

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details

Your name	Leonard Gastory Lugali
Project title	Environmental Education and Conservation Programme – Phase II
RSG reference	09.02.10
Reporting period	June 2010 – May 2011
Amount of grant	£5962
Your email address	leonard_gastory@yahoo.com
Date of this report	July, 2011

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
To evaluate the progress of the previous funded environmental education and conservation in Kisarawe Tanzania (Phase I)			√	A total of 20 schools out of 21 were reached for evaluation. In some schools the situation is fairly good where in others the situation is poor as explained in the paragraphs below.
To contribute to continued environmental awareness raising in Kisarawe district, Tanzania			√	Environmental awareness materials were developed/gathered in a form of brochures, posters and fliers and disseminated. Others disseminated materials were environmental and forestry policies.
To build the capacity of local people in Kisarawe to identify risks that hinder and opportunities that enhance participatory approaches in managing the forest reserves		√		Training workshop was organized at the University of Dar Es Salam and it involved local leaders and members of environmental committees from 10 villages and four schools of Kisarawe District. However, the number of participants was less due to changes of the training venue from Kisarawe to Dar Es Salaam. It was observed that JEMA tree nursery based at the University of Dar Es Salaam would suit more the training objectives.
To take part in environmental conservation efforts for the improvement of Kazimzumbwi forest reserve, Kisarawe, Tanzania			√	A community based tree nursery was established at Msimbu village Kisarawe. However, due to water problems, tree seedlings were also raised at the University of Dar Es Salaam to supplement the requirements. The target to raise and plant 5000 trees was therefore reached. In addition, by the end of the project, the trained person who served the project had a plan to raise some more seedlings and sell to local communities. So, sustainability of the nursery will depend on water availability and marketability of the seedlings.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

The major problem that arose during implementation of the project was lack of water for the establishment of a community based tree nursery. In the first place, the plan was to use locally available wells and take advantage of the rain season to capture water for the tree nursery work. While the local well at Msimbu village had no enough water, the rainfall was not that much intense to support the tree nursery work for the intended capacity of raising about 5000 tree seedlings. To address this problem therefore, some of the tree seedlings were raised at the University of Dar Es Salaam to supplement the missing seedlings to better meet the project objectives. The seedlings were transported and distributed to local communities in Kisarawe and planted at schools, communal areas and within Kazimzumbwi forest reserve.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- a) Different sorts of awareness and training materials were developed/gathered and disseminated to local community members in Kisarawe. They included 120 posters, 800 brochures and 800 fliers on environmental conservation targeted to local community members and others to children. Other materials disseminated to village environmental committees and schools were 50 environmental policies and 50 forestry policies. The materials will be used beyond the project lifetime and geographical reaches
- b) A total of 5550 different species of tree seedlings were raised (3100 at Kisarawe and 2450 at the University of Dar Es Salaam). The trees were distributed to the public for planting at local areas (public areas and schools) and within Kazimzumbwi forest reserve.
- c) A total of 20 schools out of 21 were evaluated based on the progress of the previous carried out conservation project (Phase I of this project). In 10 schools the tree nurseries exist with tree seedlings fairly good, in six schools tree nurseries exist but there are no seedlings and in four schools the nurseries have already died. The main challenges observed were lack of water, theft and destruction by local people and livestock interference due to absence of fences at schools and irresponsible school management.
- d) 55 participants from 10 local community villages and four best school environmental teachers based on previous project from Kisarawe were invited at the University of Dar es Salaam for the purpose of building their capacities as far as environmental conservation is concerned. The training was practically oriented and was conducted at JEMA tree nursery. The training involved visits to some conserved areas within the University. It also involved practical demonstration on how to establish and care for a tree nursery, plant and care for a tree. Participants also were exposed to solid waste recycling programme which is well practised by University students and local members through JEMA at the University.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

All project activities were not instructional in the traditional sense; they were facilitated in a participatory decision-making and locally appropriate initiative from within project team members and by seeking out local responses from participants and beneficiaries. Local communities were involved through their leaders/representatives especially during awareness raising and training sessions. The dissemination of awareness materials were done through the local leaders. Training sessions as well as distribution of tree seedlings also involved the logistical arrangement by local

leaders. This was done so, not only ensure realisation of desired outcomes but also to enhance the likelihood of impact sustainability over the long term.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Because management of the Kazimzumbwi forest reserve is a sustainable task at local level, plans to continue this work cannot be overstated. However, taking into account the problems identified during project implementation especially water scarcity, any intervention thereafter must take into consideration availability of reliable water sources for the greening works. In addition, plans are underway to develop a research based project to identify some more issues that hinder sustainable utilization of Kazimzumbwi forest reserve especially massive use of firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes while there are energy efficient energy stoves in place.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

