

# DOROBO FUND

Protecting the cultures, people, landscape and biodiversity of Tanzania.



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IMPACT REPORT 2021





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# MESSAGE FROM THE TEAM

We set out on our journey in 2021 to continue our efforts to make a significant difference to the people and wildlife of northern Tanzania. As Covid continued to impact everyone around the world, in Tanzania, we used the time to slow down and take a breath to think about meaningful solutions to better support local communities' resilience and to protect our critical, few remaining wildlife areas.

We focused on strengthening the groundwork already achieved to gain even more robust community-led conservation. This involved the expansion of secure land rights for Maasai and Akie communities to create a buffer zone to Simanjiro Easement areas by protecting the key areas of Sukuro, Emboreet, and Terrat in the Tarangire ecosystem. With the ever-present threat of agricultural expansion onto the Simanjiro plains, we are incredibly proud of what we achieved.

While we made incredible strides in indigenous people's land rights, the projects we fund don't always equate to huge figures or big shiny news. Rather, we look to understand community issues on the ground and identify barriers that may prevent growth or sustainable land management. In 2021, we allocated funds to resolve conflicts, build village capacity and demarcate boundaries that will allow peaceful communal land use, bringing communities together to benefit from communal natural resources.

Friends of Maziwe also took on new challenges as we rolled out funding towards improving the local fishing economy in Ushongo through Octopus reef closures for months of the year. The results of this project have already been immensely beneficial to improving coastal livelihoods and protecting diverse marine species populations.

As the pandemic has shown us, it is ever more critical to continue to protect cultures that live in harmony with nature and conserve our biodiverse wildlife. We hope you enjoy reading about some of Dorobo Fund's impact in 2021, all of which would not be possible without the continued support of our incredible donors and valuable partnerships. Your generosity, determination, and dedication are humbling.

Thank you,

Daudi, Thad, and Mike Peterson.











# IMPACT IN 2021

# HOW WE WORK

Working through partners, we protect the cultures, people, landscapes and biodiversity of Tanzania through improved livelihoods and conservation. In 2021 we made considerable steps to advance Tanzania's social, ecological, and economical sustainable growth.







## MARINE CONSERVATION

Maziwe Island Reserve and surrounding reefs are vital for the long-term sustainability of Pangani's economy and environment. The broad goals of Friends of Maziwe are to evaluate the health and biodiversity of the Maziwe coral reef to preserve and protect this unique coastal ecosystem for future generations. To ensure we can meet these goals requires a multi-faceted approach, including reporting illegal fishing near the reef, protecting turtle nesting sites and encouraging community-led conservation initiatives. We do this by employing local rangers and engaging with partners such as Mwambao and UCRT to facilitate all necessary groundwork and community engagement.





## REEF PATROL TEAM

Last year we employed two full-time rangers and one relief ranger. Maziwe patrol staff are the eyes for Tanzania marine reserve and national parks, reporting any illegal fishing activities that may damage the reef. A typical day for the rangers involves departing from Ushongo village and patrolling the area for 8 hours per day, including weekends and holidays. This work is crucial to protect the reef's health, which supports much of the local fishing economy. Maziwe Island also attracts tourists because of the volume and variety of fish populations and the health of its corals. In 2021, despite the impact of Covid-19, our team recorded 250 non-resident visitors to the reserve. Our patrol officers are responsible for collecting the reserve's entrance fee of 12USD, which is then deposited to park headquarters. This work is vital for Tanzania's marine reserve and national parks since the local office is some distance away.

## TURTLE CONSERVATION

Maziwe Marine Reserve is considered one of East Africa's most important breeding grounds. The island is a vital nesting ground for green turtles, which crawl up the sandy shore to lay their eggs. However, changes to the island's structure have led to the inundation of the turtle nests at high-tide, and eggs are unable to survive. The Friends of Maziwe Turtle Conservation Program, in partnership with the Ushongo village community and conservation officers, relocate turtle nests from the inundated beaches of Maziwe Island Reserve to a protected area on Ushongo Beach.

Our turtle nest relocation project continued throughout the year in 2021. However, alarmingly the number of turtle nests on the Maziwe sandbar has decreased drastically over the past few years. In 2019, we relocated 34 nests to the mainland, yet in 2020 and 2021, only 8 and 7 nests were moved, respectively.

We are closely monitoring the situation and engaging with other Turtle projects on the coast to identify if this is a trend they are also seeing or if it is only happening on Maziwe.

