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An analysis of key stakeholders in the West Usambara Mountains of Korogwe and Lushoto Districts



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Improving livelihood security and sustainability for rural communities in the Eastern
Arc Mountains Project

Executive Summary

The Tanzania Forest Conservation (TFCG) was established in 1985. In Tanzania it is the leading national non-governmental organization focusing on the conservation of natural forests. Since 1997 TFCG has been working with communities in the West Usambara Mountains and it has thrived in enabling thousands of farmers to adopt more sustainable land use practices including agro forestry, soil conservation and watershed management. TFCG has also succeeded in promoting widespread tree planting with approximately half a million trees being planted with support from TFCG every year. These trees provide fuel wood, building materials and a cash income to farmers.

This report looks at key stakeholders relevant to the project 'Improving livelihood security and sustainability for rural communities in the Eastern Arc Mountains. The project articulates the linkage between the management of forests and watersheds as a means to ensure long-term sustainability in water supplies. Agriculture is the leading sector in the Tanzanian economy accounting for 45% of GDP and about 60% of export earnings in the past three years. It is the source of food and raw materials for industries. It also provides livelihoods to 82 percent of the population. As with water, support to agricultural development has been identified as a key development priority in MKUKUTA II as a means to raise rural incomes and reduce vulnerability. In addition the focus of the Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 is to commercialise agriculture in order to increase income levels whilst recognising the need to promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources such as land, soil, water and vegetation in order to conserve the environment.

Many communities in the West Usambara Mountains are practicing participatory forest management through the establishment of Village Forest Reserves. Many of these village forest reserves protect catchment forests around the water sources that the communities depend on. A key challenge that communities face in managing these forests is to secure long term support for their management. Although most people are aware of the linkages between maintaining catchment forests and protecting water sources, mechanisms are rarely in place to translate that conceptual link into solid support for forest management.

Through the National Water Policy 2002, Tanzania has promoted the decentralization of management responsibilities in relation to water management. Nine major river or lake basins were gazetted with Basin Water Boards established for each of these basins to manage and allocate water resources. At a lower level, the National Water Policy provides for the establishment of Catchment forums linking water users and managers within a smaller area

In September 2009, TFCG carried out a series of stakeholder consultations with community representatives, local government and other NGOs working in the West Usambaras with a view to evaluating their work in the area and identifying emerging priorities related to forest conservation. On the basis of this participatory evaluation, TFCG developed the project 'Improving livelihood security and sustainability for rural communities in the Eastern Arc Mountains'. The project runs from June 2010 – May 2013 in the West Usambara Mountains of Lushoto and Korogwe Districts, Tanga Region. The project is financed by Gorta. Project implementation is being led by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group working closely with the two District Governments and other related initiatives and NGOs working in the area.

The main economic activities in Lushoto and Korogwe Districts are crop farming and livestock rearing. Both food and cash crops are cultivated – food crops include maize, beans, cassava, bananas, while the cash crops are beans, tea, coffee, cardamom, sugar cane and vegetables. Forestry and beekeeping are two economic activities that are growing in importance. The project will aim to link participating communities with key parts of their local district authority and identify ways in which their demands can be incorporated into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes.

The objective of the study is to identify and describe stakeholders within the two landscapes with a particular focus on their relationship to forests; conservation agriculture; and integrated water resources management.

Stakeholders within the communities

Farmers.- People cultivate in the uplands, valleys, and wetlands. The crops cultivated are maize, beans, banana, cassava, tea, coffee, sugar cane, cardamom and vegetables. Soil erosion is a major hindrance to land availability due the undulating terrain with gentle to steep slopes. In most cases vegetables, potatoes and maize are planted on valley bottoms particularly during the dry season. Whilst the primary objective of any farmer is to meet household food requirements, surplus produce is sold to meet household cash obligations. Failure of cooperatives market boards and change in marco-economic policies, governing purchase of farm produce has facilitated private business to go to the farmers to sell inputs and buy produce directly from farmers.

Livestock keepers - Livestock keeping in the project area is predominately the zero grazing approach whereby a small number of households keep cattle and goats/sheep/pigs in order to produce milk and for sale.

Participatory Forest Management Groups/Organizations - Various forest reserves and small village owned natural forests and plantations exist in the project area. Generally, the issue of conservation with utilization concept is highly appreciated.

Timber Harvesters - A special permit is granted to people in the village and outsiders who harvest timber and this is done specifically by those who planted and own those trees so to get some extra income or for homestead/house construction.

Firewood collectors - Tuesdays and Saturdays have been set to be the specific days for the community to collect dried woods "Vibudu" from the reserve forests. A few people sell their share of firewood's in villages especially to the local beer brewers.

Mushroom, Vegetables - "Derema" and Fruits Collectors Women and children collect mushrooms, vegetables and fruits from the forest mostly for domestic use and sometimes they are sold alongside the roads and markets.

Grass Collectors - Women as a result of their households being involved with zero grazing collect grasses and shrubs for feeding cattle and dairy goats.

Beer Brewers - In most villages, both women and men are involved with brewing of local beer known as Boha and illicit spirita known as "gongo". This is the major industry that entices the firewood poachers to disrupt the efforts of other community members to accomplish participatory forest management process.

Different Water Users - Some of the villages had water supply systems (piped) which were constructed way back in the late 60s during the Ujamaa villagisation. Most of these have either collapsed totally and or partially as such the provision of new and better water supply facilities closer to family homes according to the National Water Policy (NAWAPO) and the National Water Act 2003 that 250 households should get water within 400 meters. However, most of other villages visited the residents get their water from springs, streams and rivers that is to a certain extent clean but not safe clinically. Still the distance from households to these water sources/points are more than the policy distance of 400 meters. Fetching water is the responsibility of women and girls.

Traders/Transporters - These include traders who buy agricultural and forest products to sell within the local weekly market and send them to Korogwe and Lushoto and onwards to major cities within the country. Others are tea truck haulers and transporters of other crop and forests produce to other parts of the country.

Researchers and Tourists - The project area is endowed with a pleasant climate, a beautiful physical environment, and a variety of trees and ecosystems which support an abundance and diversity of species. Within the project area, the two districts (Lushoto and Korogwe) have had a direct interaction with academic and recreational tourists as well as researchers of the forest environment to conduct studies on the overexploitation and improper utilization of forest resources which resulted in degradation of the environment.

Stakeholders external to the communities –

There are many agencies responsible for decisions that relate to or affect the use and management of forest and its natural resources in the study area. Key stakeholders and influencing forces include government offices and departments at various levels, government policies and laws, existing forestry management programs, private investors, local development and conservation groups, political parties, and religious bodies. Other stakeholders active in the area include:

- PADEP
- TASAF
- Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
- Ministry of Water World Bank project which is financing RWSSP in other villages.

Resource allocation is controlled by the Central Government through laid down procedures that involve application, authorization and registration. Resource allocation is sectoral, each sector having the mandate to allocate and control the resources under their custody.

At present, the policies of each sector, that is, agriculture, water resources, mining, fisheries, forestry etc. focus almost exclusively on the issues of the particular sector and, therefore, government policy on the whole is not integrated.

Women in the landscape - In Tanzania, the traditional image of women as a mother, and housewife underlies a division of labour between men and women. Women's rights to property are determined by the lines of a gender and subordination within the household and the community in the specific customs and cultures. In Lushoto and Korogwe communities and of course in some other ethnic group in Tanzania it was reported that traditionally women are not allowed to own property (cows, plots (shamba) etc.). A woman can only own chickens and pottery. The problem of property ownership apparently is worse in rural areas where the norm is for household property to be owned by the husband.

Lack of land rights further curtails women's access to other inputs especially credit necessary for carrying out productive activities. The limited access to credit erodes women's capacity to develop their economic activities. Women with little or no control over resources cannot use them to further their business interests.

Conclusion

Farmers are the largest group of stakeholders within project area. Agricultural productivity and production as a whole is generally low due to the inadequate size of farms held, the nutrient depletion of soils through erosion and the lack of inputs such as fertilizers, agriculture inputs and poor seeds. There is limited institutional capacity of extension services to support farmers in their many agronomic problems. There is a severe lack of community development. Much of the work is carried out by ward and village leaders who struggle to cover large villages on foot.

Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i>	2
Acknowledgements.....	7
List of acronyms	8
1.1 Background to the Project.....	9
1.2 Project Aim	10
1.3 Objectives of the Study	11
2.1 Study area.....	12
2.2 Sampling procedure.....	12
2.3 Data collection techniques.....	13
2.3.1 Semi-Structured Interviews to Key informants	13
2.3.2 Focus Groups Discussions	13
3.1 Farmers.....	15
3.1.1 Conservation Agriculture.....	15
3.1.2 Agricultural Practices of Different Groups Including Women and Men	15
3.1.3 Farmer Field School (FFSs)	16
3.1.4 Livestock Keepers.....	16
3.2 Participatory Forest Management Groups/Organizations	16
3.2.1 Village government/Natural Resources Committee/Community Based Forest Management Groups.....	16
3.2.2 Timber Harvesters.....	17
3.2.3 Firewood collectors	17
3.2.4 Mushroom, Vegetables “Derema” and Fruits Collectors.....	17
3.2.5 Grass Collectors	17
3.2.6 Beer Brewers	17
3.3 Different Water Users	17
3.3.1 Village Government/Water Users Groups/Organizations.....	17
3.4.1 Land Tenure.....	18
3.4.2 Extension Services.....	18
3.4.3 Traders/Transporters.....	18
3.4.4 Researchers and Tourists.....	18
4.0 Description of stakeholders external to the communities	19
4.2 Government Institutional structure	19
4.2.1 Management, Allocation and Control of Natural Resources	20
4.2.2 Water Resources.....	20
4.2.3 Forestry policy.....	21
4.3 Agricultural Policies and Strategies	21

4.3.4	Energy and Mining	22
4.4.5	Fisheries	22
4.4.6	Tourism	22
4.4.7	Land resources	22
4.4.8	Environmental legislations	22
6.0	Conclusions and Recommendations	24
6.1	Conclusions.....	24
6.2	Recommendations	24
Appendix 1:	Village profiles	26
Appendix 2:	List of Focus Group Discussion participants	38

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List of acronyms

CBFM	Community Based Forest management
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
DED	District Executive Director
DWE	District Water Engineer
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
FCMG	Forestry Community Management Groups
FFS	Field Farm School
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
LGA	Local Government Authority
MCDWAC	Ministry of Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children
MGDs	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PADEP	Participatory Agricultural Development Program
PBWB	Pangani Basin Water Board
PBWO	Pangani Basin Water Office
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PMO-MRALG	Prime Minister's Office Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
SACCOS	Savings and Credits Co-operative Societies
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SMMMRP	Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project
SSI	Semi-Structured Interview
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WUGC	Water User Group Committee
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WID	Women in Development
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme
WUAs	Water User Associations
WUGs	Water User Groups

1.0 Introduction

The Tanzania Forest Conservation (TFCG) was established in 1985. It is one of the leading national non-governmental organizations focusing on the conservation of natural forests. Its mission is to conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations. Since 1997 TFCG has been working with communities in the West Usambara Mountains and it has succeeded in enabling thousands of farmers to adopt more sustainable land use practices including agro forestry, soil conservation and watershed management. TFCG has also done well in promoting widespread tree planting with approximately half a million trees being planted with support from TFCG every year. These trees provide fuel wood, building materials and a cash income to farmers.

