CONSERVATION OF NATURE FOR SURVIVAL (CONASU)

Project Proposal

Reforestation of Mangrove forest (*Rhizophora mucronata*) along the Indian Ocean, Bagamoyo District– Tanzania

Submitted on 09/08/2017

This project proposal is submitted to Global Giving Foundation for fundraising towards reforestation of Mangrove forest along the Indian Ocean in collaboration with adjacent villagers from Makurunge and Saadani Wards, Bagamoyo – Tanzania.

Detailed Project Proposal

1. **Project title**
   Restoration of 4 hectares of mangrove species along Indian Ocean in Tanzania

2. **A summary of the organization's work to date and major accomplishments**

About the Organisation

CONASU is a short term which means "Conservation Of Nature For Survival" it is a non- governmental organisation which was founded in year December year 2009 by three Young Environmentalist Trainees after their participating one year conservation course organized by WWF in Tanzania. It gained legal status in May 2011 under Non Governmental Organizations Act, 2002 with Certificate No. 00NGO/00004610. CONASU is an organisation which operates at National Level (Tanzania Mainland).

Major Accomplishments:

i. Advocacy trainings and mobilizing Communities on *"Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in four villages adjacent to Mkingu Nature Reserve (MkNR) through VIDEO shows and discussion"* under IDEA WILD – US support in year 2012 which donated equipment (1 Projector, 1 Camera and 1 Laptop Computer) where total cost for implementation was $4013.00

ii. Participatory Research on problems facing participatory conservation of natural resources in Tanzania in year 2010 under support of Tanzania Forest Fund (TFF) with amount of $3500.00

iii. Project title *"Sustainable Agriculture and Climate change mitigation in Iyogwe ward (Gairo district) Morogoro region"* under support from The Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) – Tanzania. It was a six months project

which lasted in June 2013. It expended $8,130. Contact: nmhando@thefoundation-tz.org.

iv. Two dialogues conducted on *"Tanzania Constitution Review in Chakwale and Iyogwe wards to 200 participants".* The project was funded by The foundation for Civil Society Tanzania (FCS) with sum of $6400.00. It was done in August to October 2013. Contact: akapona@thefoundation-tz.org

v. Project title *"Enhancing the role of women in decision making governance and advocacy for improved livelihoods and natural resources management in rural areas Morogoro* region in collaboration with TUSHIKAMANE organization. TUSHIKAMANE means "Togetherness". The project expended $4960

vi. Project title *"Participatory Conservation of Loveridges Sunbirds' habitats in Uluguru Nature Reserve (UNR) under IDEA WILD – USA support".* The project was costing $1750.00 where IDEA WILD has supported $1000.00 and it ended December 2013. Contact: annmarie@ideawild.org

vii. Project title *"Participatory Forest Management project in Mkingu Nature Reserve (MkNR) in Mvomero district* which is supported by WWF Tanzania Country Office/Mazingira Network Tanzania (MANET) the sum of $11500. It ended on July 2014. Contact: mazingiran@yahoo.com

viii. Project title *"Empowering fisheries' community in four villages (Mlingotini, Kondo, Pande and Kaole) along Indian Ocean on sustainable fishing in Bagamoyo District, Tanzania".* The project has been supported by WWF – US, Conservation Education Grant the sum of USD 7,000. It ended on October, 2014. Contact: Stephanie.Eisenman@wwfus.org

ix. Project *Title "Empowering community in three villages adjacent to Mikumi National Park on participatory management and protection of African Elephants' habitat – Tanzania"*. The project was funded by Rufford Small Grants Foundation (RSG) the amount of $6,680 and was implemented from January 2015 to June 2015. Please visit this link for more information: http://www.rufford.org/projects/angelus_runji. Contact person: Jane Raymond, email: jane@rufford.org

x. Project Title "*Conserving loveridges Sunbird's habitat in Uluguru Nature Reserve for enhancing loveridges sunbird's management and protection*" The project was funded by The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (MBZ) the amount of $4990. Visit http://www.speciesconservation.org/case-studies-projects/loveridge-sunbird/10086. The contact person: Nicolas Herd, Email: Nicolas.Heard@mbzspeciesconservation.org