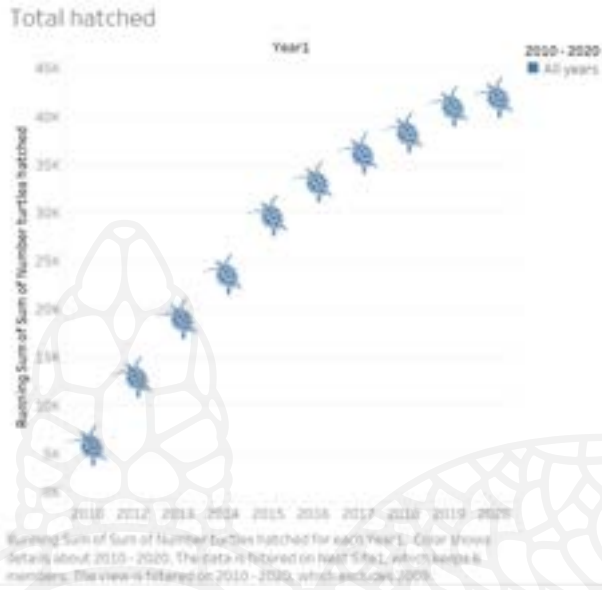


For the past 10 years, Friends of Maziwe have been carefully collecting turtle data to monitor the program's success. Thanks to the help from our friend and Marine Conservationist - Hope Beatty - we have compiled this data into easy-to-read graphs for the first time.

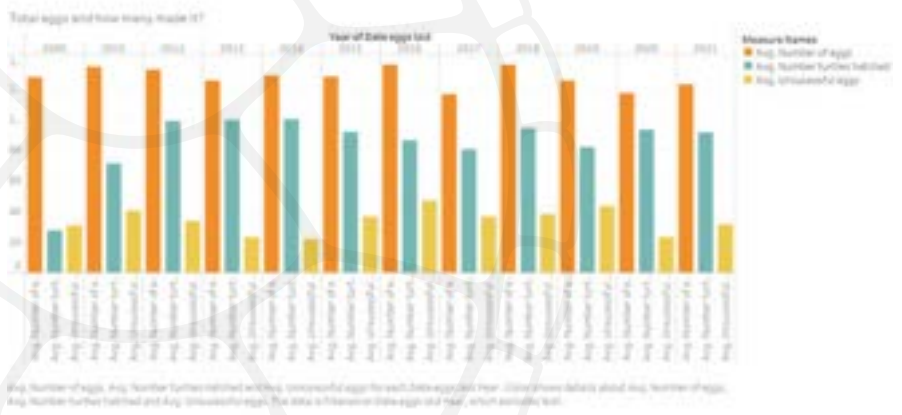




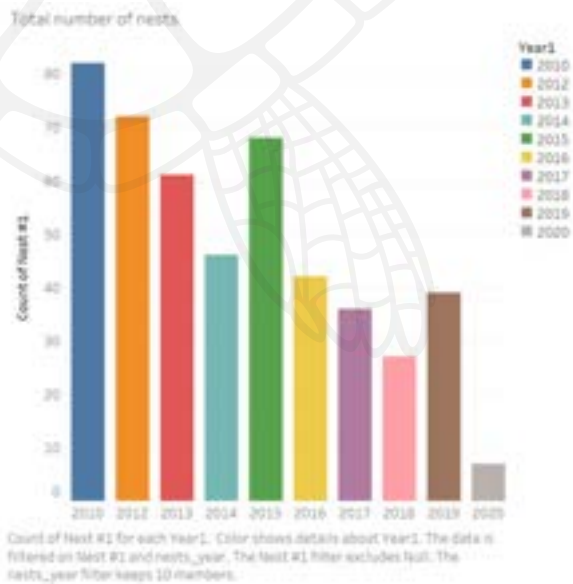
43,000 turtles hatched over the past 10 years



High survival rate comparatively from the number of eggs laid



91% decrease in number of turtle nests compared to 2010





\*Local fisherman shows off his catch

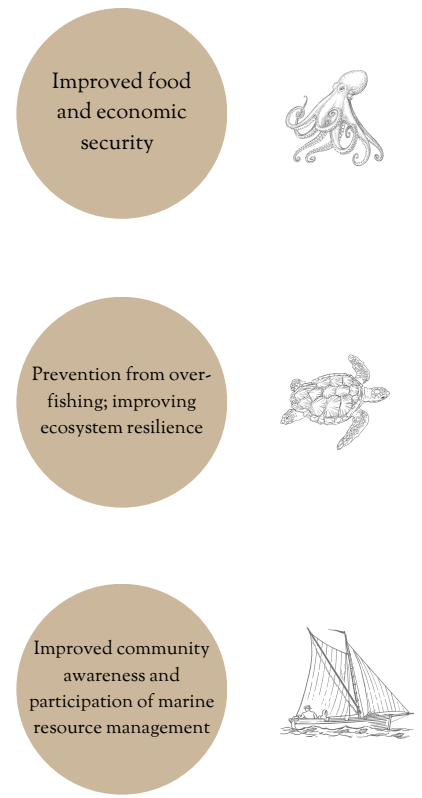
## CLOSING USHONGO REEF

In 2021, through our partner NGO Mwambao Coastal Community Network Tanzania we continued to facilitate the closure of inshore reefs to Octopus fishing in Ushongo Village. A section of reef located in front of the main village was closed for two periods from the end of February to April and then from September to December. For each of these closures the results when opening for fishing Octopus were dramatic. At the end of the events over 500 kg. of Octopus were recorded from the harvested area, which is reported to be a fantastic return compared to if the reef was open as usual. The community-led participatory conservation initiative involved 60 fishers each paying a fee of about one dollar each to the 'Beach Management Unit', the local community-led authority made up of village members.

