

# CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: **JPFIRST Limited**

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): ***Business-Oriented Conservation and Agroforestry Initiatives in Muheza District, Tanzania***

Implementation Partners for This Project:

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): **April 1, 2005 - Mar 31, 2008**

Date of Report (month/year): **05/2008**

## II. OPENING REMARKS

**Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.**

This project was purposely located in a poverty-ridden area of Tanga Region in Tanzania. At the beginning of the project, the area was accessible with difficulty: the main access road was hardly ever maintained, there was no public transport and water supply was erratic. Because of these hardships and abundance of wild land, the area was the target for harvesting of *Brachylaena huliensis*.

The activities of the project have contributed significantly to the developments achieved in the location over the (short period of) three years that this project has been active in the area. Now there is a secondary school, a public road that is maintained, and a more reliable water supply. Commuter buses have begun to reach the village. Government attention to the village has increased almost visibly.

Controls for environmentally-unfriendly practices have been put into effect. The mentality of the community around the project area has changed significantly and people now treat, specifically, *Brachylaena huliensis* is a "sacred" tree. This is a result of the special treatment accorded this tree on the project demonstration plot.

## III. NARRATIVE QUESTIONS

1. What was the initial objective of this project?

To introduce on-farm technologies to the rural communities that will to is to introduce eco-farming technologies that have immediate, short-term and long-term economic benefits which will result into environmental conservation as a product, easing the pressure from eco-destructive means of subsistence

2. Did the objectives of your project change during implementation? If so, please explain why and how.

The objectives did not change. However, we had the pleasant opportunity to receive a visit from Mr. John Watkin from CEPF. His contributions to the project methodology were of great assistance and resulted in a slight shift in methodology. The consequent delay in completion of preparatory activities for the village survey necessitated further shift in emphasis in terms of the activities.

3. How was your project successful in achieving the expected objectives?

The extent to which the project achieved its objectives can best be summarized in the following table where achievement is shown against each objective indicator as stated in the original proposal.

Objectively verifiable indicators	Achievement
1. Number of households and groups recognising tree nurseries as a source of income	4
2. Number of households practicing “agro-forestry”	26
3. Number of land parcels demarcated by border trees	21 farmers (assisted by the project)
4. Village boundary map drawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map drawn</li> <li>• Forest area not yet demarcated</li> </ul>
5. Forest area demarcated	
6. Forestry by-laws in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest by-laws</li> <li>• Village fire control regulations</li> <li>• District Commissioner’s administrative order against harvesting of indigenous trees</li> </ul>
7. Volume of wood at point of sale	Data not collected but officials report a decline in apprehended cases and in charcoal production at least in Mavovo Village
8. Number of villagers attempting in the annual competition for the coastal environment award	Not started

4. Did your team experience any disappointments or failures during implementation? If so, please explain and comment on how the team addressed these disappointments and/or failures.

In general, the project was well received by the District Council and the community. Still, there were areas where difficulties were encountered during implementation. The main areas of difficulty were:

- Recruitment of data collection agent(s). This proved impossible due to social consideration. Prospective recruits were afraid to be ostracized. This forced us to change the method of data collection. For this reason the project was unable to obtain data with the same quantitative detail as was initially intended
- The project was designed to incorporate the local forest and beekeeping extension officers from the District Council. During the period of this project there were frequent changes in District personnel. This resulted in frequent breaks in some of the project’s activities and generally prevented the project from ensuring uniform quality of the extension services. As stop-gap measure, the project recruited a trained local person, to ensure continuity. To some extent, this was

good because the recruited person ended up becoming a commercial tree farmer selling seedlings by the thousands to the project and beyond

- Substantial investment was made on introducing indigenous trees. Until the end of the project, there was only a nodding interest from the local population in actually *planting* indigenous trees. Negotiations with the local schools have not reached fruition, either.

5. Describe any positive or negative lessons learned from this project that would be useful to share with other organizations interested in implementing a similar project.

The extension services in this part of Tanzania are inadequate in terms of human and financial resources. Throughout the life of this project, we did not find any practical plans for sustained assistance by the extension services to the communities. Small projects of this nature could be useful not only in supplementing the extension services but also in making the extension staff feel useful to the community.

The communities, on the other hand, are literally crying out for guidance and technical support. Due to the low income levels, the communities generally need some financial assistance in order to get started, but on the whole, the communities are receptive.

The idea of encouraging people to form groups for conservation activities did not work for this project. Our experience was that individuals can be more focused and will benefit more from any assistance given to them. The wider community will then benefit from the spin-off: reliable sources of seedlings, technical assistance from the individuals, emulating good practices, etc.

6. Describe any follow-up activities related to this project.

The new administrative district (Mkinga) under which the project falls has begun to function fully. The three villages involved in the border conflict are currently actively following up this issue. The project coordinator already has good working relationships with the District. Beekeeping has been received keenly by Mavovo Village. Additional efforts by the District Council into this area will be likely to bear fruit and, hopefully, contribute to spontaneous discipline against bush burning.

7. Please provide any additional information to assist CEPF in understanding any other aspects of your completed project.

#### IV. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

*Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.*

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Date Received	Notes
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		

**\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

#### V. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## VI. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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**ANNEX: FINANCIAL REPORT**

<p align="center"><b>Final Report</b>  <b>JPFirst</b>  <i>Business-Oriented Conservation and Agroforestry Initiatives in Muheza District,</i>  <i>Tanzania</i></p>		
<b>Line Item</b>	<b>Approved Budget</b>	<b>Actual Budget</b>
Purchase of tree seedlings	\$4,000.00	\$4,439.83
Survey of village boundary and map production	\$5,000.00	\$3,676.65
Farm activities, dissemination	\$2,520.00	\$3,214.66
Assisting to establish tree nurseries	\$2,000.00	\$2,176.52
Meetings, presentations and publication	\$1,500.00	\$1,570.12
Salary of extension/data collection officer(s)	\$3,000.00	\$2,470.71
Project administration costs (10%)	\$1,802.00	\$1,863.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,822.00</b>	<b>\$19,412.24</b>
<b>Advance Received</b>		<b>\$15,878.00</b>
<b>Balance</b>		<b>(\$3,534.24)</b>