



# Implementing the Tanzania's FYDP II through conservation of the Eastern Arc Mountains

- Implementation of conservation projects within the Eastern Arc Mountains (EAMs) of Tanzania contributed significantly to attainment of national and local level development goals.
- Investing in conservation of EAMs has multiple benefits to both the environment and national economy, including contributing significantly to achievement of Tanzania's FYDP II.

## Introduction and Background

Stretching from Southern Tanzania to South East Kenya, covering an area of 23,000 square Kilometres of mountains blocks, the Eastern Arc Mountains (EAMs) are a feature from the ancient time – formed by the known mountains of North and South Pare, West and East Usambara, Nguu, Nguru, Ukaguru, Uluguru, Malundwe, Rubeho, Udzungwa and Mahenge in Tanzania as well as Taita Hills in Kenya. The importance of the EAMs as the global biodiversity centre and provider of a million ecosystem services cannot be overemphasized – thereby a national and international priority area for conservation, requiring long-term, reliable and sustainable financing. Established in June 2001, the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) was put in place as a Trust Fund that would channel funds for ensuring long term conservation of the EAMs ecosystem.

In June 2011, the Government of Norway provided a USD 5.95 Million project grant for a five-year project (2011-2016) to improve conservation of the EAMs targeting nine priority Protected Areas: 8 Nature Forest Reserves - Amani, Nilo, Magamba, Chome, Uluguru, Mkingu, Kilombero, Uzungwa Scarp and 1 National Park - Udzungwa Mountains National Park. These Protected Areas fall within 11 District Authorities of Mkinga, Muheza, Korogwe, Lushoto, Same, Mvomero, Morogoro, Morogoro Municipality, Kilombero, Kilolo and Mufindi. The five-year project implemented by EAMCEF produced convincing results and impacts that justified for continued support into Phase two of project implementation for the period 2016-2019 at a budget of US\$ 3,125,000.

**This brief provides linkages of the Results of Phase one project with the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan I, also highlighting potential contribution to the Five-Year Development Plan II.**

## Potential linkages to Tanzania's Development Plans.

Phase One of the EAMCEF project (2011-2016) coincided well with implementation of the Tanzania's first five-year development plan (FYDP I) implemented during financial year 2011/12 - 2015/16. In this case, contribution of results of the project can easily be linked to implementation of 5YDP I, while at the same time potential for achievement of 5YDP II spanning from financial year 2016/17 - 2020/21. The two Plans encourages collective and individual efforts in transforming the country into middle income by 2025. Below is a summary of EAMCEF's project contribution and linkages to National Development Plans I and II.

## How the EAMCEF's project contributed to FYDP I (2011/12 - 2015/16)

### Climate compatible Agriculture

#### INTERVENTIONS

- Integrated soil fertility management
- Strengthening farmers organizations/associations and farmer groups
- Promote cultivation of high-quality crops including spices...fruits, vegetables...

#### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- The project introduced Conservation Agriculture – a type of farming that conserve water by reducing runoff, controls soil erosion and retain soil nutrients.
- The project trained 329 villagers on soil and water conservation techniques in Muheza District and Morogoro Municipality – by the end of the project already 686 households had adopted the technique, with up to 863Ha of land put under this technique.
- The technique has increased crop production per acre by 2-3 folds, thereby ensuring food security and increase income.
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- The project promoted horticulture farming through training of 711 villagers in Mkinga District, Morogoro Municipality and Mufindi District. Input support was supplied to 517 villagers. Support and training was also provided to vegetable farming groups
- On spice farming, in Muheza District the project trained 55 women and established 3 spice tree nurseries, planted on pieces of



land of up to 27Ha

- Sales of spice seedlings generated a revenue of TZS. 9,700,000 and helped farmers meet their daily needs.

## Fisheries



### INTERVENTIONS

- Enhance aquatic development

### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- Fish farming was introduced in Kilolo District as one of the alternative income generating activities and source of protein through training of 322 villagers
- Input support was provided to participating communities whereby 97 ponds were constructed, with harvest of up to 12,155 fishes.
- Sales of fish generated more than TZS. 7million.

## Forest



### INTERVENTIONS

- Sustainable management of forest resources
- Sustainable management of bee resources

### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- The project supported forest conservation projects in 9 Protected Areas through grant support to facilitate day-to-day operations – e.g. boundary clearance, boundary survey and marking, forest patrols, establishment of nature trails and drive routes
- Forest management went hand in hand with addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through high participatory approaches and support to alternative income generating activities.
- In general, forest management activities and restoration of degraded areas have allowed forest regeneration of up to 1,000Ha.
- The project supported beekeeping activities as an alternative source of income in each target forest through training of 1, 570 villagers on modern beekeeping techniques, and formed 82 groups in total
- The project support includes; supply of 1, 274 modern beehives, 37 honey processing machines and other sets of equipment

## Livestock



### INTERVENTIONS

- Number of improved dairy cattle increased
- Increased milk production
- Increased egg production

### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- The project supported livestock keeping – Dairy goat in Morogoro Municipality and in Mkinga and Kilolo Districts
- Training was extended to 314 villagers and 226 dairy goats supplied.
- 130 offspring were produced and supplied to each neighbouring household (as a multiplier effect)
- Similarly, dairy cow keeping (and pig husbandry) was introduced in Kilolo District through training of 50 villagers and provision of 20 cows from the project
- Through dairy cow and goat keeping, local communities have managed to ensure availability of excess milk for household consumption and get extra income from sales of milk and meat.
- EAMCEF-supported poultry keeping (improved chicken keeping) has been an important activity to communities in Korogwe, Same and Mvomero Districts. The project trained 873 villagers and 2,061 supplied chicken to 439 households.