Overfishing and strain on marine natural resources threaten local reefs in Tanzania. Therefore, it is critical to sustainably manage reef systems to protect reef biodiversity and coastal communities' food security. Since an octopus's life cycle is short, they mature within a short period. When left undisturbed, they can grow quickly, giving local fishers better returns than if octopus were fished consistently throughout the year. The reef closures are helping protect the local community's marine resources while offering other marine species protection, encouraging a much healthier environment for local marine life to thrive. At the same time, fishers get lumpsum money which can be used in bigger visible investments and gain tangible long-term benefits.

The Ushongo villagers are excited by these results. They are now talking about closing more of their reefs to Octopus fishing for short periods and closing one reef from all fishing.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES FROM LIMITING OCTOPUS FISHING



Improved food and economic security



Prevention from over-fishing; improving ecosystem resilience



Improved community awareness and participation of marine resource management







”Closing the reef has helped my family and me so much -  
With the money I made, I can now afford to finish building the roof on  
my house”

- Local Ushongo fisherman



## SIMANJIRO CONSERVATION EASEMENT

Simanjiro easement, protects the conservation of some of Tanzania's most iconic wildlife species. This vital breeding ground and grazing area support much of the wildlife from the Tarangire ecosystem and local Maasai's livestock.

By supporting land rights, community-based institutions, and providing modest financial incentives, we have found that local communities are willing to conserve wildlife and protect the area from the growing threat of agricultural conversion. We believe this kind of conservation model is emblematic of the people-centered, sustainable conservation approaches that are needed in Africa today.

In 2021, we made considerable strides in the easement towards the long-term sustainability and integrity of the ecosystem. The success of the projects in the Simanjiro plains conservation easement continues to provide a fascinating example of how animals and people can coexist together.





Local manyatta in Simanjiro

## RESOLVING LAND DISPUTES

Encroachment and agricultural expansion pressure remain the biggest threat to the Simanjiro Easement habitat. Protecting grazing areas over false land ownership claims is challenging and complex. It requires supporting our partner, Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), to often mediate resolving land disputes at high levels. These disputes can often take months, sometimes years, of arduous work to ensure security and transparency over communal land ownership.

### Emboreet Village

Emboreet village land is crucial for connecting wildlife migratory routes from Oldoinyo-sambu east toward Terrat plains and red dam the nearby permanent water source. In 2021, UCRT successfully assisted the village of Emboreet to defuse false claims over land ownership within Emboreet's Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO). The claim which stated the CCRO village grazing area included individual land claims, first involved meeting Simanjiro District Council's land department to dispute the claim. The next step was to follow up with the regional land commissioner and present all relevant documents. The commissioner then visited Emboreet Grazing areas to prove the alleged farms. After months of diligent hard work by UCRT, the commissioner decided in favour of community grazing land, and the claim was quashed.

### Loiborsiret village

UCRT was alerted of attempts to claim over 1000 hectares of village land after livestock herders noticed illegal demarcation beacons. Individuals from the village had placed the beacons with the assistance of a private surveyor. They were in the process of acquiring land ownership titles illegally. The village general assembly was held after being reported to the local village and grazing committee. Subsequently, the farms were rejected. Upon the advice of UCRT, the village council agreed that a signboard is placed in Loiborsiret to create more visibility of the grazing area to prevent future attempts to land grab.

### Kidapash surrounding Villages

Training was conducted in villages around Kidapash to better manage wetland and communal grazing areas. Disputes over land in Orbili and Kilombero led to an intervention in which the village chairman of Kilombero was identified as a key factor fuelling the conflict. A new leader was appointed, and so far, conflicts have reduced.





Vulturine guinea fowl in Makame WMA

## EXPANDING ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION

Our high-level vision is for a connected and healthy landscape that supports the resilience of people, livestock, and wildlife across the Tarangire ecosystem. Over the years, we have supported grazing protection in Simanjiro Easement by creating communal land titles (CCRO – Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy) in the key villages of Sukoro, Emboreet, and Terrat. With these titles now in place, we now have the opportunity to help expand land tenure security into neighbouring villages with the hope of safeguarding even more grazing land and natural habitat from the ongoing threats of farming invaders.