3. An overview of the need for the reforestation project, conservation objective and other related project goals.

Problem Background

Despite increasing awareness regarding value and importance, the destruction of mangrove forest continues to take place in many parts along Indian Ocean under a variety of socio- economic as-well-as political motives. In Tanzania, mangroves are protected by laws particularly The Forest Act, 2002 which was enacted after establishment of forest policy in year 1998 but a lack of enforcement coupled with the economic incentive to reclaim land can result in deliberate destruction. Escalating pressure on mangrove populations and increasing quantities of pollutants reaching coastal and intra-coastal waters has brought new interest in the importance of mangroves to a healthy marine ecology. According to national forest policy (1998), for all the forest, adjacent Communities are obliged to be involved in managing the forests that are in their vicinity. The policy calls for application of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approach by community living adjacent the forest reserves. The most noted gap is inadequate community involvement in conserving

and protecting Mangrove forests in the project area which is accompanied by lack of commitment and support by communities.

Deforestation rates in Tanzania (including coastal forest especially mangrove) are quite high; between 1990 and 2005 an estimated 412,000 ha per annum were cleared, equivalent to about 1.1% of the total forest area (Blomley & Iddi, 2009). The main direct causes of deforestation among others include, charcoal making, persistent reliance on wood fuel for energy, over-exploitation of mangrove wood resources for construction (Blomley et. al., 2008). Reliance on wood fuel and charcoal for energy supply have been identified as a key driver behind national rates of deforestation and degradation of mangrove forest, and it presents a real challenge, as almost all domestic (rural and urban) energy consumption are derived from these sources (Miles et. al., 2009). Subject to above statistics, mangrove forest in Indian Ocean adjacent to Miono and Saadani wards are highly affected area due to the above mentioned factors leading into excessive deforestation. And as the current trend shows that there is ongoing deforestation practices mostly undertaken by adjacent residents.

Need for the project

Reforestation exercise is inevitable in shore line of Indian Ocean bordering to Saadani and Makurunge wards. Currently, there is excessive deforestation of mangrove trees and most of the shorelines are bare out from trees. Since that, mangrove trees species *"Rhizophora mucronata"* are very significant in shoreline of Indian Ocean for provided watershed and suitable habitat of marine resources including various fish species and coral reefs. The current situation shows high degradation of land in the identified project area because of soil has became loose, marine resources are experiencing hot water with direct sun lays hitting the shore bed. On the other hand there is no practical action planned to be carried out by government authority like reforestation action. Thus, reforestation is one the major initiatives that should be undertaken to rescue excessive deforestation of mangrove forest along the Indian Ocean bordering to Saadani and Makurunge wards. The need for reforestation come about the important of the tree species *"mangrove trees"* for maintaining marine ecological,

also the specie provide the protection against soil erosion along the ocean which result into destruction of coral reefs and see banks for marine sources reproductive. The project is also aligned with The National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy, 2003 provides useful linkages between environment and poverty and the coastal resources. It strongly advocates for integrated and participatory approach to coastal zone management.

Justification

The project intends to conduct extensive training and field activity on Joint Forest Management (JFM) as one of the category on participatory conservation which is subject to Tanzania Forest Policy of 1998 and Forest Act, 2002 and is mainstreamed in other related policies and laws. The JFM will focus on reforestation initiative of planting 25,000 Mangrove seedlings in the identified cleared land, and will be accompanied by extensive training on alternative income raising activities and making of local energy saving stoves in order to reduce pleasure from depending mangrove trees as source of energy and income. Hence to meet the objectives of this project, both training and practical activity will be undertaken. Through this approach, the project expect to insure that the indentified bare land is reforested and community continue furthering the initiative by protecting forest out from destruction through option income generating activities which promote the aspect of forest protection and conserve the ecosystem as well as establishing effective monitoring system that would be agreed between implementing the organisation, community and local government.

Project Goal: The project intends to contribute in international efforts on managing and protecting coastal forests for sustainable marine resources. The purpose to achieve this goal is to facilitate mangrove reforestation on the cleared land of four (4) hectares along the Indian Ocean extending to Saadani and Makurunge wards

The project objectives:

(a) To increase participation of adjacent community on coastal forest management and protection along Indian Ocean by May 2018.

(b) To undertake reforestation by planting mangrove seedlings on cleared land of four (4) hectares along the Indian Ocean May 2018.

4. A description of the reforestation site with photos of the proposed site.

The intended site for reforestation is 4 hectares found along the Indian Ocean extending to Saadani and Makurunge wards. This site had mangrove trees which have been cleared and the area is bare which is currently experiencing great land erosion. *(Refer photo and map published in Global Giving website*).