The project operates in accordance with the governance structure and policies of the country. These include The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (known locally by its Swahili acronym – MKUKUTA) which identifies the availability of adequate and reliable water supplies as one of the most critical factors affecting both rural and urban levels of poverty across the country and as such has been prioritized as a key development strategy by the government. The strategy document clearly identifies the links between water quality and supply with waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, scabies, bacillary and amoebic dysentery and trachoma. Furthermore the strategy clearly articulates the linkage with the management of forests and watersheds as a means to ensure long-term sustainability in water supplies.

MKUKUTA has of recently been reviewed and MKUKUTA II has been developed. In relation to the water sector MKUKUTA II emphasizes that access to water supply and sanitation is very important for improved quality of life and wellbeing, especially when linked with other social services, as well as economic growth. During the past five years, key structural developments were initiated in the water sector; these included the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) which started in July 2007. WSDP is a twenty year nationwide programme for improving the provision of water supply and sanitation services, and ensuring water for productive activities through integrated water resource management for socio-economic development. For efficiency and effectiveness of interventions, the WSDP strives to strengthen the overall sector institutional and personnel capacity.

Agriculture is the lead sector in the Tanzanian economy accounting for 45 percent of GDP and about 60 percent of export earnings in the past three years. It is the source of food and raw materials for industries. It also provides livelihoods to 82 percent of the population. As with water, support to agricultural development has been identified as a key development priority in MKUKUTA as a means to raise rural incomes and reduce vulnerability. In addition the focus of the Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 is to commercialise agriculture in order to increase income levels whilst recognising the need to promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources such as land, soil, water and vegetation in order to conserve the environment.

1.1 Background to the Project

As expressed in the aforementioned policies in the above text and others like the National Forest Act 2002, communities have the right to manage forests on village land and to participate in the management of forests that are owned by the Government. Many communities in the West Usambara Mountains are practicing participatory forest management through the establishment of Village Forest Reserves. Many of these village forest reserves protect catchment forests around the water sources that the communities depend on. A key challenge that communities face in managing these forests is to secure long term support for their management. Although most people are aware of the linkages between maintaining catchment forests and protecting water sources, mechanisms are rarely in place to translate that conceptual link into solid support for forest management. Through the National Water Policy 2002, Tanzania has promoted the decentralization of management responsibilities in relation to water management. Nine major river or lake basins were gazetted with Basin Water Boards established for each of these basins to manage and allocate water resources. At a lower level, the National Water Policy provides for the establishment of Catchment forums linking water users and managers within a smaller area. The policy also promotes integrated river basin management.

In September 2009, TFCG carried out a series of stakeholder consultations with community representatives, local government and other NGOs working in the West Usambaras with a view to evaluating their work in the area and identifying emerging priorities related to forest conservation.

Based on these consultations and using TFCG's experience over the last 12 years of working in the West Usambara Mountains two key issues emerged:

- Many people living in the West Usambara Mountains do not have access to safe and reliable water supplies for domestic consumption.
- Many people are living on less than US\$ 1 per day in the West Usambara Mountains because they are dependent on agricultural practices that do not generate a higher income and are often damaging to the environment on which they depend.

Both issues are closely related to ongoing deforestation and forest degradation such that:

- i. poor agricultural practices continue to be a root cause for forest destruction and forest degradation as well as contributing to widespread poverty;
- ii. despite efforts to protect the catchment forests, many communities do not have access to clean, accessible and reliable water supplies further contributing to poverty.

Based on the problems identified, TFCG has worked with stakeholders at Kwebululu basin in Korogwe district, and the Mkolo/Kwemkului basin in Lushoto district to develop a suite of activities that will significantly improve the lives of women and men living in the West Usambara Mountains.

The project builds upon the lessons learnt by other organisations with regard to the importance that communities also contribute to the construction of water infrastructure. For example, as is advised by Government guidelines, the communities will contribute at least 5 % of the value of the spring protection, shallow wells or boreholes either through labour, cash or materials including bricks, sand and gravel. Whilst the project will support the communities with the provision of the external inputs such as cement, pipes, pumps, transport, the technical support/expertise, training and the establishment of the Water User Groups.

The project includes a fund raising component through the participatory project evaluation meetings; stakeholders will have the opportunity to identify key areas where additional resources are required. From there, TFCG can assist other stakeholders to seek resources required in order to achieve those actions. This is aimed at ensuring that initiatives supported by the project may be sustained even in the event that additional funds are needed.

The project is designed to promote techniques and technology for which technical support will be available locally thereby avoiding dependency on complex approaches for which technical support in the long term will be expensive and difficult to access.

In order to understand the stakeholders who can influence and be affected by the project, TFCG commissioned a consultant to develop this stakeholder analysis.

The project runs from June 2010 – May 2013 in the West Usambara Mountains of Lushoto and Korogwe Districts, Tanga Region.

The project is financed by Gorta. Project implementation is being led by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group working closely with the two District Governments and other related initiatives and NGOs working in the area.

1.2 Project Aim

The project aims to reduce poverty amongst people living in rural communities in the West Usambara Mountains and to enhance the benefits to rural communities from ecosystem services. During the first year, the project aims to carry out a baseline survey in order to be able to monitor and demonstrate the impact of the project. Data from the surveys will also be useful to evaluate the approach of the project and as a basis for sharing lessons learnt with other projects. Also based on the economic context of the country and in the study area that is as Tanzania is a least developed country. The Gross Domestic Product per capita for Tanzania is estimated at US\$ 320 at 2005 prices. About 31 % of the population of Korogwe was living beneath the Tanzanian basic needs poverty line in 2001 / 02.

The main economic activities in Lushoto and Korogwe Districts are crop farming and livestock rearing. Both food and cash crops are cultivated – food crops include maize, beans, cassava, bananas, while the cash crops are beans, tea, coffee, cardamom, sugar cane and vegetables. Many people keep a few animals, and there are a few small business, mainly tiny shops. Forestry and beekeeping are two economic activities that are growing in importance.

In order to further enhance sustainability, the project aims to build linkages between the communities and other institutions thereby creating a network of support for the communities. In this way it is anticipated that the communities will gain the knowhow with regard to seeking technical support as well as networking with other communities undertaking similar activities. Key among these institutions will be local governments, who under on-going decentralization reforms are increasingly taking on the role of local level service delivery – a function that for many years was carried out by central government. The project will aim to link participating communities with key parts of their local district authority and identify ways in which their demands can be incorporated into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study was:

To identify and describe stakeholders within the two landscapes with a particular focus on their relationship to forests; conservation agriculture; and integrated water resources management.

2.0 Methodology

The consultant undertook the exercise through a number of methodological approaches and tools that were both conventional and participatory in nature.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), participatory mapping and key informant interviews, was conducted to gather information about different stakeholder groups within the landscape. The description or stakeholder analysis also documented the presence of any community based initiatives and organizations like farmers' cooperatives and micro-finance groups. Furthermore the study documented the presence and status of social services within the communities' specifically health care facilities, schools and agricultural extension workers.

Some secondary information was also collected and analyzed from TFCG various project documents namely the progress reports and project working paper etc. These reports played an important role in laying the background foundation on the justification for the baseline approach which was used in conducting specifically the topics which could fill the gaps of knowledge and skills evident in the way these TFCG stakeholders groups expressed their day to day running their tasks.

The Study team was able to meet the proposed survey coverage and targeted groups by SSI and FGDs in the project areas which comprises 15 Villages of Lushoto and Korogwe Districts respectively. The Ward Executive Officers (WEOs), Village Executive Officers (VEO) participated in this study as conveners of the community in their respective areas to inform them about the FGDs meetings and venues. The targeted groups in this study were those villages which are practising PFM and FFS. These villages are also endowed with the knowledge of forest conservation, conservation agricultural practices (irrigated agriculture), Water users groups and Farm Field Schools groups (FFS). In principle these villages had also conducted many environmental conservation interventions such as tree planting, establishment of tree nursery, environmental education, establishment of water user's groups/associations and Farm Field Schools.

2.1 Study area

Lushoto and Korogwe districts are located in Tanga region. Their economy is based mainly on agriculture and natural resources and the major sectors include agriculture, forestry, mining and tourism. Crop production, livestock husbandry and forestry generate the main source of income. The estimated per capita income of the districts are 180,000/- per annum. Both districts are famous for and supply fruits and vegetables to several regions in Tanzania, such as Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro and Arusha. Both food and cash crops are produced mainly on small scale although there are some Tea Estates. The food crops grown include maize, rice, potatoes, beans, cassava and bananas while as cash crops include vegetables, fruits, Irish potatoes, coffee, paddy, tea, sisal and cotton. Some crop products, especially fruits and vegetables are facing storage, transport and marketing problems.

2.2 Sampling procedure

The targeted groups in this study were the Ward Executive Officers (WEOs), Village Executive Officers (VEO), Water User Group Committees (WUG), women farmers, men farmers, pombe makers, pastoralists and livestock keepers, beekeepers, herbalists, timber traders and other members of the general public as well as educational and health institutions within the project areas.

