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LANDSCAPE-SCALE COMMUNITY CENTERED ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION PROJECT IN WESTERN TANZANIA EVALUATION REPORT

October 15, 2014

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PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE LANDSCAPE-SCALE
COMMUNITY CENTERED ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION
PROJECT

EVALUATION REPORT

October 15, 2014

DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|------------|--|
| CAP | Conservation Action Plan |
| CBDA | Community-based Distributing Agent |
| CBFM | Community-based Forest Management |
| CBNRM | Community-based Natural Resource Management |
| CBO | Community-based Organization |
| CCRO | Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| DCDO | District Community Development Officer |
| DLNRO | District Land and Natural Resources Officer |
| DR | Democratic Republic (of Congo) |
| dTS | Development & Training Services, Inc. |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations |
| FES | Fuel-efficient Stove |
| FFI | Flora and Fauna International |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FM | Forest Monitor |
| FZS | Frankfurt Zoological Society |
| GGE | Greater Gombe Ecosystem |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GIZ | Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GmbH (German: Society for International Cooperation, Ltd.) |
| GMU | Greater Masito-Ugalla |
| GoT | Government of Tanzania |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GTZ | Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German: Society for Technical Cooperation, now GIZ) |
| HH | Household |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| IR | Intermediate Result |
| JFM | Joint Forest Management |
| JGI | Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research |
| JUMMATU | Jumuiya ya Uhifadhi wa Misitu ya Masito, Tongwe na Ugalla |
| JUMUNTANGO | Jumuiya ya Kuhifadhi Misitu ya Mkuti, Ntanda na Ngogomyi |
| JUWAMMA | Jumuiya ya Watunza Misitu wa Masito |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| LAFR | Local Area Forest Reserve |
| LiDAR | Light Detection and Ranging |
| LOP | Life of Project |
| LUP | Land Use Plan |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MUE | Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |

| | |
|----------|---|
| ODK | Open Data Kit |
| PFMP | Participatory Forest Management Plan |
| PIRS | Performance Indicator Reference Sheet |
| PLUM | Participatory Land Use Management |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation |
| SACCOS | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SOW | Scope of Work |
| TACARE | Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education Project |
| TASAF | Tanzania Social Action Fund |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| TUMAKATA | Jumuiya Ya Tunza Mazingira Kaskazini Mwa Ziwa Tanganyika |
| Tuungane | Kiswahili for “Let’s Unite”, an integrated conservation and reproductive health project jointly implemented by TNC, FZS, and Pathfinder |
| UPP | Ugalla Primate Project |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VEO | Village Executive Officer |
| VICOBA | Village Community Bank |
| VLUP | Village Land Use Plan |
| VLUM | Village Land Use Management |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation's (JGI) Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project in the Greater Masito-Ugalla landscape of western Tanzania (the GMU Project) was carried out through a four-year Cooperative Agreement with United States Agency for International Development in Tanzania (USAID/Tanzania) from January 2010 through March 2014. It covered 52 administrative villages in an area spanning 1,204,700 ha and over 300,000 people. The area's forests and miombo woodlands are rich in biodiversity, including nearly 600 chimpanzees. The project's goal was to conserve biodiversity, and protect and restore wildlife habitat in this critical ecosystem. It employed a holistic approach with two objectives – (a) improved community-based management of natural resources and (b) increased incomes and benefits from their sustainable use), and seven intermediate results (IRs). The **purpose** of this end-of-project evaluation,¹ is to help inform USAID, implementing partners, and relevant stakeholders on:

- The overall key achievements and outcomes of the project;
- Effectiveness of the project and its integrated design in achieving intended results; and,
- Sustainability of the approaches implemented and potential for scaling up.

METHODOLOGY

This evaluation was carried out from July to September 2014 by a team of one international and three national consultants assisted by two enumerators, and in consultation with JGI and project stakeholders. The evaluation team looked backward and forward, through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, a mini-survey, and observations with over 200 project implementers and beneficiaries. It visited 12 villages and met with officials in all four districts. The team's review of village land use plans (VLUP) and earlier reports richly informed quantitative secondary information. Limitations that were overcome included overlapping with prior projects and donors, which challenged attribution, and managing the sometimes unrealistic expectations of beneficiaries. The team corroborated findings and elicited feedback across a diverse range of stakeholders.

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. FINDINGS

The project's principal activity, the development of village land use plans (IR1) has been carried out successfully in ten of the twelve villages visited. Forest management has clearly improved in eight of them. Under the Government of Tanzania's VLUP policy, the plans have established village boundaries and land use zones, and are seen by village and district leaders as a strategic tool for managing conflict, as well as resources. The process has strengthened dialogue between such groups as farmers and agropastoralists, district officers and village leaders, and across villages. Village

¹ Given the recent (July 2014) decision to extend support for JGI through 2018, the Mission noted that the evaluation can now be seen as "more of a mid-term evaluation" than an end-of-project evaluation.

leaders who received training say they have improved their leadership skills. In five of the villages visited, limited transparency has affected key processes, including selecting land use management (VLUM) team members, deciding the boundaries of use areas, enforcing by-laws, and distributing benefits. Local governments see VLUPs as a way to institutionalize more sustainable management, by establishing VLUMs, forest monitors (FMs), and fire scouts under the village government structure. Scaling up implementation will be challenging, given the high costs of the current land use planning model.

Building on the VLUM structure, experience and interest at the village level, the GMU Project created five community-based organizations (CBOs) to help create and to manage a forest corridor around Gombe National Park and the much larger, open-access and, as yet effectively unmanaged, Masito-Ugalla “general lands” (IR2). JGI also joined with other partners to establish and support a steering committee that brings together the four district councils. Supported by monitoring and enforcement of by-laws (IR5), regeneration in degraded forest areas is already evident in the forests around Gombe National Park, and comparable improvement could begin in the Masito-Ugalla miombo woodlands,² where the development of VLUPs has begun to curtail deforestation, although tree-felling remains common. While most villagers have little sense of ownership of the VLUPs, village leaders show clear interest in management rights to resources on the general lands and understand the benefits of managing access to hitherto open-access forest areas. Although still dependent on project resources, the CBOs are a step towards cross-village dialogue on conservation.

Low-cost, low-tech fuel-efficient stoves have been adopted in areas that face fuel wood shortages. Woodlots using traditional tree species offer a promising alternative fuel source, however, the plantations visited by the evaluation team were all quite recent (IR3). The time needed for trees to mature, challenges rapid scale-up. Fire incidence has declined by 29 percent. Although the project ended in March 2014, fire management teams (IR4) and the newly created cadre of FMs (IR5) reported that they continue to carry out patrols even absent the financial incentives they received from the project. Although not yet integrated into the village government structure, village governments have begun to collect fines, some of which could be used to support fire management and forest monitoring.

Adoption of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices (IR6) has been mixed and, with the exception of coffee and private woodlots, the project’s livelihood activities (IR7) have not attracted villagers to invest in them. Coffee has built well on private sector collaboration to improve quality and marketing through direct, hands-on learning.

2. CONCLUSIONS

The GMU Project’s objectives align with the two most important opportunities: (a) Strengthening the emerging foundation of natural resource governance at the village and district levels through the VLUP process, the project’s most effective contribution to improving natural resource management, and (b) Building on best practices from promising livelihood activities. The most promising project interventions are those which demonstrate tangible benefit: application of VLUP by-laws to improve forest management; private nurseries and woodlots; quality control in coffee processing; and the incipient use of fees for resource use. That forest monitors and VLUMs have remained active with

² Unlike the forests around Gombe National Park, these woodlands are still sufficiently intact, such that they do not require regeneration – rather, they require protection, so that they do not degrade further.

minimal support is a promising indicator of sustainability. VLUPs have identified conservation values, partitioned acceptable uses, and set limits clearly enough to enable stakeholders to address the growing pressures on these lands, manage conflicts, and guide the introduction of improved production technology. The regeneration of natural forest in communities near Gombe National Park is the most striking impact. Land use planning's contribution, nonetheless, has the potential for still greater impact in the much larger Gombe-Masito ecosystem.

The most significant factor undermining sustainability is a legacy of long-standing habits of dependency that have been encouraged by other donor projects over many decades. The project's fundamental challenge in the next phase is to transition from an externally donor-driven project to locally-led and locally-owned initiatives that sustain themselves and scale up. Local commitment to managing the forest appears to have been strengthened most strongly not by income "alternatives," e.g., to livelihood activities based on conversion of or extraction from forest lands, but by the perception that management can yield tangible benefits from the forest, itself. With the exception of some coffee producers, farmers have yet to understand market dynamics. Addressing the challenges of developing environmentally friendly livelihood opportunities will require fully integrating a value chain perspective into JGI's strategic action planning and day-to-day field-level support. By continuing to strengthen VLUP structures and processes, follow-on programs can explore ways to manage offtake, while protecting the forests' ecological functions and conservation values.

The potential of the project's innovative use of information technologies for natural resource management has begun to be seen at the district level, although village governments and VLUMs have not yet taken up these technologies to regularly inform their decision making. While the team's village encounters were male-dominated in all cases, the team was struck on a number of occasions by the clarity, insight, depth and breadth of understanding that women added to the discussion.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the above findings and conclusions, the recently agreed four-year follow-on initiative should:

- Balance investment in addressing conservation values and their corresponding livelihood-related drivers. To develop and strengthen livelihood opportunities, JGI must ensure that a value chain perspective is given equal weight to a conservation perspective. JGI should apply an adaptive learning model that integrates the conservation, livelihoods and natural resource governance dimensions.
- Carry out a dual approach. It should go "deeper" in selected villages, while supporting districts to maintain "broader" presence in the remaining villages. JGI should develop a model for information management and sharing that enable a comparative analysis over time and across landscapes, districts, and villages.
- Place primary stakeholders in the driver's seat, beginning at the village level and supported at the district level. In selected villages, JGI should work with stakeholders to review existing participatory rural appraisals (PRA) and VLUPs with communities to ensure that land use plans (LUP) fully reflect their own categories and priorities. JGI should help districts and villages identify, articulate and build on the positive elements/activities carried out in the past, as well as lessons learned. JGI should reformulate the results it expects to achieve to ensure that they become locally "owned" and develop an index to measure local institutional capacity.

- Strengthen the participation and capacity of women in the decision making and implementation of project-supported activities. JGI should consider strengthening the community-based health capacities already in place, much of which employ sound gender approaches.

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INTRODUCTION

PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

The GMU Project's goal was to conserve biodiversity, and protect and restore wildlife habitat in this critical ecosystem. It employed a holistic approach, focusing on community-based management of forests and woodlands, and the promotion of more sustainable, productive livelihood practices. Cross-cutting issues included gender, environmental education, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and HIV/AIDS education and sensitization.

Through conservation interventions at the village and landscape scale levels, the GMU Project sought to achieve two key objectives: (1) An expanded area under improved natural resource management (NRM); and (2) Increased incomes and benefits from the sustainable use of natural resources.

The main project intermediate results (IRs) were:³

IR1: VLUPs in targeted villages developed and implemented;

IR2: Forest connectivity achieved and maintained through community-based forest management;

IR3: Major drivers of deforestation identified and mitigated;

IR4: Capacity of the community to manage forest fires increased;

IR5: Capacity of local government authorities to monitor illegal extraction of forest resources increased;

IR6: Environmentally-friendly agricultural practices are promoted; and,

IR7: Income from environmentally-friendly enterprises in project area developed and diversified.

Although the project description is set forth as above, the results framework, aligned with USAID's results framework, sets forth a third objective that aligns with IRs 1 (land use planning) and 5 (monitoring illegal extraction): Laws and policies supporting conservation and forest connectivity.

Under this result framework, IR 7 supports Objective 2; the others are shown as supporting Objective 1. Table 1 shows targets and achievements for each IR's indicators over the life of the project. The results framework is shown in Annex A.

The **purpose** of the end-of-program evaluation,⁴ as set forth in the evaluation scope of work (see Annex B), is to help inform USAID, implementing partners and relevant stakeholders on:

- The overall key achievements and outcomes of the project;
- Effectiveness of the project and its integrated design in achieving intended results; and,
- Sustainability of the approaches implemented and potential for scaling up.

³ As stated in the revised Performance Management Plan of August 2013.

⁴ Given the recent (July 2014) decision to extend support for JGI through 2018, the Mission noted that the evaluation can now be seen as "more of a mid-term evaluation" than an end-of-project evaluation.

Table 1: Life of Project (LOP) Targets by Intermediate Result⁵

| Indicator | Target | Achievement |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Goal: Conserve biodiversity and protect/restore habitat | | |
| Number of hectares showing improved biophysical conditions | 200,000 | 198,810 |
| Number of hectares under improved management | 770,000 | 736,867 |
| Number of chimps | 735 | 576 |
| IR 1: VLUPS | | |
| Number of villages with Village LUPs developed | 24 | 22 |
| Number of villages implementing LUPs | 52 | 49 |
| IR 2: Forest connectivity | | |
| Number of operating Participatory Forest Management Plans Developed | 33 | 19 |
| Number of CBOs managing interconnected forests | 6 | 5 |
| IR 3: Drivers of deforestation identified and mitigated | | |
| Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of CC | 11,003 | 13,125 |
| Number of households implementing energy efficient measures | 5,000 | 14,601 |
| Number of households with pure woodlots | 325 | 354 |
| Number of CC vulnerability assessments conducted | 2 | 2 |
| Number of studies on major drivers of deforestation identified | 1 | 1 |
| IR 4: Capacity of the community to manage forest fires increased | | |
| Number of institutions with improved capacity to address CC | 159 | 116 |
| Number of villages with fire management plans | 15 | 16 |
| Number of active village fire-fighting crews in targeted villages | 16 | 16 |
| % reduction of forest fires in targeted villages | 45% | 29% |
| IR 5: Capacity of LG Authorities to monitor illegal extraction increased | | |
| Number of forest patrols conducted by district patrol teams | 8 | 3 |
| Number of villages conducting regular patrols. | 52 | 49 |
| Number of Forest Monitors/ Scouts trained | 57 | 61 |
| IR 6: Environmentally friendly agricultural practices promoted | | |
| Number of households adopting sustainable farming practices | 280 | 155 |
| IR 7: Income from environmentally friendly enterprises developed... | | |
| Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM & conservation (disaggregated by sex) | 7,860 | 106,484 |
| Number of active community-based microfinance associations | 30 | 25 |
| \$ value generated through environmentally friendly enterprises | 85,000 | 55,783 |
| Gender | | |
| Proportion of Females participants in programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources | 2,700/7,450 | 2,589/5,663 |

⁵ Sources: August 2013 revision of the GMU Program Team's Performance Monitoring Plan; GMU project's final quarterly report...January–March, 2014 (Emmanuel Mtiti, 2014); and JGI clarifications

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT FORMULATION

OVERVIEW

The Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project in Western Tanzania targeted the Greater Masito-Ugalla (GMU) landscape. The GMU Project was implemented by the Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation (JGI), with funding from the United States Agency for International Development in Tanzania (USAID/Tanzania). On December 10, 2009, USAID/Tanzania awarded JGI US \$5.6 million for a four-year cooperative agreement with an effective date of January 4, 2010. JGI agreed to contribute a cost-sharing amount of US \$545,000. Following a three-month, no-cost extension, the project ended on March 31, 2014. On July 3 2014, USAID executed a modification of assistance to JGI of US \$4.8 million for a four-year follow-on of Cooperative Agreement AID-621-A-00-10-00009 through March 31, 2018.

The project targeted the GMU landscape in western Tanzania and 52 administrative villages. GMU spans 1,204,700 ha and claims a population of over 300,000 people. Forest and miombo woodlands cover 63 percent of the landscape, which is rich with biodiversity and home to many primates and other threatened species, including a population of approximately 576 chimpanzees.⁶ The project was located in Kigoma district (47 villages) and Mpanda district (six villages), covering the Greater Gombe and Masito-Ugalla ecosystems, including a corridor between the two. Although Mpanda district had fewer villages, it comprised over 60 percent of the project area.⁷

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE GMU PROJECT

“Dr. Jane Goodall, the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) began chimpanzee research at Gombe National Park in western Tanzania in 1960. Rapid deforestation in Kigoma region was observed around 1970s following refugee influxes from Congo DR and Burundi and establishment of Ujamaa villages where dispersed local communities were brought together into concentrated villages. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates deforestation to be at 1 percent per annum.

“In responding to the rapid degradation of forests in the area, JGI initiated the Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education Project (TACARE) in October 1994. The project addressed both *forest conservation* and *community livelihoods* in recognition of the fundamental link between the loss of the area’s forests and the socio-economic needs of local communities. Initially, TACARE was focusing on 24 villages in Kigoma district, but 2005 to 2009, JGI scaled up the TACARE approach to a landscape scale effort through implementation of the Greater Gombe Ecosystem (GGE), a community-centered conservation focusing in Kigoma District and a similar program in the Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem covering villages in Kigoma and Mpanda districts. In January 2010, JGI launched the Gombe-Masito- Ugalla program that extends from the Burundi

⁶ Piel, Alex, Fiona Stewart, and Naomi Cohen (2014), Monitoring the Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem: 2014 Chimpanzee Survey, January-February 2014, Ugalla Primate Project.

⁷ Revised Performance Management Plan of August 2013.

border in the north and extends southwards to Mpanda district in Rukwa region. The program covers 52 villages and was designed based on the Conservation Action Plans (CAP) developed by GGE and Masito Ugalla ecosystem conservation programs.”⁸

PROJECT PARTNERS AND BENEFICIARIES

JGP’s GMU Project partners included the district councils of Kigoma and Mpanda,⁹ The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Pact Tanzania and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). Local communities in the districts were the primary target group that directly participated in implementing the program and managing the natural resources. National and local government authorities in each of the districts (Forest and Beekeeping Division, Wildlife Division) provided policy and technical support in resource management and policy guidance. The government and local communities were partners, as well as beneficiaries, of program services. TNC provided support in monitoring the implementation of CAP strategies, conducted an assessment on the effects of climate change, and facilitated the development and implementation of adaptation strategies. Former Pact Tanzania governance experts provided expertise in governance, accountability and transparency to CBOs in the program area. FZS implemented activities in five villages adjacent to Mahale National Park, and focused on LUP and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM).¹⁰

⁸ Revised Performance Management Plan of August 2013

⁹ In early 2013 the two districts were each divided, creating two new district councils: Uvinza (from Kigoma, in Kigoma Region) and Nsimbo (from Mpanda, in Katavi Region).

¹⁰ This section has been taken almost verbatim from the revised PMP of 2013.

METHODOLOGY/LIMITATIONS

The evaluation of the Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project in Western Tanzania was conducted from July to September 2014, with field work carried out from July 31 to August 26. The evaluation team was comprised of one international and three national consultants, assisted by two enumerators, as shown in Annex B.

EVALUATION DESIGN

In light of the July 2014 follow-on agreement that came after the original evaluation’s scope of work was prepared, USAID, JGI and the evaluation team agreed that the evaluation should look both backward to achievements and limitations, and forward to explore ways to improve relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and the potential for scaling up. Because the non-experimental study design lacked a comparison group (essentially a one-group, pretest-posttest design), the evaluation team did not search for cause-and-effect relationships with respect to achievements. Most questions regarding scope of work were formative ones aimed at understanding how well the project was delivered. The most effective design was a non-experimental one based largely on qualitative data. The team was, nonetheless, able to explore the evolution of processes and causal inference, aided by CAPs, studies and programmatic data from the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). The cross-sectional evaluation process enabled the team to observe the project’s engagement across different village and district contexts, beneficiary categories (including gender), partner engagement types, and degrees of progress.

Given the evaluation’s broad scope, including nine evaluation questions across seven IRs (see Annex C), the evaluation team benefitted from stakeholder insight at an inception meeting in Kigoma on July 31, 2014. JGI staff and regional and district-level government stakeholders from four districts recommended the team cover all districts and visit villages with both intact and degraded habitats, lakeside and inland livelihood bases, and older (TACARE-initiated) and “newer” villages. The report also responds to feedback on preliminary findings on August 25, 2014, from village leaders and district officials, who also recommended ways forward. The team held a debriefing meeting with USAID and JGI’s Tanzania program leaders on August 28, prior to writing the report.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The team used primary and secondary data sources. Primary data came from focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews (KII) and observations through a cross-section of program implementers, partners and beneficiaries. Within the time limit available for the evaluation, the team held discussions with government leaders in all four districts, and visited 12 villages on a landscape stretching from the north of Gombe National Park to close to Mahale and Katavi National Parks in the south. The villages visited in each district council are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Sites Visited

| District | Villages Visited |
|----------|--|
| Kigoma | Bubango, Chankele, Kalinzi, Kigalye, Mwamgongo |
| Mpanda | Bugwe, Vikonge |
| Nsimbo | Katambike |
| Uvinza | Ilagala, Kirando, Kasuku, Kazuramimba |

The team visited selected villages, accompanied by a village executive officer (VEO) or other local government official. In each, it was met by village government leaders or village council members in a central place, usually the village government office, a marketplace or a school. In this opening

meeting, team members explained evaluation objectives and how they would engage with the community. They sought informed consent and permission to record individual discussions. In the first village meeting (Chankele), the team piloted methods and learned it needed to manage expectations for payment of “sitting allowances,” which appeared to be a sensitive issue that could hinder progressing to a discussion of the subject matter. Upon receiving permission to discuss and record, the team engaged with community members as groups organized around the project activities they were involved in. It met with village government representatives, VLUM team members involved with the VLUPs, and other groups and individuals, including fire management teams, CBOs, forest monitors (FM), beekeepers, woodlot and/or nursery operators, savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS), ecotourism groups, and farmers. Using discussion and key informant guides, team members spoke with both women and men, explored the way communities have engaged with and benefited from the project, and solicited recommendations for the future. The team was flexible and often adapted FGD or KII guides on-site, relative to each group’s understanding of specific themes. In most cases, the evaluation team chose to adapt guides toward more informal discussion of the project that enabled them to gather anecdotal stories about past interventions or perspectives, insights and information on key issues relating to improving natural resource management.

Discussions were recorded digitally and debriefed daily to triangulate findings between groups, draw site conclusions, review processes and methods applied that day, analyze challenges encountered, and make adjustments as needed. On a weekly basis, the team drew conclusions across sites, and further reviewed and adjusted its methods in light of overall progress. In addition to village discussions, the team consulted with key national and district council-level stakeholders, JGI staff, and JGI implementing partners.¹¹ Summaries of both village visits and key stakeholder discussions were compiled from initial drafts by individual team members and reviewed serially by every other team member. Findings are summarized in Annexes D and E. Respondent types are presented in Table 3, below. A full list of stakeholders is presented in Annex F.2.

Table 3: Number of Respondents by Type and Location

| Type of Informant | Kigoma | Mpanda | Nsimbo | Uvinza | Dar es Salaam | Other ¹² | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|------------|
| Community Members | 82 | 16 | 31 | 25 | | | 154 |
| District Stakeholders | 12 | 12 | 11 | 8 | | | 43 |
| National stakeholders ¹³ | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | 5 |
| JGI Team | 9 | | | | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| JGI Partners | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| USAID staff ¹⁴ | | | | | 9 | | 9 |
| Others | 2 | | | | | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 110 | 29 | 42 | 33 | 11 | 5 | 230 |

¹¹ Of the 48 FGDs carried out, 43 were with village-level groups, including seven discussions with only women, 11 with only men, and 30 mixed-gender discussions.

¹² Other includes JGI staff and other informants based outside of Tanzania.

¹³ Two regional secretaries are included as “national” stakeholders

¹⁴ Participants in the introductory meeting and/or out-briefing. Interviews were not carried out with most USAID staff.

In addition to qualitative data, the team collected quantitative data using a semi-structured questionnaire with a limited number¹⁵ of households to triangulate qualitative information collected through FGDs and KIIs and discussions. Twenty-five such surveys were conducted.

The evaluation team reviewed over 50 documents related to the GMU Project, in addition to selected background documents. Documents were collected before and during the team’s fieldwork. The team discussed them in light of key themes and issues identified before and during village visits. The team reviewed 27 of the 49 village VLUPs, including plans for 10 of the 12 villages visited; 16 of the 17 quarterly progress reports; selected training manuals and materials and studies; two CAPs (Gombe Forest and Masito-Ugalla) and an analysis of deforestation drivers; a number of ecological and socio-economic surveys and studies; and two peer reviews, as listed in the bibliography (see Annex F.1). Respondents are categorized by gender in Table 4.

Table 4: Respondents by Gender

| Type of Informant | Community Members | District Stakeholder | National Stakeholder | JGI Team | JGI Partners | USAID Staff* | Others | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Female | 45 | 8 | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 3 | 65 |
| Male | 109 | 35 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 165 |
| Total | 154 | 43 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 230 |

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

While the qualitative information gathered by the team is not statistically representative, it *does* provide a rich complement to representative quantitative information available through project-supported studies, including ecological, socio-economic, geospatial and other surveys and studies. The team was challenged by the number of sites that could be visit within the limited time allowed for fieldwork, which was compounded by the distances between villages. It traveled on public holidays to maximize limited time in the field. Many areas visited had worked with JGI on earlier and/or other donor-funded activities, the most significant of which was TACARE. Despite the evaluation team’s constant reminders, community-level respondents often had difficulty focusing their reflections on the GMU Project period of 2010-2014, which made attribution difficult. The absence of an electronic management information system (MIS) meant that baselines were not available on a village-by-village basis, further hampering some of the analysis. The VLUPs, however, provided a good foundation for discussions in each village. Although the team anticipated difficulty in managing community expectations, it, in fact, found community members in all villages eager to discuss issues openly and in-depth without compensation. On a few occasions, some respondents – including village leaders – acted manipulatively, gave “choreographed” answers and attempted to extort money. The team pushed for tangible examples and corroborated findings across different groups within the village before drawing conclusions. The team believes its responses adequately mitigated the challenges experienced.

¹⁵The mini-survey questionnaire explored ways in which village men and women were involved in or benefitted from the project. Based on a field test in Chankele, where none of the randomly selected households said they were involved in project activities, the evaluation team decided to limit interviews to households identified by village government leaders as having participated in and/or benefitted directly from the project. This limited the households that were readily accessible. See Annex F.3 for further survey details.

FINDINGS¹⁶

PROJECT DESIGN

The GMU Project's development hypothesis is that "the best way to achieve both economic development and biodiversity conservation in rural landscapes is to address the two simultaneously by involving and empowering the local population to make responsible natural resource management decisions."¹⁷ The project developed a community-centered model that sought to instill a sense of forest management ownership that would enhance capacity to make informed, sound forest management decisions that improved forest health and social well-being.

From the outset, the project placed greater emphasis on conservation than livelihoods. The budget earmarked funding of US \$4.2 million for biodiversity, \$300,000 for climate change, and only \$300,000 for agriculture. CAPs were the project's foundation. The first, for the Greater Gombe Ecosystem, was organized around specific strategies for each of five chimpanzee populations and the meta-population of chimps, supported by strategies for watersheds and forests. Through its Roots and Shoots/Education program, the project reached out widely to communities (and youth in schools) with conservation messages that were well articulated by villagers everywhere the team visited. With supporting analyses, CAPs provided a solid foundation for the GMU Project's most significant achievements – an integrated set of land use plans and by-laws, knowledgeable local leaders, and a cadre of trained FMs that have begun to regenerate the forest corridor around Gombe National Park and reduce deforestation and fire throughout the GGE.

The GMU Project's studies focused more on conservation than the economic parameters driving land use change or the exploitation of natural resources. Of 12 major studies, two household (HH) surveys are the only socio-economic ones. JGI carried out no study comparable in depth to the CAPs or the study on drivers investigated the diverse livelihood strategies and options relevant to the project's stakeholders active at the village level. CAPs did not effectively address these stakeholders' main interests in the landscape, which were oriented more toward tangible benefits like household livelihoods for and institutional revenues.

The GMU Project's 2011 household survey nonetheless explored some of these issues, noted the lack of balance, and recommended adding an agricultural specialist to JGI's core team. It was later agreed, however, that, as a more sustainable approach, JGI should make better use of existing resources – Government of Tanzania (GoT) agriculture officers at the district level, and agriculture extension officers at division level. The first peer review, in 2011, recommended reassessing threats and associated strategies, and highlighted some emerging threats. Recommendations regarding livelihood, for example, were, unfortunately, limited to reviewing sustainable agriculture strategies, assessing what actual benefits accrued from alternative income-generating investments, and developing criteria for defining which activities counted as "environmentally friendly."

¹⁶ As much as possible, findings are formulated as value-free and conclusion-free observations of what was found in field travel visits, focus group discussions, and document review.

¹⁷ The Jane Goodall Institute (2009), Landscape-Scale Community-Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania: Technical Application Program Description, July 17, 2009.

IRI: VILLAGE LAND USE PLANS IN TARGETED VILLAGES DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The VLUP process, as set forth in the revised GoT guidelines, consists of six sequential steps¹⁸ that have generally been followed in the four districts (Kigoma Rural, Mpanda Rural, Nsimbo and Uvinza¹⁹). Forty-nine of 52 targeted VLUPs are reported to have been developed by JGI in partnership with their district councils and FZS in Kigoma and Mpanda regions. Thirteen VLUPs were developed under the GGE project, eight under MUE, and five by FZS. Between 2010 and March 2014, the GMU Project completed through Step 4 in 19 villages (see Annex E-1).

Seeing VLUP guidelines as a legally defined process, JGI and district technical staff exercised little flexibility in implementation, which affected costs, JGI's role in facilitating village-level activities, the composition of the district-level participatory land use management (PLUM) team, and by-law formulation and enforcement.

Opinion and practice on user forest fees varies from community to community. None of the villages visited had developed by-laws for user fees. One village government (Katambike) has collected fees of TSh 1.4 million. Some of the villagers felt fees should not be paid by residents for use of forest resources in the village; they believe only outsiders should be charged. VLUP by-laws only specify fines as punishment for specific offenses. When asked, district officials were not aware that fee collection had occurred.

Incorporating local knowledge into VLUPs has generally been limited to existing land uses in the villages. Details of area-specific resources, long-term and recent changes in trends, and seasonal cycles are covered unevenly in the plans of different villages. Annex E-2 provides a summary of some elements covered in LUPs.

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

Village leaders and district councils cherish LUPs for having set up by-laws for managing land and natural resource use within their villages. Without VLUPs, village governments and district councils

"...without land use plans there is no law you can use to keep agro-pastoralists from bringing their herds into the villages...It is a national problem...[and] the question raised is 'where should pastoralists go?' But our underlying challenge is the absence of land use plans due to our limited budget." Mpanda District Council technical staff

"[Our] technical support to villages [for land use planning] related uses to carrying capacity...Land use plans are also subject to review every 10 years to accommodate population change...Processing of applications for land use by new immigrants should take carrying capacity into consideration." Nsimbo District Council technical staff

"...good governance and rule of law are not only helping villages in terms of environmental protection but are also strengthening village capacity to govern socio-economic and other aspects of life...even security in the villages has improved due to good governance assisted by the project." Kigoma District Council Solicitor

¹⁸ In addition to the six steps, annex materials in the guidelines provide additional guidance for establishing village land registries and issuing certificates of customary right to occupancy (CCRO). Informants in a few villages expressed keen interest in VLUPs, primarily as a step toward using a CCRO as collateral for loans from financial institutions.

¹⁹ Nsimbo and Uvinza districts were newly created from Mpanda and Kigoma, respectively, only after the project began.

cannot prosecute unplanned and uncontrolled livestock incursions from the neighboring regions of Shinyanga and Tabora, whence agropastoralists are increasingly entering through the districts' porous boundaries. Other values mentioned are pre-empting and settling boundary disputes, raising attention on carrying capacity, and improved peace.

EFFECTIVENESS

VLUP development succeeded when community participation was supported by village government and the process was reasonably transparent. VLUPs were developed successfully in ten of the twelve villages visited, and forest management has clearly improved in eight. VLUPs have established village boundaries and land use zones; land use signboards communicate those zones to community members and support voluntary compliance. The GMU Project's financial, technical, and logistical support for VLUP development contributed to face-to-face dialogue between district staff and community members. Although the GoT guidelines were interpreted as precluding JGI from facilitating their engagement more strategically, the opportunity for dialogue appears, nonetheless, to have contributed to local ownership. JGI also supported training and district efforts to push for higher-level approvals. In discussions with VLUM members, the evaluation team observed democratic and, at times, very spirited participation.

“Training through JGI helped us to know the right procedure for apprehending contraveners of bylaws in the village. Now we know how to resolve conflicts better.”

Village leader in Kazuramimba.

Village government leaders who received training have reportedly improved their leadership skills. They are elected for five years and, in many cases, start working without prior governance training; training new leaders on the VLUP process is a must after local government elections.

In five villages, limited transparency has affected some key processes, including selecting VLUM members, deciding use area boundaries, enforcing by-laws, and distributing benefits. VLUP creation has also suffered from politicization. In Bugwe, for example, a village meeting to initiate the VLUP process was disrupted by rumors that it was a malicious plan to grab land from herders. In Vikonge village, the process stalled following VLUM member selection that included the then-village chairperson and VEO. Lack of transparency led to their expulsion as village government leaders. The district authority's attempt to organize an election of new leaders failed, and the VLUP process is on hold until the next nationwide local government elections at the end of 2014. In Vikonge, too, some villagers construed that JGI was colluding with the village government to take land from the community through the VLUP process, a fear fueled by rumors of land acquisition for large-scale agriculture. Others expressed concern that relatively wealthy livestock owners who had recently immigrated were unduly influencing land use decisions and management. District officials said that Bugwe and Vikonge, “have learned their lesson and are ready to re-engage.” Village leaders confirmed, saying, “We want JGI to come with washed hands.”

Village government leadership has been weakened where local elections replaced leaders who had received training with new ones who had not actively participated in the land use planning process, and had only limited experience with community mobilization. By-law enforcement is weak in some villages, and leaders are reportedly linked to the illegal harvesting of forest resources in three of the villages visited. Katambike tried to set high fines as a deterrent. District council legal advisors, however, interpreted the national law to limit fines to a maximum of TSh 50,000 (approximately US \$30), as opposed to the higher figure of TSh 1 million (about US \$600) that is also mentioned in the

law.²⁰ District technical officers and JGI have agreed that the follow-on project should train magistrates to better align district-level enforcement measures with the intent of the VLUPs.

Some villages have developed innovative ways to cost-effectively implement LUPs. Cross-village dialogue, for example, has contributed to improved forest management, including monitoring illegal fires and extractive use. In Katambike, the VLUM team invited members from neighboring Kasisi village to join them in ensuring the arrest of illegal charcoal traders.

SUSTAINABILITY

Local governments are concerned about deteriorating natural resources, and see VLUPs as a way to institutionalize abatement strategies for more sustainable management. Potential permanent structures include establishing VLUPs, FMs and fire scouts under the village government structure. Village governments report they actively enforce by-laws to manage the threats of agro-pastoralist in-migration and the illegal harvesting of forest resources. FMs have remained motivated and committed, despite the disappearance of incentives after the project ended in March 2014.²¹

Village governments and community members much appreciate JGI's leadership of the VLUP process. They also see JGI as the patron of the process, expressing a strong belief that, "Jane Goodall needs to take care of her baby." Villages that have begun collecting revenue have not generally reinvested in forest management (like firebreaks, FMs or nursery attendants). When the Norwegian-funded REDD+ project carried out a pilot benefit distribution, for example, Kirando villagers told the team that village government invested all of the TSh 42 million it received in public infrastructure, and set aside nothing to support forest management.²² On the other hand, in nearby Ilagala, the village government set aside sections of degraded forest, each named, and have improved them through regeneration, reportedly inspired by the pilot benefit distribution. At both the district and village levels, people have clearly given thought to the relative advantages of fees over fines as a source of long-term revenue.²³ In Ilagala, Kazuramimba and Kirando, community members said they would like further training in governance and a mechanism to generate funds to provide incentives to people engaged in forest monitoring and management. The first two villages felt JGI should continue to facilitate village-level training and, in particular, enhance the involvement of women in forest management (see Annex D for details on villagers' and other stakeholders' perspectives).

At the district level, a meeting organized by JGI in July 2014 focused on how the two regions will sustain key elements of conservation and livelihoods. Representatives from the four district councils agreed as partners:

²⁰ Cf. Section IX, 84 (5) of the Forest Act of 2002, which specifies for a forest reserve that a guilty offender shall be "liable to a fine ... not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years ..."

²¹ While all the FMs interviewed described their motivation in terms of contributions *pro bono publico*, they clearly value the training they received and their on-going experience with new technologies and, as implied in the following paragraph, may expect to benefit from future opportunities. Project staff noted that other factors include criteria for their initial selection, recognition by village leaders and official visitors, and exemption from other "communal" service.

²² The evaluation team was informed that all villages prioritized community development projects. As part of the overall benefit-sharing mechanism, however, 10 percent of the total funds available were provided for the JUWAMMA CBO and the allocation for each village was based on performance with regard to NRM.

²³ District councils are reportedly developing a district land use framework that will set aside areas for fee-based grazing, which will create an alternative for herders now subject to fines for using forest reserve areas.

- To establish inter-regional ecosystem coordination mechanisms;
- That district councils should allocate budget resources to support the development of VLUPs;
- To conduct periodic joint meetings among Tabora, Kigoma and Katavi regions to review progress and challenges of threats to the ecosystem; and,
- That district councils should write proposals to seek funds from other development partners.

SCALABILITY

VLUP coverage of 49 villages (of 52 targeted) indicates that a great deal of scaling has already occurred. Forty-three LUPs have been approved by district councils and are pending approval by the Ministry of Local Government. All Kigoma villages with forest habitat where chimpanzees dwell have VLUPs. The project, however, did not target all the villages surrounding the large expanse of miombo woodlands in the Masito-Ugalla ecosystem, and the high costs of the process, as presently carried out, constrains spreading VLUPs to all villages.²⁴ Within villages, signboards with land use maps and environmental education have spread awareness of land use zones and conservation themes, but most villagers do not engage significantly in the VLUP process.

The desire and will to scale up VLUPs exists, but is seriously undermined by the capacity to implement. The team, for example, was informed that the Mpanda Regional Commissioner has issued a directive for all districts to develop VLUPs, but nothing has moved forward yet, reportedly due to limited central and local government resources. Mpanda district council reported it has allocated TSh 40 million in its fiscal year 2014/15 budget to develop VLUPs.

IR2: FOREST CONNECTIVITY ACHIEVED AND MAINTAINED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Under the GMU Project, JGI has sought to extend its earlier experience with community-centered participatory forest management: (a) To the creation and management of “an interlinked forest corridor connecting Gombe National Park to other forest fragments to the north and east of the park;” and, (b) To the management of the open-access and, in effect, unmanaged Masito-Ugalla General Lands. A plan to establish two Local Authority Forest Reserves (LAFRs) on these lands was endorsed by the district councils and neighbouring villages have justified their boundaries and hope to initiate Joint Forest Management (JFM).

Building on the VLUM structure and experience at the village level, JGI created five CBOs with representatives from selected villages surrounding the common areas to be managed. Pact/Tanzania was intended to lead capacity building for these new institutions, but the organization was inactive by the time of award. JGI called on former Pact staff, who had formed a local NGO (Development Impact) to provide what was – in effect – intermittent, ad hoc support. JGI more recently joined other partners to establish and support a steering committee that connects the four districts (at the district level, a District Natural Resources Technical Committee helps coordinate stakeholders).

²⁴ Based on experience thus far, one district created a detailed estimate of TSh 74 million to develop one LUP.

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

All district technical staff and community leaders in the Masito-Ugalla miombo woodland ecosystem believe the targets were highly relevant, particularly for their focus on managing forests on general lands. Regional and district officials and technical staff in the project area agree that the landscape-scale coverage of the project area (1,204,700 ha, hundreds of chimpanzees, 52 villages and over 300,000 people) is relevant, and that connectivity is crucial to holistically managing the area.

The development and operation of participatory forest management plans and creation of CBOs to manage the landscape are equally relevant, and are ideal for measuring targets. Indicators for forest connectivity results are: (a) The number of operating Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMP) developed; and, (b) The number of CBOs managing interconnected forests. The Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS), however, does not include clear criteria for assessing either. Furthermore, the PIRS for the latter indicator changes it to the number of “operating CBOs’ forest management plans.” The only indicator for CBOs as institutions, then, is the IR4 indicator, “Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues,” which targets 159 institutions, ranging across villages, districts, government agencies, CBOs and fire management crews under a very broad, unspecified range of criteria for improved capacity.

In the villages visited around the Gombe forest, no community leaders expressed interest in forest connectivity beyond villages immediately bordering theirs. Forest areas of interest to them are within their village boundaries, because they fall within their area of jurisdiction. Most community leaders, some district technical staff, and all regional officials were most interested in the tangible economic value of the forest as a source of revenue, rather than in conservation value *per se*.

EFFECTIVENESS

The GMU Project established 36 VLUPs with concomitant PFMPs, surpassing a target of 33 PFMPs, in Kigoma district. Nineteen forest reserves are reported to have been established, with an additional 14 PFMPs completing final steps at the Kigoma, Uvinza, Nsimbo and Mpanda district councils. These are expected to be finalized soon with support from the follow-on project. Mpanda district sought to establish two PFMPs in 2011 and four in 2012, but was unable to do so.

Results supporting forest connectivity in the general lands of Masito-Ugalla and the village lands around Gombe have been limited mainly to awareness creation. Creation of CBOs and PFMPs is still in process. PFMP development was part of the village-level VLUP process that established plans approved by their respective district councils. CBOs are still nascent, and the general consensus among stakeholders interviewed is that their weakness is due to limited training before and after their creation. Other reasons appear to be their limited experience in implementing management plans, limited financial support, and the generally weak relationships of CBOs and, often, VLUMs within the existing village and district government structure.

Forest connectivity is beginning to emerge through natural forest regeneration in degraded areas at higher elevations, particularly around Gombe forest, where VLUPs have limited extraction from forest lands in the villages neighboring the park, enabling degraded vegetation to naturally regenerate. Under its general management plan, Gombe National Park manages funds for social responsibility initiatives to engage neighboring communities. The park’s involvement with villages is limited to providing financial support for village infrastructure. Little has been done to engage these neighboring communities in management to improve connectivity between the park and village forest areas. The Chief Park Warden seems open to engaging district and village governments when

revising its general plan; this would offer an opportunity to develop management-oriented initiatives for consideration by the park's central decision-making bodies.

The miombo woodlands of Masito-Ugalla are still under pressure, despite village and district efforts to manage access to government-owned general lands. The politicization of initiatives to limit access (e.g., by politicians seeking support by promising access or colluding with economic interests) effectively undermine the ability of FMs and VEO to enforce bylaws.

Community-based forest management (CBFM) through inter-village CBOs like Jumuiya ya Uhifadhi wa Misitu ya Masito, Tongwe na Ugalla (JUMMATU) shows an emerging, shared understanding across villages. The team saw no evidence, however, of active collaboration between districts or on-the-ground management activities with villagers and other stakeholders. In Masito-Ugalla, even collaboration across villages is weak. The six-village CBO, JUMMATU, is split into JUMMATU A and JUMMATU B, each composed of three villages. The split has limited cohesion in and between villages and forest monitoring committees in enforcing forest monitoring in their respective villages.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY

The emerging “ownership” of CBFM across villages shows potential. Sustainability depends on its integration into existing governance structures. As noted above, the team observed that villagers from two villages visited where the forest management plan was not completed (Vikonge and Bugwe) are ready to re-engage with JGI. They report that having observed the role of VLUPs in other villages, and see value in using VLUPs to manage use in their areas of jurisdiction.