5. A detailed description of the proposed reforestation activity

The plant species for reforestation

The project intends to recover the deforested area which formerly was covered by Mangrove trees and other marine plant species. The target is to train communities and plant 44,824 mangrove trees' seedlings (*Rhizophora mucronata)* in 4 identified hectares along the Indian Ocean.

Climate projections

The project has considered the climate projections upon its implementation as well as after implementation. The baseline study indicates that the project area of implementation continue to undergo degradation due to destructed mangrove forests along the Indian Ocean shorelines where various economic activities are carried out. Hence, the implementation of this project will result into soil balance and resistance against erosion, improving ecosystem, controlled pollution to the ocean and vegetation cover.

The importance of the above species

Generally, mangrove forest is vital for various marine resources. Reflecting to importance of mangrove forest in Indian Ocean, it provides for the breeding and nursery grounds for a number of marine organisms including the commercially important shrimp, crab and fish species. The existence of mangrove trees creates basis of a complex marine food chain, creation of critical habitat for fisheries and coastal bird populations, establishment of restrictive impounds that offer protection for maturing offspring, filtering and assimilating pollutants from upland run-off, stabilization of sediments and protection of shorelines from erosion as well as water and atmospheric quality improvements where all these have economical and biological importance to human being include production of fishes as sources of nutritious food and income, if are sold.

Stakeholder's participation

The project expects to involve all potential stakeholders for successful implementation. The identified potential stakeholders include; local government officials, local environmental NGO/CBOs or CSOs found in the project area, marine conservation specialists from Bagamoyo district and community/villagers from Saadani and Makurunge wards. These stakeholders will participate in every stage of project implementation which is attending trainings for capacity building and practical activity on mangrove trees planting.

Long term trees stewardship

The planted trees will be under supervision of villages' authority in collaboration with district fishery department and forest departments. The training and monitoring on option income generating activities and use of local energy serving stoves will be used to promote mangrove tree protection and management by adjacent villages. Also, skills to be impacted will be used by community to manage forest cover in their area, hence promote reforestation. Also the community, local government authority and implementing organisation will develop agreement on protection and management of the reforested area which will demarcate post responsibilities of partners, this will build a sense of commitment among the actors to continue take care of the mangrove trees in the reforested area.

6. A detailed description about the training program

The project will encompass trainings based on Joint Forest Management as provided by Tanzania Forest Act, 2002. The focus will on participatory coastal forest management by involving adjacent community. Also it will involve training on option income raising projects which also facilitate forest protection by reducing pressure on depending mangrove forest. The training aimed to empower community on how to protect and manage Mangrove trees along the Indian Ocean. Participants will be trained on various ways and approach suitable to promote protection of mangrove forest. The trainings will involve field (practical) exercise between the participants and trainers on planting 44,824 mangrove seedlings (*Rhizophora mucronata)* in the area of four (4) hectares. Also the participants will participate in making a sample of local energy saving stoves. Though the trainings, community will be empowered on how to sustain their livelihoods and ecosystem along the coastal zone.

Through the above described activities, this project expect to empower community on how to take care the mangrove forest by direct involving in planting mangrove trees and integrating other activities which facilitate the management and protection of the mangrove trees. Also the participants will receive skills on problem solving through the use of participatory Learning and Action approach which will lead them to objective on

indentifying and resolving socio-economical problems without affecting the environment especially mangrove forest which are predominant in their surroundings.

7. Workshop timeline

- The projected time for commencement is end of 2017 to May 2018.
- The table below provide execution plan of the project.

No.	ACTIVITY	TIME in year 2017/2018				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Preparation for implementing workshop activities					
2	Facilitating four sensitization meeting JFM through PLA approach to 200 people in four villages from Makurunge and Saadani ward for awareness raising by end of 2017					
3	Training 20 participants in three days on JFM through Participatory Learning and Action approach towards mangrove forest reforestation and making a demo of Local energy saving stove by May 2018.					
4	Facilitate the collection of 44,824 mangrove seedlings and plant them in four (4) hectares by May 2018					

5	Undertaking monitoring and evaluation throughout implementation duration					
6	To write and disseminate information and reports to stakeholders by May 2018					

8. Participant selection process

The target group of participants is villagers found in Makurunge and Saadani ward adjacent to Indian Ocean. These are direct participants who are also the user of the mangrove trees' products for domestic and commercial activities. Hence, the project intends to issue that the target group is well involved so as to change the altitude into effective conservation under participatory conservation approach. The main criteria used to chose the participants is based on the position of the participants to protect and manage the mangrove forest along the Indian Ocean and well as the significance of the mangrove forest to the villagers especially on fighting against climate change disasters for both human and marine resources. The selection and participation distribution is 70% and 30% between women and men respectively. Women are the most victims on climate change and are ones involving in access of firewood as engage in taking care of the families due to coastal culture. Hence, women will be given priority to participate in the project implementation.