15 out of the 21 villages in the project areas were included in the survey (Table 1). Villages were selected to ensure a representative sample of lowland / highland and Korogwe / Lushoto villages. The survey involved five villages in Lushoto district and ten villages in Korogwe district. All socio-economic and cultural stakeholder interests were taken included. Interviews were held with Councillors, Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers, Village chairpersons and village Government members as key informants were interviewed. Groups of village elderly persons, women and men as well as youths participated in the FGDs.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out in the selected 15 villages in Korogwe and Lushoto Districts (see table 1). The selection of villages was based on two criteria, that is those villages which are practising Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and have knowledge of forest conservation and have connection of forest with water/agriculture practices. Also they have water users groups and Farm Field Schools (FFSs). These villages are: Mheza, Vugiri, Bagamoyo, Kieti, Sagara and Mayo. Other villages including those, which have conducted many interventions such as tree planting, establishment of tree nursery, environmental education, establishment of water users groups/associations and Farm Field

Schools. These villages are: Magundi, Mlalo, Makweli, Vuje, Mpale, Tewe, Malomboi, Kwabosa and Mgwashi.

Table 1: Timetable for the FGDs Meetings in Lushoto and Korogwe District

Date	District	Wards	Villages
22/08/2011	Lushoto	Mayo	Mayo
22/08/2011		Mgwashi	Kwabosa/Bambaleta
23/08/2011			Malomboi
23/08/2011			Mgwashi
24/08/2011			Sagara
25/09/2011	Korogwe	Shemshi	Magundi
25/08/2011		Vugiri	Bagamoyo
26/08/2011		Vugiri	Vugiri
26/08/2011		Bungu	Kieti
27/08/2011			Makweli
27/08/2011		Vugiri	Mlalo
28/08/2011		Mpale	Mpale
28/08/2011		Vuje	Vuje
29/08/2011		Vugiri	Mheza
29/08/2011		Mpale	Tewe

2.3 Data collection techniques

2.3.1 Semi-Structured Interviews to Key informants

Semi structured interviews were carried out with key informants as shown below:

- Councillors
- Ward Executive Officer
- Village Chairperson
- Village Government members (women/men from each village);
- Village Natural Resources Committee members from each village
- Members of water users groups.

Prior to visiting any village the consultant in collaboration with TFCG staff sent information to the particular village government leaders to ensure that the participants needed for the consultations especially in the case of Village Natural Resources Committees, water users groups and general public were invited with respect to gender equality/equity, different sub-villages (Vitongoji) and range of age sets/groups.

2.3.2 Focus Groups Discussions

Focus group discussions were carried out simultaneously with the household survey, in those selected villages. The FGD participants were villagers (including men, women and youth groups that in one way or another were/are benefiting from the project) based on the above mentioned categories. These FGDs meetings were conducted in their respective Village government offices facilitated by the consultant. The villages were selected in collaboration between the consultant and TFCG officials.

Nevertheless whenever in a village there was a Water User's Entity of any kind they were engaged in interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Other groups that were interviewed included the VNRCs, FFSs and HUMISA. In a nutshell the sample population of stakeholders that were involved in the study are mentioned on the annex 2 in this text. These include Councillors, Ward Executive Officer of all 7 wards, Village Chairperson of all 15 villages, Village Government members including Sub village chairpersons and members of the different groups operated by TFCG projects. In each of the 15 villages Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in 3 groups per each village of women, men, youths (young men and women) and elderly adults (women and men); each of these groups was recommended that they should not be formed by less than 10 persons and not more than 15 persons. However, in some cases due to the eagerness of the villagers towards the project initiatives it was difficult to control the number of attendance for the FGDs. It is thus anticipated that women groups will be 90 women; the other two groups will also

involve about between 3 and 8 women groups from each village bringing the number to between 45 and 120 women.

Nevertheless whenever in a village there is a Water User's Entity of any kind was subjected to interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDS). In a nutshell the sample population of stakeholders that was involved in the study are in Annex 2 in this text.

2.3.3 Physical Observations

Field physical observation was made including crisscross transect walks within the villages to physical visits the agricultural farms, water sources/courses, forest reserves and conservations and manmade structures like graded terraces.

3.0 Description of stakeholders within the communities

The term stakeholders could be defined as the individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project area, or whose interests may be affected as a result of project implementation or project realization. In other words Stakeholders are all those who need to be considered in achieving project goals and whose participation and support are crucial to its success. So identification of all stakeholders is an important activity of the project to ensure project success. It could thus be assumed that stakeholders can be individuals within the project, secondly as individuals or departments within the communities and thirdly as individuals or groups outside the communities who could influence the project in one way or another.

3.1 Farmers

As in the most rural areas in the country and specifically in the respective Districts (Lushoto and Korogwe) most residents depend on farming for their livelihoods. Almost everyone cultivates a number of different crops, depending on the climate and altitude of the villages. People cultivate in the uplands, valleys, and each village has an area of wetlands. The crops cultivated are maize, beans, banana, cassava, tea, coffee, sugar cane, cardamom and vegetables.

3.1.1 Conservation Agriculture

Soil erosion is a major hindrance to land availability. Erosion is mainly caused by heavy rains, poor soil structures and inappropriate farming techniques. The land terrain in the project areas are undulating with gentle to steep slopes. Due to high rainfall, and low tree coverage, the area is prone to severe land degradation if appropriate conservation measures are not followed. Physical observations by the consultant was that, agricultural activities are undertaken on either flat, gentle or steep slopes and valley bottoms. In most cases vegetables, potatoes and maize are the main crops planted on valley bottoms particularly during the dry season. In other types of terrain, no specific crop(s) are allocated with due consideration to slope percentage according to land classification standards. This poses several subsequent dangers associated with soil degradation. Limited extension services in agriculture, livestock and forestry are provided by the District to villages in the project area. The main cause of lack of extension services were reported to be the presence of only one extension worker per ward and sometimes per division who has no transport to enable him / her to visit all the scattered villages in the undulating hills.

3.1.2 Agricultural Practices of Different Groups Including Women and Men

Agriculture is the lead sector in the Tanzanian economy accounting for 45 percent of GDP and about 60 percent of export earnings in the past three years. It is the source of food and raw materials for industries. It also provides livelihoods to 82 percent of the population. As with water, support to agricultural development has been identified as a key development priority in MKUKUTA as a means to raise rural incomes and reduce vulnerability. In addition the focus of the Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 is to commercialise agriculture in order to increase income levels whilst recognising the need to promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources such as land, soil, water and vegetation in order to conserve the environment.



Like most of the rural districts of Tanzania, Lushoto and Korogwe's main socio economic activities of the population are subsistence farming and few livestock. In terms of agriculture both irrigation and rain-fed cultivation is practiced. The crops cultivated are maize, beans, banana, cassava, tea, coffee, sugar cane, cardamom and vegetables. It was reported that the price of 1 kilo of cardamom is Tshs. 20,000/- equivalent to U\$ 12- and the major market is in Zanzibar. Beans were also reported to be lucrative crop and 1 kilo was sold at the rate of Tshs. 1,500/- and the main buyers were from Dar es Salaam and Arusha cities.

3.1.3 Farmer Field School (FFSs)

One of the major elements in the West Usambara Mountains is the historical engagement of the residents in cultivation of horticultural crops. Historically the residents of the Usambara Mountains once formed a vegetable growing cooperative called **WAGROVESU** Limited. TFCG together with the LGAs of Lushoto and Korogwe districts have collaboratively been working hand in hand to support the residents to engage in FFSs. This study shows that there is one FFS in every village in both districts. Physical observations of these FFS plots visited portrayed that some of the crops and especially cabbages were flourishing quite well although tomatoes and green pepper were not doing very well due to pests and diseases such as early blight.

The primary objective of any farmer is to meet household food requirements, as such it in most cases surplus produce is sold to meet household cash obligations. Failure of cooperative market boards and changes in macro-economic policies, governing purchase of farm produce has facilitated private business to go to the farmers to sell inputs and buy produce. Due to the free market prevailing in the country, the price for the produce is negotiable.

It can be concluded that, it is important to note that, in order to increase the standard of living of the people residing in the project area, market opportunities for their produce must be identified and provided. Prime to all opportunities is availability of good road networks in the villages, that will enable movement of both inputs and products to and from the consumers in most cases the consumers are not within the village are in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and the rest of the country.

3.1.4 Livestock Keepers

Livestock keeping in the project area is predominately the zero grazing approach whereby a small number of household keep cattle and goats/sheep/pig for the sake of getting milk and for sale. Livestock are kept in small numbers of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. Also small scale poultry keeping is practiced. A head of goat was sold from Tshs. 80,000/- up to 100,000/- depending on the size and this prize went up during the month of Ramadhan.

3.2 Participatory Forest Management Groups/Organizations

3.2.1 Village government/Natural Resources Committee/Community Based Forest Management Groups

The national local government structure includes a hierarchy from household > cell > sub-village > village > ward > division > district > region > national level. Many powers are vested in the Village and District governments. Villages are governed by a village government that is elected by all adult residents of a village, the 'village assembly' through its sub-committees, the village government is responsible for overseeing land and natural resources use and planning within the village lands. All 15 villages have a government structure which is composed of the following three committees: Planning and Finance; Education and Social Welfare; Defence and Security. This organisational set-up is centrally determined by the Local Government Authority system (LGA). There are also several small committees for the implementation of public, village government activities and projects such as the construction of schools, health facilities etc.

Various forest reserves and small village owned natural forests and plantations exist in the project area. Many people in the villages surveyed are against forest clearing because they mentioned that the forests are a source of rain and rivers. They further mentioned that forest are major sources of building poles, timber, medicine, firewood and other biodiversity. However, understanding of the importance of tree planting is still low in some villages probably because of lack of knowledge on management of tree nurseries and poor supply of seedlings. Planting of useful indigenous tree species is being encouraged by the TFCG project which provides seedlings and carries out awareness raising activities. Generally, the issue of combining conservation with forest utilization is a concept that is well understood and highly appreciated in the project villages. Stakeholders who could influence forest management either positively or negatively include:

3.2.2 Timber Harvesters

A special permit is granted to people in the village and outsiders who harvest timber and this is done specifically by those who planted and own those trees so as to get some extra income or for homestead/house construction.