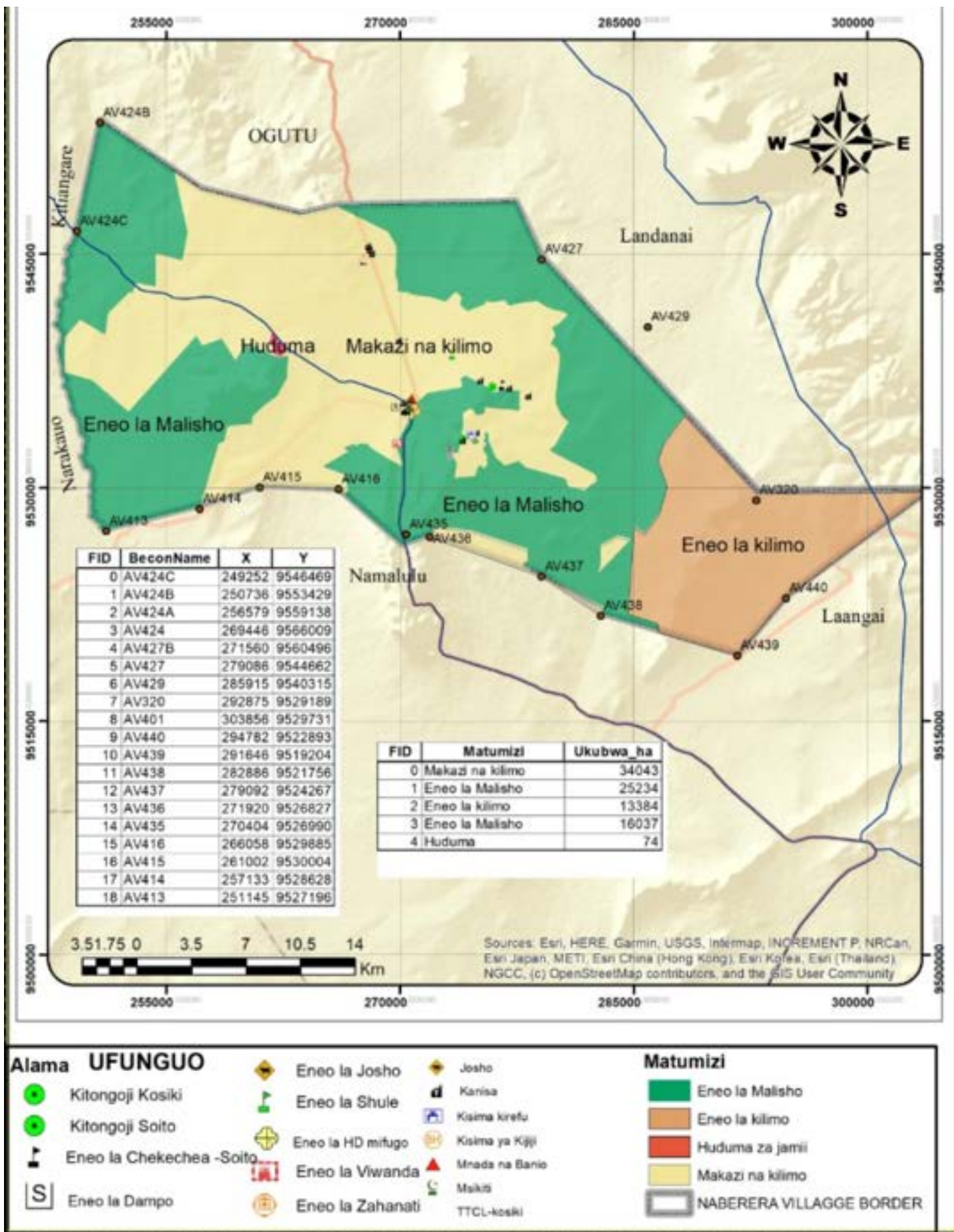
### Naberera Village

Naberera village lies 65km southwest of Terrat. In 2021, we supported UCRT in the land use planning process of over 88,772 ha of grazing area. Demarcation pipes were laid, and CCRO was drafted for grazing areas with the size of 41,243 ha. With the land title submitted, the application is now in the final stages, pending approval of village by-laws.

### Kimotorok village

Connected to Tarangire National Park, Mkungunero and Makame WMA, Kimotorok village is a crucial corridor and wetland area attracting a vast array of wildlife, especially during the dry seasons. Due to the abundance of water, the village has recently been attracting much interest from local fishers and irrigation farmers, resulting in a surge of people from nearby Kondo and Kiteto areas. After the community requested help to control the expansion of farms and settlements, we supported UCRT in facilitating the Village Land Use Plan to protect the area from further invasions. In collaboration with Women Rights Leadership Forum and village leaders, a traditional natural resources plan and bylaws governed by VGA minutes were agreed upon and implemented. The Land Use Plan incorporates a traditional zoning of the land (settlement, grazing area, fishing area, and farming) that aims to avoid the expansion of farms toward key grazing areas. The work is ongoing with hopes to be finalised in the near future.





Above: Naberera village Land Use Plan map. The pink area represents land for settlement and yellow for agriculture, the green for season grazing which also follows the easement area.