9. Expected Outcomes

The short term expected conservation outcomes are:-

- The identified bare land of 4 hectares is covered by planted 44,824 mangrove trees with effective management by May 2018.
- Joint Marine Forest Management (reforestation methodology) is increased by effective participation of villagers living adjacent and local leaders by May, 2018.

Long-term expected outcomes

a) The bare space of four (4) hectares along Indian Ocean extending to Saadani and Makurunge wards is covered by mangrove trees by year 2020.
b) Land erosion extending to along the Indian Ocean is reduced through reforested area by year 2020
c) Improved ecosystem in Indian Ocean as result of the reforested area by year 2020.

10. Long-term impact

The project will educate 220 villages who will participate in restoring mangrove forest for creating marine habitat hence increase fish production and growth which will improve health and economic livelihoods to fishing community. It will subsequent involve the planting of 44,824 mangrove seedlings in four hectares by 2020.

11. Method of evaluation

Introduction

The team will monitor and evaluate the workshop/project progress to realized changes as per target objectives of the project. The project team will develop monitoring and evaluation tools. In every stage of implementation the team will monitor and evaluate the progress. Monitoring will mostly based on resources allocation to implement activities. The project team will make follow up on relevance and timely allocation of inputs while they will evaluate the result attained from the project implementation.

Evaluation

Evaluation will be done during the implementation of each activity. Also in monthly and quarterly bases depending on logical stages of the project implementation. The project Manager will be responsible to make sure that the target activities and objectives are met. Evaluation will be done through field visit for monitoring the uptake of the planted trees and fixed beehives **(Refer annex I below: Evaluation Table.** The project result evaluated will be shared to various stakeholders for any comments and future uptake of same or similar project to further initiative.

12. Project Sustainability

The project will be sustainable to the community living adjacent to Indian Ocean where the project will be implemented. The knowledge and skills be imparted to trainees on training topics about reforestation of mangrove forest will be used by them in their daily life to enhance forest conservation especially mangrove forest but also sustain their livelihoods from various option income generating activities. The community will volunteer to oversee mangrove forest protection because of the benefits that will be realized by them include beekeeping project which require forest to exist for it to sustain. Hence it will influence community to take measures to protect mangrove forest as well as other neighboring tree species. Also the Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approach to be trained to participants will sustain the participants to resolve their surrounding community's challenges on forest resources conservation and livelihoods. Hence the change in altitude and practice through this project is a key factor for sustainability.

13. Project Team

i. Project Manager

Angelus Runji who is one of the founder of the of applying organisation "Conservation of Nature for Survival" and until recently he possesses International Action Learning MBA from Business School Netherlands (2014) with Bachelor of Laws degree from Tumaini University – Tanzania in year 2008 and three diplomas in Education, Business Management and Entrepreneurship and Environmental Management. Also he has attended Environmental short courses in REDD, Water hydrological Alteration, Protected Areas Integration, Coral Reef Resilience and one year Environmental Activist Course (under WWF- Tanzania Country Office) With certificate of Achievement to most of courses. Also he has completed short courses on management which are Human Resources, Internal Auditor and Quality Management standard (QMS) ISO 9001:2008. With certificate of Achievement to all courses. He is deep experienced in Environmental Practices since year 2008 up to date working in various non-profit organizations in Tanzania as Conservation Activist. Additionally he has facilitation, mentoring and coaching skills and experience in various fields mostly in conservation. He is trained facilitator on Action Learning Approaches with experience on applying the Action Learning Approach to

resolve conservation challenges through CONASU organisation and other organisation when hired to work as Consultant.

