delays led to unavoidable delays for the implementation of some USAID PROTECT activities.

### **Expected activities during the next quarter**

- Finalize development of CAWM Strategic plan, organize a validation workshop for the strategic plan and business plan and submit the final documents to CAWM.
- Supporting development of eLearning implementation with CAWM-Mweka as well as planning for short course training on ecotourism and environmental policy
- Support TAWIRI to convene stakeholders to deliberate on the plan to conduct a nationwide elephant census
- Continue to build capacity of CWMAC through provision of a new small grant.
- Work with WD to roll out the use of the WMA Assessment Tool
- Support revision of TAWIRI Act and Strategic plan

### **2.2.3 Intermediate Result 3: Strengthened Private Sector Investment in the Wildlife sector**

During this quarter, USAID PROTECT supported CAWM and Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) to continue promoting tourism and wildlife sector investment as well as wildlife conservation. USAID PROTECT started the review of CAWM strategic plan, and development of CAWM business plan and funding strategy. Further, designing and printing of marketing materials for TTB started in this quarter.

Key activity USAID PROTECT implemented in this quarter is:

- Printing of TTB Marketing and Promotional Materials

### **Printing of TTB Marketing and Promotional Materials**

Among the challenges facing development of the Tanzania tourism sector have been weak institutions, poor promotion and marketing of attractions, failure to identify tourism investment opportunities for the private sector, and failure to identify other tourism attractions other than the most popular attractions. Other challenges include, limited staff skills, limited funding, and poor infrastructure for the responsible government agencies to effectively perform their duties. TTB indicated to USAID PROTECT that, among their key challenges is lack of relevant marketing materials to be used to promote Tanzania tourism attractions both locally (in Swahili language) and internationally (in English).

A part of an MoU signed in November 2016, by three parties (USAID PROTECT, TTB and CWMAC), USAID PROTECT in December 2017, supported the printing of 7500 brochures (5000 in English, and 2500 in Swahili), which will be used by TTB and CWMAC to market Tanzania top destinations including those in WMAs. The marketing materials were developed using information gathered during field work in WMAs to collect required information in 2017. The brochures feature key tourism hotspots in Tanzania (updated based on newly collected information, including those in WMAs), information on investment opportunities available in WMAs, as well as general tourism related information in Tanzania, including the national parks, game reserves and beaches in Zanzibar.

TTB will distribute these brochures internationally to all embassies and Tanzania tourism marketing centers in hotels, and domestically to all regions of Tanzania, tourism development centers, tour operators, local hotels, and partners. USAID PROTECT expects that this will increase access to information on Tanzania tourism destinations for potential tourists domestically and internationally. USAID PROTECT support to TTB is also contributing to the GOT new priority to significantly expand tourism arrivals. USAID PROTECT will continue to work closely with the MNRT and TTB to support their efforts to increase tourism in Tanzania in the next quarters.

### **Challenges**

- Delayed FY18 workplan approval from USAID affected implementation of certain activities

### **Expected activities during the next quarter are:**

- Develop the 5-year strategic plan for TPSF, with an emphasis on biodiversity conservation
- Finalize the printing of TTB brochures and purchase and install the server (in-kind grant) for TTB
- Share the domestic tourism SOW with key partners and stakeholders for comments, and conduct the study



# 3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

## **MANDATORY SECTIONS:**

### **3.1 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

USAID PROTECT, through its 4 trainings events, has reached out to 16 women, empowering them in; i) Advanced Unarmed Tactical Anti-poaching techniques, ii) Standard Operating Procedures on Rapid Reference Guide and Tools for the Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife & Forest crimes (2 training sessions), iii) Pedagogical Training at CBCTC.

### **3.2 Youth Engagement**

USAID PROTECT had no relevant activities under this section for this quarter.

### **3.3 Local Capacity Development**

USAID PROTECT's grants program continues to build the capacity of local Tanzanian institutions. This quarter, USAID PROTECT prepared and submitted two grants applications to USAID for approval:

- WCS: Inspiring Change – Communicating SHARPP Messages
- JGI: Promoting Conservation Successes to Inspire Action in Tanzania.

