

Project Jumuia

Preserving forest ecosystem in Tanzania



Project Summary

Tanzania loses around 410,000 hectares of its forest cover per year from man made deforestation. These forests are home to a host of endemic and endangered species such as the Rondo Dwarf Galago, whose existence depends on the preservation of such fragile ecosystems.

The Jumuia project ("community "in Swahili) is a REDD+ initiative established over 42,000 hectares and managed by a local network of 10 villages found in the area. Not only does this project incentivize the preservation of local forest cover and precious ecosystems and wildlife, but it also offers significant economic opportunities to its rural communities by providing them with payment for their involvement.





Tanzania

Background

- Tanzania losses around 410,000 hectares of forest land per year, an annual rate of about **1%**.
- The project area includes **10 villages** located in the Lindi Rural District in Tanzania.
- The main driver of deforestation in the Lindi District is the expansion of **small-holder cultivation of cash and subsistence crops**.
- **Participatory** forest management leads to **lower rates** of deforestation and degradation.
- The project area lies within the **Eastern African Coastal Forest Biodiversity Hotspot** and was one of the last unprotected fragments of coastal forest in Tanzania before this project was conceived.



Key environmental impacts

- Close to 42,000 hectares of protected forest cover leading to 462,631 tons of CO₂ equivalent avoided
- Deforestation has been reduced across the project area through community-based forest management
- The protected area includes many water sources that are being protected through village land use management
- Areas with steep slopes are protected from deforestation, reducing the risk of soil erosion
- The project area is home to populations of a Critically Endangered primate, the Rondo Dwarf Galago, as well as three endangered and four vulnerable plant species, as categorized by the IUCN

Key impacts for local communities

- 154 women and 123 men farmers have been trained on conservation agriculture, of whom 6 women and 12 men benefitted from further training as Community Based Trainers
- 71 women and 199 men have been trained on beekeeping
- Income generation for local communities through the payment of dividends from the sale of carbon credits and the sale of bee products. In total, 4,571 women and 3,306 men have been allocated payments
- Improved access to microfinance through the implementation of village savings and loans associations. 264 people have joined village savings and loans supported by 30 newly trained community-based trainers
- Investment in building construction for 3 primary schools and 3 dispensaries as well as support to one water supply facility





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

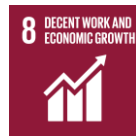
Inhabitants of the villages within the project zone are considered shareholders of the project and are accordingly compensated. Furthermore, this project develops sustainable agriculture practices in the area.

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

This project leads to an estimated 462,631 tons of CO₂ avoided, thereby contributing to the fight against climate change.

- **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss.**

This project safeguards the habitat of several endemic and endangered species, ensuring the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established by United Nations as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure all people enjoy peace and prosperity. There are 17 goals in total and this project is aligned to the following SDG goals.