While villager engagement under both TACARE and the GMU Project was not deep, and while most villagers have little sense of ownership of LUP initiatives, among village **leaders** there is clearly: (a) Interest in clarifying (and perhaps securing) management rights to some resources on the general lands in the Masito-Ugalla; and, (b) Understanding in the villages of both the Gombe and Masito-Ugalla landscapes and the benefits of managing access to forest areas that have heretofore had open access. Regeneration in degraded forest areas is starting in the higher elevation around Gombe forest, supported by by-law monitoring and enforcement. Regeneration could begin in the rest of the miombo woodland if extractive pressure is similarly controlled. JGI's study on drivers noted the importance of protecting older seed trees, which had been largely lost in the Gombe forest and are still under great pressure for timber and charcoal in the miombo woodlands. The director of the Ugalla Primate Project (UPP) observed that, unlike in Gombe, there are still areas of intact riverine forest, but such areas can disappear “almost overnight,” as they are best for agriculture.

The forming CBOs like JUMMATU and Jumuiya ya Kuhifadhi Misitu ya Mkuti, Ntanda na Ngogomyi (JUMUNTANGO) to manage CBFMs is the start to a platform for cross-village dialogue on conservation among village leaders. These structures have the potential to manage trans-village boundary conservation challenges but, to date, are still dependent on project resources. CBO leaders, however, express confidence and commitment to sustain their efforts in conservation.

The inter-district steering committee has begun to meet with support from JGI and other partners. One stakeholder noted, “The structure is a bit weak... [and] they still depend 100 percent on... [NGO and other support] to call for a meeting, even to prepare the agendas...” They are, nonetheless, beginning to clearly understand roles and responsibilities. “They're the government, which is ultimately responsible... If these guys aren't connected, these pressures will continue.”

IR3: MAJOR DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IDENTIFIED AND MITIGATED

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The GMU Project carried out surveys and analyzed remotely-sensed and other geospatial data to identify and analyze drivers of deforestation, including salt mining, tobacco drying and charcoal extraction. The project reviewed strategies developed by CAP partners for reducing illegal and unsustainable extraction of forest resources and decreasing demand for charcoal and fuel wood. Using 1972-2009 satellite images, JGI studied rates of consumption by residential and industrial users, and identified geographic, logistic and use parameters. Working with district officers, high-volume users, CBOs and villages, the GMU Project facilitated the development of guidelines and forest resource harvesting plans that set limits for acceptable harvesting levels. Ultimately, the GMU Project prioritized fire management (see IR4), woodlots and fuel-efficient stoves because of their direct impact on reducing pressure on natural forests and improving human health by minimizing exposure to pollutants and related respiratory diseases. Woodlots and fuel-efficient stoves were also seen to free up time, especially for women, for health, education and income-generating activities.

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

The GMU Project's 2010 assessment of deforestation drivers conducted to inform actions under IR3 identified "indiscriminate cutting of forests" as the most important driver of ecosystem change, followed by (in descending order of importance) wildfires, shifting agriculture and settlements, pastoralism, charcoal making, wildlife poaching, illegal harvesting of timber, and influx of refugees and other immigrants.²⁵ The project used five indicators (see Table 1) to measure the mitigation of deforestation drivers, based on stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climatic changes,²⁶ households implementing energy efficiency measures,²⁷ households with pure (i.e., not intercropped with agricultural crops) woodlots,²⁸ climate change vulnerability assessments conducted,²⁹ and a study on major "drivers" of deforestation.³⁰ By the end of the project, JGI reportedly surpassed targets for all five indicators.

Issues regarding the first three indicators include lack of a defined denominator to give a sense of coverage, lack of breakdown by district to monitor progress, and lack of specification of the number of livelihood and conservation studies, which might have balanced coverage of these components.

EFFECTIVENESS IN ACHIEVING INTENDED OR EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Deforestation remains a major threat to forest conservation, and has not yet been adequately mitigated. Although districts have initiated road blocks and joint patrols, felling trees is still very

²⁵ H.V.M. Lyaruu (2010), Assessment of Drivers of Deforestation in the Gombe Masito Ugalla Landscape, p. 21.

²⁶ The PMP notes the "precise definition" as follows: "The indicator will communicate farmers who are able to implement risk reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, adjusting farming practices like soil management, vetiver planting, contour farming to better cope with stress as a result of USG support."

²⁷ "Households that are knowledgeable on FES and are using them every day as a result of USG support."

²⁸ No. of targeted households that have land(s) covering at least 0.5 acres dedicated to trees, not mixed with other crops.

²⁹ Vulnerability assessments include participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems, and of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimate of potential impacts; assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate change stress

³⁰ Major factors influencing forest degradation, as identified by the study.

common in the Masito-Ugalla landscape to clear farmland, make charcoal, use in construction, and – on an industrial basis – as a source of fuel wood to dry salt and cure tobacco. Some tree harvesting has been licensed, with extraction reportedly controlled by the harvesting plan. Woodlots have not met the huge demand for timber and fuel wood. Remarking that exotic species introduced by a much earlier project had completely failed to survive, the GMU Project’s assessment of deforestation drivers recommended that “people should be advised to use suitable indigenous species of their choice in their woodlots,”³¹ which led the project to encourage communities to raise tree species of their choices, while providing technical guidance regarding the impacts of those species. Controls for checking the transportation of charcoal and logs have reportedly been strengthened. FMs identify and report deforestation, which has led to actions by village and district governments, including arresting offenders and establishing checkpoints on major routes. In three of the 12 villages visited, the team heard reports of illegally harvested forest resources that implicated corrupt village leadership.

The fuel-efficient stoves (FES) introduced have not been adopted uniformly in all communities; some homes have abandoned them. Failure to adopt FESs was reportedly due to the apparent abundance of fuel wood in some rural areas, while abandonment was reported to be due incompatible fuel wood in the locality. Other limiting features noted by some users were the need to use different burners for larger and smaller pots, and limited heat control.

In JGI’s study of drivers, the increasing demand for fuel wood and charcoal has been underscored as a serious threat to conservation efforts, “Considering huge charcoal demand by urban dwellers due to rocketing prices of kerosene and liquid petroleum gas, deforestation for charcoal production will continue unabated if alternative sources of affordable energy are not sought, and this will seriously impact forest conservation initiatives in the region.”³² Use of alternative energy like biogas was also recommended; the GMU Project supported pilot biogas digesters using domestic and farm residues at Kalinzi village, with reportedly promising results.

SUSTAINABILITY

The drivers study recommended that districts should, “Conserve the remaining forest patches by setting aside conservation budget at district level, to embark on massive afforestation and re-forestation campaigns that will involve fast growing exotic and indigenous species in individual woodlots to cater for fuel wood demand.”³³ Development of VLUPs has effectively checked deforestation activities. The challenge remains in scaling up LUPs, due to the high costs associated with the current LUP process. Fuel-efficient stoves are promising mainly in areas facing fuel wood shortages (high prices) and increasing distance to sources of supply. Woodlots using traditional species of trees offer a promising alternative, sustainable source of fuel wood for charcoal.

The tobacco industry’s fuel wood needs are also a challenge. Nsimbo district officials informed the team that districts are addressing the problem indirectly by encouraging tobacco farmers to switch to new economic activities like beekeeping and growing sunflowers, peanuts and sesame. Large-scale use of fuel wood to evaporate salt at Uvinza, as noted above with regard to the mortality of exotic

³¹ H.V.M. Lyaruu (2010), op.cit, pp. 2-3.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid., p. 3

species, and cure tobacco remains an ongoing challenge. The team was informed that GoT has told the salt industry to switch to alternative energy, including solar and coal, by the end of 2015.

SCALABILITY

Increasing demand for wood for domestic and industrial use, and the time needed for trees to mature for those purposes, challenges rapid scale-up. Stoves fueled by wood from woodlots planted with indigenous species holds future promise, especially for domestic use. The model is low-tech, low-cost, and does – indeed – reduce the amount of fuel needed. Adapting the technology to fit local conditions (e.g., availability of clay soil and types of fuel wood) is important to scaling up.

IR4: CAPACITY OF THE COMMUNITY TO MANAGE FOREST FIRES INCREASED

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The GMU Project prioritized fire management because of the prevalence of uncontrolled wildfires throughout the project area. It began with community education and awareness, and built on earlier success with regeneration in areas (initially, the Kitwe Forest Demonstration Area) where fire had been controlled. Working with village leaders, JGI helped form volunteer firefighting teams who helped carry out patrols, make fire breaks, and introduce early burning as fire management measures.

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

District and village leaders find the fire management activity relevant, because it complements district authority efforts to manage fires in their areas of jurisdiction. The four indicators (see Table 1) are relevant to community-level capacity to manage forest fires. As noted in IR2, above, the number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change is too broad to be useful in assessing capacity. The three IR5 indicators regarding monitors and patrols are also relevant.

Issues with the indicators include the fact that measuring the percentage of fire reduction in targeted villages using remote sensing data could be misleading, because fire incidents may be high-intensity, leading to higher mortality of plants and other life forms, but fewer in number. Similarly, documenting fire behavior and its associated damage could tell more about the effect of fire on the landscape than remotely sensed data and fire sighting could indicate.³⁴

EFFECTIVENESS

The project targeted 159 institutions whose capacity to manage climate change issues (including fires) was expected to improve with project support. One hundred fifteen of the 159 were covered. The project, similarly, targeted 15 villages to have fire management plans; it reached 16. Increased production of mushrooms, gathered for food and sale during the rainy season, is the single most widely-cited result of controlling fires in the general land forests.

Firebreaks are reportedly in active use and are monitored on village lands. The incidence of forest fires has dropped 29 percent. Lack of firebreaks on general land is attributed to lack of ownership of the forests and of financial resources to support village efforts to manage fires in their

³⁴ While remotely sensed imagery may distinguish impacts on, for example, pine forests, which are highly flammable, detecting changes in miombo woodlands would be impossible at 30M resolution, and difficult even with 3M resolution.

neighboring areas of jurisdiction. JGI has been exploring prescribed or controlled fires as an appropriate tool to manage wildfires where fire breaks seem impractical. The team observed that uncontrolled fires continue to burn throughout the area. Some fires are accidental (e.g., an on-farm fire goes out of control and crosses into a forested area); others are a result of arson.

All fire management group members who were interviewed said they received relevant training. Informants said that women were not really involved, because religious and cultural inclinations make them – particularly married ones – shoulder most household-related activities, leaving little or no room for public ones. In one village, jealousy was cited as a barrier to married women’s participation in patrols. FMs, forest patrols and firefighting crews are few compared to the areas to be managed. Monitors work without basic gear like boots, helmets, raincoats, fireproof jackets, fire beaters and transportation. District and village forest patrols are generally carried out *ad hoc*.

Fifty-seven forest scouts were targeted for training; 134 were actually trained. Some trainees reportedly dropped out for reasons like illness, age and out-migration from the village. Forty-nine villages conducted forest patrols, but they were not generally conducted on a regular basis. Village-level data on the patrols is provided in Annex D.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY

The evaluation team met with fire management teams in six of the 12 villages. All appeared committed and, although the project ended in March 2014, reported that they continued to carry out patrols after the project’s financial incentives ended (see also IR1, footnote 19).

IR5: CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO MONITOR ILLEGAL EXTRACTION OF FOREST RESOURCES INCREASED

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The GMU Project sought to build capacity of CBOs and local governments at the village and district levels to monitor illegal extraction of forest resources on general lands, and to build JGI’s capacity to monitor the forest using the global positioning system (GPS) and other remote sensing technologies.

Each of the 49 LUPs includes and all four districts have developed by-laws, i.e., rules governing land and resource usage. The GMU Project enhanced the capacity of local governments to monitor illegal extraction by establishing a new cadre of FMs and scouts at the community level. Village governments selected participants, who were then trained for six weeks at Pasiansi Forestry Training Institute in Mwanza. After training, the project provided trainees with GPS units, GPS-enabled Android smartphones, and tablets to monitor illegal activities in village forests. FMs have begun using Open Data Kit (ODK) to manage data collection and aggregation. Data collected was reported to be shared with village government for immediate action and uploaded monthly to a server at the JGI office in Kigoma. JGI, in turn, periodically communicates that information to the respective district councils for action and their records. Additional details on the new monitoring tools are provided in Annex K: Project Pictures.

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

The indicators and targets (in parentheses) for project monitoring include the number of forest patrols conducted by district patrol teams (8), number of villages that carry out regular patrols (52)

and number of forest monitors/scouts trained (57). By project end, in March 2014, the targets achieved were reported to be three district team patrols³⁵, 49 villages and 65 trainees. The village and district patrol achievements appear to be too few for effective forest monitoring, especially considering the targets cover a four-year project period. Aside from the number of patrols, an annual breakdown by district and village would also be desirable for monitoring purposes.

EFFECTIVENESS

The GMU Project has created and trained a new cadre of FMs at the community level. FMs and scouts appear to be highly committed, despite a very modest monthly allowance of TSh 40,000 (less than US \$25) and minimal support gear, which includes tablets and GPS equipment, bicycles, tents and slashing blades. FMs cited the training they received as an incentive, which has strengthened this new group. The GPS and tablets provided for reporting have potential, but are not yet well linked to the districts, wards or – especially – villages, where law enforcement actually takes place. Reporting to village government is inconsistent across villages. In addition to the JGI office, a new uploading station in Mpanda is reportedly being established; JGI plans to strengthen access to intelligence such as that available from Global Forest Watch. Access to power remains a challenge that JGI plans to address on a village-by-village basis, including the use of solar charging stations as a business. A total of 65 FMs and scouts have been trained, although they remain few, compared to the amount of forestland to be monitored. Bicycles are inadequate to cover those distances, which, in some villages, require many hours of travel.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY

The new cadre of FMs is not yet integrated into village and district structures; villagers often described them as working for JGI. Sustainability depends on the local government demonstrating its appreciation for services rendered, including integrating them into the village government structure,³⁶ supporting them with training, refresher training and equipment, and providing supervision. Village governments have already begun to collect fines; some could be used for FM support. The above-noted case of Katambike demonstrates the potential for maintaining forest monitoring using forest fees over fines. The greatest threat to sustainability, however, is weak enforcement by the village government which was reported as challenging in some villages. FMs mentioned failure to apprehend criminals, release of arrested criminals and impounded goods, and collusion of village leaders with illegal users of forest resources as demoralizing factors. Fines imposed by village governments based on their by-laws were reduced on some occasions by district magistrates due to a perceived conflict between the principle law and village by-laws regarding fine limits. FMs and others noted that the reduced fines were too small to deter illegal logging.

Scaling up forest monitoring would require training and refresher training, properly equipping more FMs, and providing modest monthly allowances and technical supervision. Forest fees could be a sustainable way to gradually scale FM activities, and could be expanded based on additional resources from improved forest management, district and village governments and other development partners.

³⁵ See Annex D.4 for an illustration of the much larger number of village patrols.

³⁶ Project staff noted that, while full integration may require amending the local government law [1982], village councils have general authority to undertake any tasks to ensure well-being.

IR6: ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ARE PROMOTED

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Agriculture remains the main occupation for rural communities in the program area. CAPs identified the conversion of forests for agriculture as a major threat to biodiversity in the landscape. The GMU Project aimed to promote climate-smart agricultural practices, like agro-forestry, to improve soil fertility and increase crop yield, mulching to manage soil moisture, intercropping and crop rotation, and incorporating fast-growing fruit and other tree species. JGI planned to work with farmers to stop environmentally destructive shifting cultivation and bush-burning practices. Demonstration farms were established to educate farmers on improved farming practices like using contours on hillsides. JGI also planned to continue working with coffee farmers to improve yield and expand training on post-harvest handling, processing and storage. JGI supported the Kanyovu Coffee Cooperative through training in coffee agroforestry and building a laboratory that enables multiple coffee farmers to bring the highest-quality goods to market.

“We heard of financial benefits villages which were experimenting REDD+ received through the REDD+ project, some of us started conserving woodlots, you never know, we may benefit as well.”

- Kazuramimba villagers

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

The targets for environmentally friendly agricultural practices are relevant to the beneficiaries, but are not directly linked to specific activities. The distribution of targets across groups implementing these activities is not clear. With the exception of coffee, there is no functional management information system, making it very difficult to verify reported numbers. Despite the data quality assessment, indicators do not have denominators to permit accounting for coverage.

Project participants at the district and village levels generally view the introduction of tree nurseries as relevant. In the three villages, nurseries are subsidized by JGI, and plants are distributed free of charge. Attendants were paid to take care of the seedlings until ready for distribution to villagers for planting. Other nurseries were run by individuals who were not paid, but were given free seeds. The project helped local residents establish tree nurseries and woodlots that produce trees with specific uses for food, medicine, timber and agro-forestry. By 2014, the program had helped establish 464 woodlots and 77 tree farms in 35 villages.

EFFECTIVENESS

Reception of tree nurseries by the project was mixed. JGI changed its approach and now buys from private nurseries (whose operators have been provided training and support), which have been more effective than community ones. In Kirando and Ilagala villages, a tree nursery owner sells seedling at TSh 1,000 each and invests his income in educating his children. In Kazuramimba, some people have begun conserving their own woodlots in expectation, they said, of REDD+ benefits (see text box, below). The team was not able to observe the project’s agroforestry options for coffee. Most coffee seen was planted in relatively full sun or under light shade from banana.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY

JGI introduced contour farming to arrest soil erosion on hillsides, but its adoption has been limited. Specific interventions do not appear to have been developed as entry points into specific farming systems but, rather, as off-the-shelf responses to general problems. The team saw one pineapple farmer in Kalinzi using hillside contours to control erosion. The team, however, observed only a few

patches of vetiver grass contour farming. In Mwamgongo, vetiver contour farming was not extended beyond a demonstration plot established with a JGI subsidy.

IR7: INCOME FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY ENTERPRISES IN PROJECT AREA DEVELOPED AND DIVERSIFIED

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The GMU Project’s original approach continued earlier efforts that focused on poverty reduction: “increasing local incomes as a primary strategy for reducing the impact...on the landscape.” The agreement document identified four specific initiatives – coffee, honey, woodlots, and ecotourism – and “business diversification through...village level micro-credit organizations known as SACCOS (Savings and Credit Cooperative Society). Creation of small businesses not only leads to additional sources of income, but reduces dependency on natural resources, ultimately leading to populations investing in improved conservation practices.”³⁷ Lack of access to capital to start a small business is a significant challenge for rural populations in the region. In a 2011 project study, 97 percent of respondents identified start-up capital as their main need to set up a small business.³⁸ JGI worked directly with Twitunge, an umbrella SACCOS, to oversee micro-credit in the target villages and to improve training. JGI’s selection of livelihood opportunities appears to have been opportunistic, building on existing livelihood activities, an approach it explained at one point as “jumping on the moving train.”

RELEVANCE OF TARGETS

Three indicators with targets were used to monitor progress on this aspect of the project – number of persons with increased income from environmentally friendly enterprises,³⁹ number of active community-based microfinance associations,⁴⁰ and dollar value generated via environmentally friendly enterprises.⁴¹ As noted for other IRs, targets have limited relevance without a denominator. The indicators have not been used to assess progress, either as a percentage increase from a baseline, or by specifying income and breakdown across villages, groups and/or individuals. With the exception of coffee, there are no clear data sources, making it difficult to verify reported numbers.

EFFECTIVENESS

Coffee has been a successful value chain effort that has built on the strengths of private sector collaboration. Coffee growers appear to demonstrate a remarkable and important change in attitude – a shared appreciation of the value of quality in market relationships. Coffee income has increased

³⁷ The Jane Goodall Institute (2009), op. cit.

³⁸ Green Tanzania Environmental Consultants, Ltd. (2011), Socio-Economic Study Of Communities Living in the Corridor Area of Gombe Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Final Report, May 2011, p. 28.

³⁹ The PIRS notes that economic benefits include: increased household income, average increase in income per household, number of new enterprises developed (including but not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agro-forestry, sustainable agriculture, micro-enterprise etc.), economic benefits from ecosystem services, etc. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic values of natural resources.

⁴⁰ Number of micro-finance groups that have undergone special training in microfinance, have a constitution, have a revolving fund and lend money to members. It is computed as the total number of groups that accrue benefits from sustainably investing in natural resources.

⁴¹ Although the PMP’s “precise definition” in the PIRS is “Total combined annual income generated by NRM related enterprises in project area” the values reported (see Table 1) are limited to CBO income directly from the forests. This limited the project’s ability to assess and understand household-level benefits from environmentally-friendly enterprises.

significantly through support for improved quality and marketing, including direct, hands-on learning of quality control by individual farmers through organized groups, and field visits to successful coffee marketing areas. Coffee appears to have additional untapped potential for conservation-oriented productivity, including biodiversity-friendly, shade-grown coffee and environmental and social certification. The dry mill operator said that certification was not pursued due to costs, and that most certification in Tanzania is supported by donors. Annex D contains more detail on coffee activities.

With the exception of coffee and private woodlots, the project's livelihood activities have not attracted villagers to invest in them. In most villages visited, livelihood and production interventions have not yielded benefits (e.g., ecotourism in Mwamgongo, Kigalye and Kalinzi, "improved" beekeeping in Bugwe, Vikonge and Kazuramimba, and subsidized, community-based nurseries in Ilagala, Kalinzi and Bubango). In general, livelihood interventions:

- Have not built on local knowledge; e.g., in Vikonge, Kazuramimba, and Kasuku, beekeeping equipment was given to new groups, most of whose members had no prior experience with bees.
- Are not based on in-depth value chain analyses.
- Have not significantly strengthened market relationships with value chain actors.
- Have had limited diversity of experimentation (e.g., a district officer suggested JGI explore opportunities in horticulture linked with water source protection. While productivity interventions for oil palm were tried, JGI was not able to identify cost-effective opportunities for improving processing of oil).
- Have been supported mainly by "one-off" training. Support has not been sufficiently intensive, guidance on good practices has not been rigorous and, apart from coffee, there has been little or no mentoring or coaching for market relationship building.

Beekeeping projects have not generated significant income in the villages visited, and the groups interviewed were not linked to markets. Some group members received a one-day training. Support visits from either JGI or district officers have been infrequent. While beekeeping has a political champion in Mpanda, quality and marketing still challenge most villages. JGI has highlighted the need for improved honey extraction techniques, packaging, labeling and marketing.

JGI developed ecotourism as an add-on to existing tourism activities at Gombe National Park, which is world famous for its chimpanzees. Local communities were expected to gain by selling traditional dishes, performing traditional dances, and selling coffee. JGI introduced ecotourism ideas to the village government, held a one-day sensitization meeting for community leaders, and organized tour guide training and a pilot event at a center in Kalinzi. Neither of the two villages visited that offered ecotourism activities (Mwamgongo and Kalinzi) have attracted tourists. Additional details can be found in Annex D.

After four years of JGI support, Twitungu SACCOS, an umbrella cooperative, has developed the financial and technical capacity to support and manage member SACCOSs. However, SACCOSs are under-supervised, and most members have not realized significant benefits. Further detail on these activities and woodlots are shown in Annex D. Woodlots are also described above.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY

Within villages, there has been little “scaling out” beyond the small groups of persons directly trained or supported by the project. Current visitation levels at Gombe National Park are not sufficient to support community-based tourism. While the cooperatives could expand to include more of the area’s coffee farmers, additional areas agro-ecologically suitable for coffee are limited.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND WRAP-AROUND ACTIVITIES

GENDER

With the exception of FES (stoves) and health interventions, participation of women in decision-making and implementation of project-supported activities at the village level is not significant compared to men. Women led home-based cared activities under the HIV/AIDS component and led reproductive education activities as community-based distributing agents (CBDA) under the USAID-funded family planning project, which was integrated with JGI’s NRM activities. Under the SACCOSs, a number of women were reportedly trained as treasurers, and later served in similar roles under government programs like the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). Planted only recently, woodlots observed by the team have yet to benefit women.

The team observed gender inequity in the field, as noted in JGI’s assessment documents. One indicator of the imbalance is the fact that less than 30 percent of informants at the community level and 20 percent of district officials met were women (see Table 3 in Section II). The VEO of one of the 12 villages and the District Land and Natural Resources Officers (DLNRO) in two districts were women. In meetings at all levels, women generally spoke late in the meeting and, often, only after specific invitation.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

While difficult to attribute with certainty to the project period, the team found that youth, school teachers and village leaders consistently and clearly communicated conservation messages and said that they owed their greater understanding of environmental issues to JGI’s education programs. Under GMU, JGI’s long-established (1991) Roots and Shoots program was broadened to include “life skills” education for thousands of students. In 2012, JGI carried out surveys on life skills (covering 35 schools) and assessing Roots and Shoots clubs’ performance (covering 19 schools). The surveys showed that life skills education had contributed to lower pregnancy and drug use, and that participation in Roots and Shoots clubs had declined. Less than a third of the clubs had initiated new environmental projects.

Environmental education is also part of many of the GMU Project’s training courses, including training for CBO members in land and forestry policy, and forest management for nearly 500 VLUM and village council members in participatory forest management. Officials in Mpanda, Nsimbo and Kigoma stressed the need to include magistrates in the training, as their interpretation of by-laws and national laws often failed to support natural resource management.

HIV/AIDS

Capacity created under TACARE and supported under the GMU Project continues in the village through committed community-based healthcare workers with limited project support. JGI continues to attract support from health-oriented partners not funded by USAID or the project.

TRAINING

As shown in Annex D, the GMU Project conducted over 50 trainings over the life of the project. Over a quarter were carried out by JGI's district partners. Most training was conducted as a "one-off," but was sometimes an intensive, multi-day activity. Courses generally used and/or adapted generic materials developed by other institutions. With the exception of coffee, technical training was not generally iterative, hands-on or "discovery learning" based (see Annex F for details).

CONCLUSIONS

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The GMU Project's objectives align precisely with the two most important areas of opportunity: (a) Strengthening emerging natural resource governance at the village and district levels via the VLUP process; and (b) Building on lessons learned and best practices derived from a few promising livelihood activities.

Project interventions that show the most potential for continuing after project support ends are those for which local leaders and community members are beginning to see tangible benefit. The most promising of these are local governments' application of VLUPs' clear boundaries and by-laws, which contribute to forest regeneration and conflict management; private nurseries and woodlots; quality control in coffee processing; and the incipient use of fees for resource uses. The most significant factor undermining sustainability is a legacy of long-standing dependency relationships introduced by past projects and other actors. Learning what is possible in each village requires that locally active stakeholders identify their interests, skills and knowledge before they learn by doing. Widespread use of local discovery requires that the GMU Project also promotes sharing learning. The project's principal challenge over the next four years is to transition from an externally donor-driven project to locally-led and locally-owned initiatives that sustain themselves and expand. Effective contribution to this transition will depend on balancing three themes: (1) Self-reliant participation; (2) Integrating livelihood and conservation at community and household levels; and (3) Introducing new ideas and learning from experience in trying them out.

Clarifying the principles that underlie these themes can improve the conception and identification of both problems and opportunities, and the design of sound actions and approaches to address them. Considering the extent of change required, ensuring an environment for innovation (which naturally will be accompanied by some failures) – while managing risks – is an important challenge. The next three sections present conclusions related to ecosystems and natural resources (nature), economic drivers and livelihood options (wealth), and natural resource governance (power).

CONCLUSIONS ON NATURE

The local land use planning process that the GMU Project supported – enabled by national policy and well aligned with the interests of district technical officers – has been the project's most effective contribution to improving natural resource management and, thereby, conserving biodiversity and protecting and restoring wildlife habitat. The regeneration of natural forest in a few communities surrounding Gombe National Park is the most tangible and striking impact of JGI's efforts through the GMU Project and its predecessors. Land use planning's contribution to managing access and clarifying use rights and responsibilities, nonetheless, has the potential for even bigger impacts in the much larger Gombe-Masito ecosystem, with its many chimpanzees.

In general, LUPs have identified conservation values, partitioned acceptable uses, and set limits clearly enough to enable stakeholders to address the growing pressures on these lands and guide the introduction of improved production technology. Perhaps more significantly, local commitment to managing and protecting the forest appears to have been strengthened most strongly not by income “alternatives,” e.g., to forest-based livelihood activities or activities based on conversion of forest

lands, but by the perception that management can result in tangible benefits from the forest itself – the Gombe forestlands and the miombo woodlands. When not guided by ecological principles, any livelihood opportunity may present risks, as amply demonstrated by the very activities that have impacted and/or continue to threaten these forests (e.g., farming too close to water sources, converting riverine habitat for oil palm cultivation, cultivating pineapple on hillside slopes, producing maize on newly felled land, and charcoal production). Continued strengthening of VLUP management structures and processes will enable the follow-on program to test offtake and livelihood alternatives while protecting the ecological functions and services – and conservation values – of these forests. In this regard, the GMU Project’s biological monitoring has been strengthened at the overall project level, but has not become part of village-level decision making.

CONCLUSIONS ON WEALTH

The coffee activity’s focus on markets has been effective in improving product quality and producer experience with the value chain. Market-informed, hands-on learning and practice are important elements of its success. Producers showed a remarkable change in attitude – a shared appreciation of the value of quality, driven by modest price differentials made possible through technical support on specific parameters. While coffee is not appropriate for most of the project area, many of the positive lessons learned are widely applicable to other enterprises.

In general, the GMU Project has not helped producers develop effective relationships with other producers or buyers. With the exception of coffee, producers have yet to understand the dynamics of the criteria that buyers consider important – including volumes, timing and quality, as well as price. The project has sought to establish group enterprises, but though producer associations may be important when dealing with buyers, group enterprises are less likely to succeed.

Although the GMU Project sought to add value to existing livelihood activities (e.g., beekeeping and coffee farming), its support for beekeeping often went to newly formed groups, most of whose members had limited or no experience in keeping bees. As a service-based (rather than product-based) alternative, ecotourism will require even closer collaboration with and coaching from a private operator that has practical understanding of the market and a commitment to local communities than would agricultural livelihood opportunities.

The GMU Project has not yet developed an effective extension or technical support environment for livelihood learning and adaptation. Capacity building for enterprise development, in particular, requires much closer accompaniment and support. In-depth analysis related to resource use, value added, markets, and other parameters affecting enterprise success has not been carried out. Nonetheless, the project’s 2011 and 2014 socio-economic studies and the 2010 assessment of deforestation drivers provide an initial base and confirm the team’s observations (see also Annex G, Project Pictures) of the significance of livestock, shifting cultivation, charcoal, and timber in the local economy. Addressing the challenges of developing environmentally friendly livelihood opportunities will require fully integrating a value chain perspective into JGI’s strategic action planning and day-to-day field-level support.

Indicators for livelihoods were reported in the aggregate. The team found no evidence of an attempt to analyze impacts at the household level, where most decisions are made. The GMU Project has not yet succeeded in developing a culture of record-keeping at the enterprise level.

CONCLUSIONS ON POWER

The GMU Project developed foundations for the supportive governance required to enable, sustain and scale up livelihood activities/enterprises. These include village-level by-laws governing access to resources and tenure rights.

Good governance and performance complement each other. Where village governments have been stable and supportive, villagers have completed VLUPs and moved toward implementation. VLUP establishment of by-laws, in turn, has begun to contribute to good governance.

Implementation of VLUPs offers a promising and lasting resolution of deforestation and conflict related to agro-pastoralism. Nonetheless, capacity to implement land use plans is still limited.

Constraints to continued development and implementation include:

- Imperfect harmonization of by-laws with national law, and incomplete by-laws in some villages;
- Limited capacity of villagers to hold their village governments or district technical personnel accountable for the implementation of key aspects of enforcement when larger interests are at stake. VLUMs do not provide an adequate structure for harmonizing interests where outside (but locally active) stakeholders are involved, especially when district commissioners lack the will to support enforcement, or in cases where resource use decisions at the village level have become politicized. Training in rights and obligations, which began under the GMU Project and is planned to increase under the follow-on project, is an appropriate initial step forward.
- The high costs of the district councils' present model for developing LUPs, much of which are per diem and related allowances for those involved in the planning.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE ADAPTIVE, HOLISTIC APPROACH

The GMU Project's two CAPs did not explore the dynamics of economic drivers in sufficient depth to prioritize livelihood responses and explore investment options.

The above-noted governance capacity limitations are still significant. Nonetheless, the project has played a significant role in the critical interface between the "top-down" policies, laws, and guidelines that seek to improve conservation, natural resource management, and livelihood opportunities and the "bottom-up" development of capacity among those people whose lives are most intimately connected with the landscapes and resources to be managed. The project has strengthened capacity through relationship building, particularly regarding the respective roles of villages and district governments and, to some degree, relationships within villages between technical committees and local non-governmental groups and village government. In applying guidelines and corresponding principles and practices to specific situations in the Gombe and Masito-Ugalla ecosystems, JGI, its partners, and the district teams helped people from more than 50 villages take new ideas and skills and use them to address their diverse interests more sustainably.

However, the GMU Project appears to have made only limited use of basic ways of enhancing learning and practice to inform project implementation. Examples include actively encouraging innovation, facilitating the sharing of ideas and experience, and rigorous analysis of results and lessons learned through monitoring. In endeavoring to support land use planning across 49 communities, the GMU Project spread itself thinly, with the unfortunate consequence of inadequate time and attention being given to adaptive management (helping stakeholders reflect and build on their experience). While the project has identified some development hypotheses, it has not tested

them. It has not created many small-scale, low-cost experiments/pilots for livelihood interventions. There has been little diversity of experimentation, and lessons learned have not been systematically taken into account. Meetings do not appear to have stimulated much cross-project or cross-institution learning, and while relationships have been strengthened, truly collaborative partnerships have been few.

The project's innovative use of information technologies for natural resource management has great potential. While it has begun to be seen at the district and project levels, village governments and VLUMs have not yet taken up these technologies to regularly inform their decision making. The GMU Project uses data it collects mainly for reporting, rather than for management. Limitations that affect implementation of the design include the lack of a functioning, integrated electronic management information system, and no effective indicators to monitor governance.

CONCLUSIONS ON OWNERSHIP (INCLUDING GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION)

The approach to preparing LUPs in a large number of villages across a vast and diverse landscape did not contribute significantly to effective participation or long-term ownership and capacity building. A sense of ownership has begun to emerge where local leaders and community members see **tangible benefit**:

- Conflict management through clear boundaries and rules;
- Fee-for-use (seen in only one community);
- Strengthened relationships with district officials;
- Use of FESs in villages where fuel wood is a challenge;
- Use of quality control in coffee processing; and,
- Private nurseries and woodlots.

In most villages, the VLUP process has not developed a sense of LUP ownership. While VLUPs draw on a wealth of information clearly gathered through community consultation, the plans read like ones prepared for the community but not *by* the community. Village stakeholder participation in the conception of project ideas and the formulation of objectives and strategies has been limited. The GMU Project has yet to develop dialogue platforms within the VLUP process through which local people and other locally active stakeholders can contribute as primary actors in balancing livelihood opportunities and ecosystem health. Among project ecosystem stakeholders, there are varied dimensions of power, characterized by education, wealth, gender, age and experience within or beyond the village or at national or local levels, among others. All of these may affect empowerment and the emergence of ownership; they are replete with issues that would benefit greatly from skillful, trusted facilitation.

While the GMU Project has raised awareness on gender, training and follow-up focused on specific issues has been limited. Female role models have emerged in some villages, but the project does not appear to have actively developed opportunities for female leadership. Participation at meetings and in village encounters was, in all cases, male-dominated. The team was, nonetheless, struck on a number of occasions, generally toward the end of meetings, and often in response to active probing

on the part of the team, by the clarity, insight, depth and breadth of understanding that women added to the discussion.

RECOMMENDATIONS⁴²

I. BALANCE CONSERVATION AND LIVELIHOOD/DRIVERS

The new phase should balance investment in addressing conservation values against corresponding livelihood-related drivers. To develop and strengthen livelihood opportunities, JGI must ensure that a value chain perspective is given equal weight with a conservation perspective in its strategic action planning and in the day-to-day action learning of its team and partners. For livelihoods to thrive, project interventions must be based on an appreciation of and insight into specific value chains to inform operational strategies for developing needed technical and market capacities and relationships. While biodiversity conservation criteria should be used to screen identified options, they should not be used as a starting point for their identification.

JGI should lead reflection and learning more strongly to derive principles and lessons that help integrate the conservation, livelihoods and natural resource governance dimensions. The project should assess and build on elements that show promise for sustainability, such as firefighting, forest monitors, forest regeneration, user fees, and value chain-oriented opportunities.

JGI and district councils should support villages in introducing fees for use of resources in the village forest areas, guided by village and district policies to invest appropriately in monitoring and sustainable management of the forest. District policy should support the collection, retention, and use of fees through the VLUP by-laws for the purposes of sustainably managing the forest and investing in community priorities for their well-being.

To identify and develop value chain opportunities, the project should draw on other value chain experience in Tanzania and lessons learned from its own experience⁴³, particularly with coffee, e.g., farmer learning-by-doing and quality control. It should invest in a number of small, opportunistic experiments in potential openings, based on a “quick-and-dirty” appraisal of demand, supply and prices. This “enough good tries” approach complements JGI’s present approach to livelihood opportunities, which the GMU Program Manager at one point referred to as “jumping on the moving train.” Nonetheless, developing the analytic base, strategic approach, action planning and day-to-day, on-the-ground accompaniment for a successful “learning” portfolio of livelihood activities cannot be conducted on the basis of a series of one-off studies and activities. JGI must integrate value chain perspective and expertise into its site-based activities and the day-to-day deliberations of its technical assistance team.

Innovative experiments that JGI should consider include working directly with charcoal and livestock – two value chains that have been seen, thus far, only as drivers of degradation. By working directly with these potentially highly destructive value chains, JGI and project stakeholders will gain deeper insight into how to address the real-world dynamics of land and water management by farm households and outside stakeholders, and how to strengthen the local area forest reserve (LAFR) and village land use models through improvements in productivity, sustainable land

⁴² See Annex H for additional recommendations and details on practical application.

⁴³ See Annex H and the section on value chain stakeholders in Annex D.2. Evaluation Findings by Stakeholder Institution: Summary Notes.

management, and value added. Cattle and sustainable charcoal have positive short and mid-term market outlooks, which is fundamental to developing the tangible benefits that drive behavior change. Horticulture would be a less ecologically risky experiment (although still risky, as neighboring farmers could readily begin cultivating near water sources or on hillsides without using contour planting and soil retention interventions). The GMU Program Manager also noted the possibility that a mango processing plant may be built several hours to the south of the project area.

An important aspect of JGI's role in leading these adaptive learning activities would be to provide a proper enabling environment for experimentation that takes into account both value chain and conservation criteria. For priority value chains, the new phase should focus on building ownership and long-term capacity, encouraging the innovative exploration of opportunities for technical, institutional and market development. Particular focus should be given to building strategic relationships among farmer producers and between farmer groups and market actors, and to diversifying and expanding market-oriented knowhow and experience.

JGI should strongly consider adding additional staff with the following expertise to its core team:

- Monitoring and evaluation expert, with experience in developing monitoring systems to assess capacity-building and livelihoods (as well as conservation);
- Livelihoods/value chains expert, with experience working with small-scale enterprise; and,
- Training specialist, adept in designing and demonstrating the application of community-based facilitative participatory methods.

2. DUAL APPROACH

The new phase should carry out a dual approach, informed by adaptive learning. It should engage more deeply in selected villages, while supporting districts in maintaining a broader presence in the remaining ones. In particular, the new phase should:

- Deepen, downsize and consolidate the model for carrying out VLUP planning and management;
- Downscale the strategic thinking of CAPs to the VLUP process and broaden the scope to balance the conservation perspective with a deeper analysis of the economic drivers of land use change;
- Help GoT (district and village governments) efficiently spread implementation; and
- Assist districts in devising low-cost models for developing and scaling up VLUPs and other initiatives.

To help stakeholders capture and make use of this learning, JGI should apply a step-by-step “adaptive learning cycle” model through stronger M&E (and with attention to learning to capture and respond to the unexpected outcomes). JGI should develop an MIS as a model for information management and sharing. The MIS should enable comparative analysis over time and across landscapes, districts, and villages. JGI should design the MIS with a clear exit strategy, defining more rigorously the results it expects to achieve and reformulating them as appropriate to ensure that they become locally “owned.”

JGI should revise the PMP for the follow-on GMU program. In particular, for the goal-level indicator for area of biological significance under improved management and for the IR 2 indicator for forest connectivity, JGI should consider adding a custom indicator for capacity building, based on established and more rigorous methods for indices. In addition to having a land/resource use/management plan, the definition for areas under improved management should specify that the institutional capacity to implement the plan meets a designated threshold on the institutional capacity indices.

3. STAKEHOLDER OWNERSHIP

The new phase should place primary stakeholders in the driver's seat, beginning at the village level and supported at the district level. In selected priority villages, JGI should work with district and village stakeholders to review existing VLUPs and carry out PRAs that enable communities to develop LUPs that reflect their own categories and the full range of community members' priorities as a base for choosing to incorporate conservation criteria. From the start of the new phase, JGI should help districts and villages explore their diverse interests and identify, articulate and build on past positive elements/activities, as well as lessons learned.

JGI should take full advantage of the guidance set forth in the national guidelines for village land use planning to review and strengthen methods that enable local stakeholders to articulate and build on what they know, participate in analyzing and setting priorities, internalize (own) the approaches and specific tools, and creatively find solutions together.

JGI should ensure that field and partner staff are committed and skilled in facilitating participatory development. PRA review and renewal can assess and strengthen commitment and skills. JGI should ensure a two-track process that builds on the VLUP experience to date, while encouraging meaningful "bottom-up" engagement. This will require returning to communities with keen attention to developing **their** ownership of processes, priorities and plans:

- GoT guidelines for the process, as pointed out by the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) in Nsimbo, are eminently participatory. JGI should ensure that the spirit of the guidelines comes alive in each village.
- Where VLUPs are well-detailed, care should be taken to set priorities through inclusive, transparent and iterative discussion of interests and criteria.
- The CAP matrices and methods and study on drivers should be scaled to the village level, enabling the trade-offs and issues related to conservation and development to be explored fully by villagers, themselves. The basic methods are simple enough to be adapted for this.
- The matrices and methods of CAPs and the driver study can, likewise, be adapted to integrate with livelihood analytic approaches. JGI should also consider making other diagnostic approaches, including value chains, Elinor Ostrom's socio-ecological systems analysis, even simple Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, accessible to village-level stakeholders.
- CAP results-chain analyses need to balance the nature, wealth and power dimensions noted in JGI's original (2009) application. Under the new phase, these would be the dimensions of ecosystem or habitat, market (value chain) and VLUM.

- Apply national guideline principles and the project’s strengthening of participatory criteria-setting, inclusiveness, transparency and communication/outreach to help district and village leaders strengthen decision-making for their village’s larger infrastructure investments and better understand the relationships of these investments relative to the natural resource base.

The VLUP process can also benefit from links with group-based livelihood activities, such as Farmer Field Schools, that foster self-reliant learning and reflection (e.g., JGI’s partner, FZS, has had positive experience with cross-learning between village community banks (VICOBA) and VLUMs).