3.2.3 Firewood collectors

Tuesdays and Saturdays have been designated as specific days for the community to collect dried woods "Vibudu" from the reserve forests. A few people sell their share of firewood in villages especially to the local beer brewers. However it was reported by members of Village forest conservation management committee that with the set up of two days to collect household fuel wood some villagers do not abide to that system, as such they tend to poach or rather secretly collect (steal) firewood from the forest reserves often during the night.

3.2.4 Mushroom, Vegetables "Derema" and Fruits Collectors

Women and children collect mushrooms, vegetables "Derema" and fruits from the forest mostly for domestic use and sometimes they are sold alongside the roads and in the local markets that are situated at the Divisional level. It was reported that, there are restrictions in collecting mushrooms and vegetables in the forest.

3.2.5 Grass Collectors

Women whose households practice zero grazing collect grasses and shrubs for feeding cattle and dairy goats.

3.2.6 Beer Brewers

In most villages, both women and men are involved with brewing of local beer known as Boha and an illegal spirit known locally as "gongo". These two kinds of liquors are made of sugar cane and consume a lot of firewood during the preparations. This is the major industry that entices the firewood poachers to disrupt the efforts of other community members to accomplish participatory forest management process. It was reported that 1 litre of Boha or gongo costs Tshs. 500/-.

3.3 Different Water Users

3.3.1 Village Government/Water Users Groups/Organizations

Lack of clean and safe water is a determinant of poverty and is devastating to many households. Lack of water inhibits their capacity to protect their families' health and enhance their productivity. Thus, equitable access and sustainable supply of water to poor are fundamental to the goal of eliminating poverty.

The provision of new and better water supply facilities closer to family homes according to the National Water Policy (NAWAPO) and the National Water Act 2003 that household should get water within 400 meters. These will save their time resources that would have been previously devoted to the arduous task of collecting water. Now at least some of the time and energy will go into education, leisure and productive pursuits. Improved water supplies will, in particular, benefit girls and women who bear the brunt of collecting water. Indeed, it is likely that some of the saved time and energy will be released for increased education of girls who would otherwise have been kept from school for the purpose of collecting water for the family.

Due to the problem of the quality of water and prevalence of water borne diseases, the water users groups training should be complemented by a hygiene education component targeting those who apparently do not treat water and do not know the relationships between the unclean water and the prevalence of water born diseases. Most of the people use pit latrines in their households. Sanitation services could notably improve the well being of women, men and children of the project areas and will be an important factor in poverty reduction of the target population.

In terms of water users groups all the villages visited have at least formed one water supply committee or water users group. Some of these groups have had training from TFCG and the District Water Engineer Office. TFCG have trained a number of water users groups in some villages while the district water engineer office through a consulting firm have conducted a series of awareness campaigns, formation of WATSAN committees for the management of water supply systems for the selected villages by RWSSP.

During all these activities the Village Government is the one that supervises the whole process in its position of the patron of all village development activities and social welfare within the community.

3.4 Village Government/Land Committee

3.4.1 Land Tenure

In principle land and its resources by law are held under the radical title of the president, but officially all land ownership can take two forms, granted right of occupancy and/or customary (*or deemed*) right of occupancy. Granted right of occupancy refers to rights issued by the authority where as customary right of occupancy is decided through Customary Law. Land tenure in the project areas is based on both Right of occupancy for the Tea Estates and Government Forest reserves and individuals are occupying the land through customary land rights. Rights to hold land are mainly vested in the clan elders who pass it on to their children. Hereditary rights appear to be patrilineal for both farm land and for other properties such as herds of cattle. Family farms are normally organised around a cluster of houses erected by family members. Much of the land in the West Usambaras is village land which falls under the authority of the Village Assembly. This includes forested areas on village land. Decisions related to land use must pass through the Village Assembly.

The groups interviewed have lived in the area for a long time and acquired land through allocation by their parents (inheritance) and marriage. Others acquired it as a result of colonial and post-colonial policies. Since villagisation people have acquired land by a variety of ways including through the legal system of village government and national development policies. It was noted that, although village government has authority over land, in practice land belongs to an individual lineage which has power over re-allocation and even in determining which areas can be given to strangers and which cannot due to the scarce nature of land in the mountains. Furthermore permanent crops such as Tea which cannot be mixed with other crops have taken large stretches of land space and also population increase through birth without forgetting the undulating topography had made most of the villages to face scarcity of land for farming.

3.4.2 Extension Services

There are no extension officers posted to the village levels. In some of the villages visited the team was able to talk with the extension officers (Agriculture, forestry and community development) who are either stationed at the ward/division headquarters. The community members and key stakeholders interviewed blamed their lack of expertise to this inadequate extension services. The district officers was reported come once in a while and sometimes do not visit some villages for a couple of years. This could be attributed to lack of manpower and financial resources for transportation.

3.4.3 Traders/Transporters

These include traders who buy agricultural and forest products to sell within the local weekly market and send them to Korogwe and Lushoto on wards to major cities within the country. Others are tea truck haulers and transporters of other crop and forests produce to other parts of the country.

3.4.4 Researchers and Tourists

The project area is endowed with a pleasant climate, a beautiful physical environment, and a variety of trees and ecosystems which support an abundance and diversity of species. Within the project area, the two districts (Lushoto and Korogwe) have had a direct interaction with academic and recreational tourists as well as researchers of the forest environment to conduct studies on the overexploitation and improper utilization of forest resources which resulted in degradation of the environment.

The socio-economic characteristics of the communities in the two districts are more or less the same due to the fact that they are influenced, on the one hand, by their dependence upon the land, agriculture and forest resources while, on the other hand, by the huge rapidly-growth of the population in their surroundings and district towns. In addition, they are characterized by a situation of mixture of traditional and modern ways of life hence being caught in the wrangle and turmoil of transition causing them sometimes to make irrational decision that detrimental to the the sustainability of natural resources in the project area.

4.0 Description of stakeholders external to the communities

There are many agencies responsible for decisions that relate to or affect the use and management of forest, water and other natural resources in the study area. Key stakeholders and influencing forces include: government offices and departments at various levels, government policies and laws, existing forestry management programs, private investors, local development and conservation groups, political parties, and religious bodies. Other stakeholders active in the area including:

- PADEP
- TASAF
- Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
- Ministry of Water World Bank project which is financing RWSSP in other villages.

4.1 Non governmental Organizations

This section describes the Non governmental Organizations operating in the project area:

Table 2 Non governmental Organizations

Organisation	Ward	Village	Activities
World vision	Bungu	36 Vilages in Bungu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply project in: Manka, Msasa, Bungu, Bungu Msiga, Vuje, Kwemshai, Nduhuzi and Muheza. - Constructed dispensaries in all villages in Bungu - Support on construction of classrooms and environment project
Land Care	Lutindi	Lutindi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terracing education to the farmers
VICCOBA	Bungu	Bungu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microfinance
Korogwe Devon Aid	Kwashemshi	Magundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply
		Mheza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spring box
		Tewe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spring box
Anglican church	Bungu	All Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kopa ng'ombe lipa ng'ombe
Oxfam	Bungu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marketing for women small famers
Tea Research	Bungu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tea plantations
SACCOS (TFCG)	Bungu	OUBU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microfinance (Not active)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -

4.2 Government Institutional structure

Like all other districts in the country in terms of the internal administrative set-up Lushoto and Korogwe are sub-divided in divisions that are broken into wards, These wards are also sub-divided into villages and sub-villages, Each village is governed by a Village Government under a Chairperson while the sub-village is led by a sub-village chairperson (Mwenyekiti wa Kitongoji), This is as far as official organization is made however in most scenarios in the country the sub-village chairpersons are helped administratively by a "ten cell leaders" who act as liaisons for 10 or more households.

Higher above the districts there are two more administrative levels: the regional and ministerial jurisdiction that govern the lower levels. In this case it is Tanga Regional Commissioner's office under the Prime Minister's Office Ministry of Regional Admnistration and Local Government (PMO-MRALG) through its District Councils of Lushoto/ Korogwe and the District Executive Directors (DEDs). All functional

departments at the district level (agriculture, natural resources, lands, education, community development, and health, cooperative) are under the District Executive Director.

The Ward Executive Officer (who is a salaried civil servant) to whom all Village Executive Officers (VEOs) report to is a key person in all matters pertaining to the development and welfare of the villages. She/he is under the direct supervision of the DED and is also an important link for all matters from the District Commissioner and for all extension services originating from the different sectoral departments at the district level.

In terms of expertise and extension services, all major sectors of the economy have influence in one way or the other on activities that take place in the study area. Few, if any, have extensions officers that operate at the village level. For any activities in the villages, the District offices link up with the Ward Executive Officer.

Up higher, the reporting structure becomes two pronged. The Natural Resources Officer at the town council for example, reports both to the Commissioner of Planning and the Director of the concerned national ministry.

4.2.1 Management, Allocation and Control of Natural Resources

At the national level, there are several sectoral institutions that have influence on activities related to environment and natural resources use and management in the study villages. Key among these are the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (consisting of the Forestry and Beekeeping, Tourism, Wildlife and Fisheries Division); Agriculture and Cooperatives (Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives); Water, Energy and Minerals, land and Urban Development, Health and Social Welfare and Community Development Women's Affairs, and Children. The methods of operation for most sectors are such that each sector has extension officers who work directly with the villagers and in most cases are stationed in the area. There is also the Vice-presidents Office, that has Ministerial portfolio for Environment and the national Environment Management Council (NEMC), has the overall responsibility for matters related to environmental management.

At the local level, all development activities under the different sectors were traditionally implemented or controlled by the national offices. A recent development in Tanzania, which also affects the target communities of this project, is that administrative powers in all sectors have been decentralized so the authority for implementation and control lies with the district offices and Municipal/town councils. National and regional offices have been left with coordination and advisory roles. The long-range effects of this change (both positive and negative) are yet to be seen. However, on the one hand, the immediate effect on natural resources management is that closer supervision is possible. On the other hand, according to the long-standing legal setup, it is the regional sectoral officers that still have the power to enforce laws concerning the control of natural resources. Unless amended, this discrepancy may cause conflicts of interest within the overall system for managing natural resources. The sectors most affected by this issue are lands, forestry and fisheries.