”When people have rights to land they depend on to survive, powerful things happen; families benefit, communities thrive, and individuals have the opportunity to invest in their futures”

- Paine Mako, Director of Ujamaa Community Resource Team







## KITETO

Our primary focus in the Kiteto district is preserving the last of the Akie Hunter-gatherer Tribe. The Akie community is among the most vulnerable in northern Tanzania. No records detail the history of the Akie hunter-gatherer tribe, however, from stories passed down through generations, they know that their people have lived in Kiteto for hundreds of years. The tribe consists of approximately 1164 community members who strive to live today as their ancestors have for many generations. They rely only on hunting, gathering fruits and honey for food and supporting their livelihood. The average Akie household earns less than \$1 per day, making them one of the poorest tribes in Tanzania. The indigenous group faces exploitation from other powerful communities, especially land grabbing for agriculture and assimilation. Akie land has already been taken away for large scale cultivation by wealthy people from bigger cities such as Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Iringa. Uncultivated land often appears not to be used, which leaves it vulnerable to more powerful people taking the land for themselves. Since the Akie livelihood is nature dependent and with no substantial financial income it has been easy for other powerful tribes and land grabbers to encroach on Akie land. The impact of this program has been integral to securing the future of these communities. Dorobo Fund is funding projects that help empower the Akie to protect their native land, while expanding rangeland security for the greater protection of the Tarangire ecosystem.





Akie woman attends village meeting to discuss different community challenges in Kiteto