The grants aim to promote USAID's impact and success in the Southern Highlands/Ruaha-Katavi (WCS) and the Gombe-Masitu-Ugalla (JGI) landscapes.

USAID requested that JGI revised its application to be in compliance with ADS 302.3.4.13.c (1) (the value of a grant to a US NGO must not exceed \$100,000). This determination was based on the fact that JGI Tanzania has limitations to operate autonomously from the US-based office. The revised application and request were received at the end of December 2017 and will be resubmitted to USAID next quarter.

Due to the successful implementation of the Okoa Tembo wa Tanzania campaign, STEP was granted a budget increase and a 12-month time extension of the activity in their current grant to continue implementing the campaign.

During the quarter, USAID PROTECT awarded an in-kind grant to PAMS Foundation (a vehicle) to support the activities implemented through a standard grant.

At the end of the quarter, USAID PROTECT successfully closed two grants:

- TNRF: Engaging Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector in developing advocacy agendas
- PAMS Foundation (Standard and In-kind grants): Combating Wildlife Trafficking through Training and Supporting Wildlife Crime Units, Rangers, and Village Scouts.

USAID PROTECT is actively working on preparing the SOWs for the next round of grants and is working with CWMAC and TNRF to prepare follow-on grants. Next quarter, USAID PROTECT will share with USAID the concepts for the new grants, followed by full grant applications, for feedback and approval.

### **3.4 Integration and Collaboration**

USAID PROTECT and JGI have worked together to develop a Chimpanzee Action Plan, which is expected to be endorsed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism next quarter.

Also, USAID PROTECT, in collaboration with UNODC and ODPP, trained 59 investigators and prosecutors on wildlife crimes to ensure effective investigations and prosecutions of wildlife cases in the selected regions of Tanzania.

### **3.5 Sustainability**

One of USAID PROTECT's core focus is institutional strengthening and capacity building, which are essential elements in ensuring the sustainability of USAID PROTECT's efforts. This quarter USAID PROTECT strengthened the sustainability of: 1) Grantees (PAMS, STEP) to better implement technical programs and financial management, by providing them with ongoing support during the implementation of their grants, 2) CWMAC to develop relationships with and apply for funding with other donors, in order to reduce their sole dependency on USAID PROTECT funding, 3) CAWM, through developing their strategy plan and business plan, to ensure the long term prosperity of the college, 4) Likuyu CBCTC by training of teachers on pedagogy, and providing them with teaching materials to ensure the continuation of quality training for the next generation of wildlife managers, 5) DPP commitment to combatting wildlife crime, by supporting an initial series of trainings that were conducted with the official DPP Rapid Reference Guide and GOT trainers, so that they will have the in house capacity to continue training, 6) the Liwale WMA, through securing an investor.

### **3.6 Environmental Compliance**

USAID PROTECT continued to use the EMMP to ensure USAID PROTECT activities are implemented to satisfy the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and/or an Environmental Assessment (EA) conditions, including all the grantees and sub-contractors.

#### **OPTIONAL SECTIONS:**

### **3.7 Global Climate Change**

PROTECT does not receive Climate Change funding.

### **3.8 Policy and Governance Support**

Please refer to the activity implementation progress under IR 1

### **3.9 Private Sector Engagement, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Collaboration**

USAID PROTECT is currently developing a Public Private Partnership (PPP) with the Chem Chem Foundation for the management and operationalization of the Kwakuchinja corridor in northern Tanzania that connects Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks and runs through the Burunge WMA. It is expected that the MOU for this PPP and the concept note for the grant application will be finalized next quarter, and will be shared with USAID for feedback and approval.