Resource allocation is controlled by the Central Government through laid down procedures that involve application, authorization and registration. Resource allocation is sectoral based, each sector having the mandate to allocate and control the resources under their custody.

4.2.2 Water Resources

The role of supplying piped water to the study areas is the mandate of District Water Engineer. However, ponds, streams and rivers are considered public or common property and are owned through customary rights.

Legal and policy context for integrated Water Resources Management

As in the case of land rights Tanzania has had a number of written laws that address the utilization and control of water. One of the most explicitly legal frameworks was water the Act No. 42 (utilization and control) of 1974 setting up priorities of different sectors that need water for their performance. However, there have been a lot of developmental changes in terms of water utilization and control in the country.

These changes have been brought about by the shift in government policies with regard to the country's development. The development of the National Strategy for Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) and MKUKUTA II) by the Tanzanian Government commits Tanzania to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Therefore the country is undergoing some major reforms to build a

strong foundation for its future success including the water sector. The recently developed MKUKUTA II in relation to water sector (water supply and sanitation) stipulates that, 'Access to water supply and sanitation is very important for improved quality of life and wellbeing, especially when linked with other social services, as well as economic growth. During the past five years, key structural developments were initiated in the water sector; these included the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) which started in July 2007. WSDP is a twenty year nationwide programme for improving the provision of water supply and sanitation services, and ensuring water for productive activities through integrated water resource management for socio-economic development. For efficiency and effectiveness 16 of interventions, the WSDP strives to strengthen the overall sector institutional and personnel capacity.

The National Water Policy, the National Water Sector Strategy, and the Water Sector Development Programme all aim to improve access to clean and safe water and sanitation services in rural and urban areas. As a result of this shift to new water laws (2002 and 2004) and others like the water supply and sanitation Act, 2009, the Water Resource Management Act 2009 was enacted.

Water Resources Management is regulated under The Water Resources Management Act 4 No.11/2009 and the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No.12/2009. These Laws were enacted recently to repeal and replace the WUA Cap 331 and WWA Cap 272 respectively. Through these Laws different groups are involved in actual and planned water resources management. WRMA is a result of NAWAPO 2002 and thus gives legal back-up to policy issues which require legal force.

The above Laws are the product of the National Water Policy (NAWAPO) 2002 that emphasizes the principle of involvement of water user organizations and private sector so as to attain equitable, efficient and sustainable water resources management. Water resources management is a multi-sectoral activity that requires an effective collaboration and coordination mechanism among sectors at all levels. Practically, the Water Resource Management of the study area falls under the Pangani Basin Water Board (PBWB).

Pangani Basin Water Office (PBWO)

The administrative area of Pangani Basin is situated in the North-east of the country and drains into the Indian Ocean. The basin consists of four main rivers; Uмба, Sigi, Msangazi and Pangani River. The Pangani river is the largest of these rivers and dominates the basin with a catchment area of 42,200km.sq. The catchment covers three regions; Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Tanga. The functions of the Pangani Basin Water Board are the same as those of the other 8 Water Basin boards in their areas of jurisdiction. Six members of the Basin Board are drawn from public, private, NGOs and women organizations and are appointed by the Minister responsible for water affairs. The Boards co-ordinate water resources management and water pollution efforts in the basin in co-operation with governmental and regional authorities. The Boards are also fulfilling an urgent need of various ministries involved to have a more proper use of the water resources and to avoid serious pollution problems.

At district to village levels the Basin Water Offices promote participatory planning and systematic involvement of stakeholders in decision making. At these stages the communities are educated and trained on the need for management, protection and conservation of water resources. Moreover they are made aware of the factors contributing to reduced flows of the Pangani river affecting their livelihoods and encouraging them to form Water User Associations (WUA). The communities, users/stakeholders are responding positively whenever their co-operation is needed. As a result, the PBWO has achieved a lot towards improving the situation in the basin.

4.2.3 Forestry policy

Forest products in government reserves are protected by law and their harvest for local need is under strict control. A license to cut or clear trees must be sought through the District Natural Resources Officer. Exploitation for commercial use in government forest reserves is usually done illegally and in many cases by local people for sale to external buyers i.e. the buyers are generally not from the local villages.

4.3 Agricultural Policies and Strategies

Overall development policy and long term planning in Tanzania, focuses on the development of agriculture (Agriculture first - KILIMO KWANZA), water resources, energy and mining, fisheries and tourism, among other aspects of economic development.

At present, the policies of the each sector, that is, agriculture, water resources, mining, fisheries, forestry etc. focus almost exclusively on the issues of the particular sector and, therefore, government policy on the whole is not integrated. Moreover, it often occurs that different sectors independently implement parallel research or development programs that are similar, thus, there is duplication of effort. Overall development policy and long term planning in Tanzania, focuses on the development of agriculture (Agriculture first - KILIMO KWANZA), water resources, energy and mining, fisheries and tourism, among other aspects of economic development. The overall policy objectives are to be self-sufficient in food, to increase national income, to provide safe and clean drinking water for the entire population, and to achieve a higher standard of living for the majority of people by the rational utilization of the country' natural resources.

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4.3.4 Energy and Mining

The government policy is to ensure the supply of electrical power to all districts in the country for household and industrial use. In 2007, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals conceived the Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project (SMMMRP), it was conceived within the premises of National Development Vision 2025 and MKUKUTA. The project covers aspects of artisanal and small scale mining with the aim of improving their performance and the associated social, economic and environmental impacts issues; good governance; transparency and regulation of the mineral sector; inter-agency linkages; strengthening promotion of the mineral sector through improved mining information systems and physical promotion activities. The overall policy objectives are to be self-sufficient in food, to increase national income, to provide safe and clean drinking water for the entire population, and to achieve a higher standard of living for the majority of people by the rational utilization of the country' natural resources.

4.4.5 Fisheries

Government policy aims at ensuring sufficient supply of fish harvested from the ocean and other water bodies around the country. Aquaculture is being targeted as an emerging opportunity which should be strengthened where it exists and established in the appropriate areas.

4.4.6 Tourism

The policy objective of tourism is to increase foreign exchange earnings through the use of the country's natural resources and attractions. The Government encourages the establishment of new attractions and tourist centers wherever possible.

4.4.7 Land resources

The policy objective is to develop land resources so that they are economically exploited to the fullest extent possible. At the local level, the village government is empowered to oversee matters pertaining to land resource development.

4.4.8 Environmental legislations

Legislation related to environmental issues is fragmented. Efforts by the Vice Presidents' Office to harmonize the laws through the Environmental Management Act have achieved a more integrated approach. However, for the present, laws are outdated and penalties are too low to be effective. There are too many laws operating at the same time, such that, laws pertaining to different sectors, like land, mines, fisheries and forestry, are often conflicting and difficult to enforce. The process for obtaining permits for natural resource use is sometimes not clear and often lengthy.

There are few by-laws related to agriculture and forestry, but the process of enacting new ones is long. Moreover, few people in the villages are aware of the existence of laws that govern resource utilization. The inadequacy of laws has led to improper planning and resource allocation.



5.0 Women in the landscape:

In Tanzania, the traditional image of women as a mother, and housewife underlies a clear-cut division of labour between men and women. Women perform the bulk of household work. During the focus group and in-depth discussions, women mentioned that although a husband and wife sometimes discuss the question of the size of the family the final decision usually rests with the husband. During the SSI one Muslim man (key informant) mentioned that, the Koran says that men are the heads of the family and are responsible for making all the final decisions in the household. He further said if a woman insists on family planning (that is having a small number of children), the husband simply

takes another wife who will be prepared to bear more children. Some women mentioned that precaution such as contraceptive is taken secretly at risk of a marriage crisis when the man discovers it. In the same discussions as it was revealed that women are the ones who are responsible for taking the children to the clinic and hospital when they fall sick. It means that a woman with more children has a bigger burden compared to her counterpart. Women who are pregnant, lactating or with young children have to struggle harder to accomplish their domestic rounds as well as being commercially productive for her livelihood.

When it comes to socialization men have more time to socialize than women. The only time when women socialize it is when they go to the weddings, funeral ceremonies and markets. Due to the traditional image of a woman in the society as a mother, housewife, and child caring and at the local leadership women are mostly given position of secretary to take notes.

The key objective of the gender policy in Tanzania is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender sensitive plans and strategies in all sectors and institutions are developed. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it puts emphasis on gender quality and equal opportunity of both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role-played by each member of the society. The March, 1992 Policy on women in Development in Tanzania addressed gender discrimination, gender mainstreaming, gender advocacy for women's socio-economic and political empowerment. It legislated WID units for line ministries, women's credit schemes, education and training for women and programs for gender sensitization. However, resources have not followed policy apart from the establishment of WID units, directorates, etc. at several parastatals and ministries under the coordination of the Ministry of Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children (MCDWAC). In comparison Tanzanian men and women are just equal as Tanzanians but differ quite a lot. They could have equal levels of education but still the man will be accorded a much superior position even by women themselves because of the long time cultural factors (norms, traditions and customs) that had been acclaimed as moral guidelines of any such community.

In addition women's rights to property are determined by the lines of a gender and subordination within the household and the community in the specific customs and cultures. In Lushoto and Korogwe communities and of course in some other ethnic group in Tanzania it was reported that traditionally women are not allowed to own property (cows, plots (shamba) etc.). A woman can only own chickens and pottery. However, this does not apply much in the urban settlements. The problem of property ownership apparently is worse in rural areas where invariably it is those in household properties are owned by the husband. Usually when a man pays dowry, he also gains the right to the property of the wife.

Women are rarely in a position in terms of education, skills and capital to shift their livelihood away from natural resources or to carry out other productive activities. Secondly, the lack of land rights further curtails the women's access to other inputs especially credit necessary for carrying out productive activities. The limited access to credit erodes women's capacity to develop their economic activities. Women with little or no control over resources cannot use them to further their business interests.