4. STRENGTHEN PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY OF WOMEN (AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS)

The new phase must strengthen the participation and capacity of women in the decision making and implementation of project-supported activities at the village level. The team encountered several gender-oriented initiatives not supported by the GMU Project – often in the health sector – that draw women into reflecting upon and recognizing their own power. For example, one Kigoma-based NGO’s approach to gender-based violence and conflict management uses a method of small mixed-gender, age-based, facilitated, iterative discussion, i.e., discussions that are initially accompanied by an outside facilitator over a series of sessions. These kinds of participatory social change approaches build ownership and can adapt well to natural resources planning, management and enforcement.

5. CONSIDER HEALTH

The new phase should consider strengthening and expanding the community-based health capacities that are already in place. As noted above, much of this work also employs sound gender approaches.

LESSONS LEARNED

Under the GMU Project, JGI, its partners and its beneficiaries have developed diverse experience replete with lessons. The most significant high-level lessons are “old,” well-known ones: **Long-term engagement, with multiple stakeholders, and at multiple levels is essential for positive changes in governance practices and improvements in the management of land and natural resource uses.** Because long-established practices and narrow or short-term perspectives and interests are strong, beneficial change requires continuity and consistent engagement. The GMU Project’s most significant impacts (e.g., forest regeneration) have required years of trial and error on the part of project stakeholders at all levels – and building and re-building trust as leaders change.

A critical factor for success has been progress toward ever-more empowered participation on the part of villages and groups within villages. The GMU Project has shown that developing leadership capacities requires both knowledge and practice – making judgments and learning from the consequences of those judgments. In multi-stakeholder situations, the consequences have many dimensions and, with leadership and structural changes at both district and village levels, learning has not always been efficient. As Ostrom has pointed out,⁴⁴ however, continuous, interactive dialogue and participatory approaches can overcome the tragedy of the open-access commons. In this regard, **the national guidelines for participatory development of land use plans have proven essential, but not sufficient.** While participatory guidelines can help strengthen relationships among stakeholders within communities and between communities and districts, “tacit knowledge” plays an important part in their successful application to empower.

The GMU Project has demonstrated that the “tangible” benefit needed to catalyze change can be achieved in different ways: through links with markets or ecosystem functions, as concrete and immediate “hard” benefits, or as long-term “soft” benefits whose potential lies in the future.

Project-introduced changes or innovations require careful mentoring and supervision. Scaling beyond what the project has been able to adequately support has required trade-offs and involved risks with respect to conservation, natural resource governance and livelihoods. While the GMU Project has rightly focused primarily on natural resource governance, it has not captured the learning from “testing” governance across multiple sites well. As a result, lessons are not clear with respect to things like the implementation of PLUM guidelines, the development of local by-laws relative to national laws, the costs and benefits of project-run “parallel” monitoring systems (see also Annex K), or the devolution of specific authorities as allowed by law, and how this may endanger or safeguard social and environmental well-being.

In the end, the most significant lessons have not differed greatly from those learned by participants in hundreds of similar projects worldwide. While for project stakeholders, the lessons were new and have not been fully articulated, much of the learning, unremarkably, addresses issues similar to those described in a USAID report a dozen years ago,⁴⁵ which are summarized at the end of Annex H.

⁴⁴ Ostrom (2007), A diagnostic approach for going beyond panaceas.

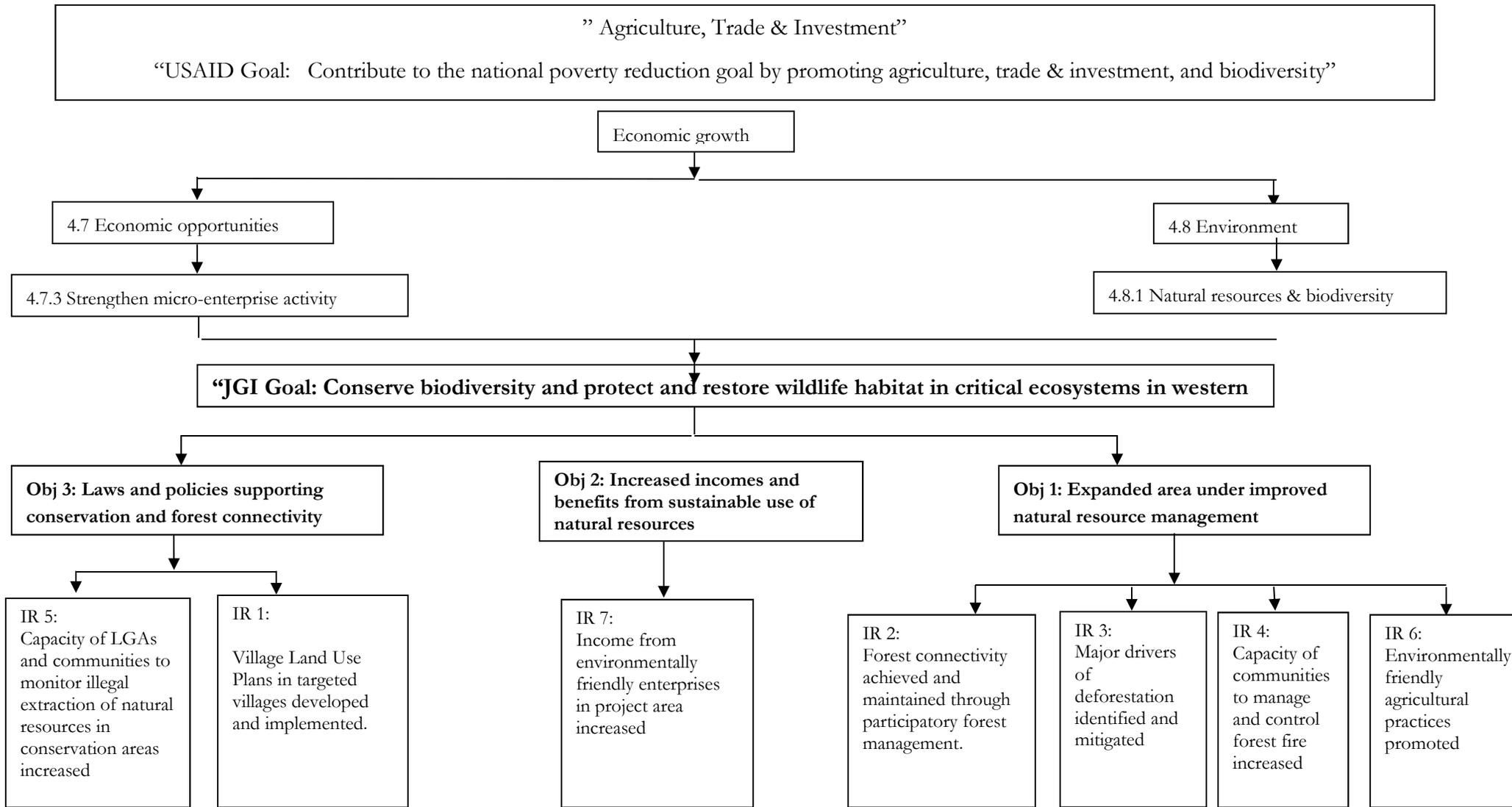
⁴⁵ International Resources Group, Ltd (2000). Community Based Conservation Experience in Tanzania: An Assessment of Lessons Learned.

REFERENCES

See Annex H

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: RESULTS FRAMEWORK/USAID⁴⁶



⁴⁶ Source: Revised PMP (2013)

ANNEX B: STATEMENT OF WORK

BACKGROUND

The Tanzania Natural Resource Management (NRM) Program, works to achieve an overall Strategic Objective (SO) 13, “Biodiversity conserved in targeted landscapes through livelihood driven approaches”. The program works under 3 distinct earmarks, Water, Biodiversity, and Climate Change, and is currently implementing five programs in targeted landscapes of Tanzania, which are all, coming to an end in early 2014. In addition a new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) is currently being developed for the Tanzania Mission. The NRM program is therefore well positioned to develop a new program strategy which is in line with the CDCS process. Analytical work is a critical component in contributing to the development and design of this process.

dTS has been asked to conduct end of project evaluations of two critical projects supported by the NRM program; Landscape Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation in western Tanzania implemented by the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), and the Scaling up Conservation and Livelihoods Efforts in northern Tanzania (SCALE-TZ) implemented by African Wildlife Foundation (AWF).

Findings from both evaluations will be used to contribute to lessons learned from project approaches and related outcomes, as well as contribute to new NRM program design. The evaluations will be undertaken concurrently due to time constraints, to align with the new design phase for the NRM program.

Both the JGI and AWF projects are funded under the NRM Strategic Objective (SO) 13 “Biodiversity conserved in targeted landscapes through livelihood driven approaches” and contribute to the SO13 intermediate results:

- IR1 Policies and laws that integrate conservation and development applied
- IR2 Participatory landscape scale conservation practiced
- IR3 Transparent and equitable benefits from the sustainable management of natural resources generated.
- IR4 Improved Health and Well-being of general and vulnerable populations

A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) has been developed for each project which sets out Intermediate Results against which progress towards the objectives are measured, contributing in turn towards the overall goal.

JGI PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) is implementing the Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation project in western Tanzania. The project covers 52 administrative villages, targeting more than 300,000 people. The project targets the Greater Masito-Ugalla (GMU) landscape which totals 1,204,700 ha of which 63% is covered by forest and miombo woodlands. The GMU landscape is rich with biodiversity, and has an estimated number of 600-1000 chimpanzees, including the historically and scientifically important communities of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park made famous through Jane Goodall’s ground breaking research.

The project goal is to conserve biodiversity and protect and restore wildlife habitat in this critical ecosystem in western Tanzania. As such the project takes a holistic approach and focuses on

community based management of forests, and woodlands, and the promotion of more sustainable and productive livelihood practices. Cross cutting issues include gender, environmental education, climate change adaptation and mitigation and HIV/AIDS education and sensitization.

The project is a four year project which started January 4, 2010 and was intended to end January 3, 2014; however, a 3 month no cost extension has been given to extend the project until March 31st, 2014.

JGI's conservation interventions at village and landscape scale levels, work to achieve two key objectives: (1) an expansion of the area under improved natural resource management, and (2) an increase of household incomes through sustainable utilization of natural resources.

The main intermediate results of the project are:

- IR1: Village Land Use Plans in targeted villages developed and implemented;
- IR2: Forest Connectivity Achieved and Maintained through community based forest management;
- IR3: Major drivers of deforestation are identified and mitigated;
- IR4: Capacity of the community to manage forest fires increased;
- IR5: Capacity of local government to monitor illegal extraction of forest resources are increased.
- IR6: Environmentally friendly agricultural practices are promoted
- IR7: Income from environmentally friendly enterprises is increased.

The total USAID funding for the four years is \$5,600,000. The table below shows the allocation of funds by funding year and the funding categories and earmarks:

Table C-1: Allocation of Funds by Funding Year

| Direct USAID Mission Funding | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Description | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | Total |
| PEPFAR | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 800,000 |
| Biodiversity earmark | 1,800,000 | - | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 4,200,000 |
| Agriculture | 300,000 | - | - | - | 300,000 |
| Climate Change | - | 300,000 | - | - | 300,000 |
| Grand Total | 2,300,000 | 500,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 5,600,000 |

JGI PROJECT RATIONALE

Research has shown that in the areas near Gombe National Park approximately 50% of the natural forest and woodland was lost between 1991 and 2003, making the deforestation rate more than three times as high as that experienced by the country as a whole during that same period.

Deforestation is considered the major threat to biodiversity caused by unsustainable use of forest resources as farmers employ traditional, subsistence and shifting cultivation which results in forest degradation and an influx of livestock into the ecosystem. Rapidly increasing annual population growth of about 4.8% and the impacts of climate change within western Tanzania are also major threats to the future of biodiversity in the area. The most current and significant refugee impact on the forests within the area is observed around Mishamo refugee settlement in Mpanda district. The

spread of HIV/AIDS among farmers, fisherman and other worker's in the region has also started to noticeably affect productivity and increase the impact on natural resources.

The JGI GMU project builds on the successes of their Greater Gombe Ecosystem project supported by USAID and other donors from 2005-2009. JGI believes the best way to achieve both economic development and biodiversity conservation in rural landscapes is to address the two simultaneously, by involving and empowering the local population to make responsible natural resource management decisions. JGI has therefore developed an adaptive, holistic and community centered approach to the conservation of biodiversity and wildlife habitat that builds capacity and empowers communities. JGI works in close collaboration with local leaders and stakeholders, as well as regional and national government authorities, to implement interventions that directly engage the local population in more sustainable land use practices and increase local understanding of the importance of natural resource conservation, while addressing development and social welfare needs. Their hypothesis is, by supporting village-level efforts to create and adopt detailed land use plans, provide sustainable economic development and improve public health, JGI's programs can reduce the impact and even reverse the destructive effects of deforestation, habitat loss, and unsustainable agricultural techniques.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The purpose of the two end of project performance evaluations (see above) is to help inform USAID, implementing partners and relevant stakeholders on:

- The overall key achievements and outcomes of the projects;
- Effectiveness of each project and its integrated designs in achieving intended results,
- Sustainability of the approaches implemented and potential for scaling up.

Findings and recommendations from both evaluations will as well contribute to the Natural Resource Management Program design. Both evaluations will focus from the initial start-up of the programs until completion.

Specific evaluation questions include:

JGI PROJECT EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. How relevant are the project targets (e.g. coverage, geographic focus, target beneficiaries) in achieving intended results?
2. How effective⁴⁷ has the JGI project approaches been in reaching intended outcomes of the project in the key programming areas of:
 - a. Improved forest resource management and monitoring,
 - b. Increased H/H incomes from conservation based enterprises/livelihoods, and
 - c. Improved health- (focused on improving education, care, support to HIV/AIDS affected families)?

⁴⁷ Effectiveness in terms of whether the project was able to achieve the intended or expected outcome in the key project areas

3. What are the strengths and/or weaknesses of the project approach and why?
4. Has gender been considered in the design and implementation of the project and to what extent? Have both men and women benefitted and how? How well are other cross cutting issues integrated into the project design/approach (HIV/AIDS, climate change, environmental education)?
5. How effective are the project monitoring systems and oversight, reporting and documentation?
6. What are the underlying key constraints/opportunities (internal/external) that have potentially impacted performance of the project (capacity, staffing, organizational support, political context, etc.)?
7. What are some identified key recommendations and lessons learned which could enhance project performance?
8. How successful has the project been in starting to scale up approaches? What are the opportunities/challenges for further scaling up?
9. Is sustainability considered in the project design (e.g. were measures put in place for creating sustainability from the beginning)? Is progress being made toward sustainability⁴⁸ for improving community livelihoods (e.g. income from sustainable practices) and forest management? Is local government ownership/community involvement sufficient to continue post-program? Are relevant and sufficient policies and bylaws in place, etc.?

INTENDED AUDIENCE

For both evaluations, the findings and lessons learned will be relevant for USAID, and especially USAID/Tanzania to contribute to the development and design of a new USAID/Tanzania NRM program. Relevant findings will also be shared with other key stakeholders and intended beneficiaries of the projects.

EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

For both tasks at hand, the evaluations shall use existing baseline data. The evaluations will take a comparative pre/post analysis, taking a sample of villages which have received support from the relevant projects, to better understand outcomes; their impact and sustainability. A mixed method design should be developed to gather both quantitative and qualitative data. The use of innovative and participatory approaches is recommended. Observation will also be an important method for data collection.

The evaluations shall generate credible evidence that corresponds to the evaluation questions being asked.

The evaluations will include the following steps:

⁴⁸ Sustainability defined both in terms of having proper management systems in place which ensures that the use of natural resources is at a rate which does not reduce the system's ability to provide those products and services to future generations, as well as economic viability.

1. Desk Review of existing program documents: This includes but not limited to:
 - a. Project Description Document
 - b. Annual work plans
 - c. Quarterly performance reports
 - d. Performance Monitoring Plan
 - e. Existing project evaluations
 - f. Baseline Reports
 - g. Relevant Policy Documents
2. Meetings with Key Informants- the team will be required to meet with relevant key stakeholders, including government (e.g. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, TANAPA), donors, NGOs, and CBOs.
3. Site Visits- selected site visits will be required to conduct surveys, interviews and focused discussions with key stakeholders, and beneficiary/targeted groups (e.g. women, coffee farmers, bee keepers, authorized associations, village scouts, etc.) in selected villages of the target area of intervention, to triangulate data, and fill in information gaps as needed.

The contractor shall develop an evaluation plan (design, tools) for each task. The proposed evaluation design, data collection methods and analysis plan will be submitted to USAID/Tanzania for review and approval. Prior to field visits, the evaluators will conduct a meeting with USAID/Tanzania and other stakeholders to present the methodology and approach which will be used to gather data.

All data analysis will include gender considerations. The evaluation teams will describe the strengths and limitations of the proposed design and methodology and develop specific recommendations for addressing the limitations in order to enhance as much as possible the quality of the evaluations.

The contractor will closely coordinate with the project staff and other supporting partners in Tanzania on the logistics for the fieldwork. However, it will be the responsibility of the contractor to cover all logistics required to fulfill the requirements of this contract (office space, transportation, travel arrangements, equipment, etc.). The contractor will be responsible for scheduling their own appointments, hotels, etc. USAID/Tanzania will offer limited support including introductory letters and contact information for primary implementers and development partners the evaluation teams will meet with, and contacts for people to invite to meetings and briefings.

ANNEX C: MEMBERS OF EVALUATION TEAM

Team Leader Allen Turner has 30 years of experience in conservation, natural resource management and governance, sustainable agriculture, economic development, and institutional development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. He designs, implements, and evaluates programs that help people manage change on the interface of traditional livelihoods, natural landscapes, and the global political economy. He has helped local stakeholders in Africa, Asia, and Latin America develop capacity, relationships, commitment, and informed leadership to participate confidently in public decisions and competitively in the marketplace.

Mr. Turner has implemented evaluations in more than a dozen countries, including multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder evaluations integrating biodiversity and livelihoods and most recently, an assessment of USG programming in conservation and livelihoods in Tibet (2009), and the mid-term evaluation of the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program (2013). Mr. Turner also supervised the evaluation of the First Phase of USAID's Global Conservation Partnership program. His most recent work includes development of adaptive learning approaches as Chief of Party for community-based conservation and livelihood programs in Nigeria and Liberia, including land use planning and protected area management. His experience leading long-term projects has provided him with practical perspective for understanding long-term processes within the brief window of an evaluation. Mr. Turner has a BA in Anthropology from Yale University and a Master's degree in International Agriculture and Rural Development from Cornell University.

Evaluation Specialist Peter Riwa has over 20 years of experience managing and conducting evaluations. Mr. Riwa worked 13 years with international and local partners in conducting research, evaluations, and training in reproductive health and HIV/AIDS and has facilitated technical meetings in Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. In addition to the majority of this work, with USAID-supported programs, he has also worked with World Bank, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ, now Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)) programs. Before his career in public health he worked as a research manager for the National Family Planning Program of the Ministry of Health in Tanzania for ten years, where he participated in data collection, analysis, report writing and dissemination of results for national surveys. Mr. Riwa holds an MA in Applied Population Research from the Institute of Population Studies at the University of Exeter, UK and an MA in Demography from the University of Dar es Salaam.

Technical Specialist, Dr. Christopher M.P. William is a geographer and ecologist with seven years of experience in nature conservation, natural resource management, fire ecology, resource use conflict management, climate variability and change, and nature-society interactions in Africa. He has experience working on climate change impacts on ecosystem services and food security in East Africa, particularly on increasing knowledge, building capacity and developing adaptation strategies. He has assessed climate change impacts on water provision and trained water sector stakeholders in Tanzania and Ethiopia. In addition, he trained in the geography of health and healthcare. He designs, implements, and evaluates programs. His evaluation work in Tanzania includes multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder programs such as the Final Evaluation of the UN Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) programme-Tanzania (2012), the FAO Community Based Fire Management (2012), and a Mid Term Review of Norway-funded Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Project – Tanzania (2013).

Dr. William has a Ph.D. in Geography- Ecology, conservation, and climate-fire challenges from the University of Minnesota, USA. He has a BA (Honors) and Master of Geography and Environmental Management from the University of Dar es Salaam. He has published scientific articles on natural resources related conflicts, attitudes and trust, livelihood diversification and implications for food security and poverty in Maasai communities, and the implications of changing land uses on biodiversity conservation in critical mountain ecosystems such as Kilimanjaro and the Uluguru Nature Reserve. He has shared his evaluation and research findings in national, regional (SADC), and international meetings.

Edward Kigenza has a Bachelor's degree from the University of Dar es Salaam and received M&E training from Measure Evaluation. Edward has worked on number of consultancies ranging from health to development and has worked for the Henry Jackson Foundation, IntraHealth International and the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS foundation on monitoring and evaluation projects.

Other evaluation team members included two enumerators, Natihaika Msangi and Elvis Mallya.

ANNEX D: EVALUATION FINDINGS BY SITE AND STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTION

I. ANNEX TABLE D. I: EVALUATION FINDINGS⁴⁹ BY SITE

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|---------|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Bubango | <p>Village nursery attendant (VINA) left and new one appointed by village government should be “supported” to establish a nursery.</p> <p>In both of the two households visited, the fuel-efficient stoves were not being used.</p> <p>Twiluke SACCOS has 80 members (36 men and 44 women)</p> | <p>Some fires started by National Park to establish a fire break between Park and village have crossed over to village farms and forests.</p> <p>VLUP by-laws prohibit setting fires in forests or any extractive activity without a permit. Any exploitative use of the wildlife area near the village proximity is punishable by a fine of TSh 50,000.</p> | <p>Enforcement reported to be a challenge for forest protection at Bwamanga, a site in Bubango where Kigoma DC and a Councilor support building primary school, new settlement, illegal charcoal making, and cutting trees.</p> <p>Village government feels overpowered by district authorities and local councilor.</p> <p>Joint activities with Gombe National Park have ceased.</p> | <p>Improved availability of water</p> <p>Delineation of a village forest that is regenerating and thriving</p> <p>Village boundary established (although neighboring Mwamgongo noted boundary dispute outstanding)</p> <p>Private forests established</p> <p>Introduction of fuel efficient stoves</p> | |
| Bugwe | <p>During harvest season, about 10 to 20 four-ton trucks per week come to carry away maize and other products, including rice, cassava, other cereals (sorghum, millet...), and oilseeds (sunflower).</p> <p>All of the men in the group had hives. 80</p> | <p>VLUP not developed.</p> <p>Team saw newly-felled trees along road either burning or uncollected, from new maize fields carved out of miombo</p> | <p>Village is a home for two ethnic groups—the Bende and Sukuma agro-pastoralists; the latter have migrated from neighboring regions. Conflicts between the two ethnic groups were reported.</p> | | |

⁴⁹ Source: Observations by team and opinions of participants in Interviews and Focus Group Discussions in villages. Not all statements have been verified. Some opinions appear to be the result of misunderstanding and some concern activities not directly related to the GMU Project. Woodlot data and, except for Katambike, data on SACCOS membership provided by JGI.

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|-----------|---|--|---|--|---|
| | tradition hives, with yield of about 20 liters/hive @ TSh 1 to 2,000/liter. Must take to market in Mpanda; buyers do not come to Bugwe to buy honey. JGI came with 90 improved hives for the three villages, 30 for each; Bugwe has 28 hives now. The good thing about improved hives is that they come with gear and you don't need smoke. The bad is that without smoke, more bees are killed during management. The rope to hang them in the tree is weak and won't support a honey-filled hive. Traditional hives last longer; you inherit them from your grandfather. | woodland. | | | |
| Chan-kele | At this initial site visit to field test instruments, meeting was organized at primary school, where children were ejected from 2 classrooms. Village Chairman indicated payment of seating allowances expected and strongly resisted efforts to change this. Twilagile SACCOS has 15 members (5 male and 10 women) 15 men and 7 women planted woodlots, with a total of 6,342 trees in 2011-12. | | Village leaders were not able to identify specific beneficiaries of project, which impeded HH survey. Project effects appeared not to be widely spread. | | |
| Ilagala | Mwangu SACCOS received support from JGI on how to set up SACCOS but no training in business skills; however, they get support from Action Aid and are carrying out different kinds of livelihood activities. Mwangu SACCOS has 868 members (332 male and 536 women) SACCOS members feel the best use of the loans is to invest in tools of production, like improved fishing gear. "We were trained on how to form groups so we may work together to generate income through teamwork so we may improve our well-being. But we still feel we do not know well how to run the groups. Some members | No firebreaks, because they need a budget. | The [Norwegian-funded] REDD+ trial payment was invested wholly in infrastructure (and administrative building for the village). JGI should use the existing group (cadre) as a steppingstone for improving project performance. Transparency: "We just saw things [project activities] being implemented... But we were not informed of income and expenditures. We did not even know how much money they [JGI] allocated to us so we could | Have set aside degraded forest areas, each of which they've named and they improved them through regeneration. JGI has created a group (cadre) with which it works and there is no need for a new structure in the next phase. Trained forest monitors are still working in the village. | JGI should give more capital to income generating groups. If JGI can't give grants, then make capital available as loans. Forest monitors and environmental committees should be given incentives to strengthen their working spirit and commitment. JGI should be closer to the community than it was in the past. |

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|---------|--|---|---|--|--|
| | are not active in the groups..... If it happens they [JGI] come again they should provide more training to us (as groups)." 5 men and 2 women planted woodlots, with 5,300 trees. | | monitor its specified use. Next time they should let us know..." ⁵⁰ | | |
| Kalinzi | <p>Those who practice "zero-grazing"⁵¹ find lower returns, but they are not sure if it's because of the breed or the way the husbandry practices are carried out. While no herdsman appeared to be present at the meeting, the women present spoke up more actively on the technical details of this topic.</p> <p>"If we would achieve CCROs, that would strengthen the idea of ownership, to obtain loans, to educate our children... I would go wisely for a loan."⁵²</p> <p>Some village representatives said that there were "no coffee farmer groups" to visit. "People have not benefitted from coffee." The team was informed later that this group of people had objected to joining a coop to negotiate better prices. They thought they could make more if they sold individually.</p> <p>A (non-GMU) horticulture project with irrigation supported by Sustainable Harvest was abandoned. The village representatives said the conception of the project was not "proper" and that most participants made losses, as they did not understand how to access a secure market. By "proper", they explained that the project idea was not the villagers' initiative but a "foreign" idea that required villager participation.</p> | <p>JGI brought in good ideas, e.g., each HH planting trees, but it also initiated tree planting on barren lands but it wasn't feasible.</p> <p>During dry season, there's not enough forage so the animals must graze in neighboring villages, mainly on the lowlands and on "old" [?] land, usually through a mutual agreement with the owner. (No payments are made but the manure is left for the owner.)</p> <p>Setting fire in forests is prohibited, as is any extractive activity in the forest without a permit. The fine for a violation is TSh 10,000 to 50,000 and/or 12 years imprisonment.</p> | Village government appears to be top-down, with sharp understanding of project patronage and limited understanding of markets and market-oriented enterprise. | <p>Trees around the farms in the village: "When you see trees planted as a windbreak, you know that's a project idea."</p> <p>Vegetable producers in Kigoma region are now securing markets in neighboring Burundi.⁵³</p> | <p>If project would come again, we would like: To see it be "more participatory."</p> <p>Complete the PLUM process.</p> <p>Begin with an assessment of what's needed</p> <p>"More frequent visits" by JGI, "if possible", and an office in the village, so we can see them, so we can learn from them.</p> <p>Entrepreneurial skills (e.g., people are doing irrigation but they have no skills in markets)</p> <p>Focus on gender balance and marginalized people. Equal opportunity is adequate for the majority, but people with HIV/AIDS should be given preference.</p> <p>Health aspects (one woman added).</p> <p>Latrines, teachers'</p> |

⁵⁰ Not all agreements with village representatives appeared to have been well communicated with community members. Members of this discussion group strongly implied that a few "smart" people may have dominated and benefitted most from their involvement with the project. Nonetheless, villagers had been made aware of their right to know how money allocated for development activities was spent. For example, villagers pointed out that income from and expenditures for JGI-supported project activities had not been posted on the noticeboard as needed for good governance and transparency.

⁵¹ Although environmentally-friendly, "zero-grazing" (or "cut-and-carry") was not one of the practices promoted by the GMU Project.

⁵² "Kama tukipata hati za kimila za kumiliki ardhi zitaimarisha dhana ya umiliki, kupata mikopo, kusomesha watoto....nitakuwa makini kuchukua mkopo"

⁵³ Beatrice Philemon (2014), "Farmers in Kigoma Region secure crop markets in Burundi", The Guardian, Thursday, August 28, 2014: Business and Foreign, p.1.

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | <p>Ecotourism attractions are on private property. The owner of a famous shrine has been felling trees in the forest. There are no trails to the beautiful waterfalls.</p> <p>Tulashashe SACCOS has 60 members (35 men and 25 women) 14 men, 9 women, and the Islamic Union planted woodlots, with 20,919 trees.</p> | | | | <p>quarters, and water supply.</p> <p>JGI should allow VINAs to sell seedlings at full market price. VINA said selling to the market means that the buyer is committed and will take care of the seedlings.</p> |
| Kasuku | <p>3 of the 4 houses visited had abandoned fuel-efficient stoves. The HHs were using dry branches collected from palm trees around the homestead as fuel instead of wood from the village forest. Charcoal-efficient burners were seen in many compounds; one had just been rebuilt by a young boy.</p> <p>Beekeeping was introduced. Villagers said that yields were very poor because beehives were placed in young forests with few flowers and distant from water sources.</p> <p>Luiche SACCOS has 32 members (25 men and 7 women) 3 men planted woodlots, with 3,790 trees</p> | | <p>No arrangements had been made by the village government to meet the team; however, an ex-village chairman and head of the SACCOS received team and brought together SACCOS members. Upon expressing interest in talking to VLUM members and other groups which implemented or benefitted from the JGI project, they also said they belonged to these groups of interest.</p> | | |
| Katam-bike | <p>The SACCOS has about 150 members (100 women and 50 men). Loans have been used for trading, e.g., in fish, and keeping livestock. Started with TzS 700 and now have more than 20 M. Don't have a bank account and are concerned that having one of the members keep money in her house is not safe.</p> <p>Member who repaid by cell phone without paying fees for transferring money left group after group asked him for transfer fees that it had paid.</p> | <p>VLUM leaders would like to use their land use plan to resettle people from river bank areas.</p> <p>There is coordination for management of Tongwe East through Yumatu, made up of several villages with VLUPs. They meet quarterly.</p> <p>Forest monitors complain of poor equipment and large area to be monitored. Village government mentioned possibility of using fees and fines to support forest monitors but not being done</p> | <p>The process of making by-laws is not complete, with by-laws presented to district, and the village leaders had no plan at hand. However, the formerly open-access common forest is now managed. They say they are enforcing some by-laws even before VLUP is approved.</p> <p>In conflicts between farmers and herders, by-laws are used for reconciliation and then agree on compensation. The village government acts like a broker...Fine is not paid to village government; it is paid to successful plaintiff.</p> <p>Challenges to enforcement with finger-pointing from different sides. Village government may have released people</p> | <p>Village government collected resource use fees in 2013 totaling TzS 1.4 M</p> <p>Reduction of conflict between grazers and farmers by establishing the boundaries between grazing and agriculture... they produced their own map to help them identify and solve their own problems</p> <p>Sign board showing land use zones at entrance of village is useful: it educates people and helps with compliance.</p> | <p>Villagers wanted to know if they could they create more groups of no more than 10 or 15, because if the number in the group is greater than that, it becomes problematic.</p> |

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | when team visited. | <p>apprehended and some impounded timber and charcoal has “disappeared”.</p> <p>Village government claimed forest monitors were not apprehending some criminals they were acquainted with and has exchanged forest monitors from other villages to enhance effectiveness.</p> <p>Confiscated timber was used for building a house for the health clinic doctor, which they managed to do by applying principles they report having learned through JGI training on taking care of resources...</p> | | |
| Kazura-mimba | <p>Some people have begun conserving their own woodlots, in expectation of possible payments from REDD+.</p> <p>For fuel-efficient stoves, demand is greater than the supply, because the materials for the stove are not available locally: clay is not available locally, so bricks are not available. A group of people suffering from HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis received support for FESs and feel that they have improved well-being; as a result, others not in this group are interested.</p> | <p>Under the VLUP, the reserve forests are being cut down...“even the government forest under patrol.” People are now discouraged: “If they can chop down even that, then how can we protect village land?”⁵⁴</p> <p>Owners of oil palm within 60 meters of water sources are allowed to continue to harvest but not allowed to tend trees.</p> | <p>There had been gender imbalance in forest monitoring; however, patrols have been improved through restructured committee made up of two individuals from each hamlet (a man and a woman from each).</p> <p>Brick maker operating near a water source was fined TzS 50,000 but charges were dismissed. Some report he learned his lesson nonetheless. Others say that he counter-sued the group for legal costs incurred, but that a different judge ruled against him.</p> <p>Alluding to collusion of district and village government representatives with violators of land use by-laws, one villager</p> | <p>VLUM members appreciated the training in good governance that they received. When village leaders are elected they have no prior training. They were trained in good governance, problem-solving, and conflict management and resolution. Having been trained in good governance, they learn when to “leave” and when to “lead”. They learn how to apprehend people properly: “I inform the VEO, who represents</p> | <p>The project should involve all six schools in the “school as change agent” activity.</p> <p>Environmental education must be taken to a lower level. As it was carried out, only leaders would be trained. A TOT is needed [that will enable training of other community members].</p> |

⁵⁴Kama serikali imeshindwa kudhibiti kuvunwa msitu wake wa hifadhi pamoja na kuwa na wafanyakazi wanaolipwa mshahara na siraha unategemea nini kuhusu msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji?

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|---------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | said that the government machinery does not support implementation [enforcement] of the VLUPs: Government “does not do enough to use our laws”. We are told we have received two percent, but two percent of what? It’s not transparent. Women are the most burdened and they recognize this. One woman spoke out remarkably strongly in support of greater awareness of women’s rights. | the government and he orders [the arrest.] ⁵⁵ | |
| Kigalye | Fish drying on raised racks (privately owned and rented to fishers) Beehives introduced through TACARE; difficult because of [honey badger?] Katongwe SACCOS has 20 members (14 men and 6 women) | If the “fire burns long, the longer you live” | While there was much more arson in the past, fires are still set maliciously, “to discredit the VLUM” ⁵⁶ Villagers gave detailed description of techniques, e.g., the use of cotton wool wrap around a piece of hot charcoal. The wrapped charcoal is left in the forest to be ignited by wind after the culprit is long gone, which makes it difficult to apprehend him or her. | The incidence of fires has decreased greatly. Mushrooms have returned in the forest reserve | |
| Kirando | Some HHs using fuel-efficient stoves have reduced consumption from 2 bags to 1 bag of charcoal per month. ⁵⁷ Charcoal dealers added to their capital. Making the clay ash grate for the fuel-efficient stoves is problematic; once it breaks, they can’t replace it or make a new stove, so they go back to using firewood. JGI asked | Although charcoal is being harvested (which in principle could be regulated to provide revenue), the village has made no firebreaks because there is no budget for them. | Weak village government affects enforcement of bylaws. A village leader is suspected of colluding with individuals using a military truck to sell charcoal from village forest. (The week before the team’s visit, 60 bags were collected.) | Forest monitoring has improved previously degraded forests. The village claims to be in the process of legalizing its management of forest land under the | JGI “needs to be very close to us and assess our needs before implementing anything...JGI should sit with communities to identify issues so that they can address the right ones.” |

⁵⁵ “Wanakamati wa VLUM walishukuuru kupata mafunzo ya utawala bora. Viongozi wa kijiji wanapochaguliwa hawana mafunzo kama hayo. Walifundishwa utawala bora, namna ya kutatua matatizo, na jinsi ya kushughulikia migogoro na kuitatua. Wakishapata mafunzo ya utawala bora wanajua wakati gani wafanye nini. Wanajifunza namna ya kuwakamata wahalifu. “Ninamjulisha Mtendaji wa Kijiji, ambaye ni mwakailishi wa serikali kijijini naye huamuru kukamatwa kwa mtuhumiwa wa uhalifu”

⁵⁶ I.e., Mioti inachomwa makusudi “ili wanaVLUM waonekane hawafanyi kazi”

⁵⁷ Villagers noted that charcoal use per month depends on multiple factors, e.g. if it is used for boiling drinking water, family size, or whether used charcoal is put out or left to burn to ashes.

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| | <p>them to take a specialist to train them back to their village at their own cost. They also complain that the heat of the fire is so strong that the stove eats their pots.</p> <p>Felt they'd been successful because had made 140 stoves although the target was only 100 stoves. (There are more than 1,000 households in Kirando.)</p> <p>Poultry were introduced but all died; so JGI advised should just use local chickens; tried also and again all died... no vet visits...</p> <p>No SACCOS was established.</p> | <p>FMs and Village leaders alike appreciated JGI's leadership of the land use planning and forest monitoring process, which they did not see even as a district initiative. They saw it as a "baby" of JGI, which needs to nurture it. They expressed no interest in weaning this "baby." The FMs saw themselves as extension workers of JGI.</p> | <p>People cutting trees are apprehended but then released by village government. FM has been threatened by illegal loggers. Villagers were unhappy with action on apprehended charcoal that to DC Headquarters and sold, and money used by DC.</p> <p>"When so many things are run by these outside institutions it creates confusion. The nature of activities is often similar, e.g., doing same in REDD+ ... We can't tell..."</p> | <p>jurisdiction of the central government.⁵⁸</p> <p>FESs have helped save money and time.</p> <p>Village received TzS 41.2 million through the Norwegian-supported REDD+ project. TzS 27.2 million was used to construct two classrooms and a school office. Remaining TzS 14 million to be used for construction of one more classroom and three pit latrines.</p> <p>The owner of a tree nursery has profited and invested in his children's studies. Benefits are ambiguous because he has two nurseries— one a village nursery and one his own.</p> | <p>Villagers suggested patrols in the second phase should be enhanced; forest monitors should be given incentives and working gear.</p> |
| Mwa-mgongo | <p>VLUMs were paid TzS 2,000 per day to build contour lines... "nothing to show" for the contours. Team observed no adoption beyond the demonstration area. Team observed cassava farms on very steep slopes.</p> <p>JGI and Hilltop helped bring tourists into the village, but "they have stopped bringing tourists..." [One tourist operator said that they stopped bringing tourists to the village due to very high and multiple fees.] German volunteers built and donated to the village a</p> | <p>Low income families would be given right to harvest from the forest.</p> <p>Established a bylaw that prohibits going into forest with a machete and specifies that no harvest can be made without a VLUM member accompanying the user. Setting fire in forests or carrying out</p> | <p>VLUM members have learned all the standards and the VLUP planning steps by rote. "We need to learn more about steps 5 and 6" of the VLUP process.</p> <p>Little transparency on how VLUM is run. Some informants said that the village government is not in charge. One informant gave as an example that JGI provided subsidies directly to the VLUM for construction of contours.</p> | <p>Forest cover has increased.</p> <p>Mushrooms have been restored.</p> <p>Education through scholarships for girls (non-USAID funding).</p> | <p>The SACCOS members recommended letting them know "what's our share?— we don't know how much is allocated to us."</p> <p>SACCOS members would like help with fish ponds, because lake fish have been depleted. They have local ponds but they're not being used. They would like help with poultry,</p> |

⁵⁸ When the team asked, "Are you thinking of joint forest management?", villagers replied no: "We've made our claims" and said that their proposal has been presented to the Assistant Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in Dar es Salaam. While the villagers' expectations may be unrealistic, their active engagement in influencing the process of forest management may yield them some positive results.

| Village | Wealth and Well-Being: Environmentally-friendly enterprises and practices | Nature: VLUPs and Forest management | Power: Governance, VLUMs, and by-law enforcement | Benefits perceived by villagers | Villager observations and suggestions |
|---------|---|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>guest house to promote ecotourism but the mattresses were stolen.</p> <p>Matumaini SACCOS has 64 members (18 men and 46 women). JGI encouraged them to start the SACCOS, linking with Twitunge—["sustain ourselves"] in Kigoma, with JGI acting only as a "broker". Communication was not clear, e.g., on interest rates and criteria for loans. No training in entrepreneurship or financial management. Twitunge gave money for loans for solar. Some members did not get loans and no one got as much as expected, so they felt that JGI has stolen their money. Some people started a business. Some had personal problems that they did not wish to discuss. "Did they bring this loan thing to send us to jail?"</p> <p>17 men and 10 women planted woodlots, with 17,408 trees.</p> | <p>any extractive activity in the forest without a permit is an offense with a fine of 50,000.</p> | | | <p>goats, and cows, and would like to know about improved management.</p> |
| Vikonge | <p>Prime Minister gave newly formed youth group TzS 4.5million to buy bee hives. They have not harvested but DC took sample to 2014 Nane Nane agri-business exhibition, which won first prize for quality. Prime Minister was disappointed that the youths were not present.</p> | <p>VLUP identifies natural forests, private woodlots, individuals' planted exotic trees and woodlots owned by institutions such as Kasuku and Mihamani primary schools.</p> <p>All forested(Natural and Planted) area is estimated to be 500 acres</p> <p>It is prohibited to set fire in forests or do any extractive activity in the forest without a permit. The fine for a contravener is 10,000-50,000.</p> | <p>Village government leaders had appointed themselves as members of VLUM. Village voted them out and meeting to elect new leadership broke up violently. DC appointed an interim government and village awaits new elections. VLUM leadership refused to leave office. Interim village government leadership appreciates work of JGI but they want it to come back with "washed hands", i.e., with a new VLUM elected democratically and transparently.⁵⁹</p> | <p>Villagers have designated areas for beekeeping activities (nectar-yielding flowering plants), water catchment, fuel wood and other wood related resources</p> | <p>JGI and the district council should support (train, find markets for) income generation groups e.g. bee keeping groups.</p> |

⁵⁹ While villagers were not happy with the way the VLUP process was carried out, they were not able to differentiate the roles of JGI and village leadership, e.g. in selection of VLUM members. The misunderstanding tarnished the good image of JGI in the eyes of many villagers.

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|---------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Uvinza | JGI provided training, honey extraction equipment, and took beekeepers to exhibition to learn from best producers. | | | They have received training and equipment for harvesting honey | Beekeepers complained of high prices for packaging and lack of capital for extra costs to improve quality. Production is very low; some producers have not yet harvested |

2. EVALUATION FINDINGS BY STAKEHOLDER INSTITUTION: SUMMARY NOTES

Comments have been organized under four general categories of stakeholders: participants at the Stakeholder Feedback meeting (on August 25, 2014, to review preliminary findings), district council technical staff, JGI and local NGO partners, and value chain stakeholders. Where possible, the summary notes have sought to preserve the spirit of these perspectives. Due to the different perspectives of those interviewed, different and sometimes contradictory interpretations of the project and its context are presented. Where possible, too, under each category the summaries have been organized with conservation and governance issues presented first, followed by livelihood and cross-cutting issues.

Participants at Stakeholder Feedback Meeting

Regional Administrative Secretary was surprised and grateful. Before hearing this discussion, he had been thinking that the issues concerned JGI and not the districts.

In villages where VLUMs and Village government have good relationships and complement each other rather than competing with each other land use plans can be effectively enforced. Lack of communication and poor relationships between VLUMs and village government hinders implementation and enforcement of land use plans.

It is possible for government to share the burden of land use management—districts can budget funds for enforcing land use plans and bylaws, .e.g., Mpanda DC has budgeted Tsh 40 million for land use planning.