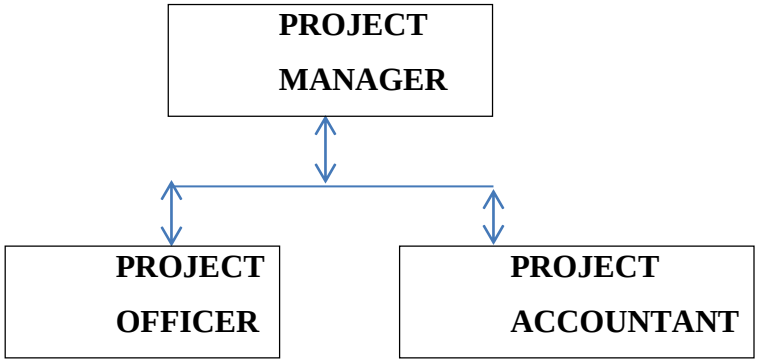
ii. Project Officer (Joyneth Mbogo)

She holds Degree in Environmental Science in year 2009, Advanced Secondary Education in year 2004, Ordinary Education in Year 2000.She is working as project coordinator in Conservation of nature for Survival (CONASU) for 1 year now. She worked as field officer in Tanzania Grassroots Oriented Development (TAGRODE) - Iringa, Tanzania for 2 years. Also she is having knowledge, skills and experience in coordinating project in variety CSOs in Morogoro region. She is a graduate in Environmental science with experience on Environmental Village Education particularly on use of Participatory Learning and action (PLA).

iii. Project Accountant:

She holds Degree in Accountancy in Accountancy in year 2013 from Muzumbe university College and working as Treasurer in Conservation of Nature for Survival (CONASU) for 1 year now, worked as Assistant Accountant in Morogoro Development and Conservation (MODECO) organization in year 2014 -2015 (2 years). She will manage project fund according to the budget to meet the activities needs. The management will include preparation of financial reports.

Project Management Structure



14. A detailed project budget (not exceeding USD$5,000).

S/N	Activity	Unit/Item	No. of Item	Amount per Unit	Total amount ($)
1.0	**Facilitating four sensitization meeting JFM through Participatory learning and Action approach to 200 people in four villages from Miono and Saadani ward for awareness raising by end of April 2016.**				
1.1	Buy Mark pens	boxes	2	8	16
1.2	Transport 2 officers Moro- Saadani - Morogoro	person	2	20	40
1.3	Transport 2 officers; hire motorcycle for shuttling in 4 villages in Miono and Saadani wards @$15 per day per person = $30 per day per 2persons	route	4	30	120

1.4	Printing Still pictures	copy	50	1	50
1.5	Refreshment to participants	People	200	0.5	100
	Sub total				**326**
2.0	**Training 20 participants in three days on JFM through Participatory Learning and Action approach towards mangrove forest reforestation by May 2016.**				
2.1	Transport for 2 project officers Moro-Saadani -Moro	people	2	20	40
2.2	Transport for 20 participants for three routes @$6 from their local area to training venue	people	20	10	200
2.4	Printing training materials	pages	60	1	60
2.5	Photocopying	copy	1560	0.1	156
2.6	Printing Still picture	copy	32	1	32
2.7	Lunch for 20 trainees in three days @$4 per day = $12 per three days.	participants	20	12	240
2.8	DSA for 2 officers @$15 per day = $30 per day.	days	4	30	120

2.10	Buying pens	box	2	5	10
2.11	Buying Notebooks	notebooks	20	1	20
2.12	Hiring Venue	Day	3	30	90
	Sub total				**968**
3.0	**Facilitate the collection of 44,824 mangrove seedlings and plant them by June 2016**				
3.1	Transport for 2 project officers Moro-Saadani -Moro	People	2	20	40
3.2	Buying twenty (20) hoes	Hoes	20	5	100
3.3	Snakes and drinks for volunteers manpower (villagers)	People	20	8	160
3.4	DSA for 2 officers	days	5	30	150
3.5	Transporting seedlings	routes	4	64	256
3.6	Purchase mangrove seedlings from collectors and planting exercise	Seedlings	44,824	0.06	3000
	Sub total				**3,706**
8.0	**In – kind contribution from the implementing organization**				
8.1	Rent contribution (100%) in 7 month @$40	Months	7	40	280