Gender daily division of labour at each step is an area of further intervention during the project period to include gender study in the program.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The stakeholder analysis reached the following conclusions:

- Agricultural production is generally low due to the inadequate size of farms held, the nutrient depletion of soils erosion and the lack of inputs such as fertilizers, agricultural inputs and poor seeds. Limited institutional capacity of extension services to support farmers in their many agronomic problems. There is a severe lack of community development and agricultural practices are poor.
- It was also observed that in running of FCBM/PFM the members of committee election process is marred by clanship favouritism as such it is not easy to punish the culprit for those who vandalise the forest products and cause forest degradation. In all these villages the participants of FGDs/SSI commented that low level of knowledge and skills in all forestry conservation activities among entire village population render their efforts less successful.
- It was also exposed that Eucalyptus trees which have been planted close to some water sources are a threat and are causing drought. Indigenous trees which are friendly to water sources should be planted.
- All the participants were very enthusiastic about learning about beekeeping and suggested that it should start immediately. Few were interested in fish farming since they had a similar project that did not do well due to the theft and the yield deteriorated day after day. At the Division Level there is SACCOS with very few members (unknown) and VICOBA at village level with unknown number of members. TFCG to establish awareness campaigns and training on the importance of the aforementioned projects which are important in terms of food security and poverty alleviation.
- It was observed that a number of communities do not have access to clean and safe water. Most of them fetch water from unprotected springs and rivers. Unfortunately. It was disclosed by the District Water Engineer that, all the villages' survey will not be covered by the ongoing World Bank project which is financing RWSSP in other villages.
- The project area is endowed with a pleasant climate, a beautiful physical environment, and variety of trees and ecosystems which support an abundance and diversity of species. In the past these ecosystems contained rich environment and natural resources. During recent decades, these ecosystems have become partially to severely degrade by various human activities. There has been consequent disruption of ecological balance, loss of biodiversity and reduction in available natural resources. Within the project area, the two districts which have been selected for the study that is Lushoto and Korogwe districts have had a direct interaction with the forest environment and have therefore, been largely responsible for the overexploitation and improper utilization of forest resources which resulted in degradation of the environment. The socio-economic characteristics of the targeted communities are complex due to the fact that they are influenced, on the one hand, by their dependence upon forest sources and, on the other hand, by the huge rapidly-growing of the population in the surrounded district towns. In addition, they are characterized by a mixture of traditional and modern ways of life and are caught in the turmoil of transition.

6.2 Recommendations

- TFCG should formulate appropriate education awareness programme on type of farming practices which are required in the project areas. Participatory training programmes specific to particular villages should be conducted. The study has revealed that proportionately few women have attended formal education; therefore during undertaking this task, special attention to women participants should be made.
- Educational campaign on entrepreneurship. Value Chain skills and income generation activities that satisfy the requirement of TFCG project objectives on the other hand without compromising farmer's goals and objectives is vital. It is genuinely recommended to TFCG to liaise with other players such as SIDO who are very conversant in such activities in the Country.
- The underlying socio-economic causes of the overexploitation and improper utilization of natural resources which have led to these environmental problems include low income or poverty, lack of law

enforcement, lack of proper equipment and methods for natural resource use, lack of education and training, overpopulation, selfishness amongst planners and unplanned expansion of tourism, and alienation of natural resource ownership and control away from the community. In all these it is recommended that, village governments should be empowered to institute and monitor by-laws governing proper land use within the project areas. On the other hand, TFCG should devise appropriate and continuous monitoring mechanisms of natural resource use for the sustainability of the project areas and people livelihood.

- There is great variability in the level of environmental awareness amongst the members of the communities under study due to the heterogeneous nature of the inhabitants, their variable origin and the diversity of their economic activities. While there is a lack of understanding of the general meaning of environment, many people in the study communities are well aware of the specific environmental issues associated with their activities. At the same time, they are perhaps not aware of issues related to the occupations or activities of others. Plans to organise study tours for influential farmers and FFS/TFCG/Tree planting groups and the Village Government Leaders to identified successful soil conservation programme in Tanzania should be made. Areas recommended include: Amani – Tanga Region, Kilimanjaro, Babati, Arusha, Iringa and Mbinga in Ruvuma Region. Also Pemba and Unguja to study and learn about other spices vegetations such as cinnamon and cloves which are currently grown in the project area and its yield in good and there is market for it.

- Based on the current water supply, it is recommended that TFCG should work out modalities and mechanism involving other external stakeholders like the Districts, NGOs, CBOs, and other donors to work with villagers in construction of water supplies system for these villages that would ensure the Women, men and children living in the West Usambara Mountains are benefiting from cleaner, more secure and more accessible domestic water supplies.

- TFCG could join hands with other NGOs such as VICOBA, SIDO as well as Governmental projects like PADEP, TASAF, Bee keeping etc. income generating activities in the villages of the project area.

- There are many possible solutions to environmental problems as suggested by the communities. A few solutions were suggested repeatedly for several problems. These were to enforce the relevant laws, educate people, strengthen the leadership, and get advice from experts.

- The ultimate objectives of TFCG should be to ensure that overall incomes of the residents in the project areas are improved. This can be achieved through various ways but importantly by facilitating marketing of their farm produce through ensuring that access roads are passable throughout the year.

- From time to time, monitoring and evaluation to assess changes in the project implementation in relation to its specific objectives of improving quantity and quality of water supply and food security should be conducted. There should be a monitoring and evaluation set up that allows project modification geared towards learning lessons so that the project moves effectively towards its goal, purpose and objectives.

Appendix 1: Village profiles

The following are the detailed profiles of each village that were surveyed with its location and history also the interview results. The table below shows the type of social services and other economic service providers available in each village.

Social Services Available in the project areas

Ward	Village	Type of Social Services			Other economic service providers										
		Health facilities Dispensaries	Education Primary School	Sources of Water Supply Secondary School	Church	Mosque	Market	Local brew	Kiosk	Milling Machine	Tea Factory		Restaurant	Guest House	Primary court
Mayo	Mayo/ Kizanda	1	1	1	10	2	5	1	2	10	6	0	0	0	0
	Kwabosa/B ambaleta	0	1	0	8	2	2	1	3	6	4	0	0	0	0
Mgwashi	Malomboi	0	1	0	Piped	1	5	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	0
	Mgwashi	1	1	1	Piped	3	2	1	2	15	5	0	3	0	0
	Sagara	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	9	3	0	0	0	0
Shemshi	Magundi	0	1	4	6	1	2	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
Vugiri	Bagamoyo	0	1	0	6	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Vugiri	Vugiri	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	6	4	0	6	0	1
Bungu	Kieti	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Makweli	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	0		0
Vugiri	Mlalo	0	1	1	6	1	1	0	1	10	1	0	1	1	0
Mpale	Mpale	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Mpale	Tewe	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
Vuje	Vuje	0	1	0	5	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vugiri	Mheza	1	1	0	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	0

1. Mayo/Kizanda Village, Mayo Ward Lushoto District



Mayo is known as one of the first villages in Tanga Region to be registered as Ujamaa Village way back in 1967 and is one of the first villages to have piped water supply which was installed in the same year. In October 2009 the village split into two villages and formed another village known as Kizanda village.

These villages consist of 15 sub-villages. Both villages have a population of 3,800 and 450 households with an average of 4.5 members per household. The village is reached from Soni through gravel road which is not passable during the rainy seasons. Land terrain varies greatly ranging from flat hill tops, gently slopes, steep slopes and wider valley bottoms.

In the north direction the village boards with Baga II forest, in the east is adjacent to Nguguwe, Shembekeza, Kisiwani and Kwa Bosa villages. In the south side is adjacent to Maheza Ugulu villages while in the west is adjacent to Kwagume, Galambo and Tanda Villages.

Mayo/Kizanda villages are endowed with one village dispensary, one secondary school which was constructed by the efforts of the villagers and one primary school with 728 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 2 churches, 5 mosques, 1 market, 2 local brews, 10 kiosks and 6 milling machines.

The village had piped water which was constructed in 1967 at Kwekulo, but currently the network has been dilapidated and the intake is not functioning. The community are depending on water from the Mkolo River for irrigation and for consumption from 10 streams which are located in their village. These streams are; Mafele, Kaloj, Sangazi, Shekulwa, Birai, Izanda, Maghohoi, Mzungui, Kwekulo, Shangawei and Kwekwene. These streams do have water throughout the year. The villagers have contributed 7 pipes roles with a length of 1150 meters in trying to rehabilitate the network. They are working together with the District Water Engineer in Lushoto district. TFCG has trained 6 water users groups in the village.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, maize, coffee, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep and chicken. Based in all these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 30,000/- to 70,000/- per month.

TFCGs FFS groups, TUMAMU Group and FCMG

In Mayo/Kizanda villages there are 3 horticultural groups (FFS) and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. It was reported that, the tomato yield was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was good but currently the groups are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 300/- each.

The village has a FCMG with 30 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental groups).

2. Kwabosa and Bambaleta Villages in Mayo Ward

Kwa Bosa / Bambaleta was registered as a village in 1976. Kwabosa split into two to form Bambaleta Village. Kwa Bosa contains 7 sub villages that are; Chumbageni, Kwamvumo, Kibaoni, Kimara, Tufiani, Kwemlungu and Gare-Turiani. While Bambaleta contains 6 sub villages these are, Bambaleta, Kwamkumba, Kamlongom Kwevumo, Kalenge and Makima. Both villages have the population of 4,400 and 550 households. The average household members are 5.6. The village is reached from Soni through gravel

road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. Like Mayo, the land terrain is undulating but with relatively high proportion of flat hill tops, gently slopes and wider valley bottoms. With exception of Nkongoi forest the land is devoid of natural trees. Isolated bushes of planted exotic tree species of eucalypts, and pine can be seen scattered from one place to another.



In the north direction the village borders with Nkongoi forest and Kisimagoga village, in the east is adjacent to Kwemkomole villages. In the south side is adjacent to Kisiwani village while in the west is adjacent to Mayo Villages and Mkolo River.

Kwabosa/Bambareta village is endowed with one primary school with 448 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 2 churches, 2 mosques, 1 market, 3 local brews, 6 kiosks, 1 Market and 4 milling machines.

Bambaleta depends water from 4 streams that are Shemgae, kwevumo, karange and Kwemakumba. The water is used for the domestic purposes only. Some households use approximately 30 minutes in fetching water from different sources. TFCG has trained 2 water users groups in the village.