### **3.10 Science, Technology, and Innovation**

USAID PROTECT, through a subcontract with TRAFFIC, introduced and used i2 software program for collection and analyzing wildlife crime cases.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

During this quarter USAID PROTECT intensified its engagement with stakeholders by conducting a series of meetings, trainings, and workshops with an increasing high-level representation. These include;

- A Wildlife Stakeholder Forum conducted in Dar es Salaam late October 2017, bringing together a total of 67 participants from 26 Government and non-governmental organizations across the country. Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MNRT, the forum catalyzed improved communication and coordination of all non-governmental organizations working in the sector.
- USAID PROTECT continued supporting MNRT in the review and harmonization of conservation policies and legal framework, through a seven-day inter-ministerial workshop was held between November 15 to 21, at Mikumi National park, Morogoro. The workshop brought together lawyers from Ministries, whose laws and policies sometimes compromise conservation objectives. These include the Ministries of local Government, Mining, Lands and Agriculture.
- As part of support of efforts to develop the National Giraffe Conservation Action plan (NGCAP), USAID PROTECT supported TAWIRI to conduct a two-day national workshop in Arusha late November 2017, to develop a Giraffe Country Profile (GCP). Among the attendees were TAWIRI, TANAPA, NCAA, Giraffe Conservation Foundation, CAWM, University of Dar es Salaam, WD, and TAWA
- USAID PROTECT supported two important UNODC and ODPP trainings for public prosecutors on wildlife crime prosecution in Dar es Salaam, involving 59 participants.
- USAID PROTECT supported a one-week Pedagogical training for 7 trainers from Likuyu CBCTC and 7 others from other training institutions operating within MNRT, namely College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka – Moshi, Pasiansi Wildlife Training - Mwanza, Beekeeping Training Institute – Tabora, and Forestry Training Institute – Arusha. The training was held at Likuyu CBCTC between November 27 and December 01, 2017.
- USAID PROTECT, through a grant to CWMAC, facilitated CWMAC, MNRT, Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) and 5 WMA zonal representatives to meet in Bagamoyo from November 26 to 28, 2017 to share the lessons and best practices from Kenya in engaging local communities into wildlife conservation and develop recommendations to be presented to the Minister of MNRT for vetting before they are incorporated in the draft WMA regulations (2012).

USAID PROTECT plans to intensify its engagement with stakeholders by implementing more communication activities. Two SOWs for communications support to MNRT and media engagement on conservation issues, have been submitted to USAID for approval. Also, a SOW for innovative communication activities has been submitted to USAID and will be followed by a call for proposals. Two to three grants for innovative communications are expected to be awarded.

# 5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

## 5.1 Staff

During the quarter, the Resource Rights, Governance, and Policy Reform Specialist tendered his resignation. The Natural Resources Management and Policy Specialist became Acting lead of Activity 1, while the project recruited for a new staff member. During the recruitment process the Natural Resources Management and Policy Specialist applied and was selected as the candidate to fill the Activity 1 lead vacancy. Since this is a key position, at the end of December 2017, the corresponding approval request was submitted to USAID. Once USAID approves the Natural Resources Management and Policy Specialist, to fill this Key Personnel position, USAID PROTECT will start recruiting for his current position.

USAID PROTECT recruited for an accountant to replace previous accountant, who left the project at the end of September 2017. After the recruitment process was finalized, the PROTECT staff selected a candidate, who will start working with the project in January 2018.

## 6. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

USAID PROTECT collected data for its indicators, while monitoring all activities from subcontractors, grantees and consultants.

USAID PROTECT is updating its Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation (MEL) plan to include new indicator targets, which are aligned with the work plan for FY18. USAID PROTECT will meet with USAID to agree on indicator targets and will submit the MEL for approval, once the contract modification and FY18 workplan are approved by USAID.

## 7. SPECIAL EVENTS FOR NEXT QUARTER

USAID PROTECT is planning the following workshops/meetings in Q2 FY18:

- Elephant Stakeholders Workshop, Arusha, March 2018.
- Parliamentary champions meeting on support for key actions to address elephant poaching, Dodoma, January 2018.
- Wildlife Judiciary and Prosecutorial Assistance Training, Mwanza, January 2018.
- TRAFFIC, DPP, Judiciary meeting to discuss support for the harmonization of judiciary/prosecutor training, February 2018.