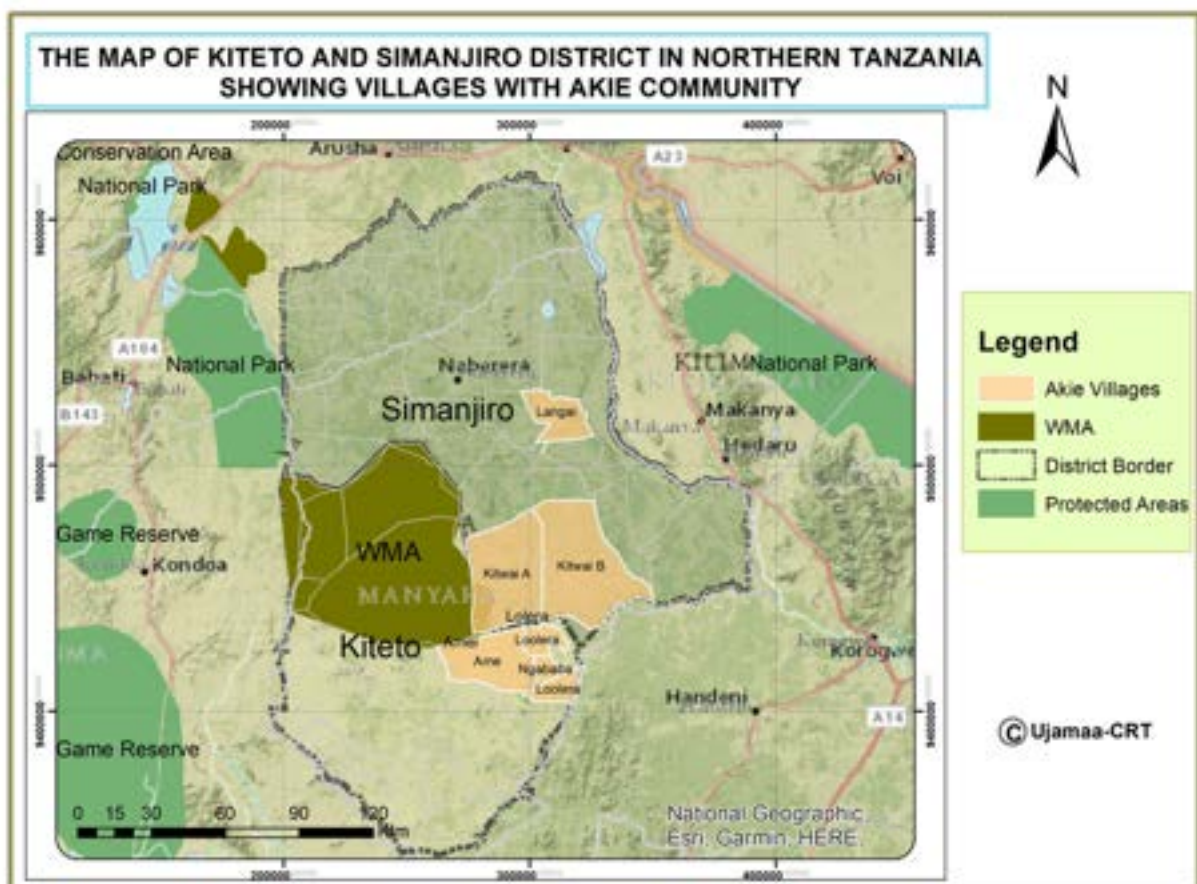


Local Akie man displays his honeycomb gathered from a nearby baobab tree

## CONNECTIVITY OFFERS GREATER SECURITY FOR THE AKIE

We believe secure land rights is a fundamental step toward addressing the Akie's insecurity issues. The Akie community commonly experiences food insecurity for several months of every year as agricultural and settlement expansion has fragmented and compressed available land and forest. It is not uncommon for tribe members to travel for over two weeks looking for food such as honey. Our goal is to create greater connectivity of Akie land to prevent further fragmentation of their territories and allow the Akie to carry on their traditional livelihood activities. Our focus in 2021, was to fund Akie land ownership through the acquisition of crucial land titles. The village of Loolera received their Certificate of Village Land. With this certificate, their land is soon to be demarcated. This incredible achievement has paved the way for the completion of the CCRO which will offer another layer of long-term land protection.

The villages of Orkitikit and Ngapapa village also gained rights which have secured a huge area of over 10,000 hectares, connecting the villages to three other Akie villages with a communal CCRO. Meanwhile, a further 10,000 hectares of Akie land was reclaimed in Partimbo village which was at considerable risk of being taken over by migrant farmers from the neighbouring districts of Kongwa and Kondo. The fragmented Akie villages of Najuu and Langai located in the central part of Simanjiro also received a vital CCRO, as the area is currently surrounded by non-Akie villages. These victories not only provide greater connectivity to neighbouring Akie villages they also provide a buffer zone from encroachment to the Simanjiro conservation area which protects huge populations of ungulates that migrate to the plains during the dry season.







The long-term sustainability of funding village land tenure security depends on developing strong, effective governance structures involving accountability and collective decision-making over the sustainable management of natural resources. It is essential to create structures that promote equality by protecting the interest of an entire group, including the rights of vulnerable people, women, children, and other minorities in a community who share and depend on communal land and its resources.

Many members of the communities we support need the right skills, knowledge and self-confidence to take part in decision-making processes over land rights and natural resource access, use and management. Through our funded projects, we aim to empower communities by building their capacity and educating how to sustainably manage their land and natural resources. In addition, the focus is on creating strong leaders and representatives so communities are more equipped to advocate for themselves in the future.

**Our funded projects in 2021 ensured that effective governance structures were paramount in all land acquisition achievements.**



## YAEDA VALLEY AND LAKE EYASI

As a means of protecting the Hadzabe's ancient hunter-gatherer traditional way of living we are helping to strengthen the rights of the Hadzabe hunter-gatherers and the wildlife and landscape that they coexist with and steward. The Hadzabe represent one of the original cultures that once occupied all of East Africa and have been in this area for at least 40,000 years, sustaining themselves on wildlife, honey, and a vast array of wild plants. Today, they number a little over 1000; their way of life threatened by modern industrial practices, tourism, farming, and grazing. In the last 50 years, the Hadzabe have lost over 90% of their land. To ensure their future survival, we continue to focus our efforts on achieving more secure rights for the Hadzabe, and Datoga pastoral communities, whose grazing area offers a buffer zone to ensure the protection of remaining Hadza ancestral lands. In 2021 we made considerable strides in expanding the Hadza conservation zone which connects the land in Yaeda Valley to Hadzabe communities closer to Lake Eyasi and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. We also focused our efforts on vital demarcation work that distinguishes between village boundaries. The hope is these activities will create less conflict over different land uses and serve as greater protection to community land and wider ecosystem.



## EXTENDING THE HADZABE CONSERVATION ZONE

Munguli village falls outside Mkalama district in the Singida region, some 50km west of Yaeda Valley. The village is home to 166 members of the Hadza community and Datoga pastoralists. The village was established in 1970 when only Hadza occupied the area. Over time other ethnic groups immigrated permanently settled in the village, engaging in agricultural and livestock activities, pushing out the Hadza community to the Yaeda Valley and Lake Eyasi areas. Having heard about the success of communal land ownership of the neighbouring Hadza communities of Yeada Valley, the Munguli community representatives reached out to UCRT. In 2021, we supported UCRT to facilitate the successful acquisition of the Certificate of Village Land and Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy to protect the rights of the remaining tribe members.

”When we saw our brothers and sisters of Yaeda Valley enjoying the fruits of communal land ownership, we the Hadzabe of Munguli felt even more marginalized with nobody to speak out for us. This CCRO certificate is the beginning of new hope as it gives us the power and rights to control our land and to better our livelihoods. Without land, we are not true Hadzabe. We are so grateful for supporting our community.”

- Edward Mashimba Hadzabe leader.

The Hadzabe community of Munguli village was issued with a CCRO of 1,645ha, safeguarding their traditional livelihood and forest area.



Above: Hadzabe member proudly displays the communal forest CCRO

# DEMARCATING A CRUCIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Unclear boundaries between Mbulu and Karatu districts have long prevented the surrounding villages living adjacent to the boundaries from benefiting from land ownership titles that serve to protect Hadza hunter-gatherer and Datoga pastoralist traditional livelihoods and secure crucial wildlife habitats. In 2021, we supported UCRT in successfully demarcating a particularly sensitive boundary.