Kwabosa depends on water from 4 unprotected streams that are chumbageni, Kibaoni, Shaneli, and Mwao. While

Agriculture is the dominant activity of the villagers. The main crops are: maize, coffee, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep and chicken. Based on these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 30,000/- to 70,000/- per month.

TFCGs' FFS groups and VNRC

In the village there are 3 horticultural groups (FFS) and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. Tomato yield was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 100/- each. The Primary school has environmental club and tree planting project.

The village has a VNRC started in 2009 with 30 people who are closely supervising and patrolling the forest and tree planting (environmental groups).

3. Malomboi Village in Mgwashi Ward



Malomboi village was registered in 1995. It consists of 5 sub-villages these are Malomboi, Kwamkulu, Mtongei, Mgambo and Kwamtego with a population of 2,532 and 553 households with 5 people in household. The village is reached from Soni through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara and relatively less land with very steep slopes.

In the north and East directions the village borders with Sagara village, in the South is adjacent to Mtunda, Mboloi villages and Baga II forest. In the west side is adjacent to Wanga/Hekulo.

Malomboi village contains one primary school with 531 pupils (boys and girls), 1 church, 5 mosques, 2 local brews, 6 kiosks and 2 milling machines. The village has piped water supply from Mgando, Kihitu and kwaemtego but the supply was reported to be irregular and the water is for free. Other sources of water are from Kwamkulu and Malomboi rivers. It was reported that the village will benefit with the World Bank project and the community are supposed to contribute 2.5% which is equivalent to 95,000/- each household. The

participants reported that they are depending water from the rivers which is not clean and safe and women walk long distance looking for water. Also water borne diseases such as typhoid was reported as a major problem faced by most of the people in the village. TFCG has trained 6 water users groups in the village.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, coffee, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep and chicken. Having all these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 50,000/- to 200,000/- per month. The village is famous for vegetable productions.

TFCGs, FFS groups and School Clubs

In Malamboi village there are 3 vegetable groups (FFS) and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The tomato production was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was poor due to lack of water for irrigation. One cabbage was sold for 30/- because other villagers has cabbages. Generally, it was reported by the groups that the yield was poor due to the lack of fertilizers and rudimentary irrigation tools and extension experts.

The village is far from the forest and does not have a FCMG. TFCG is facilitating School tree planting clubs and environmental committee in this village from 2008. The groups reported to have shortages of equipments such as boots, raincoats and pumps for irrigation. They are requesting different species of trees for planting such as cloves, cinnamon, sedrella odorata which are suitable to their environment and they mentioned that such trees are grown in Amani forests which have the similar environment.

4. Mgwashi Village in Mgwashi Ward

Mgwashi was registered as a village in 1975 and consists of 6 sub villages that are Mgwashi A, B, Kishewa, Kito, Shemgh'ongho and kizerui. The village has the population of 3,220 and 880 households with 4.5 members in the household. The village is reached from Soni through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara. The village is situated far from the forest. In the north direction the village borders with Sagara and Malomboi villages, in the east is adjacent to Nkongoi and Tuliani villages. In the south side is adjacent to Tuliani and Wang'a village, while in the west is adjacent to Malomboi na Wang'a Villages.

Mgwashi village is endowed of having one village Health centre, one secondary school, one primary school. The village contains 3 churches, 2 mosques, 1 market, 3 restaurants, 2 local brews, 15 kiosks, 3 Pharmacies and 5 milling machines. Mgwashi is used as a shopping centre for the surrounding villages.

The village has piped water from Mkulu intake which flow by gravity and the supply is irregular that makes communities especially women to walk long distance looking for water. The communities are depending water from Mkumi for consumption which is not safe and clean. The village will benefit from World Bank project. There is no water users group operated by TFCG.

The major economic activities are agriculture, petty trading and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, coffee, tea, Cassava, vegetables and beans. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep and chicken. From all these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 30,000/- to 90,000/- per month.

TFCGs FFS groups, TUMAMU group and Fish ponds

In Mgwashi village there are 3 Vegetable groups (FFS) and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The yield for tomato and green paper was not so bad like other villages. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 200/- each. Poor quality of boots and rainy coots was reported to hamper the production of their vegetables.

They had fish ponds but currently the fish production is very low and has been overpowered by frogs. From the beginning they couldn't harvest the fish from the ponds because of lack of fishing gears. The group was also faced with a problem of theft which it is not easy to control. Also the fish need replacement since they have been a problem of over procreation.

5. Sagara Village in Mgwashi Ward

Sagara village was registered in 1999. It consists of 5 sub-villages, these are; Handeni, Kweshashi, Kwemashai, Kemtonto and Mazumbai. The Village has a population of 2,683 and 577 households. The village is reached from Soni through gravel roads which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The land terrain is characterised by narrow hill tops, steep slopes and narrow valley bottoms. In the north the village bordered with Kwabosa/Mayo/Baga II forest. In the East is bordered with Nkonghoi/Kisimasong villages. In the South is adjacent to Mgwashi villages forest. In the west side is adjacent to Malomboi and Baga II forest

Sagara village is endowed of having one primary school with 423 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 1 church, 3 mosques, 3 local brews, 9 kiosks and 3 milling machines. The village has a serious problem of clean and safe water. The only source of water which is Mkului River which is polluted with the village located on the upper streams. It was reported that, children and adults in most of the time are suffering from diarrhoea related diseases and typhoid. The safe water is in Mazumbai forest which is very far from their village. TFCG has trained 6 water users groups in the village but not yet in operation.

The major economic activities of the community of Sagara village are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, coffee, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- per month.

TFCGs, FFS groups, CBFM and HIMISA projects

Sagara village started with HIMISA project in 2005. They had goat project for milk consumption and manure for their crops. The project was reported to be very potential since a number of people still benefiting from the goat circulation project. One member of the group (Mr. Juma Sangoda) mentioned that through this project he was able to pay school fees for his children and contributed a lot to the household budget. The goat still in circulation and currently there are 23 goats for circulation to the rest of the community. In Sagara village there are 3 horticultural groups (FFS) and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. It was reported that the green paper was planted in wrong season and the yield was very poor. They mentioned that the season for growing green paper and other vegetables is from October to November. Also like other villages, they are facing a problem of market for their cabbages. Generally, it was reported by the groups that the yield was poor due to the lack of fertilizers and rudimentary irrigation tools. The groups reported to have shortages of equipments such as boots, raincoats and pumps for irrigation.

The village own forest with 16 members and do have CBFM committee since 2002. In Baga II Forest Conservation there are 25 members with joint Forest Management since 2008. Also there is an environmental club for school. These groups mentioned that, they had received several seminars facilitated by TFCG. They are requesting different species of trees for planting such as cloves, cinnamon, sedrella odorata which are suitable to their environment and they mentioned that such trees are grown in Amani forests which have the similar environment.

KOROGWE DISTRICT

6. Magundi Village, Shamshi Ward Korogwe District

Magundi literary means **maintain crest** and it is situated on top of the hill. The village was registered in 1967 as Ujamaa village. It consists of 5 sub-villages; Magundi, Kibwilo, Mazang'ombe, Luhata and Kwemungo. The village has a population of 1,234 and 421 households with 5.1 in each household. The village is reached from Korogwe town through gravel roads which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The village is located on top of the maintain crest.



In the north direction the village borders with sisal estate, in the east is adjacent to Kwamndolwa mission covenant. In the south side is adjacent to Lukoka forest and Kwasemang'mbe village and in the west is adjacent Vugiri village.

Social Services

Magundi village has one primary and pre primary schools with 450 pupils' boys and girls. The village contains 4 churches, 1 mosques, 2 local brews, 3 kiosks and 4 milling machines. Initially, the village had piped water supply but unfortunately the network was vandalised by unfaithful members of the community and was not repaired till now. Currently they are getting water from

Kwatondoro, Kwangoo, Kwekusu, Kibwilo and Kwasakole River/Streams. The water from the river it is mud during the rainy seasons. They reported that they do have bank account for water supply. TFCG formed a water user groups 6 members from each sub village. They are requesting the TFCG to rehabilitate their network which has been vandalised. However, it was further learnt that the village is supported by Devon Aid Korogwe.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, sugar cane, peanuts, beans and coconuts. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 30,000/- to 90,000/- per month.

TFCGs, FFS groups and FCMG

Magundi village have 3 vegetable groups (FFS) and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight disease. The green paper production was good and they were selling a kilo for 500/- in Korogwe town. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbages.

The village has also tree planting groups and in each sub village there are 5 groups. They planted 3,000 trees and were distributed for free in the village. However, due to the drought the trees died. They are requesting different species especially the indigenous trees such as Mikuyu, Mivumo, Mivunje which are said to preserve water. They are requesting about 10,000 seeds. They are requesting seeds to be distributed at the right crops seasons.



7. Bagamoyo Village, Vugiri Ward in Korogwe District

Bagomoyo village is famous for tea plantation and the village originated from the tea labourer's. The name literary means **rest your heart**. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Mtemai, Bagamoyo, Kilimani, Ngomeni and Mghaza. The village has a population of 2,800 and 450 households. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara.

In the north direction the village borders with Mlalo village, in the east is adjacent to Kwamhanga village. In the south side is adjacent to Vugiri villages while in the west is adjacent to Ambanguru Tea Estate and Bagamoyo forest.

Bagamoyo village is having one primary school with 270 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 3 churches, 1 mosque, 2 local brews, 3 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home

consumptions from the surrounding 6 streams located in their village of which only 2 are protected. These streams are Antakae, Matete, Kwagoma, Kwamnazi, Kwamwendesha and Kwagogo. TFCG has trained 2 water users groups in the village.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cows, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

TFCGs FFS groups, TUMAINI Group, Fish ponds and FCMG

Bagamoyo village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 300/- each.

In 2001 the village formed a FCMG with 17 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community since they witnessed the increase of animal species such as chameleon, rainfalls, and water flow has increased. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and using the rest as a source of energy for the households.

Fish ponds project benefited those who were involved by getting fish for household consumptions. However, it was reported that the fish are not progressing well and the productions have declined due to infertility and there is no supervision. Also theft was reported as problems of having fish ponds. They are requesting more new fish for reproduction.