## 8. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED COR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY

USAID did not have any comments on the USAID PROTECT FY17 Annual Report

# ANNEXES: SUCCESS STORIES

## SUCCESS STORY

### BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY

#### **Likuyu Sekamaganga CBCTC conducts first pedagogical training of trainers**



*A pedagogical training participant receives a certificate of attendance. The five-day training was held at Likuyu Sekamaganga CBCTC, from November 26 to December 1, 2017.*

***“This is a key success to the Center—the introduction of the long-term course and the pedagogical training will enable our NACTE registration and ensure monitoring of the quality and standard of education offered by the Center.”***

***—Principal, Likuyu Sekamaganga  
CBCTC***

The USAID Promoting Tanzania’s Environment, Conservation, and Tourism (PROTECT) project conducted a five-day training of trainers on pedagogical and andragogical approaches for 14 young Tanzanians who teach biodiversity conservation. The participants teach at five training institutions, which operate under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT): the Likuyu Sekamaganga Community-Based Conservation Training Center (CBCTC) in Ruvuma, Mweka Wildlife College in Moshi, Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute in Mwanza, Beekeeping Training Institute in Tabora, and Forest Training Institute in Arusha.

The training was designed to build the pedagogical and andragogical capacities of the trainers. It was held at CBCTC as part of the Center’s effort to secure registration from the National Council for Technical Education (NACTE). Following the training, participants were better equipped to train the next generation of Tanzanian conservation leaders.

USAID PROTECT’s support to Likuyu CBCTC started in FY17. It includes three main components: (1) supporting curricula review of the short courses for Village Game Scouts and for Village Leaders Natural Resource Committee Members to improve training quality; (2) developing the curriculum for a long course, Basic Technician Certificate in Community-Based Tour Guiding to submit to NACTE; and (3) reviewing CBCTC’s strategic plan and developing a business plan and funding strategy.

Since its establishment over 20 years ago, CBCTC has never been registered by an education regulatory authority, and never conducted any pedagogical trainings. The support from USAID PROTECT is critical to building the capacity of a key education institution in the conservation sector in Tanzania.



# SUCCESS STORY

## ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

### **Wildlife stakeholders' forum unites actors in the sector**



*Participants of the Wildlife Division stakeholders' forum pose for a group photo outside Ramada hotel in Dar es Salaam.  
(Photo credit: USAID PROTECT)*

***“The government’s move will augment our operations and help to find solutions to challenges, including harmonizing laws that affect our work.”***

***–Country Director, Frankfurt Zoological Society***

Insufficient coordination in the natural resources and tourism sector among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and with the Government of Tanzania has hindered effective communication and collaboration on priorities and resulted in suboptimal progress in the sector.

The Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), with support from the USAID Promoting Tanzania’s Environment, Conservation, and Tourism (PROTECT) project, convened a stakeholders’ forum on October 24 in Dar es Salaam. The meeting brought together 67 representatives from 26 NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the government. The forum, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MNRT accompanied by the Director of Wildlife, was the first time that the MNRT had brought together a majority of wildlife sector stakeholders.

During the forum, participants shared their strategic priorities, activities, and challenges, which set the stage to improve knowledge sharing, coordination, communication, and collaborative planning. They also agreed on the need for future forums to maintain communication among stakeholders.

The forum culminated in three key resolutions, which USAID PROTECT will support the MNRT to address in the coming year. First, a national assessment on the status and impacts of land use plans around WMAs is needed to identify whether land use planning interventions have helped to resolve intended conflicts. Second, conservation policies and legal frameworks need to be harmonized. Finally, establishing an apex body for conservation NGOs would improve communication and coordination among partners and between partners and MNRT.

The forum was a critical first step to fostering improved collaboration and communication among the NGOs and the Wildlife Division, which should lead to more effective and efficient conservation outcomes for Tanzania.