

**Annex C (continued)  
Model Progress Report  
Suggested Template<sup>1</sup>**

Date:	19 <sup>th</sup> November 2022
From:	Amani Sekino
To:	Faustine Ninga, National Coordinator GEF SGP Tanzania
Copy:	Gertrude Lyatuu, for UNDP Resident Representative
Subject:	Project Progress Report

Project Number:	TAN/SGP/OP6/Y5/ICCA-GSI/2021/05
Project Name:	Sustainable forest management to secure multiple benefits in Essimingor and Selela forests conservation in Monduli.
Grantee Name:	Maasai Pastoralist Development Organization
Grantee Contact Person:	Mr. Lebaraka Lazier (Executive Director) P.O.Box 13987 ARUSHA Mobile phone +255 (0) 787 975 196 Email: <a href="mailto:lebarakalaizer2@yahoo.com">lebarakalaizer2@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:mpdolareto2005@gmail.com">mpdolareto2005@gmail.com</a>
Project Value:	<b>59,853,600.00</b>
Project Start Date	1 <sup>st</sup> AUGUST 2022
Report Number:	REPORT #01

**Project Progress Report:**

A. Summary of Project Status

Sustainable forest management to secure multiple benefits in Essimingor and Selela forests conservation in Monduli project is been implemented into two wards of Selela and Lepurko whereby activities like Project inception, Training and provision of bee hives to two women groups, Training on how to make charcoal from trashes, sensitization meeting for JFM and review and develop management plans, and environment by by-laws. The implementation of these activities has reached 100 direct beneficiaries and more than 200 indirectly.

B. Activities planned and completed in this reporting period and results achieved.

1. Project inception meeting at District Level
  - 1.1. Facilitating sensitization meeting for JFM and Review, recover and train Village Natural Resources Management Committees in 3 villages with gender equity.
  - 1.2. Training trainees on JFM to review the existing and develop new management plans, by-laws and joint management agreements in the 3 villages
2. Undertake preparations of land use plans by using village land use planning guidelines from the Ministry of Lands in the three target villages
3. Support 2 women groups for beekeeping activities
  - 3.1 Training women groups on how to make stoves which use alternative charcoals made from waste papers and plastic
4. Organize special training for Village Natural Resources Management Committee

<sup>1</sup> This provides a basic model which may be authorized as necessary by SGP country programmes.

## DISCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES.

### 1. Project inception meeting at District Level

Project inception meeting was done on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2022 at Makuyuni Ward in Makuyuni Division of Monduli District. The inception meeting was conducted at District level whereby Community representatives, Traditional leaders, NGO's, Media, Governmental officials, from Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, TFS, and Forest Officers attended. After the implementation of the activity more than 31 people benefited direct and more than 1000 indirectly hence the project gained public interest and simplifies the implementation of other activities. This activity was conducted after government endorsement which took long time and delay of project inception to its stakeholders from Donor to implementing Organization. This activity was done by Maasai Pastoralist Development Organization (MPDO) in collaboration with experts from the government particularly Forest department to explore the service done by MPDO-LARETO in project targeted wards of Selela and Lepurko. This inception meeting was participated with 31 people in total by which 12 women and 19 men, the mentioned population.

The table below showing nature of participants who participated to project inception Meeting.

Participants	Male	Female	Total
Selela Ward	3	3	6
Lepurko War	2	4	6
Staff	1	3	4
Government officials	3	2	5
Community representatives	1	2	3
NGOs	2	4	6
Media Representation		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>



At the middle is Regional Community Development Officer (RDCO) Ms. Blantina Nkini who was the guest of honor during inauguration ceremony.

The meeting brought different stakeholders to know that MPDO is carrying out Sustainable forest management to secure multiple benefits in Essimngor and Selela forests conservation project.



This is a group photo between Guest of honor, MPDO staff and NGOS representatives during Inception meeting



This is a group photo between Guest of honor and MPDO staff during Inception meeting

Inception meeting involved few organizations who are implementing different projects funded through UNDP SGP. Among them are TNRF, MAIPAC, CILAO, MIMUTIE, BAWAKIMO and ANGONET. Again we invited government officials including RDCO, DC, DED, TFS and DCDO.

### **Media Engagement during inception meeting.**

Radio engagement has been conducted to deliver land use plans message to community in large to understand their rights based approach to ensure that community will stand up themselves to protect their environment. We used a maasai radio called Orkonerai Radio Service which available in 94.4 FM. After message deliverance we have received several call from community members who are on line by that time. Again we succeeded to use ITV program to demonstrate the challenges brought by human forest exploitation as shown through good reporter Alfani Lihundi and the clip has already shared in our group WhatsApp. Radio dialogue and TV programs has reached a big number of beneficiaries indirect by listerning and direct through ITV watching.



Radio dialogue at Orkonerei Radio Service Simanjiro

**1.1. Facilitating sensitization meeting for JFM and Review, recover and train Village Natural Resources Management Committees in 3 villages with gender equity.**

This meeting was conducted in Selela ward and participated by involving Village Natural Resources Management Committees from both project wards. The population participated to this wonderful training is 15 people (9men and 6 female) from Losimingori, Selela and Mbaashi Villages.