There is lack of communication between various departments in the district. All relevant district departments should meet regularly to update on the status of implementation of project activities. This was in response to the decision of the education department to construct a school in village forest reserve.

Communities have land use plans, zoned in various uses, with bylaws to enforce its use and the community have begun talking about it in itself is a first significant step. There are other villages where the idea of land use plan have been ridiculed and refused to have their land use planned.

Despite lack of effective implementation and enforcement of bylaws at least this has been a first significant step to manage land uses across various users. It takes time to adjust to new realities.

Lack of effective communication and support from the districts is a major predicament to attainment of sustainable land use plans. JGI should facilitate linkage between district and villages to enforce bylaws and laws governing natural resource use.

In some villages VLUM member have taken more responsibilities than that specified in their job descriptions. This has resulted in conflicts between VLUMs and village governments leading to failure to operationalize land use plans. JGI should ensure that VLUMs and Village government work close to ensure implementation of land use plans.

Bylaws are restrictive to natural resource use rather than facilitative for sustainable natural resource use. This gives a bad name to the idea of having land use plans and therefore lack of community acceptance.

Political leaders encourage violations of land use plans in support of their voters whenever they breach bylaws governing natural resources management

District government rather than VLUM members are the challenge. Apprehended people and confiscated materials are taken to district and village does not collect fines and fees and therefore see no benefit of engaging in process. “How does district expect us to fund activities to enforce land use plans and bylaws?” Villages are not legally allowed to collect fees and to charge fines until the district designate that power to the village.

There are conflicting laws for natural resource management. The district legal person has agreed to work together to have general acceptable guidelines to the village governments.

A village leader said the communities feel that:

- There are technical issues, e.g., vetiver grass competes with cassava, and FESs meet limited acceptance at the house hold level in areas where fuel wood is plentiful
- Activities initiated by JGI are sometimes inappropriate (supply-side orientation; did not start at village level where activities are implemented. Cited example of fishermen and tobacco farmers who accepted bee keeping support, but without interest and experience
- There is a lack of or there are limited tangible benefits from participating in those activities.
- High expectations from JGI and lacks patience to wait a few years before they can realize tangible benefits. The community expects to get profits over night and life changing interventions in one day. This lead to discouragement and lack of acceptance.

In response, participants commented:

- Lake Tanganyika conservation project staff said that developing ownership is a difficult slow process—despite engagement and other relevant stakeholders, communities have still not accepted project as their own.
- Forests which should have been coffee farms have been invaded by cattle grazers, because political leaders want to get popularity and support from this wealthy people they harbor them and protect them whenever their interests are jeopardized.
- In this reality beekeeping cannot thrive.
- Honey value chains must be studied – farming, quality controls, collection, grading, packaging to increase values and profitability of beekeeping to encourage beekeepers and community to see it as viable income generating activity.

Gender: Participants noted factors responsible for the lack of full participation of women:

- Male dominance – she noted that even in the debriefing meeting there were only 3 women
- Because of the culture, addressing gender requires cultural intervention – e.g., women have to get permission from their spouses to participate in community activities
- Family demands – being a care taker for the whole family, women are often overwhelmed by family demands and fail to participate even when they are given chances to participate
- Jealousy – men cannot allow their spouse because of jealousy

DISTRICT COUNCIL TECHNICAL STAFFS

Regeneration of previously degraded forests has improved. Watersheds have improved through improvement in conservation, e.g., where rivers used to dry up in the past. The overflight in the airplane was very useful, to see deforestation and human activities. “Only in a plane can you see the real problem.”

JGI facilitated the formulation of District bylaws in Kigoma, Mpanda, Uvinza and Nsimbo. Bylaws are not yet approved at the national level. Harmonization of understanding of village bylaws and other governing laws is needed. Magistrates should be involved in the project for effective enforcement of by laws. Magistrates need to be made aware of the bylaws.

Political interference occurs due to ignorance, misconceptions, and interests of opposing factions. Corruption is everywhere, but Forest Monitors are very faithful. No one can cross villages with logs of trees without being arrested. Also members of the community would call district authorities like police and DC and report such incidences. What we are seeing is that FMs are being attacked. Big poachers are not yet a threat. Big time dealers are reported directly reported to the District Forest Officers for action.

Forest Monitors need material support to be more effective. DCs plan to continue to employ/make use of them and village leaders can assist using volunteers. The FMs can report to the DC. They do not need payment because there is participatory forest management. There are not enough FMs.

Village and ward tribunals are law enforcers at community level. With assistance from JGI, the forest monitors were recruited and trained and are used by the tribunals. The verdicts of tribunals are legal. They apply across all bylaws by village and districts including fires and illegal forest harvesting. Cases are reported to the village and ward. FMs report concurrently to village, ward and district forest officers.

There are two to three groups (village forest monitors, village Environment and Natural Resources Committees, and the VLUMs). Each of the three groups gets a commission as a percentage of fines as an incentive for impounding crimes. Good indicators of the functioning of the system reports to the village and wards are flowing smoothly to the district using mostly phones.

The share of fines divided between village and districts not available. No user fees for forest use by villages, because villages demarcate their own forest for their own use. Fees from the village forest also belong to the village. The other reason that fees are not being collected is that the bylaw process is not complete.

Bylaws are in various stages of approval. Other laws on conservation are being used while waiting for the bylaws, for example, the water resources act of 1974, although there are conflicts between the laws, for example, the distances from rivers that activities are permitted. Because Nsimbo split off from Mpanda it has to develop its own district bylaws. It will not just inherit bylaws from Mpanda.

We look at boundary conflicts in the villages. They are reported by FMs. No conflict implies the VLUP is doing well. Conflicts are costly to DC. When they are reported it means villages have failed to resolve and a DC team is dispatched. Not all disputes are reported to the DC. Some are resolved by Ward and Village tribunals.

The only challenge is that people are not aware of their own bylaws because of memory lapse. However, public education will support the process, through the village leaders and public meetings.

Interest groups exist but differences can be harmonized by village land use plans which address needs of different groups.

Checking the continuing in-migration of agro-pastoralists is a challenge because the area is extensive, migrants do not use roads, and they do not report to DC. Migrants are relatively wealthier and can use their economic prowess to acquire village land and the DC learns about this much later. “There is no mechanism in place to check influx and consequent degradation.” Without land use plans, there is no law you can use to govern agro-pastoralists settling in the villages. It is a national problem also discussed in parliament. The question raised is where should pastoralists go? But, the underlying challenge is the absence of land use plans due to lack of resources. The technical staff is there.

DC provided technical support to villages during land use plan, so that use is related to carrying capacity. Land use plans also are subject to review every 10 years to accommodate population change. Processing of new applications for land use by immigrants in villages should take the carrying capacity into consideration.

The Department of Agriculture is encouraging improved agricultural practices to replace shifting agriculture thereby relieving pressure from forests. Farm inputs like fertilizers have been subsidized during the last four years. Also, crop rotation is encouraged as way of increasing soil fertility and crop productivity. Rotation crops include corn, groundnuts, cassava, and millet.

Mpanda and Nsimbo DCs, said that it would be “better to spread to other villages and not limit to the three VLUPs [each district] supported by JGI. The Councilors see that other villages need conservation...” “The other reason is that conservation in one place shifts the pressure to other villages.”

The VLUP process is multi-sectoral, involving almost all departments. It is difficult to change this because it is a legal requirement and would require a change in the law. Also, the different departments are needed because they bring their technical insights in the land use planning.

The DC cannot afford to carry out the VLUP and bylaw process. It is possible to do so in phases, about three villages per year. It will take time. With partners also it is possible. Before JGI came, TANAPA and also the central government supported the process in few villages. Cost estimates varied from about TSh 30 million to 75 million per village. Cost cover the actual survey using GPS but it involves a lot of people. It starts with the whole village followed by demarcation by surveyors. Demarcation of land for the conservation of forests and wildlife was difficult for DC to do it because of the costs involved. “Without JGI support this would have been impossible”.

In the old villages the process for completing the final steps of the plan will be shorter. But we need to move to new villages so that we eventually increase CCRO coverage. CCRO is step 7 and step 8 is villages using CCROs as collaterals to access money as loans from financial institutions.

VLUPs have been able to access support from other organizations/projects, e.g. Concern Worldwide

The UN administers the refugee camp, which has been there since 1972. The refugees often leave the camp and cross into village land to make charcoal or farms. When they are apprehended, they are reported to the UN, but the working relationship between the UN and the district level is not that good.

Village game scouts also report on fires and illegal tree cutting. The indicator is reported fires especially during the dry season. In the last 4 years, incidence of forest fires has declined.

Early controlled burning fires are done in July. It is not harmful because the grass is not totally dry. It is initiated on general land and in reserved forests but not encouraged in village forests. The practice of early fires is not encouraging communities to do the same because they have been told not to.

The fuel efficient stoves (FESs) “technically reduce fuel consumption but our people are doing business as usual because of the abundance of fuel wood. FESs are more appreciated by charcoal users who have to pay for energy”. We know it is fuel efficient, cooks better, smoke free but people just don’t like to change. They don’t worry about smoke in their eyes and lungs. Most cooking is done in a small house outside the main house. The FESs are widely spread in villages because fuel wood is becoming costly due to increasing distances to available forestland. The cost of construction is negligible. Also with existing regulation cutting trees even from your own forest requires permission from a forest officer. So FESs become handy with increasing scarcity of fuel wood.

“Schools have become change agents in conservation”

Posters are not everywhere to educate migrants informing pastoralists and others that this is a boundary crossing. “I like what I saw in Tunduma, boundary between Tanzania and Zambia. The sign says *‘This is Corruption-Free Country, If you give or take bribe you will be prosecuted’* and there is a picture showing a guy behind the bars”. As you enter it draws your attention, as do the HIV/AIDS posters. Posters could also be used to remind people of bylaws.

Although beekeeping has been promoted, securing markets for honey and other bee products is still problematic.

Water and horticulture is the real opportunity area. The market is there. You must go with proper training... technologies that do not use up water. Avoid trees that are heavy water feeders. You must harmonize the laws. Some cultivation at 30 meters from the water source with practices that do not allow erosion or disturbance [should be permitted]. Use raised ridges, etc. There’s no way to abandon totally the river’s edge. There may be a conflict with conservation. But the sectors should sit together. Educate the farmer. Allow diversion of the river. Leave protection paths.

People have been sensitized to form groups. In the groups women are members. Also, women were trained in nurseries and FESs. Women are joining community based organizations.

Women established income-generating activities as alternatives to charcoal burning. The DC also supported small businesses like canteens and agriculture without funding from JGI.

DC has been encouraging youths to form groups but it is not linked to micro-credit facilities. For the youth we earmarked 46,000 acres of land for agricultures and DC is planning support. Within villages we are encouraging women and youths to form groups to be supported by DC but this is still in the process.

Eco-tourism was not a success like coffee because it was not linked to the local tourist market.

JGI AND NGO PARTNERS

The savanna is marginal habitat compared to the forest areas where chimps live...off the radar of almost everybody... The most chimps live in these habitats, but with ranges 20 to 30 times larger

than the ranges of forest chimps, e.g., the 3 communities in Gombe. Savanna chimps are different...

District collaboration has been very good. We make sure she knows where we are and what we're doing... and if we want a patrol up our way, we have to fund those costs...for fuel and travel allowances.

VLUPs are effective and are the best ways to get communities on board ...but, you need to add in some kind assessment of the chimps...Are the people protecting the land they say they're protecting?...We need some kind of measure.

The VLUP process is the same throughout, but what may vary is how the village takes it and tries to implement it. There wasn't something like this before, and now they're talking about the plan and about land use. The title deed will give a big hope to those protected areas, because people will settle anywhere, claiming that they don't see the boundary. But after everyone has title, there's no more excuse... Perception, people perceive things differently and its behavior changing. There's a certain plan that you have to follow. People are allowed to use for daily life, without fee, but you're supposed to go through VEO, get permission and go to the forest. That change alone, is a mind-set change.

At present, the Steering Committee is just government, with about 32 members now. Maybe at some time, we need the local NGOs, but let us get government talking first... If you introduce NGOS, the talking may not take place.

Part of Tongwe West is being protected by Tongwe Trust. [The Trust told the district] "We know from experience if we give it to you it will be degraded." JGI provided funds to identify general land. People were settling on the general land and destroying forest. So Flora and Fauna International (FFI) helped Tongwe Trust in setting up a reserve. They monitor. It's intact because Tongwe Trust is there. They've collected all of this contraband and incidents. But Tongwe Trust had money from FFI, and now there is a conflict, because the forest is legally general land...There will be a turf battle.

JGI has contracted Development Impact (DI) to train communities on transparency and on community members' rights to question and comment...with reports a notice board for all to read and a system of meeting where the VG reports back to the community...They can also question village leaders...Tanzania is in a critical stage now, where we are losing our values for social integrity. People have become tolerant of misconduct. People must learn how to say no. People are tolerated when they mishandle public resources more than when it's private. Our focus at the local level should be at the household level to empower households, but a community is a sum of households, so things have to be done at the village level... We still need more training and capacity building. We need to help strengthen collective empowerment, but the leaders need to be trained as well...

Politics is there forever. It's the bloodlines of the people here. There are still some difficulties, but it won't be there for long... The issues have to be worked through in a public meeting.

Our PRA reports are more detailed...but with the VLUP, we followed the guidelines, because it goes to the [central government], because they want to see you've followed it and thus will approve it.

JGI did not carry out PRAs during the last four years.

JGI took national leaders around to see the problems with industrial uses—salt and tobacco drying. The law has provisions for an environmental audit, with legally defined procedures, which they are now following.

The JGI Forestry Advisor participated on the national fire management task force. [Comment: The task force had difficulty in making things happen...emails flying around asking for input, but little progress...]

The Districts have asked for logistical support to go to Dodoma to follow up on district by-law approval in person, which is needed to move things along. The GOT has not released the budget...they are late. Civil servants received salaries in August. Even last year the government allocations had been reduced...because of the revision of constitution, priorities have shifted from the districts, but that's temporary.

It's important that the District and Region have the same language...all they're envisioning is how they can make money to flow through their accounts. Sixty percent of their income is through extractive uses...

Tangible income is very minimal...even from timber. In remote forest, getting high quality timber to market is a challenge ...the fines are not coming by. Sometimes the enforcement is not being done, so the fines aren't coming in...So there isn't tangible benefit.

If you're doing livelihood, the opportunities are specific to a place and an area...e.g., you can't do coffee everywhere. Using criteria is a good thing, but each community has a unique set of characteristics and opportunities have to conform to the various characteristics of each place.

Once you have better products, you can find markets. We worked on fish quality control standards with the help of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Quality Control Inspector...We've started with fish drying racks—8 racks of 20 meters... a lot have started on their own. Community members have started doing their own drying racks...Those fish dried on the racks sell at a higher price, because of the quality. Some people build and rent out racks.

The first thing the project can do is to look into the value chain but we must promote, first, environmentally friendly opportunities, e.g., beekeeping, which requires a forest with the flowers of a closed canopy forest [rather than a degraded forest]. Still, the flowers bloom when they want... People themselves learn about how things fit or not. For example, with beekeeping, "Ah, ants are not friends to bees"...or "ah, there wasn't much water available"...or "not much flowers around"...

Since JGI staff members are conservationists, they address the livelihoods and other aspects by partnering with others. JGI would "jump on the moving train." In the case of coffee, people came to them, looking for the source of their distinctive coffee after cupping in Europe. As JGI had no coffee specialist and they had no marketing specialist, they followed what Green Mountain and others told them. Similarly, JGI plans to explore mangos, if investors do indeed develop a processing plant in Mbeya or Sumbawanga. For mango processing, JGI plans to identify individual farmers...instead of communal level projects.

While ecotourism is not yet ready and even Gombe cannot run by itself...because the value chain for Kigoma is difficult, nonetheless, Kigoma is growing. The GOT will be investing in enlarging the airport, and it is a good time now to begin "preparing the communities" so they are ready when tourism does increase.

Oil palm was supported under TACARE. We thought we needed to increase production, because the trees were old and not high-yielding. But the oil palm brought in was not adapted well. So we came up with the idea of a local hybrid. But because of past experience, the farmer uptake of the new variety was very low.

The mistake was that we started with production, when there was a dormant production that wasn't selling well. Maybe the entry point should have been the processing. Tanzania is importing a lot of palm oil from Malaysia... A processing plant may have increased demand, but still, there are cost and efficiency constraints. Kigoma gets only 1100 to 1200 mm of rain a year, much less than Malaysia's 2000 mm. And, we don't want to turn all riverine forest into oil palm...

JGI is one of the few conservation organizations that is willing to work with agriculture directly. "It is necessary: if you don't confront the disease directly, how will you find a cure?"

FZS has supported 53 savings group, whose members self-select themselves. There can be more than one group per village. FZS works in just seven villages, with 12 technical staff. There are two field offices in villages and one in the Mahale National Park. Because they live in remote places, often staff keep family elsewhere, and staff goes for short leaves more frequently. In each village there are up to (and ideally) three community-member trainers who support these groups. The Forest Monitors, too, are three to a village.

FZS has modified the VICOBA model and modified it to our environment. It's different from the SACCOs model. You can change few things. With VICOBA, the groups can decide what they are supposed to do...flexible...even the kind of members they choose has to be the group decision. There is no age restriction...one member almost 75 years old. Slowly, people help you, and slowly you learn, so you cooperate with everyone. You have to present your project to the group so they know what they're funding you for in that village. They give you proper criticism... They check themselves...You have to learn through that business...but all the members help you follow the procedures. When you start, you wonder, "Will I be able to do this?" There is attitude change among those participating in the groups. People who have the courage to move the extra mile.

The criteria for investment include not investing in extractive activities, such as charcoal production. They have invested in fish-drying racks and other value-added activities but many take loans for simple trading.

The VICOBA's now have a lot of money and opportunities to go big. If someone goes big, and something goes wrong, then the repercussions are huge. We're trying to work with the government, the Small Industry Development Organization (SIDO) of GOT. They have small machines, even for palm oil or soap... When you have the capital, the technology is there. When it is too technical, it won't work. We want to approach slowly. You have to be careful what you introduce. If you move slowly, there's a good chance. And give them confidence. They feel independent. It's all their money. We didn't give them anything. They are working hard because it's theirs. The villages are different; even the tone is different. They don't do cash crops in this area. To find that commitment is difficult. We've developed that slowly, because it's something they're not used to. You work with a few individuals who you think can move with you together.

The failure of a group is in leadership. If you go to a meeting these days, people will ask serious questions. They're holding a meeting to explain expenditure ... change is driven by different drivers.

Most of the VICOBA members know that commitment is not just talking; you have to do something. You now find them in the school boards [and other groups].

The Village Scout [comparable to a Forest Monitor] is also VICOBA member. This gives them a chance. If you stand alone, people will fear you. So sometimes, scouts feel they have special powers... you work with the police. But through the VICOBA, it moderates that influence...keeps you at same level. We try to channel everything through the government.

No formal cross-exchanges between “FZS” and “JGI” villages, but they do talk with each other, and the northern villages working with FZS are asking for JGI’s program to expand southward into their area.

Recently, we sent all the community leaders to the northern village in Bitale to learn from the JGI area, so they could learn... This changed a lot of their understanding.

The JGI project should carry out some self-reflection and assessment periodically.

The JGI project seems to have little interest in sharing and partnering [beyond meetings], e.g., when working on the ground, if [JGI staff] are passing by, why not stop by and share with us some of what they’ve learned. Partnership could be better. It’s a two-way street. I’m not sure there’s a whole lot of interest [in taking the time to reflect together.] It’s in everybody’s interest to protect the ecosystem.

The uploaded data goes to Virginia⁶⁰. Who uses and who does what with it isn’t clear.

“The women will be the next drivers of change in this country.” You get to the woman of the house and explain her schedule, and the six or seven children...and the man might not know how any of them will be fed, but the woman will [make it happen].

VALUE CHAIN STAKEHOLDERS

Coffee

Kanyovu Cooperative is a joint enterprise of 12 primary cooperatives. The largest has 1,700 members and the smallest has about 150 members. Together they have 7,000 coffee producer/farmer members out of an estimated overall 13,000 coffee producers in the area. As a cooperative, it’s a voluntary organization...any one can join, provided that they agree to accept the rules and regulations of the coop, which is organized under the Cooperative Act. The coop had less than 2,000 members in 2002. Producers have become convinced by the power of joining together to sell in larger volume.

The coop has been advising its farmer members to practice mixed farming, including bananas, fruits, [i.e., a diversified base] in addition to coffee.

Kanyovu produces 10,000 tons of parchment coffee (packed in 50 kg bags), which with about a 17% weight loss after dry milling at the facility in Kigoma, results in about 8,300 tons of dried beans for sale to roasters (packed in 60 kg bags). [That is enough to fill about 460 shipping containers.]

Kanyovu supports the post-harvest processing and quality control. Kanyovu has received support for quality improvement and good agricultural practices (GAP) from various sources, including JGI,

⁶⁰ In fact, the data is uploaded to the Google cloud.

which initiated support in 2006, followed by Sustainable Harvest (which helped on the export side), and Coffee Management Services (Nairobi, Kenya), all through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs). District extension officers support farm-level production. However, most are not experts in coffee. [One informant noted that “Even the extension officers at the District level don’t understand coffee production that well...”]

Kanyovu sells through two channels—direct export and by auction with the Tanzania Coffee Board. Kanyovu uses two types of contracts for export. For an FOB contract, they take from mill to export warehouse and then to the port in Dar. For an “ex-warehouse” contract, the buyer comes here in town... Kanyovu bears the risk from the dry mill to the warehouse, and once at the warehouse, they call the buyer and verify the stock and he will have arranged the truck... For FOB, they have added up the costs, and can make judgments accordingly.

At the Coffee Board Auctions, sometimes the prices for certified and uncertified coffees are about equal. Kanyovu has not been able to convince its member coops to support the cost of certification, which are largely the payment of an audit fee, required for both Fair Trade and forest-friendly (i.e., social and environmental) certifications. Most groups in Tanzania that have certified their products have done so through donor support. JGI had some of the coop leaders to go to Rwanda and they saw how overall quality control was done there, and tried to copy some of the techniques done over there.

The quality initiative began in 2006, and later Sustainable Harvest entered into an agreement with JGI and agreed to market the coffee if they managed effectively for high quality. They connected the growers with buyers and roasters from different parts of the world. Through this, selected members were taken to Kigoma town for about one-month, in different trainings—logistics and procedures from receiving up to [getting it ready for shipment], including trainings of trainers.

Kanyovu has 23 wet processing units—washing stations under the management of the primary coops. “The managers of the washing stations are chosen by the farmers themselves. During the pre-season, we call the meeting and all farmers are asked to attend. We agree on the principle and procedures. The farmer must obey the agreed rules, or his coffee will not be accepted. For the procedures, we selected the management team that would ensure enforcement. We have different managers. We have the receiving manager, the drying table manager, the flotation manager, and the operator of mill for removing the shells...” There is also an overall manager. All are elected by the farmers themselves. The receiving manager (“he or she”) is “responsible to make sure it’s been collected (picked) on the same day...[they] need training so they can differentiate the coffee that’s been picked the day before. If [it’s been picked] within the agreed time, then they spread it out... [on different materials—didn’t follow up].” The farmer learns quality control by doing. “The farmer himself has to sort it out... the unripe and the bitten and the over-ripe cherries... then the farmer (under the supervision of the floating manager) has to remove the floaters...” The coffee is dried on wood frames with wire mesh... After flotation, they use a [Colombian-made] Penagos mill for removing the [pulp?] from the red cherries. “Then we do fermentation for almost 24 hours so that the mucilage can be removed, by washing, and then after washing we take to the drying tables and use direct sun for 14 days, then we pack it in the bags in parchment...”

“Now, we are doing marketing on our own. Some new buyers are coming. They began and we’re selling mostly to USA, but we also have sold to ECOM, a Swiss-based organization, and another is Coffee Domain International, based in Singapore.

“We have our own Taste of Harvest (season-wide) in Africa (in the Tanzanian Chapter competition, we won first place in 2008, 2009 and 2013.) Through those exhibitions, we are known to buyers...

The coffee laboratory is important in managing coffee quality. Samples and record-keeping is very well-organized. “To ensure our coffee is [high] quality, we established the laboratory, funded by JGI...it’s difficult to assess that the coffees are all consistent. You have to put together coffee [that has been collected] for three days or even one week, take a sample, and take to laboratory and cup it and award some scores. Again, the following week, take samples, cup, and score... Then, after finishing now, all the coffee at the washing stations were given dates. After being dried enough, the manager has to write the date of production. The lab technician writes the report to ensure that [all of] the coffee of a certain date [is identified] and then combined in one lot. Those which have another score [are kept separate]...” They used to take one score (e.g., 84 and above) and then take 83 and below as another group. “Even during the dry milling, we receive those coffees, after being sorted out. We keep the lots segregated...”

Normally, the differences notable are in the dates collected. Differences in quality from the different locations are usually traceable to the processing at the washing station. “If a larger amount, you may find it’s not well managed, from the Pentagos to fermentation to drying...” They will further “segregate based on bean size and things like that.”

In Tanzania, suppliers don’t always keep their commitments, so buyers often decide to invest in other countries. Farmers can’t understand why they should honor a prior agreement to deliver at a lower price... ‘Oh, my friend, I was paid so, but he was paid [thus]...’ The coop is trading on their behalf, but still faces this same challenge. ‘My dear farmers, for this reason, we will be selling for this price...’

Ecotourism

A manager for the tented camp in Gombe National Park suggested that “ecotourism is not yet ready” because there are still few tourists coming to Kigoma. Even the tented camp had only ten visitors in the last two months. He felt the Gombe tourism “product is good,” but would not look into community-based tourism until occupancies were better

Those interviewed mentioned the following principles:

- The community’s biggest problem will be the equitable sharing of benefits. If the whole community does not support the initiative, success is not likely.
- The community “mustn’t do anything” special, e.g., it shouldn’t construct a visitors’ center. What the tourist wants is a glimpse of everyday life—a visit to a real-world traditional house (nice with a thatched roof), a sampling of the local food, meeting the members of a family, watching people do the activities to satisfy their everyday needs—drying fish, mending nets, making palm oil, making soap, and the like.
- The community must ensure that its members welcome the taking of photos. He noted that he’s never seen such an aggressive response from people asking for money for taking their photo. Such attitudes would lead to failure.

- Similarly, the community can't charge for each little piece of the visit experience. The fees must be reasonable. He suggested that \$10/person would be a reasonable fee that would not discourage visitors from coming. Of course, the purchase of handicrafts would be additional.
- The income from tourism can be from a fee, or the community can charge no fee and simply ask for a donation.

3. BACKGROUND DATA ON VALUE CHAINS: COFFEE AND HONEY SALES⁶¹

Production and Sales for Konyovu Cooperative

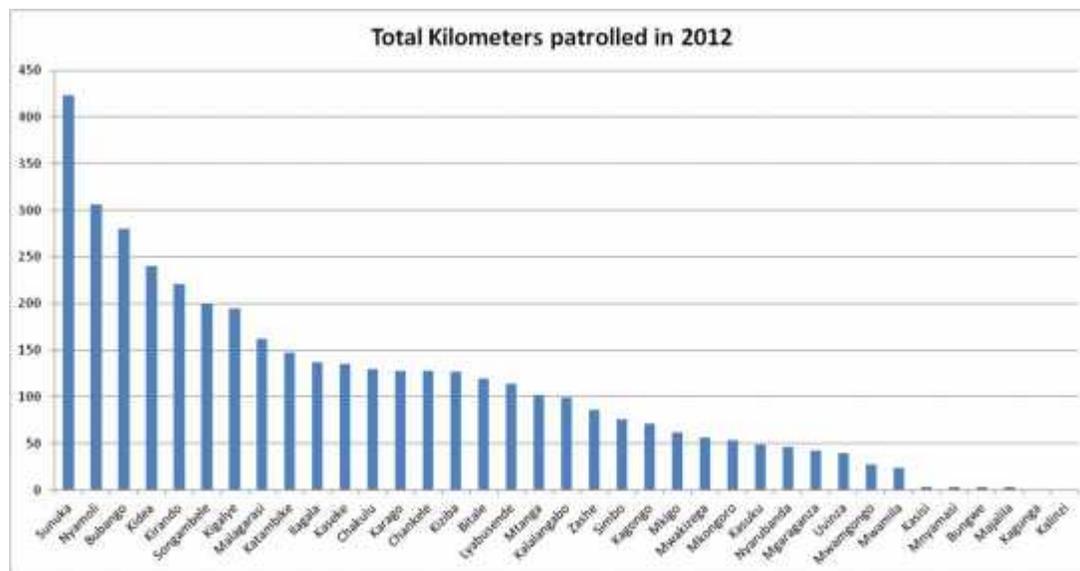
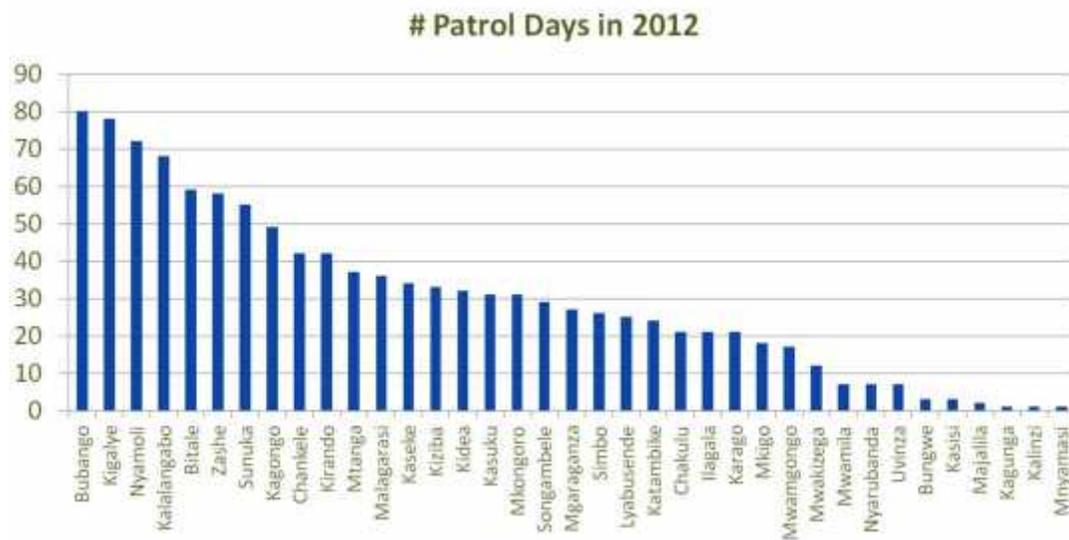
| Season | Production | Total Sales | Average Price/Kg | Nr of members | Average income |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | (Tons) | (TSh) | (TSh) | | |
| Seasons before 2009 combined | 5,057.5 | 7,592,120,000 | | | |
| 2009/2010 | 933.2 | 3,191,050,000 | 3,420 | 11,000 | 290,095 |
| 2010/2011 | 943.2 | 4,749,200,000 | 4,400 | 11,000 | 431,745 |
| 2011/2012 | 952.6 | 6,749,400,000 | 7,850 | 11,000 | 613,582 |
| 2012/2013 | 1,275.3 | 5,441,180,895 | 4,500 | 11,000 | 494,653 |
| 2013/2014 | | Sales in progress | Sales in progress | | |
| Total | 9,161.8 | 27,722,950,895 | | | |

Honey Production and Marketing from Uvinza

| Group | No. members | No. members | Production per year | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Uwata | 50 | 50 (M36, F14) | | 52 | 100 | 100 |
| Sosegwa | 12 | 12 (M10, F2) | 1,120 | 600 | 1,560 | 420 |
| Tumaini | 26 | 26 (M20, F 6) | 4,400 | 5,230 | 12,200 | 520 |
| Total membership | 88 | | | | | |
| Total collection in liters | | | 5,520 | 5,882 | 13,860 | 1,040 |
| Price/litre | | | 4,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,500 |
| Total Income | | | 22,080,000 | 23,528,000 | 69,300,000 | 5,720,000 |
| Average income/person | | | 250,909 | 267,364 | 787,500 | 65,000 |
| Income (liters*price) | | | 22,080,000 | 23,528,000 | 69,300,000 | 5,720,000 |
| Average (income/members) | | | 250,909 | 267,364 | 787,500 | 65,000 |

⁶¹ Source: The Jane Goodall Institute, including honey data that originated from Mr. Maximillian Kimpanti of Uvinza

4. BACKGROUND DATA ON FOREST PATROLS BY VILLAGE⁶²



⁶² The Jane Goodall Institute

ANNEX E. VILLAGE LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Table E-1: Status of the Village Land Use Plan Process by Village

| District | Village | Visited by Evaluation Team | Bordering forest reserve | Step 1: District-level Prep | Step 2: PRA completed | Step 3: Use Map Completed | Step 4a: First Draft Plan/ Bylaws | Step 4c: Village approval | District Approval | Village Area (has.) | Village Population |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Kigoma | Bitale | | | Jul-10 | Jul-10 | Jul-10 | Jul-10 | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | 2,167 | 6,341 |
| Kigoma | Bubango | 23-Aug | Gombe | Apr-07 | Apr-07 | Apr-07 | Apr-07 | May-07 | Oct-08 | 4,640 | 2,883 |
| Kigoma | Bugamba | | | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | Jun-08 | Jun-08 | 3,699 | 2,562 |
| Mpanda | Bugwe | 12-Aug | Tongwe W | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Not Yet | | 40,816 | 2,049 |
| Uvinza | Chakulu | | Masito | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | 20,827 | 5,284 |
| Kigoma | Chankabwimba | | | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | Jan-12 | Jan-12 | 2,580 | 5,269 |
| Kigoma | Chankele | 7-Aug | Gombe | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Apr-08 | Oct-08 | 2,434 | 2,714 |
| Uvinza | Ilagala | 20-Aug | Masito | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | Jun-08 | Sep-09 | 23,907 | 26,678 |
| Kigoma | Kagongo | | | Jul-05 | Jul-05 | Jul-05 | Jul-05 | Jul-05 | Oct-08 | 1,300 | 3,913 |
| Kigoma | Kagunga | | | Jul-08 | Jul-08 | Jul-08 | Jul-08 | Aug-08 | Oct-08 | 4,237 | 10,600 |
| Kigoma | Kalalangabo | | | | | | | | | 531 | 1,983 |
| Uvinza | Kalenge | | | Sep-06 | Nov-11 | Nov-11 | Nov-11 | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | 7,220 | 11,578 |
| Kigoma | Kalinzi | 19-Aug | | Feb-08 | Feb-08 | Feb-08 | Feb-08 | Mar-08 | Oct-08 | 3,947 | 10,302 |
| Uvinza | Kandaga | | | Sep-06 | Nov-11 | Nov-11 | Nov-11 | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | 5,145 | 5,301 |
| Uvinza | Karago | | Tongwe W | | | | | | | | 10,134 |
| Uvinza | Kaseke | | | Oct-12 | Oct-12 | Oct-12 | Oct-12 | Nov-12 | Nov-12 | 4,979 | 11,649 |
| Nsimbo | Kasisi | | | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Sep-11 | Sep-11 | 7,984 | 2,264 |
| Uvinza | Kasuku | 21-Aug | | Jun-12 | Jun-12 | Jun-12 | Jun-12 | Jul-12 | Jul-12 | 2,880 | 7,599 |
| Nsimbo | Katambike | 9-Aug | | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Sep-11 | Sep-11 | 26,555 | 4,260 |
| Uvinza | Kazuramimba | 15-Aug | Masito | Sep-04 | Jul-09 | Jul-09 | Jul-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | 8,996 | 25,513 |
| Kigoma | Kidahwe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigoma | Kigalye | 18-Aug | | Dec-09 | Dec-09 | Dec-09 | Dec-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | 1,300 | 3,913 |
| Uvinza | Kirando | 20-Aug | Tongwe W | Apr-08 | Apr-08 | Apr-08 | Apr-08 | May-08 | Sep-09 | 14,637 | 8,877 |
| Kigoma | Kizenga | | | Dec-10 | Dec-10 | Dec-10 | Dec-10 | Jan-11 | Jan-11 | 2,207 | 7,215 |
| Kigoma | Kiziba | | | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | Oct-08 | 3,951 | 6,443 |
| Uvinza | Lyabusende | | Tongwe W | Apr-08 | Apr-08 | Apr-08 | Apr-08 | May-08 | Sep-09 | 5,828 | 3,003 |
| Kigoma | Mahembe | | | | | | | | | 3,526 | 8,095 |
| Mpanda | Majalila | | | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Mar-12 | Mar-12 | 13,350 | 4,009 |
| Uvinza | Malagarasi | | Masito | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | 29,023 | 16,629 |
| Uvinza | Matendo | | | | | | | | | 4,947 | 7,832 |
| Kigoma | Matyazo | | | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | Sep-10 | Sep-10 | 2,377 | 7,987 |
| Kigoma | Mgaraganza | | Gombe | Sep-08 | Sep-08 | Sep-08 | Sep-08 | Oct-08 | Oct-08 | 2,505 | 4,640 |
| Kigoma | Mkabogo | | | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | Aug-10 | Sep-10 | Sep-10 | 4,230 | 9,137 |
| Kigoma | Mkigo | | | Nov-08 | Nov-09 | Nov-09 | Nov-09 | Dec-09 | Oct-08 | 3,398 | 6,958 |
| Kigoma | Mkongoro | | | Jun-10 | Jun-10 | Jun-10 | Jun-10 | Jul-10 | Jul-10 | 2,840 | 8,965 |
| Nsimbo | Mnyamasi | | | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Jul-11 | Sep-11 | Sep-11 | 11,719 | 2,035 |
| Kigoma | Mtanga | | Gombe | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Oct-08 | 983 | 4,225 |
| Uvinza | Mwakizega | | Masito | | | | | | | 14,624 | 20,348 |
| Kigoma | Mwamgongo | 16-Aug | Gombe | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Jun-07 | Nov-07 | Oct-08 | 2,225 | 5,516 |
| Uvinza | Mwamila | | Masito | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | May-08 | Jun-08 | Sep-09 | 5,938 | 1,894 |
| Kigoma | Nkungwe | | | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | Dec-11 | Not Yet | | 4,764 | 9,400 |
| Kigoma | Nyamhoza | | | Dec-10 | Dec-10 | Dec-10 | Dec-10 | Jan-11 | Jan-11 | 3,004 | 6,977 |
| Uvinza | Nyamoli | | | Oct-12 | Oct-12 | Oct-12 | Oct-12 | Nov-12 | Nov-12 | 3,990 | 3,764 |
| Kigoma | Nyarubanda | | | Nov-08 | Nov-09 | Nov-09 | Nov-09 | Dec-09 | Oct-08 | 3,637 | 9,294 |
| Uvinza | Pamila | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uvinza | Sigunga | | Tongwe W | Jun-13 | Jun-13 | Jun-13 | Jun-13 | Jul-13 | Jul-13 | | 11,215 |
| Uvinza | Simbo | | Tongwe W | Jun-12 | Jun-12 | Jun-12 | Jun-12 | Jul-12 | Jul-12 | 3,593 | 8,638 |
| Uvinza | Songambebe | | Masito | Dec-07 | Dec-07 | Dec-07 | Dec-07 | Jan-08 | Sep-09 | 7,856 | 5,093 |
| Uvinza | Sunuka | | Tongwe W | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Mar-08 | Oct-09 | 12,545 | 8,916 |
| Uvinza | Uvinza | | Masito | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | Dec-02 | 17,606 | 16,629 |
| Mpanda | Vikonge | 11-Aug | Tongwe W | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Feb-12 | Mar-12 | Mar-12 | 65,559 | 6,341 |
| Kigoma | Zashe | | | Jul-08 | Jul-08 | Jul-08 | Jul-08 | Aug-08 | Oct-08 | 2,708 | 6,372 |
| GMU Project Consolidation Village | | | = | Villages in which the project planned to consolidate VLUP implementation | | | | | | | |
| Bordering forest reserve (= Yes) | | | = | Villages that border Tonge East or West or Gombe | | | | | | | |
| GMU-supported VLUP | | | = | VLUP prepared during GMU project period | | | | | | | |
| Follow-on Project VLUP Preparation Village | | | = | Villages that the follow-on project plans to help complete VLUPs | | | | | | | |

Table E-2: VLUP content analysis for villages visited⁶³

| Village | Economic Context | Land Uses | Destructive Practices | Threats/ Challenges | Use rights specified ⁶⁴ | User benefits and costs ⁶⁵ | Collective-choice arrangements ⁶⁶ | Monitoring ⁶⁷ | Sanctions ⁶⁸ | Conflict-Resolution ⁶⁹ |
|---------|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Bubango | Farming (Cassava, Beans, Corn, Sweet potatoes, Ground nuts and Palm) Petty trading | Agriculture and limited animal keeping (Chicken, Goats and Cattle) | Arson, shifting cultivation, charcoal burning and cutting trees for fuel wood and timber | Poor soil fertility, lack of pasture, Arson, lack of fuel wood and soil erosion | None specified | None specified | | VLUM, Village Council and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by by-laws with restrictions on fire, extractive uses, and exploitation of wildlife. Violators will be fined TSh10,000 to 50,000. | Done by village council |
| Ilagala | Farming (Cassava, Beans, Corn, Rice, Sweet potatoes, Ground nuts and Palm, Vegetables) Petty trading | Agriculture, Fishing and limited animal keeping (Chicken, Goats, Sheep and Cattle) | Migration of animal keepers from neighboring regions, Charcoal burning, shifting cultivation | Limited capacity of Village council to implement and manage land use plans, unreliable weather, traditions of overstocking | None specified | None specified | | VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by the bylaw with restrictions Fine not exceeding 50000 will be charged for | Done by village council |
| Kalinzi | Cash crops (coffee, | VLUP designates 5 main | VLUP identifies Poor | VLUP identifies Lack of reliable | VLUP specifies some | None specified | VLUP does not specify criteria for VLUM | Monitoring is not described in | Zoning of land according to the VLUP, with by- | Conflict management not described |

⁶³ A VLUP for Bugwe has not yet been prepared. The team did not review the VLUP for its field test site of Chankele.

⁶⁴ Degree to which the VLUP clearly defines boundaries and rights to harvest resources

⁶⁵ Proportionality the VLUP specifies (or not) between benefits (products that a user is allocated) and costs (the rules requiring labor, materials, and/or money inputs)—and the degree to which the VLUP relates these to local conditions

⁶⁶ Whether (and, if so, how) the VLUP specifies the inclusion of individuals affected by harvesting and protection rules in the group who can modify these rules

⁶⁷ Team's findings on what is monitored (e.g., the bio-physical conditions and/or user behaviors) and degree to which the monitors are accountable to the users (and/or are the users)

⁶⁸ Degree to which the VLUP's sanctions are graduated (depending on the seriousness and context of the offense) and Team's findings on how these sanctions are applied to violators. Note that Sanctions and conflict resolution are guided by Local Government Act No. 7 and 8 of 1982 section 163 and 167 as amended in section 7 of 1998 under section 38.