## Tourism



### INTERVENTIONS

- Identify and improve tourism attraction sites and products
- Enhance sustainable conservation and management of cultural sites
- Institutional capacity development for wildlife management
- Conservation and preservation and promotion of cultural heritage resources
- Community involvement and participation in cultural heritage conservation and promotion and training of staff

### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- Strengthened capacity of 9 Protected Areas management through support on forest boundary marking, clearance and survey/resurvey, forest patrols and combatting of illegal activities,
- Specifically, on Tourism, the project supported establishment and maintenance of nature trails and drive routes of up to 90KM in Kilombero Nature Reserve (KNR), 115KM in Amani Nature Reserve, 72KM in Nilo Nature Reserve, over 50KM in both Magamba and Chome Nature Reserves, and over 300KM in Udzungwa Mountains National Park – totalling to over 700KM of nature trails, and 177KM of drive routes important for tourism operations.
- The project supported establishment and maintenance of up to 31 campsites in the mentioned Protected Areas, but also supported publicity of Protected Areas through TV and Radio programmes and production of communication materials, as well as establishment/maintenance of websites.
- Support to Protected Areas boosted amount of revenue collected annually.

## EAMCEF's project achievements potentiality for achieving Tanzania's 5YDP II (2016/17 – 2020/21)

FYDP II – Relevant Strategic intervention area	Specific contribution/link to EAMCEF-supported projects
<p>accelerate broad-based and inclusive economic growth that reduce poverty substantially...through increased productive capacities and job creation especially for youth and disadvantaged groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the objective level, EAMCEF projects aim at addressing forest conservation hand in hand with improving livelihood of the surrounding communities.</li> <li>• The project helped surrounding communities obtain additional income from alternative livelihood activities, through job creation especially on forest management – employing both youth, men and women.</li> </ul>
<p>improve quality of life and human wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income obtained from participation in various EAMCEF-supported projects has helped participating communities to improve their quality of life – e.g. through construction of modern houses, use of clean energy/biogas, construction of classrooms and teachers' office.</li> </ul>
<p>intensify and strengthen the role of local actors in planning and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The institutional, legal and governance structure of the project strengthened local level capacity to design, implement and monitor projects.</li> <li>• Recruitment of project implementers required approval of the concept at various levels of local/District administration, but also enhanced partnerships and collaboration between government institutions and NGOs/CBOs.</li> <li>• Creation of various community groups – such as beekeeping, butterfly farming, local advisory committees, conservation agriculture, fish farmers, and fuel-efficient stove artisans contributed significantly to improved capacity of local actors.</li> </ul>
<p>ensure global and regional agreements (e.g. Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs) are adequately mainstreamed into national development planning and implementation frameworks for the benefits of the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAMCEF's project implementation arrangement created (and creates) enabling environment for mainstreaming, for example, SDGs in the District-level implementation frameworks. Various projects implemented are accommodated in respective District plans, and District staff are involved in the design, provide technical advice and participate in monitoring. The project contributes to attainment of several SDGs - Goals - 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, and 15</li> </ul>

### At strategic intervention level

#### Manufacturing sub-sector

##### INTERVENTIONS

- propose to attain the target by implementation of various industrial activities, including promotion of Coal as an alternative to biomass-based fuel for industrial and household energy consumption, to preserve forests.

##### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- On household energy, the project introduced use of energy efficient stoves and biogas technology to reduce consumption of firewood. The project trained 1531 local artisans (ToTs) on construction of energy efficient stoves, up to 14, 016 households switched to the stoves.
- On biogas, 97 community members were trained on construction of biogas plants and supported 12 households with biogas plants, cutting more than 50% of firewood consumption per week.



## Agriculture

### INTERVENTIONS

- Skills promotion along the value chains
- Promotion of producer groups

### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- The project supported trainings of 329 farmers on soil and water conservation techniques – resulted into increased crop production into 2-3 folds.
- On agriculture groups, the project intervention strengthened conservation agriculture groups, spice farming groups, soya beans and sunflower groups, improved seeds groups, horticulture groups, vegetable farming groups etc.



## Natural resource management, environment and climate change

### INTERVENTIONS

- conservation of natural resources
- protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests...and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss

Key targets by 2020 includes increased natural forest cover by 130,000 Ha; 100 Million trees planted country wide,



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## Tourism

### INTERVENTIONS

- aggressive promotion and marketing of Tanzania as a unique tourism destination
- diversifying of tourism products (southern circuit, identification of new areas, heritage tourism)
- infrastructure improvement (e.g. roads)
- improving training and skills development
- encouraging local tourism
- Improve enabling environment for tourism sector



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## Water supply and sanitation services

### INTERVENTIONS

- conservation and protection of water resources, water sources

Key targets by 2020: access to safe water in rural areas (85%), regional centres and Dar es salaam (95%)



### SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION/LINK TO EAMCEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

- The overall conservation of EAMs ensures continued preservation of catchment areas and flow of water within the ecosystem and surrounding areas.
- The EAMs are the catchment forests for most rivers serving the downstream users in neighbouring Regions/towns, including the main city of Dar es salaam – supporting domestic and industrial supply of water for up to 25% of Tanzania's populations in towns of the following Regions, for example; Iringa, Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Coast. Major rivers fed by EAMs watershed services include; the Great Ruaha River, Kihansi River, Kilombero River, Wami River, Pangani River, Rufiji and Ruwu Rivers.