This activity done through facilitation from Monduli District Forest Officer Happines Msaki who is expert on forest resource management and she familiar with different bylaws govern the VNRMC



The picture showing Ms. Happines Msaki the facilitator from Monduli District Council during VNRMC capacity Building training at Selela

**1.2. Training trainees on JFM to review the existing and develop new management plans, by-laws and joint management agreements in the 3 villages.**

Participation is aim to enable/empower the people so that they may obtain greater control over the planning process, resources and their lives. Through participation, rural communities and local institutions may search their own ways to sustainable development, based on their real needs, skills and strengths.



Unlike conventional, top-down oriented planning methods, data collection through participatory techniques concentrates on the data which are most relevant, and therefore cheaper and faster. The participatory planning process requires more time than conventional planning because of the consultation and negotiation process by the stakeholders involved. However, this assures that the stakeholders will feel the plans are their own, and that they are ready to implement and maintain them.

## **2. Undertake preparations of land use plans by using village land use planning guidelines from the Ministry of Lands in the three target villages**

The Bylaws and land use plans are not yet developed but are in the process to be developed. Meetings were conducted to Village Natural Resource Committee Members from Losimingori and Selela villages to improve their functionalities. As a result, village land use planning, administration and management is an important tool for natural resource management and sustainable rural development. There is an increasing evidence that the use and management of land resources are better addressed through a participatory and integrated approach. The Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Planning and Management of 1998 came into operation even before the enactment of the Land Act Cap 113 (1999) and the Village Land Act Cap 114 (1999) among many other Laws which are the basis of Land Administration and Management. Also to date the Government of Tanzania has put in place two pieces of legislation namely the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 (2004) and the Land Use Planning Act, No. 6 of 2007 both of which acknowledge the critical role for a harmonized strategy for effective planning and management of land and its natural resources.



The Manager for **Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS)** Mr. Godlisten Koka and Miss. Happy Msaki from Monduli District Forest Department where the facilitators during of land use plans trainings. TFS is an Executive Agency with mandate for the management of national forest reserves in Tanzania so the project funded by the **GEF / SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME** is being implemented with other stakeholders like government.

### 3. Support 2 women groups for beekeeping activities

This activity was conducted to 30 women of two groups from project areas of Selela and Losimingori wards.

The main objectives of the project is to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in rural areas of Losimingori and Selela, contribute to the improvement of health and social-economic conditions in the vulnerable groups of the Maasai community as well to promote sustainable development initiatives, creativity, self-reliance and responsibility in the community by:-

- To provide 28 hives and train a core contingent of 30 local community members in the practice of beekeeping. At the project design we proposed 120 beehives but due to budget deficit the project could support only 28 beehives.
- To introduce 30 local people from Naiti village and Selela Village to beekeeping as a means of providing personal and collective income and reducing local poverty with a targeted 80% adoption rate.
- Improvement of local health standards through the use of bee products such as honey.



The picture above are some of the beehives and alternative charcoal machines which will be distributed to women groups.

### **3.1. Training women groups on how to make stoves which use alternative charcoals made from waste papers and plastic.**

The training on how to make stoves which use alternative charcoals made from waste papers and plastic to 30 women from two groups of Nanyori group from Losimingori and Inyuat E Maa from Selela. This alternative form of charcoal is helping the women access a source of energy that help women to reduce the use of firewood to avoid forest exploitation.

The use of recycled dust has also helped to improve cleanliness and to reduce littering in the community, since every piece of dust is put to good use. Previously, uncollected heaps of dust posed a danger to health especially in the rainy season; heaps of garbage are a good breeding ground for diseases such as cholera, which was happening in most crowded cities of the country.

## **4. Organize special training for Village Natural Resources Management Committee.**

Natural resources management (NRM) should therefore take into account the interests of all those who participate in, or are affected by, the management of a given common resource. Many NRM related problems (e.g. water use, soil erosion and forest depletion) spread beyond the borders of an individual farm and can be found across several farms, villages or watersheds. This may have impacts at the global level in terms of greenhouse emissions, biodiversity loss and desertification. These shared problems require the collective action of farmers and other users to improve the management of common resources in the ecosystem.

### **Create awareness**

Awareness needs to be created at the village level on topics such as the following:

- ♣ the contribution of natural resources (land, forests, water body, wildlife, river



basin, etc.) to villagers' livelihoods

- ♣ changing trends in the availability of natural resources, conflicts<sup>2</sup> and the likely situation in the future
- ♣ opportunities for improving the current situation (such as group/organization formation and development, improved management of the soil, water, vegetation, agroforestry and other natural resources)
- ♣ the best options under local conditions, such as joint management with access rights to land, forests, rangeland and water resources
- ♣ the need for an NRM plan
- ♣ who is best placed to guide the implementation of the options identified
- ♣ The way forward based on what is agreed upon.



Village Natural Resources Management Committee members during the training at Selela Ward.