Taking into account the experience gained from the implementation of this project (phase I and phase II), it is hereby intended to share the results with various stakeholders at governmental and local levels. A special document highlighting the opportunities and challenges associated with conservation efforts at local level (with Kisarawe experience) is under development. The document will be disseminated to various stakeholders in conservation works in Tanzania. They include the Environmental Ministry, the Natural Resources and Tourism Ministry and their respective departments and local levels in Kisarawe. The results will also be shared with the education department based at Kisarawe district, local environmental organisations and the local environmental magazines. The overall goal is to let them know the opportunities that enable and challenges that hinder sustainability of conservation works at local level for their consideration in the planning of development programmes.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The project was carried out for a period of 12 months (June 2010 – May 2011). This is about 3 months more as compared to the original plan. The explanation for this is the long time spent for securing an appropriate area for the community based tree nursery work in Kisarawe and the time spent to accommodate problems associated with water availability for the tree nursery work and the timing for the rain season to take its advantage for tree planting work. Otherwise, nine months would have been very enough to successful accomplishment of the project.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Awareness materials (120 posters, 800 brochures and 800 fliers)	928.57	980.95	-52.38	Insignificant change
Training materials (75 booklets, 50 environmental	785.71	482.14	303.57	Within the budget

and 50 forestry polices)				
Training secretarial services (flip charts, writing pads, mark pens, pens and manila cards)	342.85	157.62	185.23	Within the budget
Meals and travel costs for training participants	571.43	750.00	-178.57	Significant change due to changes of location of training hence increased participants travel costs
Facilitation fees	357.14	214.29	142.85	Within the budget
Tree nursery work (labour, seeds, manure, plastic bags and tools)	595.24	1123.81	-528.57	Significant change due to increased cost of materials and labour as a result of extension of the project period
Tree transportation	0	419.05	-419.05	This element was not in the original plan. The raising of tree seedlings to supplement the deficiency in Kisarawe necessitated the need for seedling transportation to Kisarawe
Travel costs (For facilitation and evaluation)	1428.58	885.71	542.87	Within the budget
Communication, stationery and secretarial services (administrative)	380.95	390.48	-9.53	Insignificant change
Local travel	380.95	433.33	-52.38	Insignificant change
Report work	95.24	88.10	7.14	Within the budget
Bank charges	95.24	42.86	52.38	Within the budget
Total	5962	5968	-6	Insignificant change

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Among the local challenges observed during the implementation of this project is unsustainable usage of forest trees as main sources of energy mainly for cooking purposes, despite the gained pace to increased tree planting practices. In addition, many households depend on income generated by charcoal harvest, distribution, and sale. Yet supplies of charcoal in Kisarawe and the surrounding areas especially the City of Dar Es Salaam are becoming increasingly scarce due in large part to unsustainable production and inefficient combustion practices. The possible loss of this traditional fuel source would have a tremendous impact on human welfare in the region.

Technological solutions to many of charcoal-related impacts, such as the development of energy efficient cooking stoves, have been in development since the 1980s. For the large proportion of women and children who are confined indoors and exposed to cooking smoke daily, these technologies promise significant benefits in terms of public health and gender equality. Yet the uptake of these technologies has very been minimal.

Apart from sharing the results with local stakeholders therefore, next, it is intended to carry out a research based project to identify barriers to and opportunities for community-based adaptation to sustainable energy use. The main focus will be on identifying the social, economic and institutional, barriers impeding, and opportunities enabling, the reduction of charcoal use at the community level to better understand the relationship between climate change, deforestation for charcoal and energy, and human and environmental health the coastal region and Tanzania at large.

10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes - RSGF logo was used in the brochures, posters and fliers which were then disseminated to local communities in Kisarawe. However, the project was not captured as far as local publication is concerned. But as explained above, plans are underway to publicise RSGF and the overall project in terms of the opportunities and challenges for community based conservation work is concerned. The intention is to publish the results into local environmental magazines and papers.

11. Any other comments?

Despite the challenges faced during the implementation phase, the project objectives were reasonably met. The project is in line with local and international efforts to addressing land degradation, deforestation and combat global climate change. Thanks to RSGF for the financial support which has enabled this project to be put into reality.