Work commenced in early 2021 by firstly engaging with local leaders and the district land officials to identify the exact boundary points. This involved rigorous cross checks of village maps, certificates of village lands, village boundary descriptions, and government notices of both districts to see if they match. Land officers and surveyors were appointed to make sure any questions from villagers could be answered. Only once all was agreed upon by 7 village representatives from each village and land officials could the physical boundary demarcation fieldwork commence.

Finding existing beacons was the most challenging part, taking several days walking up steep slopes through thick mountain shrubs and rocks, only to discover they had been destroyed or taken down. Using GPS coordinates from the pre-agreed boundary points, the area was successfully demarcated with boundary pipes. The villagers were then shown precisely where the boundary pipes were placed.

Throughout the work UCRT engaged participatory processes that were truly participatory, not merely involving a few village leaders or elites, only when all was agreed did activities proceed. The whole exercise took 2 months, with all the village and district level meetings, demarcation work, and administration procedures. We are pleased with the end result and plan to continue funding activities that provide greater security to this area.



Above: Dismas, UCRT's Yaeda Valley program manager leads the way in finding the existing beacons.

Middle: The Hadza carry vital supplies, including bow and arrow

Bottom: Daudi joins the team for a hard day's work demarcating the land.

Demarcation of the boundary will now allow communities to apply for land titles, gaining protection over their lands from land grabbing, which persistently poses a threat to the livelihood of hunter-gatherer and pastoralist communities.





Hadza woman gathers berries



Carmine bee-eater takes a rest on Hadza land

More vital demarcation was carried out delineating land and land uses between Hadza hunter-gatherers and Datoga pastoralists:

1. Endanyawish and Dumbachand's physical boundaries were defined after weeks of long- difficult days working in thick remote bush.
2. Yaeda Valley Villages Boundary identification was defined between 10 villages, and almost 300 beacons were placed.
3. Attempts to identify Mongo wa Mono and Yaedakati boundary were carried out after villagers elders claimed encroachment was in conflict with the community endorsed land use plan. Due to conflicts completion of the work is still pending.





Camped in the middle of the bush, a team of 31 people helped demarcate Hadza and Datoga land



Since we funded the demarcation of Mbulu and Karatua districts, the Datoga community of Dumbechand has received the formalised document of land ownership by acquiring a CCRO for over 35,000 hectares.







## SPECIAL PROJECTS

Sometimes it is difficult to predict what is needed year-to-year. We like to keep a pot of funds available for “angel” opportunities that allow us to support projects that can go a long way in improving people’s lives and the places they live. This was no exception in 2021. Never before have we needed to help support our partner organisations who still suffered from significant losses in funding caused by Covid-19. Our partners, UCRT, again faced another year of half salaries while entire projects were placed on hold. Nevertheless, we dug deep to assist in subsidising budgetary shortfalls impacted most by the pandemic, helping to ensure vital support was provided for implementation of planned activities



## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Dorobo Fund-funded projects help empower individuals in Tanzania to make choices regarding their reproductive health and access necessary services. We also help vulnerable women access health care they need and earn a stable income to support their families. We believe this is vital in creating sustainable well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for future generations.

In 2021, we carried on funding empowerment initiatives that make contraception accessible to some of Tanzania's most rural communities while helping to disseminate knowledge on reproductive health care.



### Community Services and Agriculture

- Our community services funded initiative visited five schools in Hai district in the Kilimanjaro region. Sessions were run to teach local primary school children about reproductive health and the prevention of teen pregnancies. Over 320 children were involved in the events, and the response was incredibly positive from both the teachers and students.
- Five women's groups were also taught in the Hai district, and as a result, 40% of the women visited health facilities for cervical cancer, breast cancer, fistula, and VVU screening.
- The organic farming initiative is helping to improve food insecurity issues and empower vulnerable women to grow enough vegetables to sell the produce locally. Money earned is being reinvested in the VICOBA banking system, which offers microloans for expenses such as children's school fees or household provisions.

### Olasiti Women's Group

- 166 women requested contraception from the program, which is helping vulnerable women in the village make decisions over their reproductive health.

### FAME Family Planning

247 individuals visited FAME's family planning clinic in 2021. Visitor numbers are reported to be less than in previous years. This is due to several factors relating to the impacts of covid-19 and significant loss of income caused by lack of tourism in the area. Since family planning is not an illness, it is a proactive, health-seeking behaviour that makes it especially vulnerable during situations like a pandemic. At the end of 2021, figures did begin to rise again. The hope is more people will return to the clinic in 2022.

### Arash health centre

- A total of 670 women across 20 villages attended village education contraception seminars.
- Arash health centre reported a total of 1,643 women received contraception from the centre's outreach in Ketumbeine, Arash, Gelai and Mto wa Mbu Maasai villages. Maa speaking nurses visited small villages and bomas to meet with and educate women in their own setting. This gave Maasai women a chance to ask questions and learn about the benefits of contraception.