⁶⁹ Team's findings and/or VLUP's description of conflict management mechanisms

| Village | Economic Context | Land Uses | Destructive Practices | Threats/ Challenges | Use rights specified ⁶⁴ | User benefits and costs ⁶⁵ | Collective-choice arrangements ⁶⁶ | Monitoring ⁶⁷ | Sanctions ⁶⁸ | Conflict-Resolution ⁶⁹ |
|-----------|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | bananas, tomatoes, cabbage, pineapple, sweet potatoes, cassava) Livestock (cattle, goat, sheep) Petty trading | uses, with by-laws for each: Agriculture Settlement Grazing Forest Water source catchment | farming techniques, and soil erosion VLUM members also identified arson and cutting trees for fuel wood | water supply, poor soil fertility, poor market access, and need to purchase timber from outside of village VLUM members identified inadequate grazing land during dry season | responsibilities but not rights. | | membership or related decision-making positions. | VLUP VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring VLUPs | laws and restrictions specified for each zone. Fines for most violations are for TSh 10,000-50,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment. (No cases of imprisonment were found.) | in VLUP, although courts are mentioned once. Conflicts are reportedly resolved by village council. |
| Kasuku | Agriculture (corn, beans, bananas, rice, nuts, palm, cassava and sweet potatoes fruits and vegetable) and petty trading | Agriculture and animal keeping on a small scale | Cutting trees for fuel wood, timber and charcoal, shifting cultivation, | Increasing population, poor soil fertility, Immigration and Arson | None specified | None specified | | VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by the by-laws with restrictions Fine from 10,000-50,000 will be charged for contravening the by-laws. Compensation for any damage caused e.g. livestock grazing on crops | Done by village council |
| Katambike | Mining (gold and copper), fishing, animal husbandry and agriculture (vegetable gardens, cassava, nuts, sweet | VLUP identifies: Agriculture Housing Grazing Forest Water sources | Fuel wood, charcoal making, Arson, Logging | Immigration from neighboring regions, and logging Limited water for drinking and for livestock | VLUP specifies some responsibilities but not rights. | VLUP specifies obligation to contribute to road maintenance | VLUP specifies criteria for VLUM membership, including residency, knowledge of "Swahili and the local language", literacy and numeracy, | VLUP specifies that VLUM is responsible for monitoring the VLUP | Zoning of land according to the VLUP, with by-laws and restrictions specified for each zone. Fines for most forest violations are for TSh 50,000 with confiscation of | Done by village council |

| Village | Economic Context | Land Uses | Destructive Practices | Threats/ Challenges | Use rights specified ⁶⁴ | User benefits and costs ⁶⁵ | Collective-choice arrangements ⁶⁶ | Monitoring ⁶⁷ | Sanctions ⁶⁸ | Conflict-Resolution ⁶⁹ |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | potatoes, rice, tobacco, corn sorghum) and petty trading | | | | | | equal representation of men and women, etc. | | products; no imprisonment specified. Other violations between TSh 15,000 and 50,000, sometimes with possibility of imprisonment. | |
| Kazuramimba | Agriculture (vegetables corn, sweet potatoes, rice, and petty trading | Agriculture and animal husbandry | Arson, cultivation on steep slopes | Soil erosion, arson, | None specified | None specified | | VLUM and Forest Monitors responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by the bylaw with restrictions Fine | Done by village council |
| Kigalye | Fishing, Petty Trading and Farming (Corn, Cassava, Oil Palm, Beans and Potatoes) | Agriculture | Arson Shifting Cultivation Deforestation (fuel, building and timber) Farming on steep slopes (erosion and landslides) | Poor NRM by village council Inadequate community knowledge on sustainable land use Poor relationship between Gombe NP and the village Lack of alternative sources of fuel | | | | VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by the bylaw with restrictions Fine | Done by village council |
| Kirando | Farming (corn, nuts, bananas, palm, sweet potatoes and rice) and fishing | Agriculture and small scale animal husbandry | Village council lack capacity to manage land use, culture and tradition for keeping a large herd of cattle | Cutting trees for fuel wood and charcoal, | None specified | None specified | | VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by the by-laws, with restrictions and fines of 5,000-50,000. Supreme (national) law may apply depending on the level and kind of | Done by village council |

| Village | Economic Context | Land Uses | Destructive Practices | Threats/ Challenges | Use rights specified ⁶⁴ | User benefits and costs ⁶⁵ | Collective-choice arrangements ⁶⁶ | Monitoring ⁶⁷ | Sanctions ⁶⁸ | Conflict-Resolution ⁶⁹ |
|-----------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | offence | |
| Mwamgongo | Farming (corn, cassava, palm, sweet potatoes and beans) and fishing | Agriculture and animal keeping primarily goats | Poverty, lack of fertile farmland | Arson, Fuel wood and Charcoal burning | | | | VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to LUPs and enforced by the bylaw with restrictions Fine not exceeding 50,000. No imprisonment of any kind for violation of bylaws | Done by village council |
| Vikonge | Farming (corn, rice, cassava, millet, beans, vegetables and tobacco), and Animal keeping mainly cattle | VLUP has by-laws for the following land use zones: Residential Agriculture Forestry Water resources Grazing Wildlife | Logging and Arson | Conflicts between farmers and cattle herders | None specified | VLUP specifies general obligation to contribute to development activities | VLUP specifies that VLUM "committee" is accountable to village council and village council is accountable to village assembly; also specifies a water committee | VLUM and Forest Monitors are responsible for monitoring LUPs | Zoning of land according to VLUP, with by-laws and restrictions for each zone. Fines for most violations are TSh 10,000-50,000. Whenever necessary, fines have to be paid instantly. | Done by village council |

ANNEX F: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

I. INFORMANTS MET

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Alice Macharia | JGI | Director for East Africa Programs | JGI/USA | F |
| Tammy Palmer | JGI | Vice President, Africa Programs | JGI/USA | F |
| Anthony Collins | JGI | Director, Baboon Research | Gombe Stream Research Center | M |
| Freddy Kimaro | JGI | Interim Executive Director | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Aristides A. Kashula | JGI | DFO | Kigoma | M |
| Jovin R. Lwehabura | JGI | GEO Tech | Kigoma | M |
| John R Lugarura | JGI | GEP TNR | Kigoma | M |
| Mary Mavanza | JGI | Governance officer | Kigoma | F |
| Fadhili Mlacha | JGI | LUPC | Kigoma | M |
| Emmanuel Mtiti | JGI | Program Director | Kigoma | M |
| Shadrack Kamyori | JGI | ROST | Kigoma | M |
| Anifa D. John | Gombe National Park | | Gombe | F |
| Noelia Myonga | Gombe National Park | Chief Park Warden | Gombe | F |
| John Runahi | Kigoma DC | | Kigoma | M |
| Teesya Urassa | Kigoma DC | Community Development Officer | Kigoma | F |
| Maya I Mlangi | Kigoma DC | DEO | Kigoma | F |
| Iddi Ndabhona | Kigoma DC | District Legal Solicitor | Kigoma | M |
| Eng.Jabiri Kayilla | Kigoma DC | DWE | Kigoma | M |
| Alberto Ntumbala | Kigoma DC | Acting DLDO | Kigoma | M |
| Batnos Ngailo | Kigoma DC | Acting DLNRO | Kigoma | M |
| Pambila Godwin | Kigoma DC | Community planning officer | Kigoma | M |
| Ismail Kamsige | Kigoma DC | DFO | Kigoma | M |
| Fidelis Katama | Kigoma DC | District Environmental Officer | Kigoma | M |
| Musa Y. Nkindwa | Kigoma DC | Land Officer | Kigoma | M |
| Casbert | Kigoma DC | District Cooperative Officer | Kigoma DC | M |
| Joshua Elisha | Kigoma Region | District Administrative Secretary | Kigoma | M |
| Lauteli Kanoni | Katavi Region | Regional Administrative Secretary | Mpanda | M |
| Augustine Mathias | Katavi Region | Wildlife Advisor Officer | Mpanda | M |
| Tibenderana Justin | Mpanda DC | | Mpanda | M |
| Godbless I.Mshomi | Mpanda DC | | Mpanda | M |
| Filbert .S. Nguvumali | Mpanda DC | | Mpanda | M |
| Epaphras Tenganamba | Mpanda DC | | Mpanda | M |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|---------|--------|
| Justin Tibenderana | Mpanda DC | | Mpanda | M |
| Demitrus Kamtoni | Mpanda DC | Acting DLNRO | Mpanda | F |
| Josephine Rupia | Mpanda DC | Acting DLNRO | Mpanda | F |
| Malaka Morisho | Mpanda DC | Acting DS, Legal Officer | Mpanda | M |
| Sako M Mwok | Mpanda DC | DEMO | Mpanda | M |
| Lucas S Nyambala | Mpanda DC | DFO | Mpanda | M |
| Mayugwa Tumaini | Mpanda DC | Land Officer II | Mpanda | M |
| Anthony J. Sijimbi | Mpanda DC | WEO | Mpanda | M |
| Enock S. Msengi | Nsimbo DC | Acting DLO | Nsimbo | M |
| Lebai A.Swalo | Nsimbo DC | Acting BEO | Nsimbo | M |
| Shabani Matwili | Nsimbo DC | Acting DLNRO | Nsimbo | M |
| Amani G.Ntibakazi | Nsimbo DC | Acting DSEO | Nsimbo | M |
| Cesilia Mathias | Nsimbo DC | Assistant Land Officer | Nsimbo | F |
| Yuster Cassian | Nsimbo DC | CDO | Nsimbo | F |
| Vicente F Kasukumpa | Nsimbo DC | DEMO | Nsimbo | M |
| Rodrick P. Ntulo | Nsimbo DC | DFO | Nsimbo | M |
| Florentina Ilumba | Nsimbo DC | DLNREO | Nsimbo | F |
| Mugetam Masambu | Nsimbo DC | Land Officer | Nsimbo | M |
| Ntengo Nb | Nsimbo DC | Surveyor | Nsimbo | M |
| Juma A Mkondo | Uvinza DC | Acting DLNREO | Uvinza | M |
| Phillip P. Francis | Uvinza DC | Agricultural Development Officer | Uvinza | M |
| Petronila B Gwakila | Uvinza DC | DEMO | Uvinza | F |
| Kishela Siulapwa | Uvinza DC | DFO | Uvinza | M |
| Mr J. Kombe | Uvinza DC | District Executive Director | Uvinza | M |
| Manyama Makongo | Uvinza DC | Land Officer | Uvinza | M |
| Bernard Rusomyo | Uvinza DC | | Uvinza | M |
| Juma Jafari Rubaba | Village government | Chairperson | Bubango | M |
| Frank K. Msana | Village government | VEO | Bubango | M |
| Alphonse Sungura | Beekeepers group | member | Bugwe | M |
| Abdallah Kakoso | Village government | Chairperson | Bugwe | M |
| Leonard Same | Village government | Hamlet chairperson | Bugwe | M |
| Yasini Benjamini | Village government | Village Chairperson | Bugwe | M |
| Robert Hassan | Village government | Village representative | Bugwe | M |
| Namara Xavery | Village government | Village representative | Bugwe | F |
| Jumanne Mkopi | Village government | Village representative, beekeeper member | Bugwe | M |
| Samora Sungura | Village government | Village representative, beekeeper member | Bugwe | M |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Tanu H Mjejwa | Environment Committee | Environmental officer | Ilagala | M |
| Kakozi Amani | Environment Committee | Environmental officer | Ilagala | M |
| Rashidi Mathiasi | Environment Committee | Environmental officer (chairperson) | Ilagala | M |
| Mtundu Ramadhani | Village government | VEO | Ilagala | M |
| Moshi Hasani | Village government | Village Chairperson | Ilagala | M |
| Hamisi Mjejwa | Village government | Village secretary (mwangu) | Ilagala | M |
| Benjamin Cosmas | | Accountant | Ilagala | M |
| Mariam Jafari | | CHBC | Ilagala | F |
| Kassim Juma | | CHBC | Ilagala | M |
| Amini Kisiki | | CHBC | Ilagala | M |
| Mangapi Ramadhani | | CHBC | Ilagala | F |
| Abrazah S Mpolwe | | Forest Monitor | Ilagala | M |
| Tano H Msekenyi | | Forest Monitor | Ilagala | M |
| Saidi A Mwanangan | | VINA | Ilagala | M |
| Jeremia John | Kanyovu Cooperative | Dry Mill Manager | Kalinzi | M |
| Feurick Ndatinse | Village government | Hamlet Chairperson | Kalinzi | M |
| Obedi Sclebwa | Village government | Hamlet Chairperson | Kalinzi | M |
| Magdalena Leonard Kagege | Village government | VEO | Kalinzi | F |
| Eliakimu Rulasabuye | Village government | Village Chairperson | Kalinzi | M |
| Sotelly M Tunde | Village government | Ward officer | Kalinzi | M |
| Saida | VINA | member | Kalinzi | F |
| Kristina Bukuru | VLUM | VLUM member | Kalinzi | F |
| Mstafa L Mpalazo | VLUM | VLUM member | Kalinzi | M |
| Enock Kikwembe | VLUM | VLUM chairperson | Kalinzi | M |
| Dorisi Nkoko | VLUM | VLUM member | Kalinzi | F |
| Simema Musa | | CBD | Kalinzi | F |
| Ambroz R Minja | | Ecotourism chairperson | Kalinzi | M |
| Tobias Juma | | Forest Monitor | Kalinzi | M |
| Tije MoshiRajabu Mpalazo | | Forest Monitor | Kalinzi | M |
| Clement Kaje | | Village representative | Kalinzi | M |
| Agatha Mathew | | Village representative | Kalinzi | F |
| Hawa J Mwayeye | | Village representative | Kalinzi | F |
| Moshi Natije | | Village representative | Kalinzi | F |
| Venelanda Nkoko | | Village representative | Kalinzi | F |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|------------------------|--|---|-----------|--------|
| Aneth Robison | | Village representative | Kalinzi | F |
| Akwilina M Rusimbi | | Village representative | Kalinzi | F |
| Paul Samwel | | Village representative | Kalinzi | M |
| Kamlime Juma | SACCOS | Village representative, SACCOS Accountant | Kasuku | F |
| Abdoh Mwima | Village government | VEO | Kasuku | M |
| Ahmadi Ally | Village government | Village Chairperson | Kasuku | M |
| Abdallah | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| Junanne Kitero | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| Mtindo | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| Juma Mussa | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| A. Mussa | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| Hussein Mussa | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| Jummanne Kassim Kagese | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| Saidi | | Village representative | Kasuku | M |
| | SACCOS | member | Katambike | F |
| | SACCOS | member | Katambike | F |
| | SACCOS | member | Katambike | F |
| | SACCOS | member | Katambike | M |
| Tatu Hassan | VICOBA | member | Katambike | F |
| Ramadhani Mussa | VICOBA | member | Katambike | M |
| | VICOBA | member | Katambike | F |
| Pili Ibrahim | VICOBA | Chairperson | Katambike | F |
| Moshi Juma | VICOBA | Secretary | Katambike | M |
| Mfaume T. Lusambi | Village government | Village Chairperson | Katambike | M |
| Paschal Michael | Village government | Village representative | Katambike | M |
| Mfaume Tobias | Village government | Village representative | Katambike | M |
| Filbert John | Village government, VLUM, and Beekeepers group | Hamlet chairperson | Katambike | M |
| Anna Blazio | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | F |
| Theophil S. Kahensa | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | M |
| Mary Laurent | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | F |
| Saidi Malando Mboja | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | M |
| Mkoma Mbulule | VLUM, and | member | Katambike | M |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|--------|
| | Beekeepers group | | | |
| Mvulla B.J | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | M |
| Majuma Rashid | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | F |
| Tatu Nissolo | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | member | Katambike | F |
| Reststus Maruba | VLUM, and Beekeepers group | WEO Ugalla | Katambike | M |
| Joselin Kryazuri | | WEO | Katambike | F |
| Norbet J. Mbamba | | Forest Monitor | Katambike | M |
| Pelusi Ezekia | | Village representative | Kazuramimba | M |
| Shani Y. Katwikula | | Village representative | Kazuramimba | F |
| Pascal Luhehe | | Village representative | Kazuramimba | M |
| Rehema Mohamedi | | Village representative | Kazuramimba | F |
| Mwamini N. Mussa | | Village representative | Kazuramimba | F |
| Moshi Muzanye | | Village representative | Kazuramimba | M |
| Edward Japheti | | Village representative (FE stove) | Kazuramimba | M |
| Andason N.Mkungu | | Village representative (FE stove) | Kazuramimba | M |
| Rehema Nyamwesa | Environment Committee | Accounting clerk | Kazuramimba | F |
| Alfredi Kahisha Lutasha | Environment Committee | Environmental Officer | Kazuramimba | M |
| Chausiku Salumu | Environment Committee | Environmental officer | Kazuramimba | F |
| Jackson A. Bihaga | Environment Committee | Environmental officer (chairperson) | Kazuramimba | M |
| Godfrey Gervas | Environment Committee | Environmental officer (secretary) | Kazuramimba | M |
| Amisa Mrsiho | Environment Committee | Village representative | Kazuramimba | F |
| Sofia Manga | JUMNTANGO | Village representative | Kazuramimba | F |
| Esteria Y. Ruzuya | JUMNTANGO | Village representative | Kazuramimba | F |
| Juma Binige Saidi | JUMNTANGO | Village representative | Kazuramimba | M |
| Yahaya Seheye | JUMNTANGO | Village representative | Kazuramimba | M |
| Nakan S. Kutentya | Roots and Shoots | Teacher (Supervisor, Roots and Shoots) | Kazuramimba | M |
| Adam N. Mtungwa | Village government | VEO | Kazuramimba | M |
| Adam Nassibu | Village government | VEO | Kazuramimba | M |
| Pharesi J. Biyaga | Village government | Village Chairperson | Kazuramimba | M |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------|--------|
| Hussein Musa Kasala | Village government | Chairperson | Kigalye | M |
| Hamdi Sugwejo | Village government | VEO | Kigalye | M |
| Yahaya Kasembe | | Forest Monitor | Kirando | M |
| Juma S Kasenya | | Forest Monitor | Kirando | M |
| Dominic E Rubigo | | Nulamu | Kirando | M |
| Hamissi R Mussa | | Specialist | Kirando | M |
| Yusuph M Hussein | | Village representative | Kirando | M |
| Ramadhani J Mngwa | | Village representative | Kirando | M |
| Didas Leonincy Yaha | | Village representative | Kirando | F |
| Masongo H Masongo | Village government | Hamlet chairperson | Kirando | M |
| Bahati A Chenga | Village government | VEO | Kirando | M |
| Sudi Omar Abdalah | Village government | Village Chairperson | Kirando | M |
| Pilly Chuma | VLUM | VLUM member | Kirando | F |
| Kisubi Hassani | VLUM | VLUM member | Kirando | F |
| Yahaya Kashimba | VLUM | VLUM member | Kirando | M |
| Mariam Mwali | VLUM | VLUM member | Kirando | F |
| George G Smith | VLUM | VLUM member | Kirando | M |
| Baruti Yakubu | VLUM | VLUM member | Kirando | M |
| Bahati Mwakapeje | JUMATU A | Assistant secretary | Majalila | F |
| Abdallah Kakoso | JUMATU A | Chairperson | Majalila | M |
| Kagolo | Kanyovu Cooperative | member | Matyazo | M |
| Swalehe Saidi Makoko | Environment Committee | Environmental Officer | Mwamgongo | M |
| Salum Abu Juma | Environment Committee | Environmental officer (chairperson) | Mwamgongo | M |
| Azama Haruna | SACCOS | Village representative (SACCOS member) | Mwamgongo | F |
| Sefu Issa | SACCOS | Village representative (SACCOS member) | Mwamgongo | M |
| Juwailia Juma | SACCOS | Village representative (SACCOS member) | Mwamgongo | F |
| Ismail Juma | SACCOS | Village representative (SACCOS member) | Mwamgongo | M |
| Hemedi R.Misozi | SACCOS | Village representative (SACCOS member) | Mwamgongo | M |
| Hussein Omari | Village government | VEO | Mwamgongo | M |
| Juma Shabani Migombo | Village government | Village Chairperson | Mwamgongo | M |
| Mwanaisha Hamisi | Village government | Village representative | Mwamgongo | F |
| Msafiri Ismail | Village government | Village representative | Mwamgongo | M |
| Pili Issa Nyota | Village government | Village representative | Mwamgongo | F |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|--------|
| Jumanne Seif | | Driver | Uvinza | M |
| Saidi | Beekeepers group | member | Uvinza | M |
| Maximilian | Beekeepers group | member | Uvinza | M |
| Mohamed | Beekeepers group | member | Uvinza | M |
| Nical Mategea | Beekeepers group | Group Chairperson | Vikonge | M |
| Faustina Mussa | Beekeepers group | member | Vikonge | F |
| Ismail Mgonde | Beekeepers group | Secretary | Vikonge | M |
| Monica Edward Kasia | JUMATU A | Assistant chairperson | Vikonge | F |
| George Mathias Kalikiti | JUMATU A | Secretary | Vikonge | M |
| Galusi Lusale | JUMATU B | Chairperson, Village Planning and Finance committee | Vikonge | M |
| Paul Kidiga | Village government | | Vikonge | M |
| Christopher V. Mayenon | Village government | VEO | Vikonge | M |
| Ramadhani Ally | Village government | Village representative | Vikonge | M |
| Thomas Busika | Village government | Village representative | Vikonge | M |
| Abel Kivuta | Village government | Village representative | Vikonge | M |
| Japhet Msakwa Mahuba | Village government | Village representative | Vikonge | M |
| Joseph Petter Shambire | Village government | Village representative | Vikonge | M |
| Amina Hassan | Tumakata | | Zashe | F |
| Petro Masolwa | The Nature Conservancy | Tuungane Project Manager | Kigoma | M |
| Magnus Moshia | Frankfurt Zoological Society | Tuungane Project | Kigoma | M |
| Alex Piel | Ugalla Primate Project | Co-director | Ugalla | M |
| Yassin Mkwizu | Norwegian Embassy | Programme Officer, Environment, NR, & CC | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Gilbert Kajuna | USAID | | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Robert Layng | USAID | | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Mary Hobbs | USAID | Director, Office of EG | Dar es Salaam | F |
| David Hess | USAID | Program Office consultant | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Angela Mwaikambo | USAID | Program Office M&E Specialist | Dar es Salaam | F |
| Robert Beadle | USAID | Program Office--Project Development Officer | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Abbas Nsanzugwanko | USAID | Project Management Specialist (M&E) for Education | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Gabriel Batulaine | USAID | Senior Environmental Management Specialist | Dar es Salaam | M |
| Mikala Lauridsen | USAID | Senior Technical Advisor, NRM | Dar es Salaam | F |
| Abubakari Mutoka | Women's Promotion | Program Manager | Kigoma | M |

| Name | Organization | Position | Village | Gender |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Balibanga | Center | | | |
| Elisa Vandervort | Grounds for Health | | USA | F |
| Lynne Gaffikin | EARTH, Inc. | President | Woodside | F |
| Alyson G. Hyman | IPAS | Senior Advisor, Community Access | USA | F |
| Yared Fubusa | GESOSO | Executive Director | Kigoma | M |
| Jonathon Aldous | Hilltop Hotel | | Kigoma | M |

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3. HOUSEHOLD MINI-SURVEY

The mini-survey questionnaire was designed to explore ways in which village men and women had been involved or benefitted from the project. Based on the field test in Chankele, where none of the randomly selected test households visited responded that they had been involved in project activities, the evaluation team determined to limit interviews to households identified by village government leaders as having participated in and/or benefited directly from the project. This method limited the number of households that were readily accessible. Not counting, the team carried out interviews in four of the remaining 11 villages visited—Katambike, Vikonge, Mwamgongo, Kazuramimba—and from households in the villages of Mkongoro, which neighbors Chankele, and Kasisi, which neighbors Katambike. A total of 25 households were interviewed.