8.2	Working equipment which are 1 laptop computer = $350	Computer	1	350	350
8.3	One digital Camera (given by Idea Wild – US)	Camera	1	80	80
8.4	Human resources (3 project team) equivalent to contribution	Month	7	300	2100
	Sub total				**2810**
	Contribution from Donors				**5,000**
	In – kind contribution (by organisation)				**2,810**
	TOTAL COST OF PROJECT				**7,810**

ANNEXURE I

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Baseline Data**	**Expected Changes**	**Means of Verification (MoV)**	**Time for Data collection**	**Responsible**
Long Term Outcomes						
Reforestation of mangrove trees in area of 4 hectares along the Indian Ocean by year 2020.	Number of mangrove trees planted in the cleared area.	No reforestation is undertaken in cleared area along the Indian Ocean at meantime.	44,824 mangrove trees are existing with effective management	Field visit, Observation, Questionnaire s, Interviews	After 2 years	CONASU organisation
Land erosion extending to along the Indian Ocean is reduced through reforested area by year 2020	The extent of soil erosion.	Continuing land degradation due to soil loose	Soil erosion is controlled	Field visit, Observation, Questionnaire s, Interviews	After 2 years.	CONASU staff.
Improved ecosystem in Indian Ocean as result of the reforested area by year 2020.	Condition of mangrove trees in the project are	Degraded ecosystem at the project area.	Well improved ecosystem	Field visit, Observation, Questionnaire s, Interviews	After 2 years.	CONASU staff.

Improved participation of adjacent community on mangrove forest management and protection in along Indian Ocean by end 2018.	Rate of protection initiatives	There is low rate of community involvement on mangrove forest protection along coastal region-Bagamoyo.	Increased community involvement in protection of mangrove forest.	Field visit, Observation Questionnaire s, Interviews	End of project.	Project Administrator, Partners & other CONASU staff.
Immediate Outcomes						
Joint Marine Forest Management is increased by effective participation of villagers living adjacent and local leaders by May, 2018	Number of conservation initiatives carried out	Poor/inadequate participation of communities in Joint marine resources management.		Field visit, Observation, Questionna , Interviews	Quarterly. End of project.	Project Administrator, Partners & other CONASU staff.
The identified bare land of 4 hectares is covered by planted 44,824 mangrove trees with effective management by May .	Number of mangrove trees which are survival	The area of more than 4 hectares in Saadani and wards along the Indian ocean is cleared with no Mangrove forest at all.	The total number of 25,000 of mangrove trees' seedlings are planted in 4 hectares.	Field visit, Observation, Questionn aire s, Interviews	Quarterly. End of project.	Project Administrator, Partners & other CONASU staff.
Reduced deforestation practices on mangrove forest	Number of deforestation practices in mangrove	Increased deforestation practices to mangrove forest	No or decreased deforestation practices.	Field visit, Observation, Questionn	Quarterly. End of project.	Project Administrator, Partners &

along Indian Ocean by end 2018.	forest			aire s, Interviews		other CONASU staff.
Outputs						
a) Community in four villages is aware on Joint forest management by May 2016.	Number of people aware coastal reforestation through Joint Forest Managemen t (JFM)	Low number of people is aware on JFM.	Increased awareness to community/ people.	Field visit, Questionna ire s, Interviews	Mid of project.	Project Administrat or & other organization staff
b) Community representative are empowered on JFM involvement through PLA approach by February 2018.	Number of people empowered on JFM	Minimal number of people empowered on reforestation	Increased number of empowered people on JFM	Field visit, Questionna ire s, Interviews	Mid of project	Project Administrat or & other organization staff
d) The identified cleared area of 4	Number of mangrove	Fewer mangrove trees are existing in	Increased number of	Field visit, Questionna	Mid of project	Project Administrat

hectares is reforested by planting 44,824 mangrove trees by May 2018.	trees planted	area of 4 hectares along the Indian Ocean.	mangrove trees in identified cleared land along the Indian ocean.	ire s, Interviews		or & other organization staff
e) Increased use of energy saving stoves by households in Makurunge and Saadani wards by May 2018	Number of households use local energy saving stoves	Very limited number of households use local energy saving stoves	Increased number of households use local energy saving stoves	Field visit, Questionna ire s, Interviews	Mid of project End of the project	Project Administrat or & other organization staff
			activities			
g) Project achievements, challenges and lesson learnt are discussed and shared by May 2018.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Achievements, challenges and lesson learnt are identified and articulated	Field visit, Questionna ire s, Interviews	Mid of project	Project Administrat or & other organization staff