## FUNDING THE BEESLEY'S LARK CONSERVATION PROGRAM SIGNPOST

Sometimes our support extends to special projects we feel particularly passionate about. The Dorobo Fund's founding members are made up of avid and enthusiastic birders. So at the end of 2021, when the Beesley's Lark conservation program of Engikaret village needed a new signpost, we were more than happy to help. Fellow bird lovers and interested visitors can now easily find the extremely-rare bird species along the way to Longido in their only known habitat, an area the size of a few football pitches. While supporting this local community-led conservation initiative.



# PLAN FOR 2022

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## Simanjiro

- Secure grazing CCRO and demarcation in Nadosoito Village adjacent to Akie Naaju CCRO which help neighbouring areas distinguish between the different land uses
- Continue funding game scouts who work to prevent land encroachment, illegal wildlife use and charcoal production and collect data on wildlife numbers and movement.

## Yaeda and Lake Eyasi

- Kipamba Hadzabe CCRO physical demarcation.
- Further demarcation of land use zones pipes in Dumbechand village.
- Follow up on tourism management plan implementation in Mang'ola to assist Hadza community.
- Facilitate approval of Endanyawish village LUP and acquisition of CCROs for grazing areas.
- Provide ongoing funding support of UCRT's field officers and program coordinator
- The purchase of a new vehicle for UCRT field team

## Kiteto

- Finalization of the pending CCRO at the district level.
- Secure Lesoit communal Grazing area adjacent to olengapa to enhance connectivity and Akie traditional use.
- Work on coaching the Akie leaders who need more support in responding to key issues within the community.
- Undertake a census of Akie community in Simanjiro and Kiteto to enhance the protection of their traditional hunter-gatherer culture.

These goals are ambitious, but so much is at stake. Together we can make a difference.

Please make checks payable to:  
The Dorobo Fund for Tanzania  
c/o Chris Bedwell  
14703 W Highland Rd  
Hayward, WI 54843

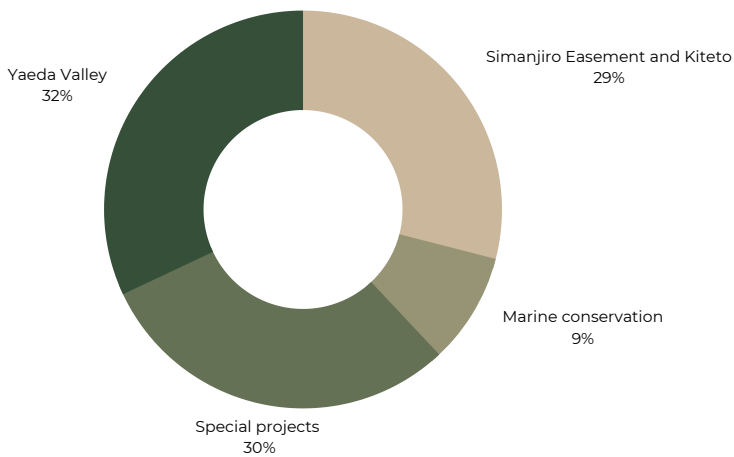
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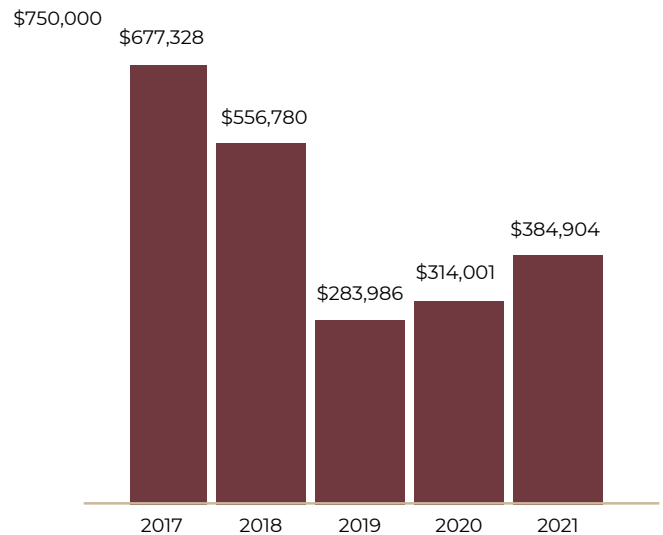
Ostrich walking through the Tarangire ecosystem

# 2021 FINANCIALS

## PROGRAM FINANCIALS 2021



## DOROBO FUND DONATIONS (2017-2021)





# THANK YOU

AS ALWAYS, WE COULD NOT DO THIS  
WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF OUR VALUABLE  
DONORS AND PARTNERSHIPS.

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Aaron James  
Age Wave  
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Arash health centre  
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