Chart 1: Question #1 on the Household Mini-Survey

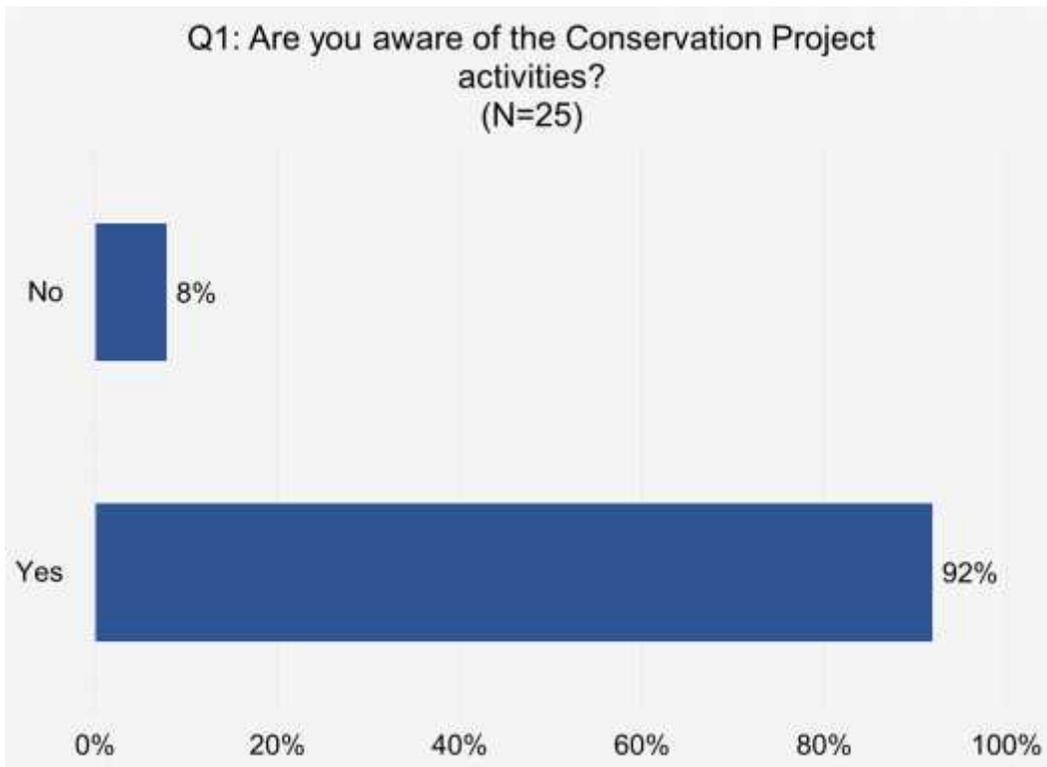


Chart 2: Question #3 on the Household Mini-Survey

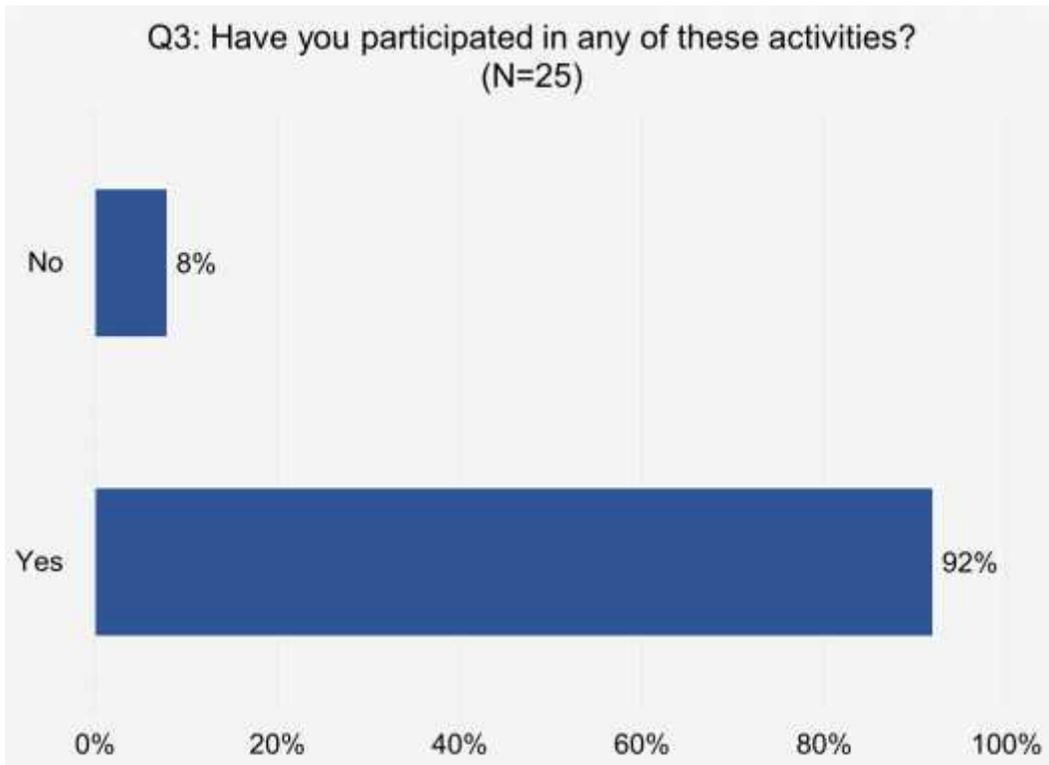


Chart 3: Question #5 on the Household Mini-Survey

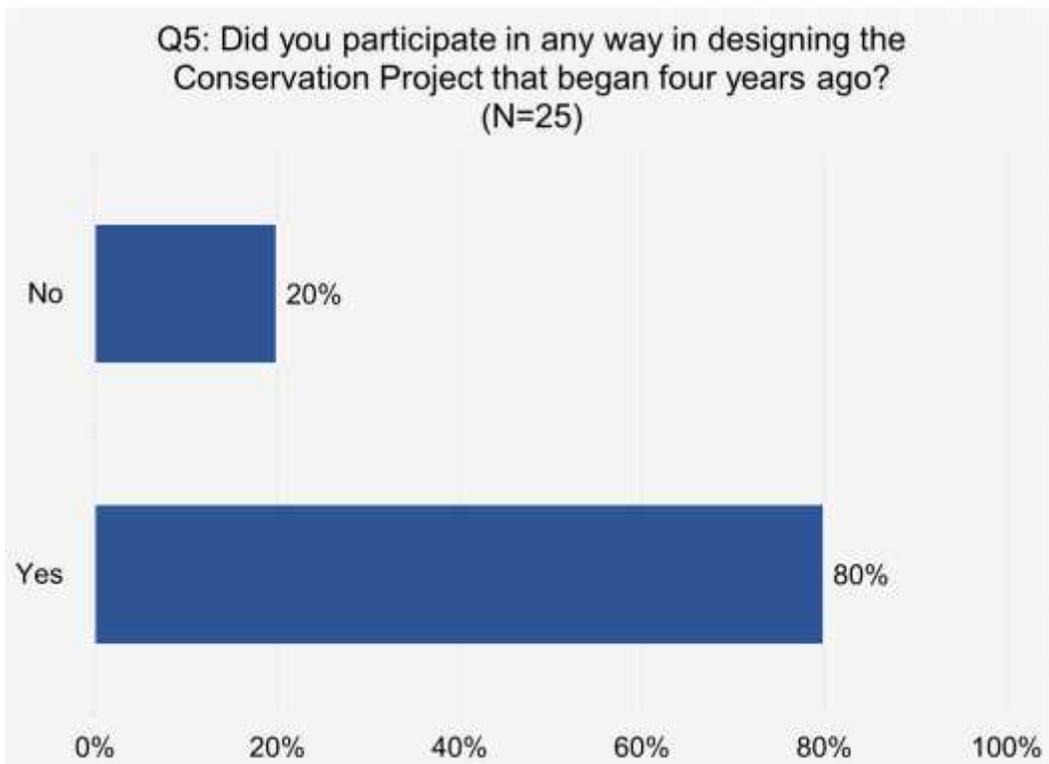


Chart 4: Question #8 on the Household Mini-Survey

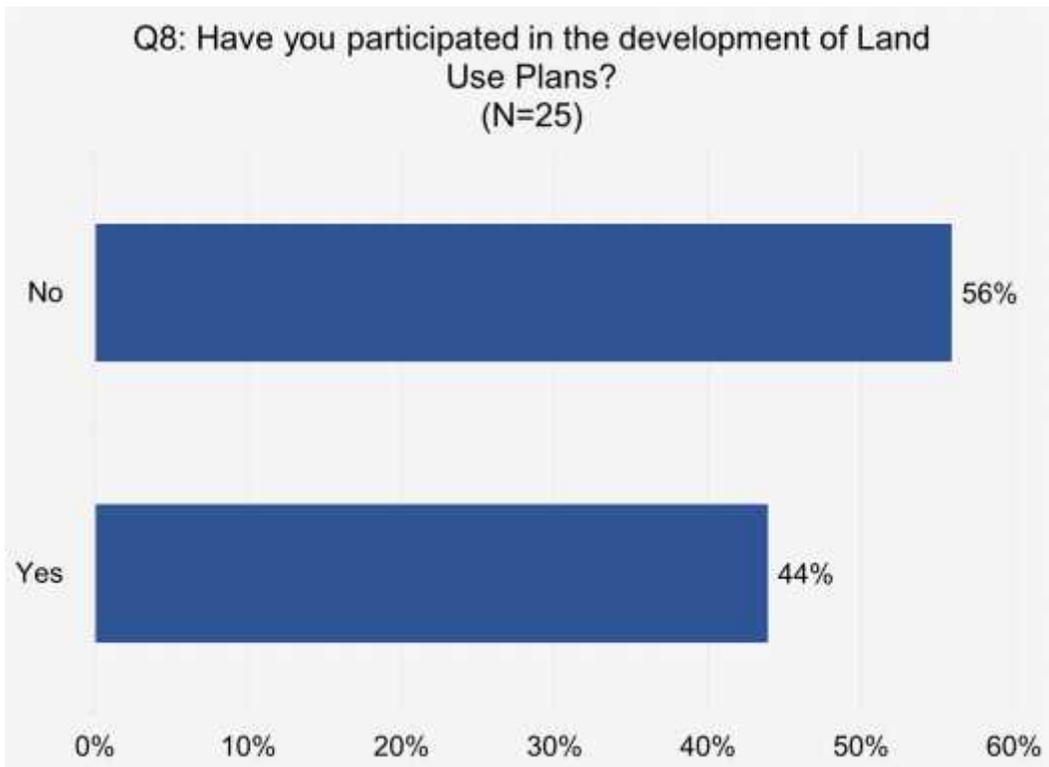


Chart 5: Question #9 on the Household Mini-Survey

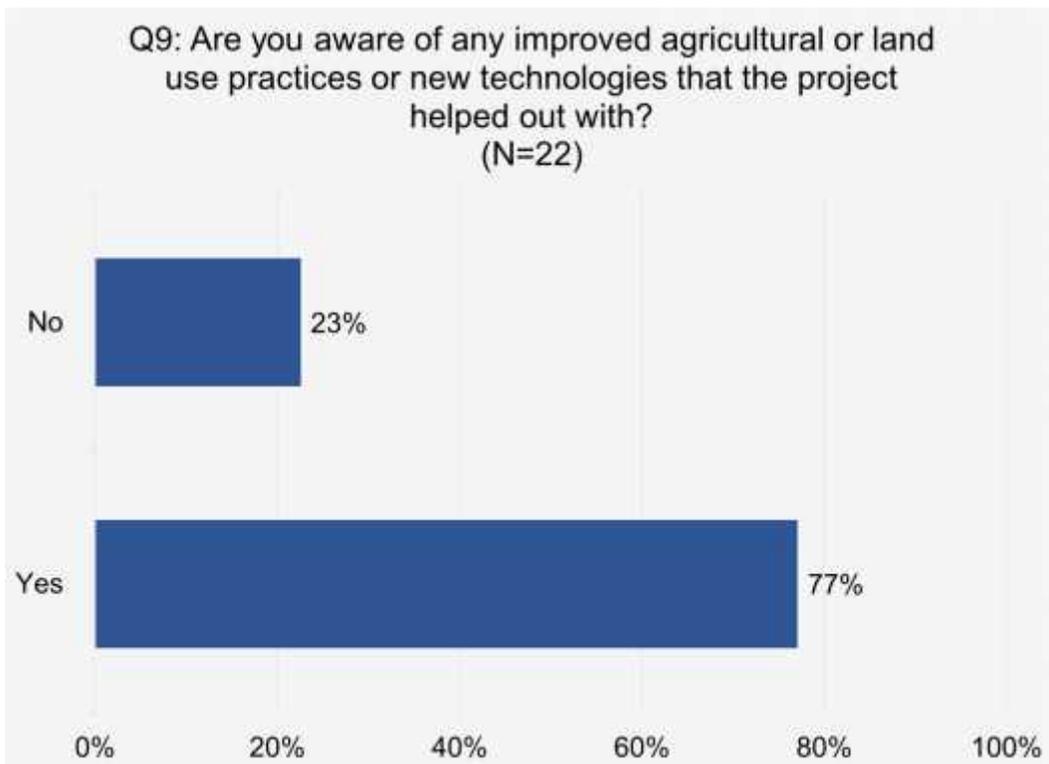


Chart 6: Question #12 on the Household Mini-Survey

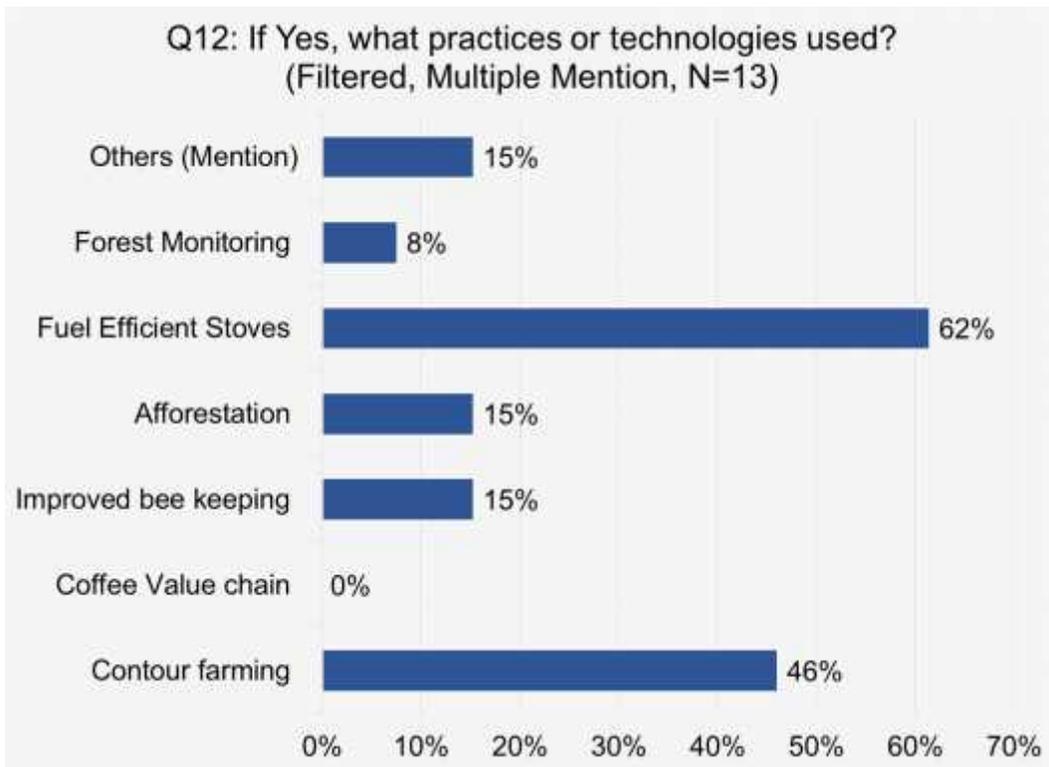


Chart 7: Question #13 on the Household Mini-Survey

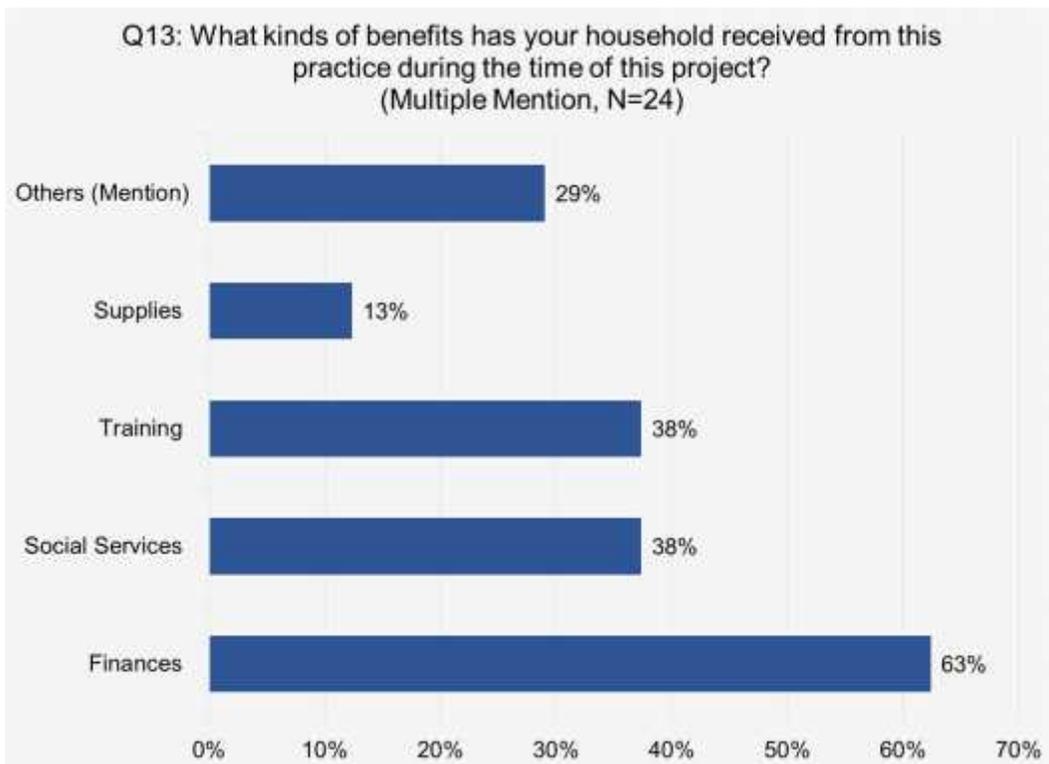


Chart 8: Question #14 on the Household Mini-Survey

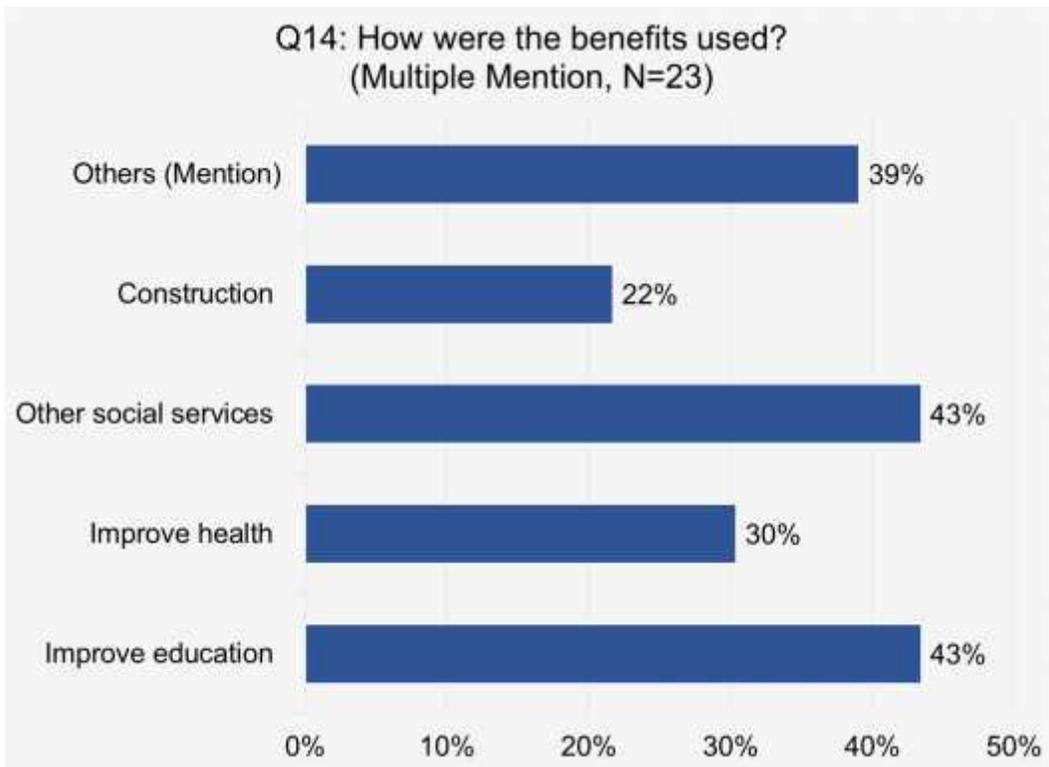


Chart 9: Question #22 on the Household Mini-Survey

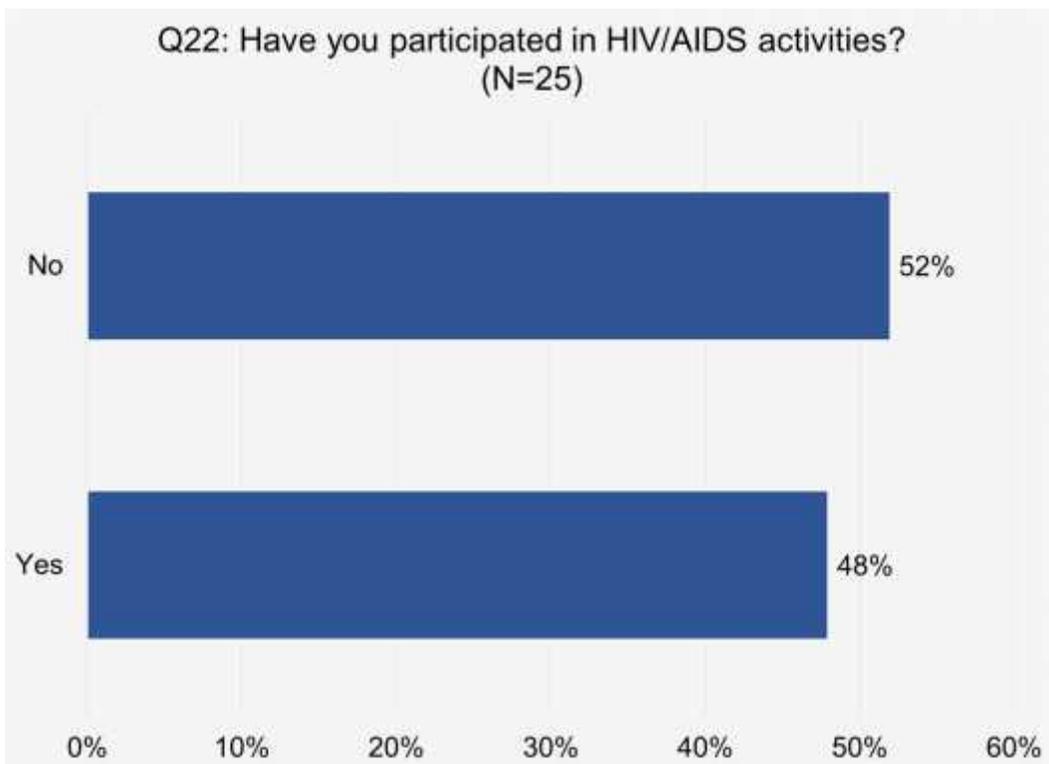


Chart 10: Question #25 on the Household Mini-Survey

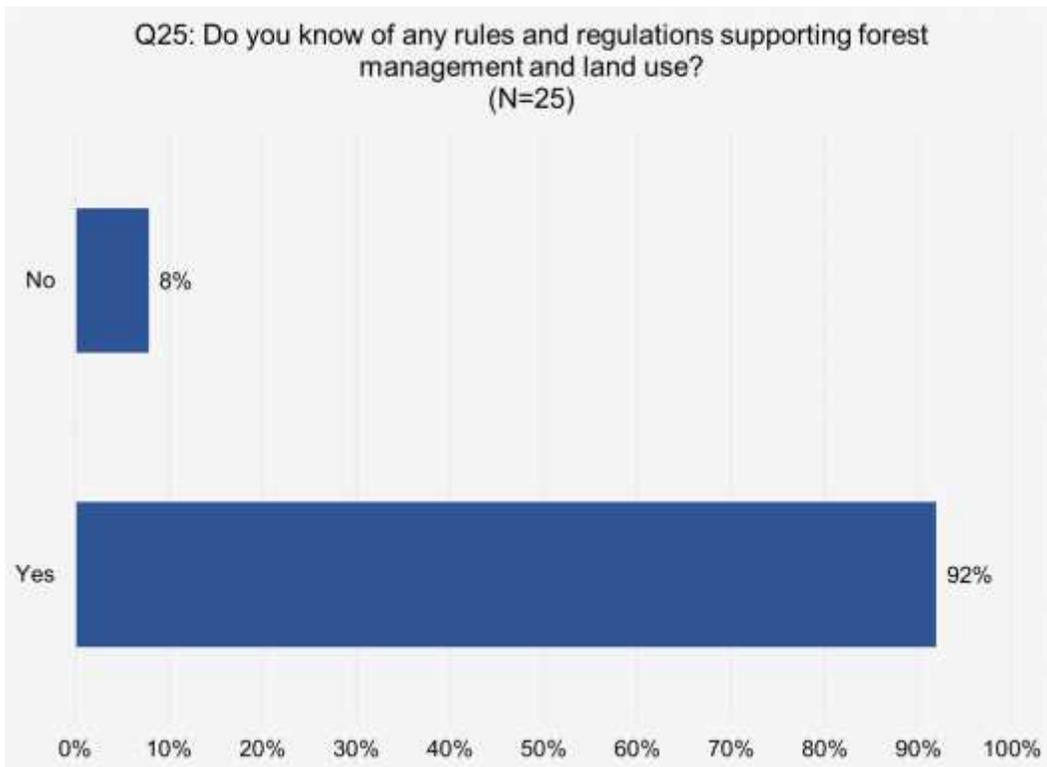


Chart 11: Question #26 on the Household Mini-Survey

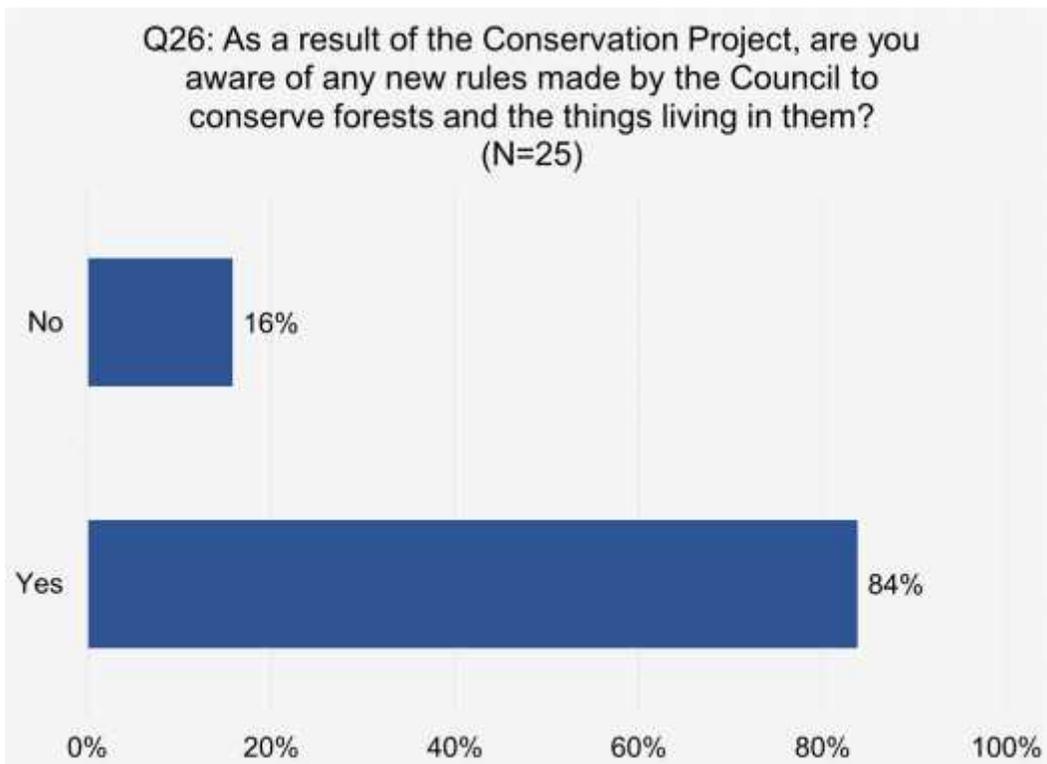


Chart 12: Question #27 on the Household Mini-Survey

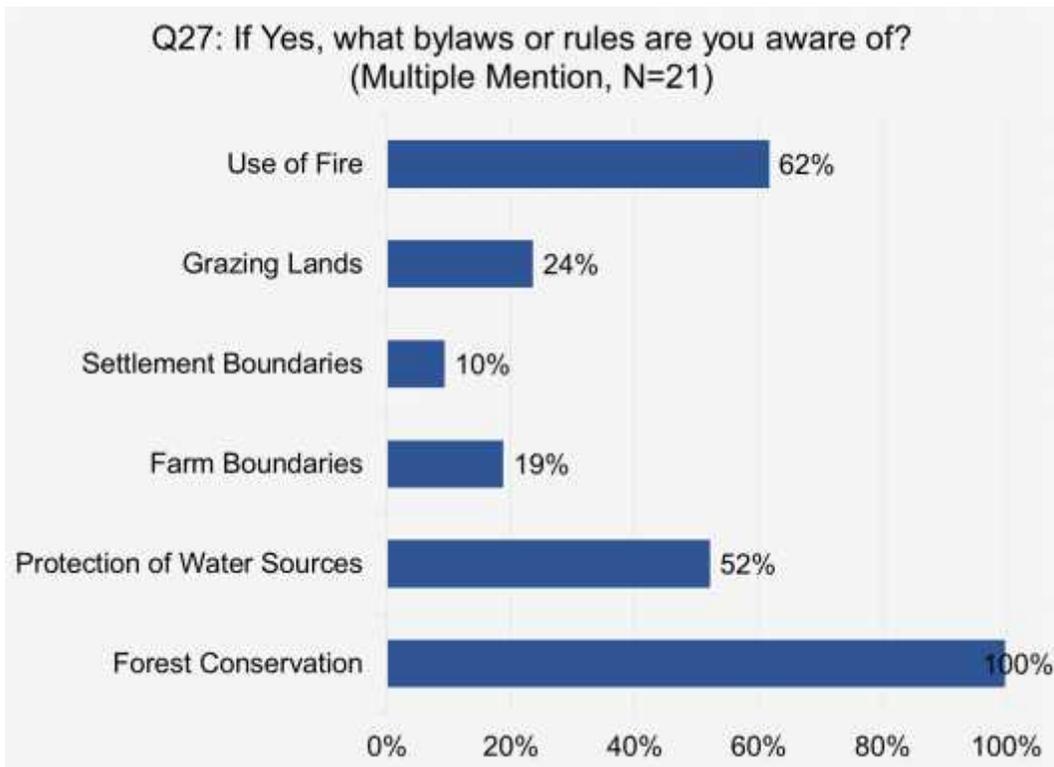
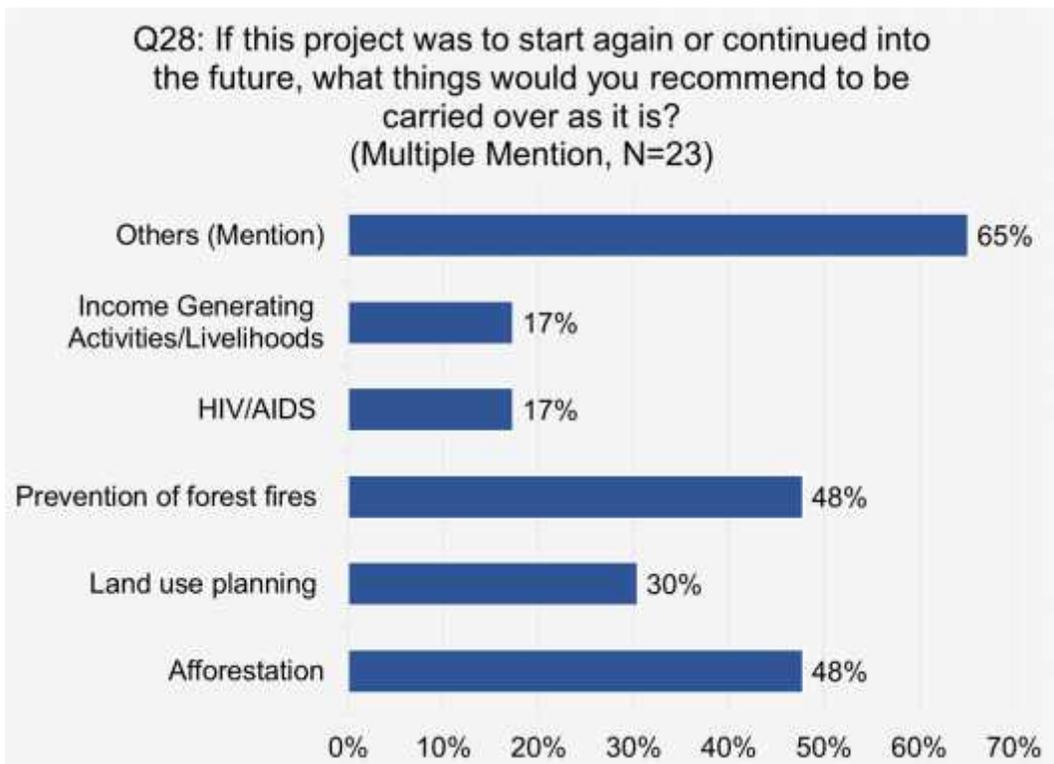


Chart 13: Question #28 on the Household Mini-Survey



4. LIST OF TRAINING SESSIONS CONDUCTED

List of Training Sessions Conducted by the Program (2010 – 2014)⁷⁰

| Nr | Title | Participants | Trainees | Where | When | Who | Topic covered/Remarks |
|----|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|
| 1 | Special course in wildlife management | 25 | FM | Mwanza | Q2 2010 | Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute | Three-month formal training in wildlife management and community conservation |
| 2 | Improved bee keeping | 145 | Bee keepers | Kigoma | Q2 2010 | District beekeeping officer | |
| 3 | Roots and Shoots' club leadership | 118 | Club leaders | Bitale | Q4 2010 | Jgi R&s coordinator | Guide available |
| 4 | Patron / Matron ng R&S clubs | 135 | R&S matron and patron teachers | Uvinza | Q4 2010 | Program staff, Ministry of education staff | Guide available |
| 5 | Land use planning training | 76 | VLUM teams, VEO, Village Chairperson | Respective villages | Q4 2010 | District LUP Team | National LUP guide |
| 6 | Agroforestry and soil erosion control practices | 46 | Extension officers | Kigoma JGI office | Q4 2010 | JGI staff | Training Manual available |
| 7 | Community based forest management training | 192 | Village leaders and VLUM team | Kigoma district | Q4 2010 | JGI staff and Prof Luoga | Protocol guide available |
| 8 | Introduction to land and forestry policy | 99 | CBO representatives | Kigoma JGI office | Q4 2010 | Kigoma District staff and JGI staff | Land and forestry policy available |
| 9 | Sustainable forest management | 37 | CBO leaders | Kigoma office | Q4 2010 | Kigoma District staff and JGI staff | |
| 10 | Micro finance institution management | 240 | SACCOS members | Mwamgongo, Ilagala, Kaseke, | Q4 2010 | Kigoma district cooperative officer and JGI staff | National cooperative guidelines |
| | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Construction of Fuel | 107 | Local community | VINA and selected | Q4 2012 | JGI staff | Guide for construction of |

⁷⁰Source: Jane Goodall Institute

| Nr | Title | Parti- pants | Trainees | Where | When | Who | Topic covered/Remarks |
|----|--|-----------------|--|---|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Efficient stoves | | | community members | | | Rocket stove (practical training) |
| 12 | Fire wise | 250 | Students | Mkigo, Nyarubanda, Kalinzi, Chankele, Bubango, Mgaraganza, Mkongoro | Q3 2012 | JGI program staff | |
| 13 | Ecotourism training | 60 | Village based tour guides | Kalinzi and Mwamgingo | Q3 2012 | Acacia Collage of tourism management | Report available |
| 14 | Bylaws and guidelines on wildfire management | 498 | VLUM teams and village council members | Mkigo, Nyarubanda, Kalinzi, Chankele, Bubango, Mgaraganza, Mkongoro, Kagunga, Z Ashe, kiziba, Mwamgongo, Mtanga, Kigalye, Mtanga, Kalalangabo | Q3 2012 | JGI staff and Zonal Forestry Publicity Unit, Kigoma office | |
| 15 | Forest management planning | 124 | VLUM | Simbo Kasuku and Kaseke | Q3 2012 | Kigoma District LUP team | |
| 16 | Principles of Agroforestry | 20 | District Extension 16officers | Mpanda | Q3 2012 | JGI forester and Mpanda Forest officer | Training manual available |
| 17 | Post harvest management of coffee | 15 | District Extension officers | Kalinzi | Q2 2012 | District Agric Officer | |
| 18 | Land use Planning | 114 | VLUM teams | Sigunga | Q2 2012 | District LUPT | |
| 19 | CBFM concepts training | 139 | VLUM teams | Katambike, Mnyamasi, Kasisi | Q2 2012 | District NRM office | |
| 20 | Entrepreneurship skills | 34 | SACCOS members | Majalila | Q2 2012 | District Cooperative officer | National cooperative policy |
| 21 | Good forest and cooperative governance | 60 | CBO representative | Kigoma JGI office | Q1 2012 | Development Impact | Report available |
| 22 | Land Use planning | 37 | VLUM | | | | |

| Nr | Title | Participants | Trainees | Where | When | Who | Topic covered/Remarks |
|----------|--|--------------|---|--|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 23 | ANDROID phone use in data collection | 35 | Forest Monitors | Kigoma JGI office | Q1 2012 | JGI technical staff(GIS, CB, IT, LUP, FO) | |
| 24 | Good Governance and Public expenditure tracking System | 272 | Coffee primary societies, beekeeping groups, SACCOS leaders and village leaders | Kigoma JGI office | Q1 2012 | Development Impact | Report available |
| 25 | Principles of cooperation | 370 | SACCOS members | Kidahwe, Kandaga, Matyazo, Uvinza | Q4 2011 | Kigoma District Cooperative Officer | National cooperative policy |
| 26 | Village Environmental conservation | 59 | Primary school teachers | | | | |
| 27 | Improved bee keeping | 80 | Beekeepers | Majalila | Q3 2011 | Mpanda Beekeeping Officer | |
| 28 | CBFM | 72 | VLUM team | | Q 3 2011 | | |
| 29 | Health home based care providing | 46 | Community volunteers | Mpanda | Q3 2011 | Regional HBC coordinator | National guidelines for HBC |
| 30 | HIV mainstreaming | 18 | KIVIDEA team leaders | Kigoma JGI office | Q3 2011 | JGI staff | |
| 31 | Coffee post harvest processing | 15 | TOT | Kalinzi | Q4 2011 | Kigoma District Agric officer | |
| 32 33 | Agroforestry and tree species | 79 | Agriculture Extension officers | Kiziba, Mwamgongo, Mkongoro, Kalinzi and Kalenge | Q4 2011 | Program officer | |
| 34 | Wildlife management course at PASIANSI | 16 | Forest Monitors | Pasiansi Mwanza | Q4 2011 | PWMC | |
| 35 | HIV life skills | 1850 | R&S club members | 47 R&S clubs in schools | Q3 2011 | KIVIDEA | |
| 36 | CHBCP | 125 | Home based care service providers | Kihinga FDC | Q3 2011 | AIDS star one | |
| 37 | Fire fighting techniques | 239 | Fire crews in 14 villages | Mkigo, Nyarubanda, Kalinzi, Chankele, Bubango, | Q2 2011 | District staff and Program staff | |

| Nr | Title | Partici- pants | Trainees | Where | When | Who | Topic covered/Remarks |
|----|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|--|---|
| | | | | Mgaraganza, Kagongo, Kalalangabo, Kagunga, Zashe, Kiziba, Mwamgongo, Mtanga, Kigalye, | | | |
| 38 | Climate change Clinic | 21 | Districts, JGI and FZS staff | JGI office | Q2 2011 | TNC USA | Review of local climate change impacts |
| 39 | Improved bee keeping | 145 | Local beekeepers | Malagarasi, Chakulu, Uvinza, Mwamila, Kazuramimba, Kalenge | Q2 2011 | District Beekeeping officer | |
| 40 | Introduction to land and forestry policy | 76 | CBO representatives | TUMAKATA villages | Q2 2011 | District staff | |
| 41 | Sustainable forest management | 36 | CBO leaders | JGI office | Q2 2011 | Prof Lyoga from SUA | |
| 42 | Refresher training on entrepreneurship | 240 | SACCOS members | Kalinzi, Mwamgongo, Kagunga, Bitale | Q2 2011 | District cooperative office and JGI staff | |
| 43 | Life skills training | 1750 | R&S members | | Q2 2011 | Kividea | Curriculum available |
| 44 | Good governance training | 72 | Councilors from all districts | Kigoma JGI office and Mpanda District offices | Q2 2011 | Development Impact | Training schedule available |
| 45 | Teachers training | 40 | Patron/Matron Teachers | | Q3 2013 | | |
| 46 | Fire Management | 651 | Village Fire Crews | Mkigo, Nyarubanda, Kalinzi, Mkongoro, Chankele, Bubango, Mgaraganza, Kagongo, Kalalangabo, Kagunga, Zashe, Kiziba, Mwamgongo, Mtanga, Kigalye, Bitale | Q3 2013 | JGI staff and Forest publicity department | |
| 47 | PLUM training | 26 | VLUM team and | | Q3 2013 | District Land Use Planning | |

| Nr | Title | Participants | Trainees | Where | When | Who | Topic covered/Remarks |
|----|--|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|--|--|
| | | | village council | | | team | |
| 48 | SACCOS accountants training | 18 | Teachers | Kihinga FDC | Q4 2013 | District Cooperative officers | |
| 49 | Life skills | 1,944 | Students | Village Primary schools | Q4 2013 | KIVIDEA | |
| 50 | Participatory Forest Management | 447 | VLUM and village council members | | Q4 2013 | | |
| 51 | Agroforestry and tree nursery techniques | 62 | Farmers | Mwakizega and Mkongoro | Q4 2013 | District Agriculture Officer and JGI staff | Manual available |
| 52 | Post planting coffee husbandry | 40 | Agriculture extension officers, HIV/AIDS affected clients and Kanyovu Board members | Kanyovu Cooperative leaders | Q4 2013 | District Agriculture Officer | Impacts of improved practices on coffee quality The economic and ecological importance of integration on coffee farms Coffee quality assurance at Coffee Processing Units (CPU) Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities for coffee farmers Establishing a monitoring system – data collection and reporting |

ANNEX G: PROJECT PICTURES

Credits: Photos and graphics were provided by the Jane Goodall Institute unless otherwise noted.

One of the most visible achievements of the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) Program is the regeneration of degraded forest areas already evident in a forest corridor around Gombe National Park. The forest area in the GMU has been continuously monitored and mapped by 30-meter resolution Landsat satellite imagery from 1972, 1997, 2001, 2007, & 2013. For Greater Gombe, DigitalGlobe has acquired imagery each 1-3 years since 2005 to help JGI map reforestation, and land cover/ land use change and threats.

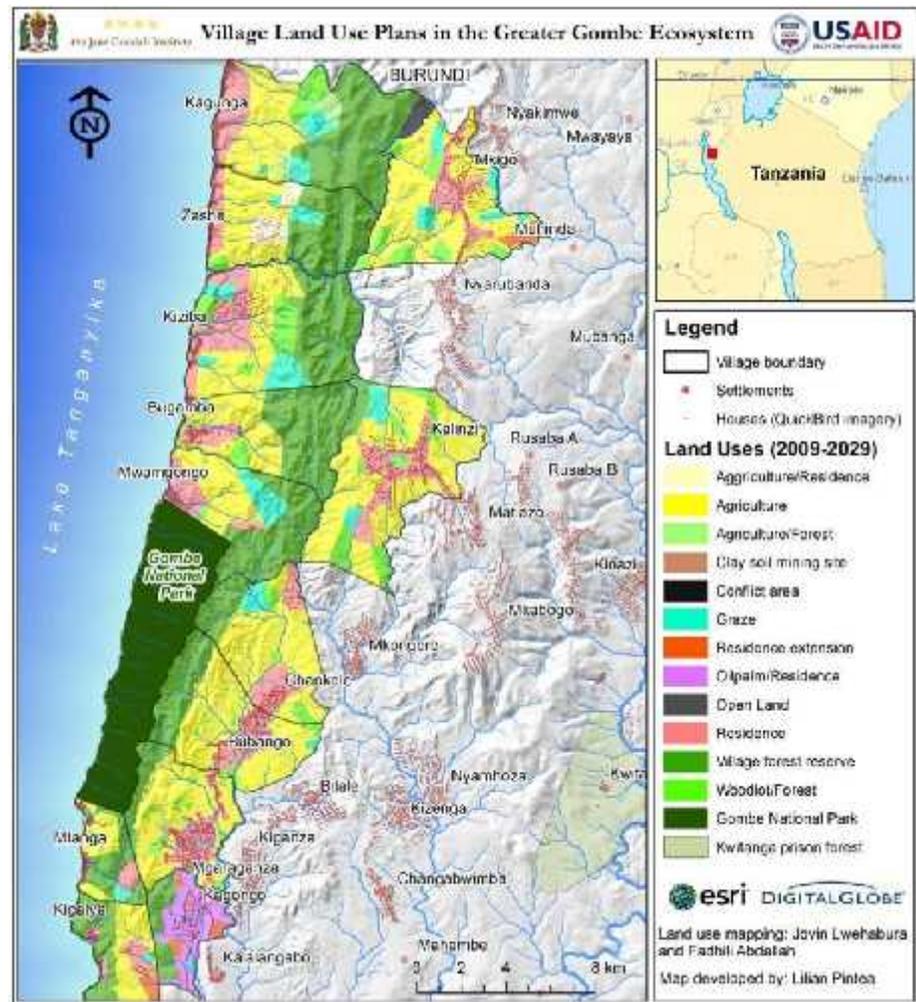


The regenerating forest area greatly extends the Park's much smaller area of high-biodiversity habitat rich in food sources for chimpanzees.

It is the result of a decade-long effort to protect a connected corridor of forest cover through the protection of many individual forest reserves set aside by communities near the Park.

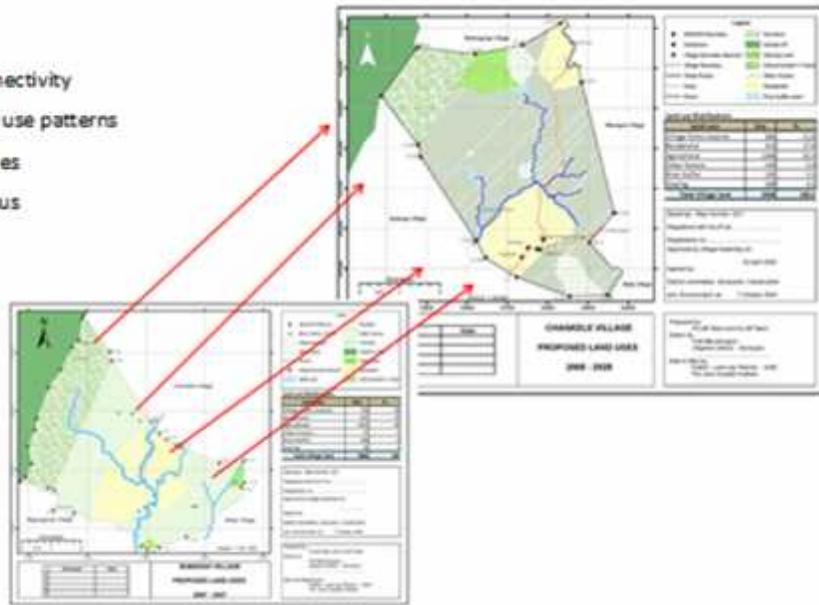
While some community members appreciate the protection of habitat for chimpanzees in itself, the benefit the evaluation team heard community members mention most often was the return of mushrooms to the forest floor. Before villages agreed to protect the forest areas, fires each year had greatly reduced mushroom blooms.

Land use planning for the forested corridor was shaped very effectively by the Conservation Action Plan (CAP)'s clear focus on conserving chimpanzee habitat. The conservation area was designed to maximize chimpanzee and watersheds objectives, while minimizing the opportunity cost by taking into account the distribution of all of the houses in the region.



Example of Landuse Map Developed

- Showing connectivity
- Showing land use patterns
- Land categories
- Approval Status



The planning process reached out to village people, e.g., Village Forest Reserves vary by size village by village depending on villagers’ decisions as part of the VLUP process. However, the CAP’s narrow focus may have undercut community “ownership” of the planning process and the resulting Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs).





Photo Credit: Christopher William

Second Photo Credit: Allen Turner

Nonetheless, the VLUPs have established village boundaries and land use zones. Land use signboards communicate zones to community members and support voluntary compliance. By-laws governing land use are proving effective in limiting conversion and unsustainable use of forest resources.





Above Photo Credit: Edward Kizenga

Below Photo Credit: Christopher William

Private nurseries have been successful in propagating seedlings for woodlots, which are now beginning to yield fuel, thus reducing pressure to gather fuel wood from the natural forest. Fuel-efficient stoves have been adopted in fuel-wood-scarce areas. Some households aren't satisfied with the new stove's design. In this case, the owner needed to build two stoves, to accommodate pots of different sizes





Photo credit: Edward Kigenza

The GMU Program complemented land-use planning with livelihood interventions. Coffee has been its most successful value chain effort, which has built well on the strengths of private sector collaboration. The Kanyovu Cooperative produces 8,300 tons of dried beans annually for sale to roasters, enough to fill more than 400 shipping containers. The Coop's 7,000 farmer members demonstrate a remarkable and important change in attitude—a shared appreciation of the value of quality in market relationships. The Coop has three times won first place for quality among all of Tanzania's coffees, most recently last year (2013). Income from coffee has increased significantly through support for improved quality and marketing, including direct, hands-on learning of quality control by individual farmers through organized groups, and field visits to successful coffee marketing areas. Coffee appears to have additional untapped potential for conservation-oriented productivity, including biodiversity-friendly shade-grown coffee and environmental and social certification.



Income-generating opportunities in lakeside villages are completely different than in higher hill villages where coffee can be grown.

Nonetheless, the same principles apply. One of the GMU's sister projects has supported fish-drying racks to help fishers control quality effectively to satisfy buyers' criteria. These racks are in Kigalye, the same village whose forest regeneration is shown in the first photos.



Photo Credits: Allen Turner

One of the objectives of the GMU Program was to expand the participatory VLUP approach from the forests of Gombe to the miombo woodlands of the Masito-Ugalla. Here, villages face a different set of challenges. The most significant trend is the increasing in-migration of agro-pastoralists, which is a problem, too, at the national level. Without land use plans, there is no law that can be used to govern agro-pastoralists settling in the villages.



On the road to Bugwe, one of three villages that have not completed land use plans, the evaluation team saw extensive areas that had been recently felled. The newly deforested areas are planted in maize and then used for grazing.

Photo credits: Allen Turner

These sacks of maize bring far less money per sack into the pockets of producers than does coffee. Nonetheless, a large area of cleared forest can produce more sacks—at least the first year.



Photo Credits: Allen Turner

The logs, too, bring a little profit, but little wood is processed into value-added products locally.





Photo Credits: Allen Turner

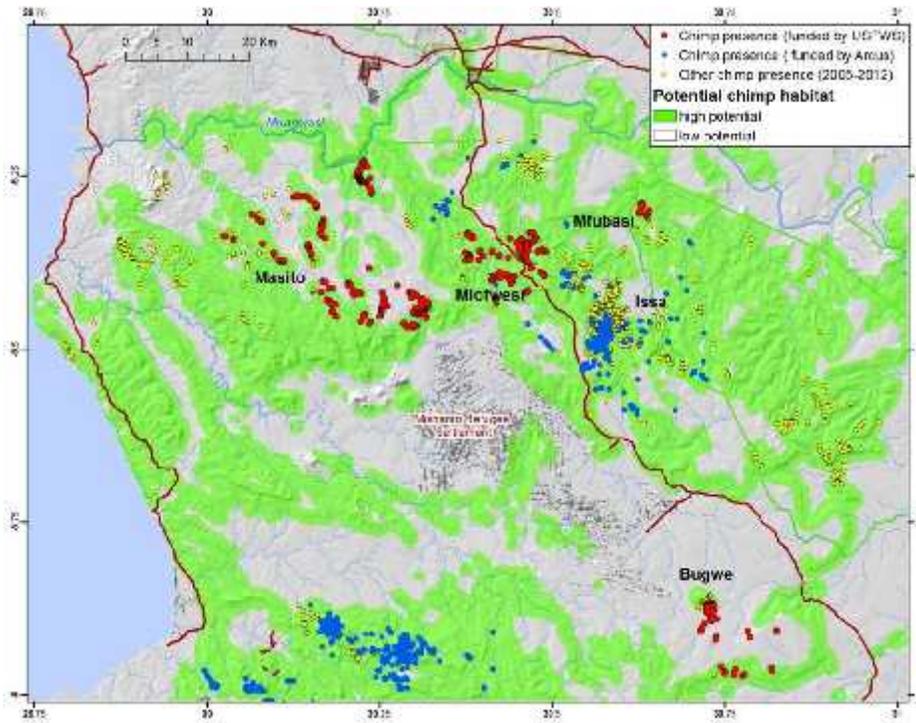
This man told the evaluation team that he had no permit to cut this log but, he said, “I have to live.”



A more common product from the miombo woodlands is charcoal.

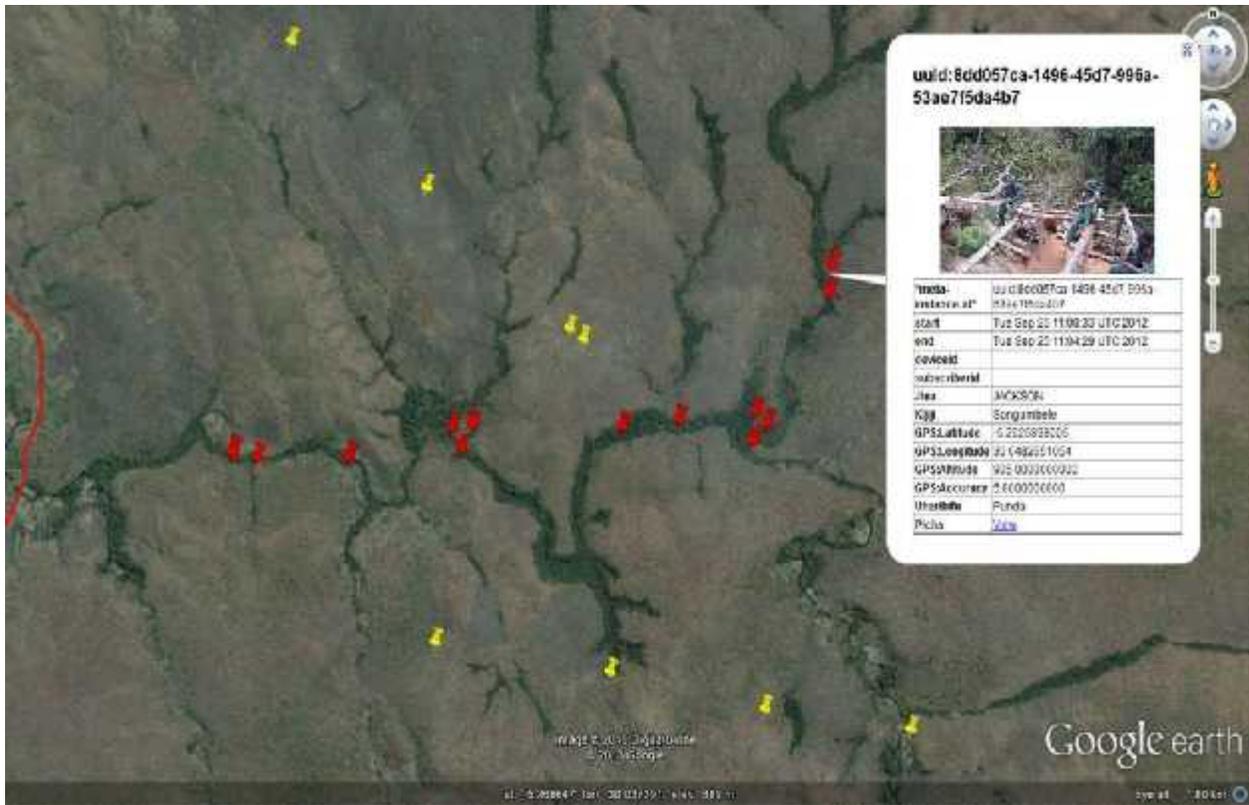


Communities understand well the value of their natural resources. These youth in Bugwe are helping to build a schoolhouse of bricks made of local clay and fired with local fuel wood from the natural woodlands.



The implementation of land use plans depends on enforcement of their by-laws. Beginning with research-focused efforts funded by various donors (see map to left), JGI has provided training and related support to extend the use of the same geospatial tools and skills a cadre of village-based Forest Monitors (FMs) who patrol regularly to identify specific threats (red dots on the below image).





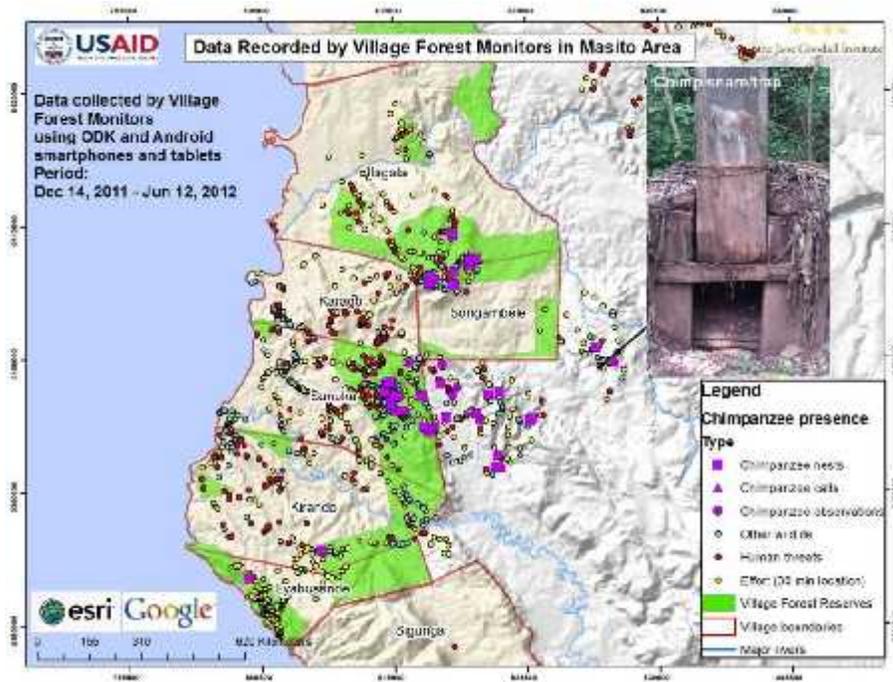
Android smartphones or tablets and Open Data Kit (ODK) enable FM's to report geo-referenced data and pictures on illegal activities and wildlife. JGI is also working to improve local decision makers' access and use of FM's data through live, dynamic and easy to use dashboards that will provide real-time access in low-bandwidth environments. JGI challenge now is to improve local decision makers' access and use of FM's data through easy to use dashboards that provide real-time access in low-bandwidth environments.



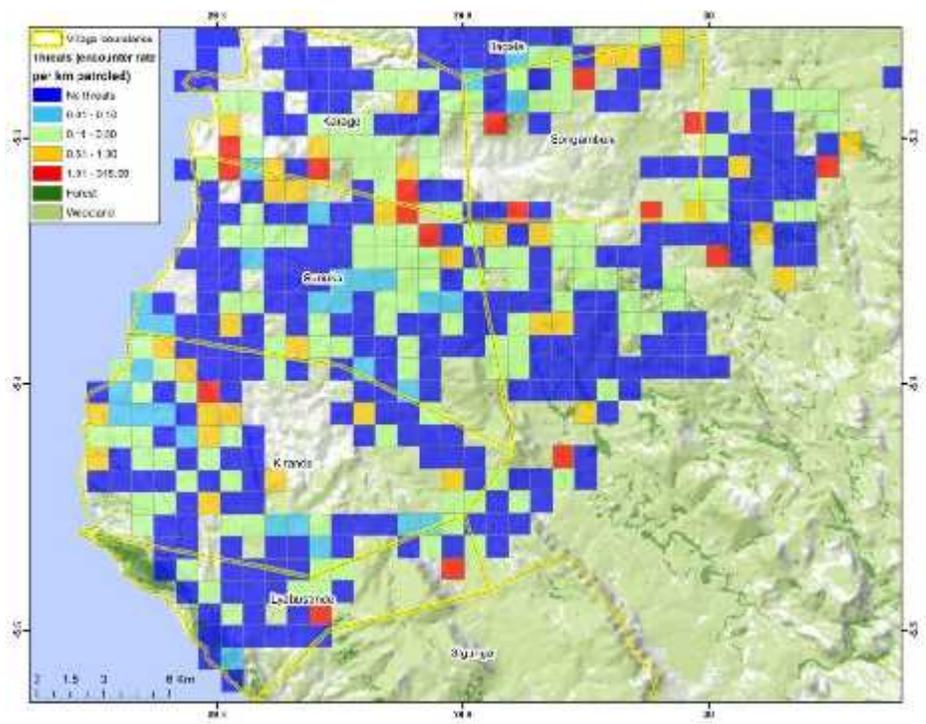
The above picture of a trap designed to trap live baboons and chimps is the first time such a trap was reported in the region. The FM from Songambele reported it to his government and they destroyed it.



Other threats recorded by patrols include illegal logging. Organized exploitation such as this is sometimes carried out in collusion with village leaders and presents a greater risk than that by poor individuals such as the man on the bicycle shown earlier.



The GMU program tested different mobile devices and forms to collect data and encountered and resolved many technical problems. The challenge now is to engage local decision-makers in helping define data of interest and use to them in managing their land, water, and other natural resources, in addition to the strictly conservation-related data. To improve the effectiveness of patrols and to make data comparable between time intervals or villages (as well as scientifically useful), JGI is beginning to calculate encounter rates dividing observations (e.g. threats) by patrol effort (e.g. km patrolled).