### **C. Activities planned but not completed in this reporting period and reasons for delay**

1. Preparation of 2 land use plans and 3 by laws
2. Preparation of management plans and Bylaws

The main reason for the delay of the land use plans as well as review and preparations of Management Plans and Bylaws is budget allocated was very little hence laws experts are escaping due cost allocated.

### **D. Activities planned to be completed in the next reporting period.**

1. Facilitate the collection of 55,000 acacias seedlings and plant in bare land/bovver zone around forest.

### **E. Experience, lessons learnt and challenges in this reporting period.**

#### **1. Experience**

Engaging stakeholders during and especially at the beginning of your project will help reduce and uncover risks and increase their “buy-in.” When stakeholders are adequately engaged, their influence spreads far and wide.

♣ **Providing Expertise**

Stakeholders are a wealth of knowledge about current processes, historical information to involve all key stakeholders when gathering and documenting requirements to avoid missing major deliverables of the project.

♣ **Reduce and uncovering risk.**

The more you engage and involve stakeholders, the more you will reduce and uncover risks on your project. When discussing initial requirements, project needs, and constraints, stakeholders may bring up issues or concerns about meeting those things. Uncovering risks and then discussing a plan to mitigate them before issues arise will dramatically increase the success of the project. Involving knowledgeable stakeholders during this process will help.

♣ **Increase project success.**

By gathering and reviewing project requirements with stakeholders, you will get their “buy-in,” which will in turn help increase project success. If you can’t meet stakeholders’ needs, due to conflicting needs or priorities, set expectations early in the project life cycle. Stakeholders should always be aware of the project scope, key milestones, and when they will be expected to review any deliverables prior to final acceptance.

♣ **Granting project acceptance.**

The more regularly you engage and involve stakeholders from the start, the more likely you will have a positive project conclusion. By the end of the project, the team members should have already been aware of delivery expectations, risks, and how to mitigate the risks. They also should have reviewed draft deliverables along the way. This process should help avoid any surprises at the end of your project. The final acceptance is just their final stamp of approval during the project closure phase.

## **2.Lessons learnt**

Training for all beneficiaries or target group bring effectiveness in the service which is good to enable justice for all also the team work between the government and civil societies remained to effective and for great value.

- If the Government is effectively involved community on land rights and forest management issues will be pushed more successfully and easily.
- We can reach to the climax of project implementation, if political will be supportive.
- All stakeholders have recognized that unity within grassroots level representatives is needed at large extend.
- Unequal participation in leadership between men and women’s hence women where 23% while men are 77% of the whole number of participants.

## **3. Challenges**

- Transport – some areas are very remote to extent that sometime may hinder MPDO to fail to meet their required targeted audience.
- Climate change has affected most of our work planning activities as most of our stakeholders are not available all the time.
- Language barrier – most of participant from pilot area do not master Swahili

language hence sometimes may force native languages to be used to deliver the message to community.

- Cultural belief – this is happening especially to women hence they are bounded to make their own decision on which it give hardness to understand their rights.
- Delays in receiving funding from GEF/SGP. Unlike the initial plans, they did not transfer first installment hence affected budgeted activities for 1<sup>st</sup> quarter made delay of project implementation and reports submission.
- Approximately 75% of people, the majority of them in Monduli are still cooking without clean fuels and more efficient technologies. This means most of them rely on wood, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating.
- Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

F. List and attach additional supporting documentation or photos









**Annex D**

**Interim Report on the Use of Funds**

**Project Number: TAN/SGP/OP6/Y5/ICCA-GSI/2021/05**

**Project Title: Sustainable Forest management to secure multiple benefits in Essimingor and Selea forests conservation in Monduli.**

**Date: 19<sup>th</sup> November 2022**

**Name of the Local Organization/Grantee: MPDO - LARETO**

**Total Amount of Funds Under the Agreement: TZS 59,853,600.00**

**Date of signature of the Agreement: 18/10/2021**

**FOR THE PERIOD COVERING FROM APRIL 2022 TO AUGUST 2022**

<b>General category of expenditures</b>	<b>(1) Global Budget</b>	<b>(2) Expenditures</b>	<b>(3) Balance</b>	<b>(4) Amount Requested</b>
Manpower/labor	4,433,600	4,433,600	-	-
Training/Seminar/Workshops etc	27,570,000	19,553,744	8,016,256	2,318,603
Contracts	27,850,000	6,100,000	21,750,000	21,750,000
Equipment/Furniture	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous				
<b>Total 30 087 344</b>	<b>59,853,600</b>	<b>30,087,344</b>	<b>29,766,256</b>	<b>24,068,603</b>

Total Budget approved: **59,853,600**


Funds already advanced: **30,087,344.36**

Amount of expenditures: **30,087,344**

Funds requested: **24,068,603**

Balance (if it exists): 0

Date of the next request for funds: (30/Nov/2022)

 24/11/2022

Certified by: **LEBARAKA N LAIZER**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**



Name and signature of the Representative of the Local NGO

**Notes:**

- (1) All supporting documents such as invoices and receipts are not required in the interim report but are mandatory in the final report.
- (2) The Local [CSO][CBO] is responsible for compiling and providing all supporting documentation or information related to this report at the request of UNOPS