A young chimpanzee enjoys the benefits of a protected forest.

Photo credits: Allen Turner



Evaluation Specialist Peter Riwa engages the new generation in Kigalye.

ANNEX H: DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS

I. BALANCE CONSERVATION AND LIVELIHOOD/DRIVERS

The evaluation team feels that balancing conservation and livelihood will require a change of mindset within JGI's technical team. This is unlikely to be achieved through partnering with other organizations alone; it will require integrating value chain expertise and perspective in the day-to-day work of the team on an on-going basis, and especially at the levels of specific communities and specific value-chain stakeholders, where the symbiotic relationship between nature and livelihood is, in the words of one of the team's members, "appreciated and celebrated."

JGI should integrate conservation, livelihoods, and natural resource governance at the level of each village. As described under the Dual Approach and Stakeholder Ownership sections below, JGI should select a small number of villages and develop targets that are based on village-specific participatory assessments of resources, assets, needs, and opportunities.

JGI should work with village leaders, community members, and district staff to agree on specific and explicit criteria for continuing and selecting productivity and livelihood interventions. These should include:

- Likelihood of post-project sustainability, measured by the willingness of community members to engage and invest without subsidies;
- Depth of markets;
- Existing knowledge and skills; and
- Potential scale of socio-economic impact.

Criteria for biodiversity conservation should be a means of screening options that have been identified rather than a starting point for identifying options.

JGI should develop a livelihood strategy and action plan that ensures that project livelihood interventions are:

- Based on an appreciation of and insight into specific value chains, with
- Operational strategies for developing the needed relationships (vertical and horizontal) and technical and market capacities.

In building on the GMU's base of existing experience, JGI should explore how to apply lessons learned and best practices to other opportunities for both livelihoods and revenues, by helping producers and community leaders:

- Develop knowledge, skills, and relationships for improving productivity, adding value through processing and/or quality control, and marketing
- Understand and collaborate in response to market opportunities and helping them develop market relationships
- Review each introduced technology against user criteria and reflecting local conditions. For example, review the FES introductions, adaptation, and adoption based on user feedback and fuel wood availability in each locale.

- Scale up nurseries and woodlots through private operators responding to local demand.
- Explore community-based technology introduction for beekeeping, productivity enhancement.

JGI should draw on curricula for value chain development, social change, and discovery learning—adapting these as needed to fit local conditions and incorporating conservation principles as appropriate.

2. DUAL APPROACH

JGI should work with the district authorities to develop VLUPs in the remaining villages using a low cost model. This should begin with reviewing and consolidating the model in a limited number of selected villages.

Building on past PRAs, JGI should help village leaders prepare a village profile that enables villagers to explore livelihood, conservation, and (natural resource) governance dimensions of their village. JGI should work with district staff to help each selected village develop a participatory profile that reflects shared understanding among the village’s members and significant stakeholders active in the village. The profile should explore three basic kinds of issues at each site—with respect to Nature, Wealth, and Power (NWP):

- The resource system (Nature), including the forests, water, biodiversity, and other ecosystem service “values” upon which villagers depend
- The drivers and livelihood pressures (Wealth), including market, investment, subsistence, and other use or “exploitation” activities that draw on and impact the resource systems
- The governance arrangements (Power) for making decisions affecting the village and its members and their well-being.

In supporting the “profiles,” JGI should help stakeholders explore causes, implications and interrelationships. In effect, JGI needs to “downscale” the underlying analysis of the CAPs while broadening it to ensure that Wealth and Power dimensions are fully explored by village stakeholders. Gender should also be factored in effectively with such a framework.

As the model is under development, JGI should initiate discussions with government officials on how this process can potentially be streamlined and made more cost effective, to support rollout in new communities and to contribute to replication throughout the country. In this regard, JGI should identify areas where the law may be improved, e.g., in the prescription of members of the VLUP process, in task shifting as a cost cutting option or in otherwise streamlining support for VLUP teams to carry out the process. The process should build on traditional and emerging new structures to strengthen the development of a “culture” of rules and agreements, beginning with the “analytic” and “planning” steps of project (CAP and Driver)- and village (PRA and VLUP)-level activities.

- The rules-and-agreements capacities transfer both to enforcing by-laws with respect to resource extraction and to meeting standards and honoring contracts with respect to the market place.

- Elinor Ostrom’s organizational governance models can enrich this—e.g., her three-levels-of-rules concept: (a) who’s in (and who’s out), (b) decision-making rules (the framework for inclusion, transparency, accountability), and (c) operational rules (the actual by-laws).

3. STAKEHOLDER OWNERSHIP

To ensure that the profiles are owned by the communities, JGI should develop a clear and explicit methodology to build ownership in to each (every single) community. This methodology should include criteria for selection of activities and define indicators and monitoring mechanisms that measure real capacity to perform specific kinds of activities or functions related to each community’s vision for its relationship with the natural resources on which it relies.

The community-made and community-owned profile should then serve as an equal guideline to the national guidelines in informing the VLUP. The main issue is not the plan itself, but the perception that the plan is not theirs. The profile process, building on past and new PRAs as appropriate will also provide venues for informal discussions of the VLUP before formal meetings. Clear criteria and an improved process for community-wide selection of VLUM members are also important.

For each village that meets minimal criteria for ownership and good leadership (as a proxy for political will), JGI should support the Village Governments and the VLUMs in reviewing their VLUP by-laws. This process should assess the degree to which by-laws meet proven design principles for governing uses of natural resources by multiple stakeholders. In addition to clearly defined boundaries, this requires ensuring that:

- By-laws that specify amount of resource products that a user is allocated are fair, transparent, sustainable, and related to local conditions and to rules requiring labor, materials, and/or fees to ensure effective management.
- Most persons affected by by-laws are represented in the VLUM that can modify these rules.
- Forest monitors are at least partially accountable to the users (and/or are the users).
- Users who violate extraction/use by-laws receive sanctions in relation to seriousness and context of offense
- Conflict resolution mechanisms are in place.

JGI should review models for participatory capacity building by other groups in Kigoma district (including its partner FZS, in its implementation of VICOPA) to identify ways to:

- Assist each village to develop its own strategy for investment, building on the land use planning process.
- Help each village to develop participatory profiles that balance livelihood, conservation, and (natural resource) governance dimensions. Ensure that these profiles are owned by the communities.
- Help district officials to build rapport through a renewed PRA process in selected committed villages. JGI should provide support for training in participatory methods and practice as needed.
- Select village trainers by canvassing members of existing groups

- Cascade facilitative leadership skills from team through village trainers to community members
- Maintain overnight and/or on-going presence in villages, especially for change processes that require support in initial stages.
- Apply participatory “discovery learning” principles in all technology promotion. JGI should look into Farmer Field School and related participatory approaches that demonstrate benefits and allow results to speak for themselves

The emerging multi-district Steering Committee should be strengthened by bringing in village-level representation.

4. MONITORING AND ADAPTIVE LEARNING

To support adaptive learning, forest monitoring data should be easily accessible to the public for validation, for informing wide-based participation in decision-making, and for timely action by the concerned village and district councils. Irregular patrols for validation of adequacy of regular patrols and joint JGI and district patrols should be carried out to inform monitoring procedures, structures, and collaboration.

Data from villages should flow to both JGI and the District Forest Offices.

In its revision of the PMP, JGI should reflect on how it measures and reports on results and outcomes, with particular attention to how stakeholders can make use of this information and how the capacity of decision-makers can be strengthened. JGI's use of new technologies is already exploring key aspects of this and should be continued.

The “testing” of livelihoods interventions raises issues that require further exploration before lessons are articulated. While the project's experience with coffee has yielded clear lessons, how to apply the principles in other areas will require new discovery. Developing livelihood opportunities requires developing strategic partnerships between communities or community-level groups and the private sector. And, as for governance, learning how to apply principles—in this case, for quality control—requires taking responsibility and learning from the consequences of one's actions. How the project should accompany beneficiaries or, for example, protect more vulnerable beneficiaries from certain consequences, is not clear.

As one example, JGI should support the district capacity to monitor and create awareness among SACCOS members to believe and participate in the SACCOS' activities as owners, leaders, decision makers, internal controlling body, beneficiary and promoters in:

- Identifying and electing leaders
- Management committee
- Demanding, proposing, pushing
- Criticizing, motivating and supporting the management
- Promoting potential members by teaching the importance of SACCO and saving
- Pressurizing the defaulters and forced them to pay back the loan on time

SACCOS should follow the principle of minimize operational expenses, minimize risks, cover its costs and increase its yearly fair financial margin in order to expand its future services.

SACCOS should target to mobilize members and members saving. Members and elected committees should work closely to mobilize their own financial resources from members.

Tracking SACCOs Performance may include the following indicators: Number of new members joining in the reporting period (e.g., past 3 months), Percentage of active members who have saved in the the past 3 months, Percentage of eligible members receiving loans, Effective repayment rate, Loans past due greater than 3 months, and Quarterly growth in value of loan portfolio.

As noted in the Lessons Learned chapter of the main report, much of the learning that the program is experiencing can be seen in the light of past lessons. Following is a summary of the lessons highlighted in Community Based Conservation Experience in Tanzania: An Assessment of Lessons Learned:⁷¹

- Past experience with different organizations, which have different agendas and whose mixed messages, can lay groundwork for future conflicts and confusion. Project approaches and time frame also create pressures for the project to “roll on regardless”, leaving the communities effectively disengaged from the process.
- A history of top-down project-based initiatives often leads to a “dependent and expectant” mentality. It takes time for a project to facilitate a genuinely participatory process in such a community.
- Working with communities with a marginal base of natural resources presents greater challenges. Poor communities are also vulnerable to the impact of easy, yet short term “fixes” and are more difficult to persuade to become involved in an NRM program focused on the long term.
- Donor agendas, e.g., for conservation as more important than community development, create pressure for the NGO to pay lip service to community issues and not integrate community members sufficiently. (There is sometimes a conflict between the wish of donors and the will of projects to respond to community development aspirations.)
- The greater the number of stakeholders or the greater the cultural complexity and heterogeneity, the more complex are the issues and the more time needed to unravel the interests and fears of all those involved.
- Particular challenges include developing leadership where there are limited levels of education, representation and inclusion, e.g., of women and disadvantaged groups, and capacity building of the project staff as facilitators as well as the capacity of community leaders.
- Politics often leads to leaders focusing on short-term ways to win votes rather than the long term well-being for their constituents; politicians may also have hidden agendas.

⁷¹ International Resources Group, Ltd (2000), *op. cit.*

ANNEX I: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS⁷²

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE –VILLAGE LAND USE PLANNING (IR1/IR2) (ENGLISH)

Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project Performance Evaluation

Date: _____ Location (village): _____

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza Other
(specify): _____

Informed Consent: I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. So that we don't miss any ideas, may I tape record the discussion? We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about an hour. We are not going to compensate you for this. May I begin talking with you?

Some key topics for this group: *VLUP and bylaw development process, committee formation and members, enforcement, decision-making, boundaries, conflict, policies, registration (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), outside support and "visitors", organizational capacity-building (leadership, working together, financial management, keeping records, etc.)*

Questions

Opening (Icebreaker, self-introductions)

1. Nature of Engagement sample queries

- **Please, can you tell me about how** this planning of your land use all began? **What do you remember** community representatives saying? What things did you first think about? What about other leaders (authorities, members of other groups, etc.) What conversations do you remember?

2. How?

Participatory

- What do you remember about the planning process? Who were the persons that led it? How were they chosen? Who was invited to meetings? Who participated in: Setting up the decision-making structure? Making the bylaws? How did you identify the objectives of the plan?
- Are all of the different stakeholders committed to achieving the objectives of the plan? Who is

⁷² Following field testing, changes to the household survey and the FGD guides were made only in the Swahili versions. These changes were **not** reflected back into the draft English versions. Furthermore, the evaluation team often adapted its FGD guides on-site in relation to each group's knowledge and understanding of specific themes.

not committed? What about people from outside the village? What about government and NGOs? What about political support?

- Who participates in carrying out the land use plan? In enforcing its rules? Who represents the village in talking with outsiders? How often does JGI visit? How often to District officers visit? Other partners: (weekly monthly quarterly rarely)

Democracy

- Is everyone in the village well informed of the issues and opportunities identified in the plan?

Gender

- Were men and women involved? How did they participate? Are there women on the committee? What do you remember?
- What good things have happened for women? Who is benefitting more from the land use planning? [e.g., men, women, children, elders, leaders, wealthy persons, PLHIVs?]

Transparency

- Are decision-making procedures known to all of the community members in the village? Are the reasons for decisions transparent? How did you all decide on who has what responsibilities?
- What is covered in the bylaws? Are the bylaws/rules known to outside stakeholders?

3. Benefits

- What are some of the good things that have done with the land use plans? Have the land use plans helped you solve any problems? How?
- Have your received any training related to planning and managing land use? If yes, what training did you receive? What have you done with what you learned?

4. Success stories

- Do decision making and financial accounting and controls function effectively? Is data being collected and used to inform management decisions? Do you know if any data was collected on the situation when you began (baseline data)? Who collects data? Who keeps the data? Who looks at it? Do you know how results from monitoring are used by the project?
- Are mechanisms for enforcement effective? Are conflict resolution mechanisms being applied successfully?
- Please give me some **examples** of some successes you have seen happen. What made these successes possible?

5. Challenges

- What were some of the challenges, concerns, and issues raised by different community members or interest groups?
- What are the most important challenges/issues facing the village now with respect to land and resources? Is the plan addressing these issues?

6. Sustainability

- Have the Land Use Plan been approved by the appropriate authorities? Have community

leaders and district officers formally signed an agreement to collaborate in making the plan work well?

- Have any changes been made to the plan since it was approved? What changes?
- Have the costs of carrying out the plan been identified? Are they realistic? Does the Project support these costs? Do you know where the money will come from after the project?
- After the project ends, will the land use plans be used? Why or why not?
- Do you know of anyone from your community who has dropped out of the land use planning? Why?
- What would you say about the land use planning process to someone from another community who has never done land use planning?

7. Recommendations

- If you had a chance to begin the land use planning process again (committees, bylaws, enforcement, and others), what would you do differently and what would you do the same? What's something new or different you want to do in your role to make land use management better? Why?
- What would you not do again? Why not?

Closing: Do you have any questions you would like to ask us?

Thank the respondents for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE –VILLAGE LAND USE PLANNING (IR1/IR2) (SWAHILI)

Tathmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misititu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe
na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

Tarehe: _____

Kijiji: _____

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza (Weka alama ya V)

Kuomba Ridhaa. Jina langu ni (*taja majina yako mawili*) _____, na mwenzangu _____ tunafanya kazi na JGI. Tumekuja hapa kufanya tahmini ya mradi wa JGI, kwa maana ya kujifunza zaidi namna kazi zilivyotekelezwa na changamoto zake katika kipindi cha miaka 4 iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na taarifa utakazotupa zitakuwa siri. Ili tusipoteze kitu chochote mtakachosema tunaomba tutumie kinasauti. (*Onyesha tape recorder yako*)? Uchambuzi wa mazungumzo haya hatimaye hautaeleza fulani alisema nini? Mawazo ya jumla ndiyo yanayotumika. Majadiliano yetu yatachukua kiasi cha dakika 60 au saa moja tu. Hakuna malipo yatakayotolewa kwa kushiriki.

Je ndugu zangu, mnaniruhusu kuanza majadiliano? *Ndiyo* *Hapana*

Agenda muhimu: Mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi, Sheria ndogo ndogo, Wajumbe wa kamati mbali mbali, utendaji, maamuzi, mipaka, migogoro na sera. Tuta zingatia maswala mtambuka kama UKIMWI, Elimu ya Mazingira, Msaada kutoka kwa wadau mbalimbali na kujenga uwezo katika (uongozi, ushirikiano, matumizi ya rasilimali na utunzaji wa maelezo na nakala. **tangulizi** (Utambulisho)

1. Ushirikishwaji katika mradi

- Tafadhali eleza mmbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Kinanani wanashiriki katika matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora?
- Unakumbuka washiriki walisema nini? Mazungumzo gani unayakumbuka?
- Unakumbuka nini katika mchakato huo? Nani walisimamia mchakato huo? Walichaguliwaje? Nani walialikwa kwenye mkutano? Nani alishiriki katika: kutoa maamuzi, ya mbinu gani bora zitumike katika kijiji chenu? Mlitambuaje mbinu hizo?
- Je wadau wote wanashiriki kwa dhati katika kutekeleza mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Nani hawashiriki kwa dhati? Vijiji vingine je? Vipi kuhusu serikali na asasi zisizo za kiserikali? Vipi kuhusu wanasiasa?
- Nani wanashiriki katika utekezaji wa matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Nani wanashiriki katika usimamizi na utekezaji wa mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Mara ngapi mnamtembelewa na wafanyakazi wa JGI, Viongozi wa wilaya na wadau wengine? (kwa wiki, mwezi, robo au mara chache sana)

Demokrasia

Je kila mmoja amepatiwa taarifa za kutosha kuhusu fursa zitokanazo na matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora?

Usawa wa kijinsia

- Je jinsia zote zilishirikishwa? Je zilishilikishwaje? Wanawake walishirikishwa katika kamati? Unakumbuka nini kuhusu ushirikishwaji wa jinsia zote katika utekezaji wa mbinu mpya za kilimo bora?
- Mambo gani mazuri wanawake wamenufaika nayo kutokana na matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Ni akina nani hasa walinufaika kutokana na matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? [mfano, wanaume, wanawake, watoto, wazee, viongozi, matajiri au watu wanaoishi na VVU?

Uwazi

- Utaratibu wa maamuzi kuhusu matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora uliwekwa wazi? Je sababu za maamuzi huwekwa wazi? Je watu wote walipewa taarifa kuhusu fursa zitokanazo na matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora?

3. Faida

- Mambo gani mazuri mmenufaika nayo kutokana na matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Je matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora zimesaidia katika kuongeza kiasi cha mazao na kuongezeka kipato? Namna gani?
- Je mmepeata mafunzo juu ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Kama ndio, mafunzo gani mlipata? Mmetumiaje mafunzo mliyopata?

4. Mafanikio

- Je maamuzi, usimamizi na matumizi ya fedha katika mpango wa ardhi yanasimamiwa kikamilifu? Taarifa zilikusanywa na kutumika katika maamuzi? Je, kabla mpango haujaanza mlikusanya taarifa za mwanzo? Nani alikusanya taarifa hizo? Je nani anatumia taarifa hizo? Nani anazitumia taarifa hizo? Je unafahamu jinsi gani taarifa za matokeo ya usimamizi wa mradi zinavyotumika katika mradi wa matumizi bora ya ardhi?

- Utaratibu gani hutumika kikamilifu katika usimamizi wa mpango wa matumizi bora ya ardhi? Utaratibu wa utatuzi wa migogoro unatumika kikamilifu?
- Je unaweza kutoa mfano wa mafanikio mliyoyapata? Nini chanzo cha mafanikio hayo?

5. Changamoto

- Je mna changamoto zozote zinazohusu mpango wa matumizi bora ya ardhi? Zitaje?
- Je mnazitatuaje changamoto hizo?

6. Uendelevu

- Je mliridhia kuanza matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Je viongozi wa vijiji na wilaya wanahamasisha matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora?
- Gharama zilizotumika katika mchakato na utekelezaji wa matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora ziliainishwa? Je, zilikuwa sahihi? Je JGI inafadhili gharama hizi? Je, mradi ukiisha gharama zitokanazo na matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora zitatoka wapi?
- Je, baada ya mradi wa JGI kwisha mtaendelea kutumia mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Hapana, kwanini. Ndio kwanini.
- Je unamfahamu mtu yeyote ambaye amejitoa katika mbinu mpya za kilimo bora? Kwanini alijitoa?
- Unapendekeza nini kwa watu kutoka vijiji vingine ambavyo havijaanza kutumia mbinu mpya za kilimo bora?

7. Maoni/Tamati

- Endapo utapatiwa fursa ya kuanzisha tena kutumia mbinu mpya za kilimo bora nini utakifanya tofauti na nini utakirudia? Ni kitu gani kipya au tofauti ambacho ungefanya katika wajibu wako ili kufanikisha matumizi ya mbinu mpya za kilimo bora zaidi? Kwa nini?
- Nini hutakifanya tena? Kwa nini?

Kufunga: Je kuna mtu yeyote mwenye swali?

Asanteni kwa ushirikiano.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: DEFORESTATION DRIVERS (IR3) (ENGLISH)

Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project Performance Evaluation

Date: _____

Location: _____

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza Other (specify): _____

Informed Consent: I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. So that we don't miss any ideas, may I tape record the discussion? We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about an hour. We are not going to compensate you for this. May I begin talking with you?

Some key topics for this group: *bylaw development process, committee formation and members, enforcement, decision-making, boundaries, conflict, grazing, tree-cutting, burning, timber, charcoal-making, beekeeping (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (environmental education, policies)*

Questions

Opening (Icebreaker, self-introductions)

1. Nature of Engagement sample queries

- **Please, can you tell me** about what's happening with the forest here? Is there any deforestation? What's causing that? Are some of these causes changing? Or have they been the same for many many years?
- Please, can you tell me about when the project came to talk about deforestation? What did you first think about? What conversations do you remember?

2. How?

Participatory

- Are all of the important drivers identified in your VLUP? How did you choose the important ones? Who were the persons that participated in identification of deforestation drivers? Please tell me about mitigation. Is it based on bylaws? Is it based on activities like woodlots? Fuel-efficient stoves? What other activities? Who participated in making the mitigation plan? How were they involved?
- Are some stakeholders not in favor of mitigating some of the drivers of deforestation? Why not? What about people from outside the village? What about government and NGOs? What about political support for mitigating drivers?
- How often does JGI visit to help with the activities? With FES? With woodlots? With other activities? How often do District officers visit? Other partners: (weekly monthly quarterly rarely)

Democracy

- Does everyone in the village know about the different mitigating activities?
- Can anyone get help planting a woodlot? Learning how to make a fuel-efficient stove? In other mitigating activities?

Gender

- Were men and women involved equally in assessing the drivers and choosing mitigation activities? How did they participate? What do you remember?
- Have women benefitted from any of the mitigating activities? Have women been affected by any of the bylaws? Who is benefitting more from the mitigation of key drivers of deforestation? [e.g., men, women, children, elders, leaders, wealthy persons, PLHIVs?]

Transparency

- Are the reasons for decisions known to all of the community members in the village? Are the reasons for decisions transparent? How did you all decide on who has what responsibilities?
- What is covered in the bylaws? Do the bylaws address all of the drivers of deforestation? How or how not? Are the bylaws/rules known to outside stakeholders?

3. Benefits

- What are some of the good things that have happened because of mitigation of key drivers of deforestation? Has mitigation helped you address the most important drivers of deforestation? How?
- Have you received any training related to mitigation of key drivers of deforestation? If yes, what training did you receive? What have you done with what you learned?

4. Success stories

- Do controls function effectively? Are records being kept? Who collects the data? Who keeps the data? How do you use the records?
- Are mechanisms for enforcement effective? Are conflict resolution mechanisms needed? If so, are they being applied successfully?
- Please give me some **examples** of some successes you have seen happen. What made these successes possible?

5. Challenges

- What are the most important challenges facing the village now with respect to mitigation of key drivers of deforestation?

6. Sustainability

- Do the appropriate authorities support your mitigation activities for key drivers of deforestation? How?
- Have the costs of the fuel-efficient stoves (time, money, in-kind?) been identified? The costs of woodlots? Of other activities? Are they realistic? Does the Project support these costs? Do you know where the money will come from after the project ends?
- After the project ends, which mitigation activities will likely continue? Why or why not?
- What would you say about drivers and mitigation to someone from another community?

7. Recommendations

- If you had a chance to begin again, would you choose the same mitigation measures (rules?

activities?) What would you do differently and what would you do the same? Why?

- What would you not do again? Why not?

Closing: Do you have any questions you would like to ask us?

Thank the respondents for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: DEFORESTATION DRIVERS (IR3) (SWAHILI)

MWONGOZO WA MAZUNGUMZO NA: UTHIBITIWA UPOTEAJI WA MISITU

Tahmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misitu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

Tarehe: _____

Kijiji: _____

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza (Weka alama ya V)

Kuomba Ridhaa. Jina langu ni (*taja majina yako mawili*) _____, na mwenzangu _____ tunafanya kazi na JGI. Tumekuja hapa kufanya tahmini ya mradi wa JGI, kwa maana ya kujifunza zaidi namna kazi zilivyotekelezwa na changamoto zake katika kipindi cha miaka 4 iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na taarifa utakazotupa zitakuwa siri. Ili tusipoteze kitu chochote mtakachosema tunaomba tutumie kinasauti. (*Onyesha tape recorder yako*)? Uchambuzi wa mazungumzo haya hatimaye hautaeleza fulani alisema nini? Mawazo ya jumla ndiyo yanayotumika.. Majadiliano yetu yatachukua kiasi cha dakika 60 au saa moja tu. Hakuna malipo yatakayotolewa kwa kushiriki .

Je ndugu zangu, mnaniruhusu kuanza majadiliano? *Ndiyo* *Hapana*

Some key topics for this group: *bylaw development process, committee formation and members, enforcement, decision-making, boundaries, conflict, grazing, tree-cutting, burning, timber, charcoal-making, beekeeping (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (environmental education, policies)*

Maswali

Opening (kibwagizo, na utambulisho)

1. Mahusiano na Mradi wa JGI

- **Tafadhali tueleze nini kilitokea katika misitu ya hapa ?** Je kuna ukataji wa miti ya misitu ? Kwaanini watu wanakata miti ? Ukataji wa miti kwa ajili ya kuni, mkaa au ujenzi unaendeleaje ? Kwa kila mahitaji yamepungua au yameongezeka au yamebakia vile vile kwa miaka 4 iliyopita?
- Lini Mradi wa JGI ulikuja kuanzisha shughuli za kuhifadhi misitu ? Watu walisemaje ? Tuambie baadhi ya vitu unavyovikumbuka watu walivyosema ?

2. Ushirikishwaji

- Je katika Ramani ya Ardhi ya kijiji yametengwa maeneo ya kutoa mahitaji ya kuni kwa ajili ya ujenzi, mkaa na kupikia ? Kati ya mahitaji ya kuni, mkaa na ujenzi yapi ni Muhimu zaidi ? Mlikubaliana kwa namna gani ? Nani alishiriki katika kutambua chanzo cha kukata miti ?
- Kuhusu kuzuia ukataji miti, kuna sheria ndogondogo zilizopitishwa? au vitalu vya miti vimeanzishwa? Au majiko sanifu ya kuni? Kuna kitu kingine ? Nani walishiriki katika kutengeneza mpango wa kupunguza ukataji miti ovyo? Walishiriki kwa namna gani?
- Je, kuna watu wasiounga mkono shughuli hizi ? Kwa nini ? Kuna watu nje ya kijiji wasiounga mkono ? Kwanini ? Halmashauri na asasi zisizo za kiserikali wana msimamo gani ? Je kuna

utashi wa kutosha wa kisiasa? (Serikali ya kijiji mpaka Halmashauri ya Wilaya?)

- Mradi wa JGI umewasaidiaje katika kuanzisha na kuendeleza majiko sanifu? Kuanzisha vitalu vya miti? Shuguli gani nyingine?
 - Mara ngapi JGI wamewatembelea? Mara ngapi halmashauri ya wilaya wamewatembelea? Mara ngapi Wadau wengine wamewatembelea?: (kila wiki, kila mwezi, kila robo mwaka, mara chache kabisa)

Demokrasia

- Je, hapa kijijini kila mtu anafahamu shuguli za kukabiliana na ukataji hovywa wa misitu?
- Je kila mtu anaweza kusaidiwa na JGI kuanzisha kitalu cha miti? Kujifunza namna ya kutengeneza jiko sanifu la kuni? au shughuli nyingine za kuzuia ukataji wa miti?

Jinsia

- Je Wanawake na Wanaume walishirikishwa kwa usawa katika kubaini vitu vinavyo sababisha ukataji wa miti na uvunaji wa misitu? Wanaume walishirikishwaje? Wanawake walishirikishwaje? Tuambie unachokumbuka katika mchakato huo?
- Je Wanawake wamefaidika vipi katika shughuli za kuzuia ukataji miti? Je Wanawake wameathirika vipi na sheira ndogondogo za kuzuia ukataji miti? Nani anafaidika na uzuiaji wa ukataji miti na uvunaji wa misitu?
- Nani anafaidika zaidi kutokana na shughuli za kuzuia ukataji miti hapa kijijini? Mfano: Wanaume, watoto, Wanawake, Wazee, viongozi au WAVIU?

Uwazi

- Je, watu wote wanaelewa sababu za kuzuia ukataji miti? maamuzi haya yaliwekwa wazi kwa wananchi? Nieleze kwa namna gani kijijini mlikubaliana kuhusu majukumu mbalimabali ya wanakijiji?
-
- Sheria ndogondogo ya kudhibiti uvunaji miti inasema nini? Je inadhibiti maaeneo yote ya mahitaji ya miti? Kwanini? Je sheria ndogondogo zinafahamika kwa wengine? Kama nani?,

3. Faida

- Ni vitu gani vizuri vimepatikana kutokana na kuzuia ukataji wa miti? Je juhudi zenu zimefanikiwa kudhibiti mahitaji yote ya miti? (Kuni, ujenzi na mkaa)
- Je, mliwahi kupata mafunzo juu ya kuzuia ukataji miti? Kama ndiyo mafunzo gani?
- Maarifa uliyopata umeytumiaje?

4. Ushuhuda

- Sheria zinafanya kazi vizuri? Kuna kumbukumbu zozote za kazi? nani anakusanya? Nani anazitunza? Zinatutumikaje?
- Je, kuna utaratibu wa kutekeleza sheria Ndogondogo? Kuna utaratibu wa kutatua migogoro? Taratibu hizi zimefanikiwa kwa kiasi gani? Toa mifano ya mafanikio. Sababu gani zilileta mafanikio?

5. Changamoto

- Changamoto gani Muhimu kijiji kinaendelea kupambana nazo katika kuthibiti ukataji miti ovyo?

6. Uendelevu

- Mamlaka husika (Mwenyekiti, halmashauri wanaunga mkono juhudi hizi? Kwanini? Kwa namana gani??
- Je majiko sanifu ya kuni yana gharama gani kwa mtumiaji? (muda, pesa, nk) Je vitalu vya miti ya kuni vina gharama gani kwa mkulima (muda, pesa, nk)? Hizi gharama ni za kweli au visingizio ?
- Je, JGI walichangia kwenye hizo gharama? Kama ndiyo, mradi ulivyokapokwisha hizi gharama zitabebwa na nani? Mradi ulivyokwisha, shughuli zipi za kuzuia ukataji miti ziliendelea? Kwa nini?
- Kwa mtu ambaye hajawahi kushiriki shughuli kama hizi una nini cha kumsimulia?

7. Mapendekezo

- Ungekuwa na nafasi nyingine ya kuanzisha mradi huu, vitu gani ungefanya kwa namna nyingine? Vitu gani usingebadili? Ungependa nafasi yako wewe binafsi ibadilike? Kwa namna gani?
- Nini usingekirudia kabisa ? Kwa nini ?

Mwisho: Je una swali ungependa kuniuliza leo ?

Naomba nitumie fursa hii kwa kuwashukuru kwa muda wenu na mjadala mzuri.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT (IR4) (ENGLISH)

Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project Performance Evaluation

Date: _____ Location (village): _____

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza Other (specify): _____

Informed Consent: I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. So that we don't miss any ideas, may I tape record the discussion? We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about an hour. We are not going to compensate you for this. May I begin talking with you?

Some key topics for this group: *bylaw development process, team formation and members, enforcement, decision-making, conflict, policies (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), outside support and "visitors", district-level capacity-building (leadership, financial management, keeping records, etc.)*

Questions

Opening (Icebreaker, self-introductions)

1. Nature of Engagement sample queries

- **Please, can you tell me about how** this fire management team began? **What do you remember** community representatives saying? What things did you first think about? What about other leaders (authorities, members of other groups, etc.) What conversations do you remember?

2. How?

Participatory

- What do you remember about the forest fire management planning? Who were the persons that led it? How were they chosen? Who was invited to meetings? Who participated in: Setting up the fire management team? Who participates in managing forest fires?
- Are community members all in favor of forest fire management? Who is not in favor? What about people from outside the village? What about political support—strong or weak? Why?
- How often does JGI visit to help with fire management? How often to District officers visit? Other partners: (weekly monthly quarterly rarely)

Democracy

- How were members of forest fire management team selected?

Gender

- How do men and women participate? Are there women on the team?
- What good things have happened for women? Who is benefitting more from fire management?

Transparency

- Is everyone in the village well aware about fire management activities?

- Are you volunteers or are you compensated? How did you all decide on who has what responsibilities? Are these things fair?

3. Benefits

- What benefit does the community get from fire management? How do you benefit? (relevance)
- Probe about how they use the benefit of their involvement in fire management.
- Have you received any training related to forest fire management? If yes, what training did you receive? What have you done with what you learned?
- Have the forest fire management helped you solve any problems? How?

4. Success stories

- How do you work together as a team? Is it effective? How? What records do you keep? Who keeps them? How are they used?
- Please give me some **examples** of some successes you have seen happen. What made these successes possible?

5. Challenges

- What were some of the challenges you face as a team? What are you doing about these challenges?
- Do you know of anyone from your community who has dropped out of fire management? Why?

6. Sustainability

- How much does it cost to run your team (time, money, in-kind)? Does the Project support these costs? Do you know where the money will come from after the project?
- After the project ends, what good things about fire management will likely continue? Why?
- What would you say about the forest fire management to someone from another community who don't have forest fire management activities?

7. Recommendations

- If you were going to another community to introduce forest fire management, what would you do differently and what would you do the same? Why?

Closing: Do you have any questions you would like to ask us?

Thank the respondents for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT (IR4) (SWAHILI)

MWONGOZO WA MAZUNGUMZO NA: KUTHIBITI UCHOMAJI MISITU

Tahmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misitu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

Tarehe: _____

Kijiji: _____

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza (Weka alama ya V)

Kuomba Ridhaa. Jina langu ni (*taja majina yako mawili*) _____, na mwenzangu _____ tunafanya kazi na JGI. Tumekuja hapa kufanya tahmini ya mradi wa JGI, kwa maana ya kujifunza zaidi namna kazi zilivyotekelezwa na changamoto zake katika kipindi cha miaka 4 iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na taarifa utakazotupa zitakuwa siri. Ili tusipoteze kitu chochote mtakachosema tunaomba tutumie kinasauti. (*Onyesha tape recorder yako*)? Uchambuzi wa mazungumzo haya hatimaye hautaeleza fulani alisema nini? Mawazo ya jumla ndiyo yanayotumika.. Majadiliano yetu yatachukua kiasi cha dakika 60 au saa moja tu. Hakuna malipo yatakayotolewa kwa kushiriki .

Je ndugu zangu, mnaniruhusu kuanza majadiliano? *Ndiyo* *Hapana*

Agenda muhimu kwa kundi hili: *Mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi, Sheria ndogondogo, Wajumbe wa kamati mbalimbali, utendaji, maamuzi, mipaka, migogoro na sera. Tutazingatia maswala mtambuka kama Elimuya Mazingira, Msaada kutoka kwa wadau mbalimbali na kujenga uwezo katika (uongozi, ushirikiano, matumizi ya rasilmali na utunzaji wa maelezo na nakala.*

Maswali

Utangulizi (Utambulisho)

1. ? Maswali ya Uhusiano na Mradi wa JGI

- Tafadhali eleza mchakato wa kuandaa mpango wa kudhibiti moto ulivyoanza?
- Ni nani alishirikishwa katika mchakato huu?
- Unakumbuka washiriki walisema nini? Mazungumzo gani unayakumbuka?

2. Mchakato wa utengenezaji mpango wa kudhibiti moto ulifanyikaje?

Ushirikishwaji

- Unakumbuka nini katika mchakato huo? Nani walisimamia mchakato huo? Walichaguliwaje? Nani walialikwa kwenye mkutano? Nani alishiriki katika: kutoa maamuzi, kutengeneza sheria ndogondogo? Mlitambua je madhumuni ya mpango wa kudhibiti moto?
- Je wadau wote walishiriki kwa dhati katika kutekeleza malengo ya mpango huo? Nani hawakushiriki kwa dhati? Vijiji vingine je? Vipi kuhusu serikali na asasi zisizo za kiserikali? Vipi kuhusu wanasiasa?
- Nani wanashiriki katika utekelezaji wa mpango? Nani wanashiriki katika usimamizi wa sheria ndogondogo na kanuni za usimamizi wa mpango? Mara ngapi mnatembelewa na wafanyakazi wa JGI, Viongozi wa Wilaya na wadau wengine? (kwa wiki, mwezi, robo au mara chache sana)

Demokrasia

- Je wanaounda kamati ya kudhibiti moto waliachaguliwaje?

Jinsia

- Je, Wanawake na Wanaume wanashirikije? Je kuna wanawake kwenye kamati?
- Je, wanawake wamenufaika na mambo yapo mazuri? Ni nani ananufaika zaidi?

Uwazi

- Utaratibu wa maamuzi kuhusu udhibiti wa moto unafahamika kwa wanakijiji wote? Je sababu za maamuzi huwekwa wazi? Ni namna gani mliweza kufanya maamuzi juu ya mgawanyo wa majukumu katika mpango wa kudhibiti moto?

3. Manufaa

- Mambo gani mazuri mmenufaika nayo kutokana na mpango wa kudhibiti moto?
- Je mpango wa kudhibiti moto umesaidia katika kutatua/kupunguza uharibifu wa misitu? Kwa namna gani?
- Uliza namna wanavyotumia manufaa yatokanayo na kudhibiti moto.
- Je mmepeleka mafunzo juu ya mpango wa kudhibiti moto? Kama ndiyo, mafunzo gani mliyapata? Mmeyatumiaje mafunzo mliyoyapata?

4. Mafanikio

- Mnafanyaaje kazi kwa pamoja (kama timu)? Je kuna ufanisi? Kwa namna gani? Mnatunza kumbukumbu zipi? Nani anayezitunza kumbukumbu hizo? Zinatumika kwa ajili ya kufanyia nini?
- Tafadhali nitajie mifano ya baadhi ya mafanikio uliyowahi kuyaona yakitokea kutokana na kuwapo mpango huu. Kipi kilisababisha mafanikio hayo yapatikane?

5. Changamoto

- Timu yenu/kikosi chenu cha kudhibiti moto kimekumbana na changamoto zipi? Changamoto hizo mnazishughulikiaje?
- Je, unafahamu mwanajamii ambaye alijitoa katika kikosi cha kudhibiti moto? Kwa nini?

6. Uendelevu

- Nieleze kuhusu gharama za uendeshaji wa timu yenu (muda, fedha, kujitolea na nguvu)? Je mradi unagharimiwa na nani? Unajua fedha zitatoka wapi?
- Mradi huu ukifika mwisho, ni shughuli zipi za kudhibiti moto zinaweza kuendelea? Kwa nini?
- Je, una maoni yapi kuhusu udhibiti wa moto kwa mtu au watu kutoka katika jamii nyingine ambao hawajaanzisha shughuli zozote za kudhibiti moto?

7. Mapendekezo

- Kama ungepata fursa ya kwenda kuanzisha mpango wa kudhibiti moto sehemu nyingine, mambo yapi ungeyafanya tofauti kabisa na yapi ungeyarudia? Kwanini?

Hitimisho: Je una maswali ungependa kutuuliza?

Ninakushuru(ni) kwa ushirikiano wako(wenu).

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: REDUCE ILLEGAL EXTRACTION (IR5) (ENGLISH)⁷³

Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project Performance Evaluation

Date: _____ Location (village): _____

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza Other (specify): _____

Informed Consent: I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. So that we don't miss any ideas, may I tape record the discussion? We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about an hour. We are not going to compensate you for this. May I begin talking with you?

Some key topics for this group: *bylaw development process, enforcement, boundaries, conflict, laws and policies. (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), outside support and "visitors", district-level capacity-building (leadership, working together, financial management, keeping records, etc.)*

Questions

Opening (Icebreaker, self-introductions)

1. Nature of Engagement sample queries

- **Please, can you tell me about** when you first began thinking hard about the rules for extraction of natural resources? Hunting? Grazing? Cutting trees?
- **What do you remember** about those first discussions?
- **What do you remember** community representatives saying? What do you remember authorities saying? What things did you first think about? What conversations do you remember?

2. How?

Participatory

- Who were the persons that led efforts to reduce grazing? Cutting trees? Hunting? How did the process happen? Who participated in making the bylaws? Who participates in enforcing the rules? How did you identify the objectives to control grazing? (cutting trees? hunting? etc.)
- Is everyone in the village in favor of achieving reducing illegal extraction? Who is not in favor? Why? What about people from outside the village? What about political support?
- How often does JGI visit to help with this? How often do District officers visit? Other partners:

(weekly monthly quarterly rarely)

⁷³ Due to field and sample constraints, a Swahili guide for this FGD was not created.

Democracy

- How were the rules on illegal extraction (...) introduced in your villages?
- How were the village members involved in the process of developing the rules?

Gender

- Are men and women involved in reducing illegal extraction? How do they participate?
- What good things have happened for women? Who is benefitting more from the reduction in illegal extraction activities? [e.g., men, women, children, elders, leaders, wealthy persons, PLHIVs?]

Transparency

- Is everyone in the village well informed about the rules governing illegal extraction?
- Are the reasons for rules understood by everyone? How did you all decide on who has what responsibilities?
- What is covered in the rules? Are the bylaws/rules known to outside stakeholders?

3. Benefits

- How have the rules on illegal extraction affected your household? How have you benefitted by controlling illegal extraction? (relevance)
- Has the reduction in illegal extraction helped you solve any problems? How?

4. Success stories

- Are mechanisms for enforcement effective? Are conflict resolution mechanisms being applied successfully? If yes, how? If not, what are the problems?
- Are the fines collected effectively? Are they fair? What happens to the fines after they are collected? Do you keep any records? What kind of records do you keep? Who collects the data? Who keeps the data? Who looks at it? Do you know how the records are used? If yes, how?
- Please give me some **examples** of some successes you have seen happen. What made these successes possible?

5. Challenges

- What are the one or two most important challenges facing the village now with respect to illegal extraction? How do the village leaders address these issues?

6. Sustainability

- What does it cost to run patrols and protect the forest? What kinds of costs are they (time, money, in-kind)? Does the Project support these costs? Where will the money will come from after the project?
- After the project ends, what good things enforcing resource protection will likely continue? Why?

7. Recommendations

- If you had a chance to begin the controlling grazing, hunting, and tree cutting again, how would you do it differently? What would you do the same? What's something new or different you want to do in helping make the forest better? Why?

Closing: Do you have any questions you would like to ask us?

Thank the respondents for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (IR6) (ENGLISH)

Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project Performance Evaluation

Date: _____ Location (village): _____

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza Other
(specify): _____

Informed Consent: I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. So that we don't miss any ideas, may I tape record the discussion? We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about an hour. We are not going to compensate you for this. May I begin talking with you?

Some key topics for this group: *land use, new practices, contour farming, agroforestry, woodlots, nurseries, coffee, honey, tenure (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), extension and other outside support and "visitors", farmer association capacity-building (leadership, working together, etc.)*

Questions

Opening (Icebreaker, self-introductions)

1. Nature of Engagement sample queries

- **Please, can you tell me** about the agricultural practices in this place? (What do you plant? How do your farm?) Please, can you tell me about any new practices the project has helped you with? What did you first think about? What conversations do you remember?

2. How?

Participatory

- What environmentally friendly agricultural practices are you aware of? How were they promoted? Who was invited to meetings?
- Have you adopted any environmentally friendly practices on your land? Why or why not?
- Who else has adopted environmentally friendly agricultural practices? Why or not?
- How often does JGI visit to help you with these practices? How often to District officers visit? Other partners: (weekly monthly quarterly rarely)

Transparency

- Does everyone in the village know about these practices?

Democracy

- Does everyone use these practices? Why or why not? Are there any rules about unfriendly environmental practices? Does everyone follow these rules? Why or why not?

Gender

- Have both men and women adopted these practices? How do they use them?
- What good things for women have resulted from the practices? Who benefits more from

environmentally friendly agricultural practices? [e.g., men, women, leaders, wealthy persons, PLHIVs?]

3. Benefits

- What are some of the good things that have come from using these practices? Have these practices helped you solve any problems? How?
- Have you received any training related to environmentally friendly agricultural practices? If yes, what training did you receive? Was this training open to everyone? If not, why not? How were people selected for training?

4. Success stories

- Please give me some **examples** of some successes you have seen happen with environmentally friendly practices. What made these successes possible?

5. Challenges

- What are some of the challenges you face in your agriculture? Do these new practices help you with those challenges?
- Does anything make it hard to use the new practices?

6. Sustainability

- If you compare your traditional practice with the environmentally friendly practice, what changes do you see on your farm? Are the new practices worth the trouble? Why or not?
- What are the costs of carrying out the new agricultural practices (time, money, in-kind)? Are they realistic? Does the Project support these costs?
- After the project ends, will the environmentally friendly agricultural practices be used? Why or why not?
- Do you know of anyone from your community who tried and then stopped using new practices? Why?
- What would you say about these new practices to someone from another community who has never done them?

7. Recommendations

- Is there anything about these practices that you would like to do differently? What is it? Why?
- What would you not do again? Why not?

Closing: Do you have any questions you would like to ask us?

Thank the respondents for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (IR6) (SWAHILI)

MWONGOZO WA MAZUNGUMZO NA: MATUMIZIYA MBINU BORA ZA KILIMO

Tahmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misitu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

Tarehe: _____

Kijiji: _____

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza (Weka alama ya V)

Kuomba Ridhaa. Jina langu ni (*taja majina yako mawili*) _____, na mwenzangu _____ tunafanya kazi na JGI. Tumekuja hapa kufanya tahmini ya mradi wa JGI, kwa maana ya kujifunza zaidi namna kazi zilivyotekelezwa na changamoto zake katika kipindi cha miaka 4 iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na taarifa utakazotupa zitakuwa siri. Ili tusipoteze kitu chochote mtakachosema tunaomba tutumie kinasauti. (*Onyesha tape recorder yako*)? Uchambuzi wa mazungumzo haya hatimaye hautaeleza fulani alisema nini? Mawazo ya jumla ndiyo yanayotumika.. Majadiliano yetu yatachukua kiasi cha dakika 60 au saa moja tu. Hakuna malipo yatakayotolewa kwa kushiriki .

Je ndugu zangu, mnaniruhusu kuanza majadiliano? *Ndiyo* *Hapana*

Some key topics for this group: *land use, new practices, contour farming, agroforestry, woodlots, nurseries, coffee, honey, tenure (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), extension and other outside support and "visitors", farmer association capacity-building (leadership, working together, etc.)*

Maswali

Mwanzo: (Kibwagizo, utambulisho)

1. Maswali ya Mahusiano na Mradi wa JGI

- Tafadhali eleza mchakato wa kuandaa mpango wa mbinu bora za kilimo ulivyoanza?
- Ni nani alishirikishwa katika mchakato huu?
- Unakumbuka washiriki walisemanini? Mazungumzo gani unayakumbuka?

2. Mchakato wa utengenezaji mpango wa kuanzisha mbinu bora za kilimo ulifanyikaje?

Ushirikishwaji

- Unafahamu mbinu zipi za kilimo zilizoletwa na mradi? Kwa namna gani zililetwa kijijini? Kama mkutano ulitumika nani walihudhuria?
- Je kuna mbinu bora za kilimo mlizopkea? Kwa sababu gani?
- Nani wengine wamepokea mbinu bora mpya za kilimo? Kwa nini?
- Mara ngapi JGI wanawatembelea? Mara ngapi halmashauri wanawatembelea? Mara ngapi Wadau wengine wanawatembelea? Other partners: (kila wiki, kila mwezi, kila robo mwaka, mara chache kabisa)

Uwazi

- Je kila mtu hapa kijijini anazifahamu mbinu bora hizi za kilimo?

Demokrasia

- Je kila mtu anatumia mbinu hizi bora za kilimo? Kwa nini? Kuna sheria ndogondogo za kusimamia utumiaji wa mbinu bora za kilimo? Je zinafuatwa ? Kwanini ?

Jinsia

- Je Wanawake na Wanaume wanazitumia mbinu bora za kilimo? Kwa namna gani?
- Vitu gani vizuri vimepatikana kutokana na mbinu bora za kilimo kwa maendeleo ya Wanawake ? Nani anafaidika zaidi kutokana na shughuli au miradi ya kuongeza kipato hapa kijijini ? Mfano: Wanaume, watoto, Wanawake, Wazee, viongozi au WAVIU?

3. Faida

- Vitu gani vizuri vianaonekana vya kutokana na utumiaji wa mbinu bora za kilimo? Matatizo gani yametatuliwa na mbinu hizi bora za kilimo? Toa mfano?
- Je umepata mafunzo yeyote ya mbinu bora za kilimo? Kama ndiyo mafunzo gani ? Je mafunzo yalikuwa kwa kila mtu au walengwa fulani? Nani hao ? Walichaguliwa kwa namna gani?

4. Ushuhuda

- Tafadhali tupe mifano ya vitu mlivyofanikiwa katika kutekeleza shughuli za kilimo kwa kutumia mbinu bora? Sababu za mafanikio yenu ni nini?

5. Changamoto

- Kuna changamoto gani katika kilimo ? Mbinu bora za kilimo zimesaidiaje kupambana za changamoto hizo?
- Kuna kikwazo chochote katika kutumia mbinu mpya na bora za kilimo ?

6. Uendelevu au Uzima wa Shughuli

- Kama ukilinganisha kilimo cha kabla ya mradi na kilimo ulichojifunza kutoka kwenye mradi unaona mabadiliko gani shambani kwako? Unafikiri mbinu hizi mpya za kilimo zinafaa? Kwa nini na namna gani?
- Mbinu bora za kilimo ni mzigo kwa mkulima? (muda, pesa nk)? Gharama hizi ni za halisi? Mradi wa JGI unachangia hizo gharama ?
- Mradi utakapoisha nini kitaendelea kutumika katika mbinu bora za kilimo? Kwa nini ?
- Unafhamu mtu hapa kijijini aliyeanza kutumia halafu baadae akaacha kabisa kutumia mbinu bora za kilimo ? Kwa nini ?
- Ukikutana na mtu ambaye hajawahi kutumia mbinu hizi bora za kilimo utamwambia nini ?

7. Mapendekezo

- Kuna chochote katika mbinu bora za kilimo utakifanya tofauti na sasa ?Kwa nini ?
- Kuna kitu amabacho hutarudia ? Kwa nini ?

Closing: Je una swali la kutuuliza? Tunawashukuru kwa kushiriki katika majadiliano yetu Asanteni

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: IMPROVED INCOMES (IR7) (ENGLISH)

Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project Performance Evaluation

Date: _____ Location (village): _____

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza Other (specify): _____

Informed Consent: I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. So that we don't miss any ideas, may I tape record the discussion? We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about an hour. We are not going to compensate you for this. May I begin talking with you?

Some key topics for this group: *woodlots, nurseries, coffee, honey, other enterprises (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), extension and other outside support and "visitors", organizational capacity-building (leadership, working together, financial management, keeping records, etc.)*

Questions

Opening (Icebreaker, self-introductions)

1. Nature of Engagement sample queries

- **Please, can you tell me** how do you make your livelihoods here in _____? (Farming? What crops? Livestock? What animals? Beekeeping? Trading? What products? Employment? What kind of job? Charcoal-making or firewood? Tourism? Other business? What kind?)
- Please, can you tell me about any new livelihood activity the project has helped you with (activity? credit?) What did you first think about? What about other leaders (authorities, members of other groups, etc.) What conversations do you remember?

2. How?

Participatory

- Who was invited to work with the project on environmentally friendly enterprises? How were they chosen? Who participates in carrying out these income generating activities?
- Who introduced environmentally friendly enterprises in your village?
- How often does JGI visit? How often do District officers visit? Other partners: (weekly monthly quarterly rarely)

Democracy

- Is everyone in the village well informed of the issues and opportunities to engage in income generating activities?
- Did you choose to engage in these environmentally friendly enterprises?

Gender

- Are men and women members of the SACCO? Of the producers association? Of the coop? Have

both men and women received training to develop skills on managing your business? How were they chosen? What do you remember?

- [Ask women: What kind of economic activity/business are you involved in? Have you received any funding (e.g., credit) for your business?]
- What good things have happened for women? Who is benefitting more from the income generating activities in the village? [e.g., men, women, children, elders, leaders, wealthy persons, PLHIVs?]

Transparency

- Is everyone in the village well informed about availability of opportunities to get support for environmentally friendly enterprises? To join a SACCO?

3. Benefits

- What are some of the good things that have done with _____? (*Be specific; identify the income generating activity based on what they said earlier.*) How has it helped you?
- Have you received any training related to your enterprise? If yes, what training did you receive? What have you done with what you learned?

4. Success stories

- Do you make income from your environmentally friendly enterprise? Is your benefit very good? Good? Not so good? No benefit?
- In your SACCO, do decision making and financial accounting and controls function effectively? What records are kept? Who collects the data? Who keeps the records? Who looks at the records? How are the records used?
- Do people pay back their loans? Why or why not?
- Please give me some **examples** of some successes you have seen happen. What made these successes possible?

5. Challenges

- What challenges do you face in conducting your business? For women, is competition from men a challenge? Lack of capital? Inexperience with business practices? What are the most important challenges for someone doing an income generating activity? (*Be specific, based on the activities they've told you earlier: coffee? honey? other?*) Is the project's support addressing these challenges?

6. Sustainability

- What environmentally friendly enterprises are likely to continue after the project ends? Why or why not?
- Do you know of anyone from your community who has dropped out of an income generating activity? Why?
- What would you say about _____ (*be specific; identify the income generating activity*) to someone from another community who has never done it?

7. Recommendations

- If you had a chance to begin your enterprise again, what would you do differently and what would you do the same? How would you like your role to change? Why?
- What would you not do again? Why not?

Closing: Do you have any questions you would like to ask us?

Thank the respondents for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTION GUIDE: IMPROVED INCOMES (IR7) (SWAHILI)

MWONGOZO WA MAZUNGUMZO NA: UBORESHAJI WA KIPATO CHA KAYA

Tahmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misitu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe
na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

Tarehe: _____

Kijiji: _____

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza (Weka alama ya V)

Kuomba Ridhaa. Jina langu ni (*taja majina yako mawili*) _____, na mwenzangu _____ tunafanya kazi na JGI. Tumekuja hapa kufanya tahmini ya mradi wa JGI, kwa maana ya kujifunza zaidi namna kazi zilivyotekelezwa na changamoto zake katika kipindi cha miaka 4 iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na taarifa utakazotupa zitakuwa siri. Ili tusipoteze kitu chochote mtakachosema tunaomba tutumie kinasauti. (*Onyesha tape recorder yako*)? Uchambuzi wa mazungumzo haya hatimaye hautaeleza fulani alisema nini? Mawazo ya jumla ndiyo yanayotumika. Majadiliano yetu yatachukua kiasi cha dakika 60 au saa moja tu. Hakuna malipo yatakayotolewa kwa kushiriki.

Je ndugu zangu, mnaniruhusu kuanza majadiliano? *Ndiyo* *Hapana*

Some key topics for this group: *woodlots, nurseries, coffee, honey, other enterprises (Bring out stories.) Consider cross-cutting topics (HIV/AIDS, environmental education), extension and other outside support and "visitors", organizational capacity-building (leadership, working together, financial management, keeping records, etc.)*

Maswali

Ufunguzi (kichekesho, utambulisho)

1. Nanma ya Kujipatia Maisha (Maswali ya mfano)

- Mnafanya shughuli gani kuendesha maisha yenu hapa _____ ? (kilimo ? Mazao gani? Livestock? What Ugugaji? Mifugo gani? Nyuki? Biashara? Biashara ya nini ? Ajira ? Ajira gani? Kuchoma mkaa au kuuza kuni ? Utalii? Nyingine ? Taja ?)
- Tafadhali nieleze shughuli ya kuongeza kipato iliyowezeshwa au kuanzishwa na Mradi wa Hifadhi ya Misitu na Matumizi Bora ya Raslimali wa JGI. Mwanzo mlitaka kufanya nini? Vongozi wenu wa kijiji au wilaya nao walifikiria nini ? Mjadaal mkali unaokumbuka ulikuwa kwenye kitu gani ?
- **2. Yafuatayo yalifanyikaje?**

Ushirikishwaji

- Nani walialikwa na mradi kutekeleza miradi rafiki kwa mazingira ? Walichaguliwaje...? Nani wanashiriki kutekeleza miradi ya kuongeza kipato?
- Nani alileta kwa mara ya kwanza miradi ya kiuchumi rafiki kwa mazingira hapa kijijini ?
- Mara ngapi JGI wanawatembelea ? Mara ngapi halmashauri wanawatembelea? Mara ngapi Wadau wengine wanawatembelea? Other partners: (kila wiki, kila mwezi, kila robo mwaka, mara chache kabisa)

Demokrasia

- Je, kila mtu hapa kijijini anafahamu kuhusu shughuli za fursa zilizopo za kufanya na mradi wa JGI ili kujiongeza kipato ?

- Je ulichagua shughuli za kuongeza kipato rafiki kwa mazingira ?

Jinsia

- Je kati ya wanachama wa SACCOS kuna Wanaume na Wanawake ? Je, kwenye vyama vya ushirika ? Je, vyama vya wakulima? Je, kwenye vyama vya ushirika? Je, Wanaume na Wanawake wamewahi kupatiwa mafunzo ya kuendesha biashara zao ? Walichaguliwa kwa njia gani ? Unakumbuka nini kwenye huo uteuzi ?
- Uliza Wanawake: Mnashiriki katika shughuli zipi ? Mlishawahi kupewa pesa kama mkopo au msaada ili kuendeleza shughuli zenu?
- Vitu gani vizuri vimepatikana kwa maendeleo ya Wanawake ? Nani anafaidika zaidi kutokana na shughuli au miradi ya kuongeza kipato hapa kijijini ? Mfano: Wanaume, watoto, Wanawake, Wazee, viongozi au WAVIU?

Uwazi

- Je kila mtu kijijini anafahamu kuwepo kwa fursa za kujiendeleza kibiashara kama vile VICOBA

3. Kufaidika

- Niambie, vitu gani vizuri umefanya kutokana na _____? (mtajie shughuli waliosema wanaifanya) Mapato ya mradi huo umetumiaje?
- Uliwahi kupatiwa mafunzo ya kuendeleza mradi wako? Kama ndiyo mafunzo gani ? Maarifa uliyopata kutokana na mafunzo hayo umeyatumiaje ?
- **4. Shuhuda**
- Shughuli zenu za kiuchumi zina mapato ? Utasemaje kuhusu kiasi cha mapato yenu? Kizuri sana ? Kiasi tu ? Au hakiridhishi ? Au hakuna kabisa?
- Uthibiti wa mapato ni mzuri ? Kwa namna gani ? Mnatunza kumbukumbu za aina gani? Taarifa za fedha zinatunzwa na nani ? taarifa hizi zinatutumikaje ?
- Ulipaji wa mikopo unaendeleaje? Kwa nini uko hivyo?
- Tafadhali nieleze mifano michache ya mafanikio ambayo umeyaona? Ni kitu gani au vitu gani unadhani vimekuwa chanzo cha mafanikio hayo ?

5. Changamoto

- Kuna changamoto zozote ? Je, wanawake wanapata ushindani kutoka kwa Wanaume ? au upatikanaji wa mtaji ? Ukosefu wa uzoefu? Mjasiriamali anapata changamoto gani muhimu kuendeleza shughuli za kuongeza kipato hapa? (*Uliḡa shughuli walitaja kama kilimo cha kabawa, ufugaji nyuki, nk*) Je, Mradi wa JGI ulisaidiaje kutatua changamoto hizi ?

6. Uendelevu

- Je, miradi yenu ya kiuchumi ina uzima ? Itaweza kuendelea baada ya mradi kwisha ? Kwa nini unasema hivyo?
- Je kuna mtu (au kikundi) aliwahi kujiondoa kwenye shughuli au mradi wa kujiongeza kipato? Kwa nini alifanya hivyo?
- Utamwambia nini mtu mwingine ambae hajawahi kufanya shughuli hii ? _____

(mtajie sbughuli anayoifanya)?

7. Mapendekezo

- Ungekuwa na nafasi nyingine ya kuanzisha mradi huu, vitu gani ungefanya kwa namna nyingine ? Vitu gani usingebadili ? Ungependa nafasi yako wewe binafsi ibadilike ? Kwa namna gani?
- Nini usingekirudia kabisa ? Kwa nini ?

Mwisho: Je una swali ungependa kuniuliza leo ?

Naomba nitumie fursa hii kuwashukuru kwa muda wenu na mjadala mzuri.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE – GENDER (SWAHILI)

MWONGOZO WA MAZUNGUMZO NA: JINSIA

Tahmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misitu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

Tarehe: _____

Kijiji: _____

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza (Weka alama ya V)

Kuomba Ridhaa. Jina langu ni (*taja majina yako mawili*) _____, na mwenzangu _____ tunafanya kazi na JGI. Tumekuja hapa kufanya tahmini ya mradi wa JGI, kwa maana ya kujifunza zaidi namna kazi zilivyotekelezwa na changamoto zake katika kipindi cha miaka 4 iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na taarifa utakazotupa zitakuwa siri. Ili tusipoteze kitu chochote mtakachosema tunaomba tutumie kinasauti. (*Onyesha tape recorder yako*)? Uchambuzi wa mazungumzo haya hatimaye hautaeleza fulani alisema nini? Mawazo ya jumla ndiyo yanayotumika. Majadiliano yetu yatachukua kiasi cha dakika 60 au saa moja tu. Hakuna malipo yatakatolewa kwa kushiriki.

Je ndugu zangu, mnaniruhusu kuanza majadiliano? *Ndiyo* *Hapana*

Agenda muhimu: *Mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi, Sheria ndogondogo, Wajumbe wa kamati mbali mbali, utendaji, maamuzi, mipaka, migogoro na sera. Tutazingatia maswala mtambuka kama UKIMWI, Elimu ya Mazingira, Msaada kutoka kwa wadau mbalimbali na kujenga uwezo katika (uongozi, ushirikiano, matumizi ya rasilimali na utunzaji wa maelezo na nakala.*

Maswali

Utangulizi (Utambulisho)

1. Ushirikishwaji sawa wa jinsia zote katika miradi

- Tafadhali eleza mchakato wa ushirikishwaji sawa wa kijinsia katika kuandaa mipango ya uhifadhi na kuborsha maisha? Ni nani alishirikishwa katika mchakato huu?
- Unakumbuka washiriki walisema nini? Mazungumzo gani unyakumbuka?

2. Mchakato wa utengenezaji mpango wa ushirikishaji wa jinsia zote ulifanyikaje?

Ushirikishwaji

- Unakumbuka nini katika mchakato huo? Nani walisimamia mchakato huo? Walichaguliwaje? Nani walialikwa kwenye mkutano? Nani alishiriki katika: kutoa maamuzi? Mlitambuaje madhumuni ya mpango wa kuhakikisha usawa wa kijinsia?
- Je wadau wote wanashiriki kwa dhati katika kutekeleza malengo ya mpango huo? Nani hawashiriki kwa dhati? Vijiji vingine je? Vipi kuhusu serikali na asasi zisizo za kiserikali? Vipi kuhusu wanasiasa?
- Nani wanashiriki katika utekelezaji wa mpango? Nani wanashiriki katika usimamizi wa mpango? Mara ngapi mnatembelewa na wafanyakazi wa JGI, Viongozi wa wilaya na wadau wengine? (kwa wiki, mwezi, robo au mara chache sana)

Demokrasia

Je kila mmoja amepatiwa taarifa za kutosha kuhusu fursa na mambo mbalimbali kuhusu mpango wa ushirikishaji sawa wa kijinsia katika mipango ya uhifadhi?

Usawa wa kijinsia

- Je jinsia zote zilishirikishwa? Je zilishilikishwaje? Wanawake walishirikishwa katika kamati? Unakumbuka nini kuhusu ushirikishwaji wa jinsia zote katika utelezaji wa mpango?
- Mambo gani mazuri wanawake wamenufaika nayo? Ni akina nani hasa walinufaika na mpango huu? [mfano, wanaume, wanawake, watoto, wazee, viongozi, matajiri au watu wanaoishi na VVU?

Uwazi

- Utaratibu wa maamuzi kuhusu matumizi ya ardhi unafahamika kwa wanakijiji? Je sababu za maamuzi huwekwa wazi? Ni kwa vipi mliweza kufanya maamuzi juu ya mgawanyo wa majukumu katika mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi?
- Je, sheria ndogondogo zinasemaje kuhusu usawa wa kijinsia? Je sheria ndogondogo ziko wazi kwa wadau wote?

3. Faida

- Mambo gani mazuri mmenufaika nayo kutokana na mpango huu? Je mpango wa ushirikishaji sawa wa kijinsia umesaidia katika kutatua/kupunguza tofauti za uwiano katika ushiriki? Namna gani?
- Je mmeputa mafunzo juu ya usawa wa kijinsia? Kama ndio, mafunzo gani mliyapata? Mmeyeratumiaje mafunzo hayo?

4. Mafanikio

- Je maamuzi, usimamizi na matumizi ya fedha katika mpango usawa wa kijinsia yanasimamiwa kikamilifu? Taarifa zilikusanywa na kutumika katika maamuzi? Je, kabla mpango haujaanza mlikusanya taarifa za mwanzo? Nani alikusanya taarifa hizo? Je nani anatumia taarifa hizo? Nani anazitumia taarifa hizo?
- Utaratibu gani hutumika kikamilifu katika usimamizi wa mpango wa usawa wa kijinsia? Utaratibu wa utatuzi wa migogoro unatumika kikamilifu?
- Je unaweza kutoa mfano wa mafanikio mliyoyapata? Nini chanzo cha mafanikio hayo?

5. Changamoto

- Je mna changamoto zozote zinazohusu mpango wa usawa wa kijinsia? Zitaje?
- Je mnazitatuaje changamoto hizo?

6. Uendelevu

- Je kuna mpango uliopitishwa na mamlaka husika ili kushughulikia usawa wa kijinsia? Je mpango huo umerasimishwa?
- Je kuna mabadiliko yoyote mmefanya katika mpango huo? Mabadiliko gani mmefanya katika mpango huo?

- Gharama zilizotumika katika mchakato na utekelezaji wa mpango ziliainishwa? Je, zilikuwa sahihi? Je JGI inafadhili gharama hizi? Je, mradi ukiisha gharama za usimamizi wa mpango huu zitatoka wapi?
- Je, baada ya mradi wa JGI kwisha mpango huu utaendelea kutumika? Hapana, kwanini. Ndio kwanini?
- Je unamfahamu mtu yeyote ambaye amejitoa katika mpango huu? Kwanini alijitoa?
- Unapendekeza nini kwa watu kutoka vijiji vingine ambavyo havina mpango wa kuhakikisha usawa wa kijinsia

7. Maoni/Tamati

- Endapo utapatiwa fursa ya kuanzisha tena mpango kama huu, nini utakifanya tofauti na nini utakirudia? Ni kitu gani kipya au tofauti ambacho ungefanya katika wajibu wako ili kufanikisha matumizi bora ya ardhi kuwa bora zaidi? Kwa nini?
- Nini hutakifanya tena? Kwa nini?

Kufunga: Je kuna mtu yeyote mwenye swali?
Asanteni kwa ushirikiano.

Evaluation of the Landscape-Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Project in Western Tanzania

Instructions to Interviewers

Survey Objective: This questionnaire will be used to survey a limited number of community members to understand better how well they know the project; how they were involved; how well they observed women and men being equitably integrated; and what they perceived were the main benefits. Information collected will be entered into a database, processed, analyzed, and interpreted alongside the in-depth qualitative information (e.g., on challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations) being collected through FGDs and In-depth interviews.

The survey will randomly select five to ten beneficiary household members from each selected village, adjusted to ensure coverage of households where members have participated in key activities. In each household both female and male partners will be interviewed separately. One-member household interviews shall be conducted in cases where one household member declines or is absent during the day of visit.

Among the project's key activities are household-level conservation practices, compliance with bylaws, participation in village level land use planning, income associated with conservation enterprises or activities, and improved health and health education concerning HIV/AIDS.

The questionnaire is semi-structured with six sections. Some questions may not be applicable to some respondents and skips are indicated on the side. Please **circle** the most appropriate response.

Section I: Introduction and identification

Date: _____

Good morning sir/madam. I am _____, working with JGI. We have come to learn what you have done in the last four years with conservation and livelihoods. Your participation is voluntary and what you tell me is strictly confidential. We won't give any individual attribution to what you say. We might talk together for about a half-hour. I am not going to compensate you for this. May I ask you some questions? Yes No

District: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza

Division Name _____ Ward name: _____ Village name: _____

Name of Respondent (optional): _____ Gender: 1 Male [] 2: Female []

Job Title/Occupation: _____

Section II: Relationship to the Project

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Are you aware of the Conservation Project activities? | Yes | No | If No SKIP to Section III |
| 2 | If Yes, What activities? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting activities • Land Use Planning • Firefighting • HIV/AIDS • Income generation activities • Other | | |
| 3 | Have you participated in any of these activities? | Yes | No | If No SKIP to Q 5 |
| 4 | If Yes, What activities have you participated in? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting activities • Land Use Planning • Firefighting • HIV/AIDS • Income generation activities • Other | | |
| 5 | Did you participate in any way in designing the Conservation Project that began four years ago? | Yes | No | |

Section III. Participation in Project Implementation (See also Section 2, Question 2.)

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---------------------|
| 6 | Have you participated in project activities? | Yes No | If No SKIP to |
| 7 | If yes, in what capacity? | Select from list: forest monitors, land use planners, village council, etc.; list to be completed with inputs from partners) | |
| 8 | Have you participated in the development of Land Use Plans? | Yes No | |
| 9 | Are you aware of any improved agricultural or land use practices or new technologies that the project helped with? | Yes No | If No SKIP to Q 13 |
| 10 | If Yes, what improved practices or technologies? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contour farming • Improved coffee processing • Improved beekeeping • Woodlot development • Fuel-efficient stoves • Monitoring tools (phones, tablets) • Other (specify) | |
| 11 | Has your household used any new practices or technologies? | Yes No | If NO, skip to Q 13 |
| 12 | If Yes, what practices or technologies | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contour farming • Improved coffee processing • Improved beekeeping • Woodlot development • Fuel-efficient stoves • Monitoring tools (phones, tablets) • Other (specify) | |
| 13 | What kinds of benefits has your household received from this practice during the time of the project? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial • In-kind • Training • Material • Other (specify) | |
| 14 | How were the benefits used? | Select from list: | |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health • Social • Construction • Other (specify) |
| 15 | Who decides how to use the money you get from the project related activities? Decided by... | 1.Head of Household (M) 2.Head of Household (F) 3. Jointly (M and F) 4.Other: _____ |
| 16 | Does the Conservation Project have a specific focus on women? <i>[interviewers could record the information and then code the answer to the question: Yes, respondent thinks project focuses on women, or No, or Not sure]</i> | Yes No Not sure |
| 17 | Does the Conservation Project have a specific focus on men? | Yes No Not sure |
| 18 | Have women been involved in the implementation of project activities? | Yes No If No SKIP to Q 20 |
| 19 | If Yes, In what activities have women been involved? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting activities • Land Use Planning • Firefighting • HIV/AIDS • Income generation activities • Other |
| 20 | Do you know of any members of your community who have dropped out of project-supported groups or activities? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting activities • Land Use Planning • Firefighting • HIV/AIDS • Income generation activities • Other |
| 21 | Did your community sign agreements with the | Yes |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | Conservation Project as a condition for receiving project support? | No Not Sure |
| 22 | Have you participated in HIV/AIDS activities? | Yes No If No SKIP to Q 24 |
| 23 | If yes, which activities? | 1.Training 2.Condom distribution 3.Other (specify): _____ _____ |

Section IV. Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation

| | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 24 | Is a member of your household involved in monitoring? | Yes No |
|----|---|-------------|

Section V. Project Results

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 25 | Do you know of any rules and regulations supporting forest management and land use? | Yes No Not sure |
| 26 | As a result of the Conservation Project, are you aware of any new rules made by the Council to conserve forests and the things living in them? | Yes No Not sure |
| 27 | If yes, What bylaws or rules are you aware of? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management • Water • Farmland • Settlement • Grazing land • Use of fire • Other (specify): |

Section VI: Conclusions: Recommendations

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 28 | If this project was to start again or continued into the futures what things would you recommend to be carried over as it is? | Select from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting activities • Land Use Planning • Firefighting • HIV/AIDS |
|----|---|---|

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income generation activities• Other (specify): _____ |
| <p>Many thanks for your time and valuable contribution to our understanding.</p> | | |

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE - SWAHILI

DODOSO LA KAYA

Tathmini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Maisha ya Jamii na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Misititu Ya Ukanda wa Gombe na Ugalla Magharibi mwa Tanzania

MAELEKEZO: FOMU 6 ZIJAZWE KILA KIJIKI. FOMU YA KWANZA IJAZWE NA MMKITI WA KIJIKI. HALAFU MWENYEKITI AELEKEZE NYUMA 5 ZA WAKAZI WALIOHUSIKA KW KARIBU AU MOJA KWA MOJA NA MRADI.

HII LAZIMA IZINGATIWE

Instructions to Interviewers

Survey Objective: This questionnaire will be used to survey a limited number of community members to understand better how well they know the project; how they were involved; how well they observed women and men being equitably integrated; and what they perceived were the main benefits. Information collected will be entered into a database, processed, analyzed, and interpreted alongside the in-depth qualitative information (e.g., on challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations) being collected through FGDs and In-depth interviews.

The survey will randomly select five to ten beneficiary household members from each selected village, adjusted to ensure coverage of households where members have participated in key activities. In each household both female and male partners will be interviewed separately. One-member household interviews shall be conducted in cases where one household member declines or is absent during the day of visit.

Among the project's key activities are household-level conservation practices, compliance with bylaws, participation in village level land use planning, income associated with conservation enterprises or activities, and improved health and health education concerning HIV/AIDS.

The questionnaire is semi-structured with six sections. Some questions may not be applicable to some respondents and skips are indicated on the side. Please **circle** the most appropriate response.

Sehemu I: Utambulisho

Tarehe: _____

Salaam: Mimi ni _____, tunafanya tathminin ya JGI. Tumekuja kujifunza kutkana na kazi zenu za hifadhi, matumizi bora ya ardhi na raslimali nyingine za asili katika miaka mine iliyopita. Kushiriki kwako ni hiari na maelezo yako yatakuwa siri. Hatutasema Fulani alisema hivi au vile katika ripoti ya mwisho. Mazungumzo yetu yatachukua kama nusu saa tu. Hakuna malipo yatakayopatikana kutokana

na mazungumzo haya Je unaniruhusu niendeleo na maswali ? **Ndiyo** **Hapana**

Wilaya: Kigoma Mpanda Nsimbo Uvinza

Tarafa _____ Kata : _____ Kijiji: _____

Jina (optional): _____ Jinsia: 1 M [] 2: Ke []

Kazi/Shughuli ya Maisha :

Sehemu II: Uhusiano na Mradi wa JGI

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Je unafahamu shughuli za mradi wa uhifadhi wa JGI ? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama Hapana NENDA Sehemu ya III |
| 2 | Kama ndiyo, shughuli ni zipi? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upandaji miti • Upimaji wa ardhi ya kijiji • Kuthibiti uchomaji misitu • UKIMWI • Shughuli za kuongeza kipato • Nyingine | |
| 3 | Je, umewahi kushiriki katika baadhi ya shughuli hizo ? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama Hapana Nenda Q 5 |
| 4 | Kama Ndiyo, Umeshiriki katika shughuli zipi? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upandaji miti • Upimaji wa ardhi ya kijiji • Kuthibiti uchomaji misitu • UKIMWI • Shughuli za kuongeza kipato • Nyingine | |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 5 | Je uliwahi kushiriki katika kubuni mradi wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI uliofanyika miaka 4 iliyopita ? | Ndiyo Hapana |
|---|--|--------------|

Sehemu ya III. Kushiriki katika Utekelezaji (linganisha na majibu ya sehemu ya 2 Swali la 2.)

| | | | |
|----|---|---|----------------------------|
| 6 | Je, umewahi kushiriki katika shughuli za mradi wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama Hapana Nenda 8 |
| 7 | Kama Ndiyo, katika nasafi gani? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) Mwenyekiti wa kijiji Mjumbe Baraza la kijiji (VEC) Mjumbe_ halmashauri ya Serikali ya kijiji Mjumbe Kamati za Upimai Ardhi za kijiji Mjumbe: kikosi cha kuzuia uchomaji misitu Nyingine (Taja) _____ | |
| 8 | Je umewahi kushiriki katika mchakato wa kupima ardhi ya kijiji ? | Ndiyo Hapana | |
| 9 | Je, unafahamu mbinu bora za kilimo zinazotekelezwa na mradi huu ? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama Hapana Nenda Q 13 |
| 10 | Kama Ndiyo, unafahamu mbinu/teknologia zipi mpya zilizokuja na mradi huu? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilimo cha kuzuia mmomonyoko • Kuongeza thamani ya kahawa • Ufugaji bora wa nyuki • Upandaji wa miti kwa ajili ya nishati • Majiko sanifu ya kuni • Ufuatiliaji (Simu, kompyuta) • Nyingine (Taja) | |
| 11 | Je , mke au mume wako anazitumia hizi mbinu/teknologia mpya? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama HAPANA, Nenda Q 13 |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 12 | Kama Ndiyo, mbinu/teknologia zipi mpya anazotumia? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilimo cha kuzuia mmomonyoko • Kuongeza thamani ya kahawa • Ufugaji bora wa nyuki • Upandaji wa miti kwa ajili ya nishati • Majiko sanifu ya kuni • Ufuatiliaji (Simu, komputa) • Nyingine (Taja) |
| 13 | Wewe au kaya yako imefaidika na nini kutokana na mbinu au teknolojia hizi mpya katika miaka 4 iliyopita? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fedha • Huduma • Mafunzo • Vifaa • Nyingine(taja) <hr/> |
| 14 | Kile ulichofaidika nacho umekitumia kwa kazi gani nyingine? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boresha Elimu • Boresha Afya • Mambo mengine ya kijamii • Ujenzi • Nyingine (Taja)_____ |
| 15 | Katika kaya yako maamuzi ya namna ya kutumia fedha au raslimali yanafanywa na nani ? | 1.Mume 2.Mke 3. Mume na Mke 4.Nyingine Taja:_____ |
| 16 | Je, mradi wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI una utaratibu maalum wa kushikisha Wanawake ? | Ndiyo Hapana Sina Uhakika <i>[interviewers record the response. Then code answer: Ndiyo, respondent thinks project focuses on women, or Hapana, or Sina Uhakika]</i> |
| 17 | Je, mradi wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI una utaratibu maalum wa kushikisha Wanaume ? | Ndiyo Hapana Sina Uhakika |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|------------------------|
| 18 | Je, Wanawake wameshirikishwa katika utekelezaji wa mradi huu wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama Hapana nenda S 20 |
| 19 | Kama Ndiyo, Wanawake wameshirikishwa katika shughuli gani mahsusi? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kupanda miti • Kupima ardhi ya vijiji • Kuinga uchomaji misitu • UKIMWI • Shughuli za kiuchumi (SACCOS) • Nyingine (taja)_____ | |
| 20 | Je unafhamu mtu au watu waliojitoa kwenye shughuli za mradi huu? Kama Ndiyo walijitoa katika shughuli gani ? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kupanda miti • Kupima ardhi ya vijiji • Kuinga uchomaji misitu • UKIMWI • Shughuli za kiuchumi (SACCOS) • Nyingine (taja)_____ | |
| 21 | Je, kijiji chenu kilitiliana mkataba na mradi wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI kabla ya kuanza kushirikishwa au kufadhiliwa? | Ndiyo Hapana Sina Uhakika | |
| 22 | Je umewahi kushiriki katika shughuli za kuopambana na UKIMWI? | Ndiyo Hapana | Kama Hapana Nenda S 24 |
| 23 | Kama Ndiyo, shughuli zipi ? | 1.Mafunzo 2.Usambazaji wa kondomu Nyingine (taja)_____ | |

Sehemu ya IV. Ushiriki katika Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini

| | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 24 | Katika kaya hii, kuna mtu anayeshiriki katika ufuatiliaji na tathmini ya mradi wa hifadhi na uendelezaji bora wa | Ndiyo Hapana |
|----|--|-------------------|

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| | raslimali za asili wa JGI? | |
|--|----------------------------|--|

Sehemu ya V. Matokeo ya Mradi

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 25 | Je unafahamu sheria zozote ndogondogo zinazolinda hifadhi ya misitu na matumizi ya ardhi ya kijiji? | Ndiyo Hapana Sina Uhakika |
| 26 | Kutokana na kazi za huu mradi wa hifadhi ya misitu na uendelezaji bora wa raslimali za asili wa JGI, unafahamu sheria ndogo Ndogo zilizotungwa na halmashauri au kijiji kuhifadhi misitu na viumbe vyote vilivyomo ? | Ndiyo Hapana Sina Uhakika |
| 27 | Kama Ndiyo, taja sheria unazozijua ? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hifdahi ya Misitu • Hifadhi ya vyanzo vya maji • Mipaka ya Mashaba • Mipaka ya makaazi • Mipaka ya maeneo ya malisho • Matumizi ya moto • Nyingine (taja): _____ |

Sehemu ya VI: Hitimisho na Mapendekezo

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 28 | Kama huu mradi unge anza tena upya au kuendelezwa ungependekeza vitu gani viendeleo kutekelezwa KAMA vilivyo- bila kubadilishwa ? | Chagua anavyotaja (Usimsomee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kupanda miti • Kupima ardhi ya vijiji • Kuinga uchomaji misitu • UKIMWI • Shughuli za kiuchumi (SACCOS) • Nyingine (taja) _____ |
| Nakushukuru sana kwa kunivumilia na kujibu maswali yangu. | | |

ANNEX J: DATA COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Table J-1: Data Collection Timeline

| Date | Activity |
|----------------------|--|
| 22 July (Tuesday) | Introductory meeting with USAID (joint meeting together with SCALE Evaluation Team Leader) Preparation for preliminary inception meeting with USAID |
| 23 July (Wednesday) | Inception Meeting with USAID Internal discussion (Team Leaders of JGI and SCALE Evaluations) |
| 24 July (Thursday) | Meeting and introductory discussions with team members Revision of Design and Methodology |
| 25 July (Friday) | Key informant interviews (KIIs): Yassin Mkwizu, Norwegian Embassy Freddy Kimaro, Jane Goodall Institute (Dar es Salaam) Team meeting |
| 26 July (Saturday) | Revision of Design and Methodology matrix Document review |
| 27 July (Sunday) | |
| 28 July (Monday) | Finalize Evaluation Design and Methodology, including draft instruments for KIIs, FGDs, and HH survey |
| 29 July (Tuesday) | Deliverable: Evaluation Design and Methodology submitted (revised version incorporating feedback from USAID; draft instruments for KIIs, FGDs, and HH mini-survey; and contributions from local team members) Evaluation Design and Methodology approved with minor changes |
| 30 July (Wednesday) | Travel to Kigoma (Turner, Riwa, and William) |
| 31 July (Thursday) | Deliverable: Inception Meeting with 25 stakeholders (officials from all four districts, JGI staff, and partners) |
| 1 August (Friday) | Review of suggestions from Inception Meeting related to selection of sites and themes Planning |
| 2 August (Saturday) | Review documents with respect to sites and themes in light of Inception Meeting suggestions |
| 3 August (Sunday) | Revise Draft HH survey to conform more closely with USAID guidance (Kumar, 1990, as revised) Finalize Team Planning and Training Meeting for 4 and 5 August |
| 4 August (Monday) | Travel to Kigoma (Kigenza, Msangi and Mallya) Team planning and training meeting |
| 5 August (Tuesday) | Team planning meeting Meet with JGI |
| 6 August (Wednesday) | Finalize tools Practice using tools (“dry run”) |
| 7 August (Thursday) | Test tools in Chankele village Discuss results of testing Initiate communications for visit to Mpanda (JGI) |
| 8 August (Friday) | Travel from Kigoma to Mpanda GOT Holiday |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 9 August (Saturday) | Katambike |
| 10 August (Sunday) | Document review and planning |
| 11 August (Monday) | Vikonge |
| 12 August (Tuesday) | Bugwe |
| 13 August (Wednesday) | Nsimbo DC focus group discussion Mpanda DC focus group discussion Travel from Mpanda to Kigoma |
| 14 August (Thursday) | Synthesis of Nsimbo and Mpanda districts Revise plans for visiting remaining villages |
| 15 August (Friday) | Kigoma DC focus group discussion Uvinza DC key informant interviews Kazuramimba |
| 16 August (Saturday) | Travel to Mwamgongo by boat Overnight at Gombe |
| 17 August (Sunday) | KII: Chief Warden, Gombe NP |
| 18 August (Monday) | Return by boat from Gombe to Kigoma Visit Kigalye on way back |
| 19 August (Tuesday) | Kalinzi Discuss preliminary findings with JGI program director |
| 20 August (Wednesday) | Kirando Ilagala KIIs with Konyavu, District Cooperative Officer, GM of Hilltop Hotel, CRDB, and Twitungu SACCOS |
| 21 August (Thursday) | Kasuku Focus group discussion with JGI Team |
| 22 August (Friday) | Key informant interviews with JGI Director and with TNC |
| 23 August (Saturday) | Bubango Key informant interview with UPP Director |
| 24 August (Sunday) | Final preparations for Feedback Meeting |
| 25 August (Monday) | Feedback meeting with 46 stakeholders, at JGI in Kigoma Key informant interview with FZS |
| 26 August (Tuesday) | Synthesis, write-up and prepare for out-briefing Follow-up field visit to sites in Kigoma and Uvinza |
| 27 August (Wednesday) | Return from Kigoma to Dar es Salaam |
| 28 August (Thursday) | Out-briefing at USAID, with USAID and JGI staff |
| 29 August (Friday) | Final in-country wrap-up with team before Team Leader's departure to US |

ANNEX K: MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA



ANNEX L: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflict of interest disclosure forms for the evaluation team are on file with dTS. Please contact dTS at info@onlinedts.com with any questions.

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