8. Vugiri Village, Vugiri Ward in Korogwe District

Vugiri village literally means “**short rains or Vuli**”. The village is the headquarters of the ward and consists of 5 sub-villages these are Ng’ombe, Shule ya Zamani, Kilungule, Kwamasafi and Machole. The village has a population of 1447 and 281 households. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. Very steep slopes and undulating land are the characteristics of Land terrain of the village.

In the north direction the village borders with Bagamoyo village, in the east is adjacent to Mhanya village. In the south side is adjacent to Old Ambangulu Tea estate and Vugiri forest reserve, while in the west is adjacent to Ambanguru Tea estate.

Vugiri village is having one primary school with 339 pupils (boys and girls) and secondary school 552 pupils. This village since is a Ward’s headquarters contains primary court, 1 dispensary 3 churches, 1 mosque, 2 local brews, 6 restaurants 6 kiosks and 4 milling machines. The village will benefit with World Bank water supply project. But currently they relay water for home consumptions from the surrounding streams located in their village and reported that these sources dry out during the dry seasons. They further reported that the World Bank water supply project, each household is supposed to contribute 89,000/- as cost sharing which the participants lamented that according to their income this amount it is too high and cannot afford such amount.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans, cassava and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these

economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

TFCGs FFS groups, Fish ponds and FCMG

Vugiri village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 300/- each. The group reported the problems faced such as poor and insufficient tools such as sprayers, water can and boots.

In 1998 the village formed a FCMG and trees planting groups which were closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and using the rest as a source of energy for the households. The tree planting group complained about their seedlings which planted along side the roads to protect erosion to be stolen by people who they use them to plant in their plots. They further mentioned that the demand for the trees by the community is too high due to the fact that people are now aware the importance of trees. They are requesting different species such as fruits trees (avocado, cinnamon, cloves) and other indigenous trees such as Ticks Mvunje, Mkaratusi, Mkabela, Misambia and Mkungu).

Fish ponds project benefited those who were involved by getting fish for household consumptions. However, it was reported that the fish are not progressing well and the productions have declined due to infertility. Also theft was reported as problems of having fish ponds. They are still interested and requesting more new fish for reproduction.

9. Kieti Village, Vugiri Ward in Korogwe District

Kieti village was registered as Ujamaa village in 1975. The name Kieti came from Mieti (Ryophia) Trees which are famous in this village. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Kieti, Kontindi, Umuhula, Kijelo and Kilalilo. The village has a population of 643 and 144 households with 3.4 people in each household. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of this village is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara.

In the north direction the village borders with Bungu Msiga village, in the east is adjacent to Makweli village. In the south side is adjacent to Ambanguru Forest and Tea Estate, while in the west is adjacent to Kunga forest and Kunga tea estate.

Kieti village is having one primary school with 310 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 1 church, 1 mosque, 1 local brews, 1 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home consumptions from unprotected streams and Zingiri River throughout the year. They believe the water is safe and clean. TFCG has formed 6 groups for water users group.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, Cassava, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

Microfinance

The village has 3 groups of Village Cooperatives Bank (VICOBA).

TFCGs FFS groups, and FCMG

Kieti village is having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. The Pump solo they were using was in poor quality. The vegetables were grown off season and the extension officer was not on time to

advice them. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 200/- each.

In 2000 the village formed 18 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community since they witnessed the increase of animal species such as chameleon, rainfalls, and water flow has increased. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and poles while the rest are used as a source of energy for the households. The FCMG is patrolling the forest from time to time.

10. Makweli Village, Vugiri Ward in Korogwe District

Makweli village started in 1974 as Ujamaa village. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Tengeni, Sinai, Makweli, Kwempumu and Dukani. The village has a population of 850 and 205 households. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara. The village is endowed of having Ambagulu Tea factory.

In the north direction the village borders with Bue forest, in the east is adjacent to Bagamoyo village. In the south side is adjacent to Kwakibongu and Bungu Msiga villages while in the west is adjacent to Kieti village.

Makweli village is having one primary school with 240 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 1 church, 1 mosque, 2 local brews, 4 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home consumptions from streams which need only spring boxes for protection. They believe the water they are using is safe and clean. They do have water users group which was formed by TFCG but not yet in operation.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, Cassava, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 30,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

TFCGs, FFS groups, and FCMG

Makweli village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. Unlike other groups the yield of tomato and green paper was very good. They were able to sell a bucket of tomato for 7,000/-. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market. The group faced a problem of insufficient solo spray pump (broken), masking tapes, irrigation pipes and support from extension officers.

In 2000 the village formed a FCMG with 17 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community since they witnessed the increase of animal species such as chameleon, rainfalls, and water flow has increased. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and using the rest as a source of energy for the households. The group is facing a problem of working tools such as weapons, boots and raincoats.

11. Mheza Village, Bungu Ward in Korogwe District

Mheza village is a traditional village and contains forest in the village. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Amani, Mheza, Kalebhe, Kwakalo and Kibaoni. The village has a population of 3,000 and 420 households with average of 3.4 members in each household. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara. In the north direction the village borders with Bungu Msiga village and Baga forest, in the east is adjacent to Kwakibangi village. In the south side is adjacent to Mgwashu villages while in the west is adjacent to Vuje and Bungu village.

Mheza village is having one primary school with 420 pupils (boys and girls) and one secondary school. The village contains 1 Guesthouse 1 market, 4 restaurants, 1 church, 3 mosque, 2 butchery, 10 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home consumptions from the surrounding streams located in their village. TFCG has trained 2 water users groups in the village. World Vision was reported to support the village in the area of education and water supply.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, cassava, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 50,000/- to 60,000/- per month.

12. Vuje Village, Bungu Ward in Korogwe District

Vuje village is famous for tea plantation. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Mlama, Vuje, Turiani, Buti and Mbalama. The village has a population of 2,400 and 350 households with an average of 3.0 members in each household. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara. In the north direction the village borders with Bungu village, in the east is adjacent to Bungu Msiga village. In the south side is adjacent to Kieti villages and Kunga forest while in the west is adjacent to Ngulu village.

Vuje village is having one primary school with 290 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 1 mosque, 2 local brews, 3 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home consumptions from the surrounding 7 streams located in their village. TFCG has trained 2 water users groups in the village. World Vision is supporting this village.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep and chicken. From all these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

FFS groups, Fish ponds and FCMG

Vuje village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market. They are selling to the individuals within the village

In 2001 the village formed a FCMG with 17 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community since they witnessed the increase of animal species such as chameleon, rainfalls, and water flow has increased. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and using the rest as a source of energy for the households.

13. Mlalo Village, Vugiri Ward in Korogwe District

Mlalo is a traditional village is famous for tea plantation. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Kwafundi, Kwemituntu, Kitala, Kishewa and Kwengwiza. The village has a population of 1445 and 332 households with average of 2.5 members in each household. The village is adjacent to Kagoi and Ambangulu forests and Tea factory. In the north direction the village borders with Balangali and mali forests, in the east is adjacent to Mali village and Mali forest. In the south side is adjacent to Tewe village and Dindira Tea Estate while in the west is adjacent to Kwemanolo village.

Mlalo village is having one primary school with 535 pupils (boys and girls). The village contains 1 Dispensary, 1 tea factory, 3 churches, 2 local brews, 5 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village was

endowed of having 3 protected streams supported by Support Rural Water Supply Project (SRWS). The streams are Ubengwa, Kibwilo and Kidudui. However the TFCG formed 3 groups for water users group.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing) and few works as labourer at tea factory. In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 100,000/- to 300,000/- per month. There income is high because people are working in the factory and at the same having their own tea plots.

TFCGs, FFS groups, Fish ponds and FCMG

Mlalo village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper with good yield and market for their vegetables. Due to the positive yield for their vegetables they are requesting TFCG to assist them with rehabilitation of Kizungu River which is a permanent River with plenty of water to provide them with traditional canals. They also requesting Money Maker Pumps with 20 meters pipes.

They suggested to TFCG to provide alternative economic activities for women such as training the same group with other skills such as crafts of baskets and suggested to use SIDO to train them about entrepreneurship.

Fish ponds were not very much welcomed due to the fact that the previous fish were stolen and it was not easy to control the theft.

14. Mpale Village, Mpale Vugiri Ward in Korogwe District

Mpale village is a traditional village. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Kwemuhayo, Milengwe, Kweulasi, Kwamhole and Ubiri. The village has a population of 3112 and 620 households with an average of 2.5 in each household. The village is reached from Korogwe through gravel road which are not passable during the rainy seasons. The topography of these villages is located in the undulating hills of Mountain Usambara. In the north direction the village borders with Mali and Balangai, in the east is adjacent to Mali village. In the south side is adjacent to Tewe village and Dindira Tea Estate while in the west is adjacent to Kwemanolo village.

Mpale village is having one primary school with 270 pupils (boys and girls) and one Dispensary. The village contains 1 church, 1 mosque, 2 local brews, 4 kiosks and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home consumptions from the unprotected streams and river. This village face problems during the dry seasons. Women take more than 1 hours fetching water TFCG has trained 6 water users groups in the village.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

FFS groups, HICHAMPATEMA and FCMG

Mpale village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. There was also a delayed of fertilizers and pesticides. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 200/- each.

In 2001 the village formed a FCMG with 17 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community since they witnessed the increase of animal species such as chameleon, rainfalls, and water flow has increased. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and using the rest as a source of energy for the households.

Fish ponds project as the beginning was good but there was a problem of infertility and there was no replacement of new fish. Also theft was reported as problems of having fish ponds. The ponds are currently used for vegetables and people are not interested very much on fish project.

15. Tewe Village, Mpalei Ward in Korogwe District

Tewe village is a traditional village. The village consists of 5 sub-villages these are Seba, Kwentula, Kilole, Ngadaya and Fune. The village has a population of 2,000 and 344 households with an average of 2,3 people in each household. The land terrain comprises the undulating hills with steep slopes narrow valley bottoms and hill tops. This makes agricultural activities to be practised even along steep slopes unsuitable for annual cropping..

In the north direction the village borders with Kwamanolo village and Dindira Tea Estate, in the east is adjacent to Mgila village. In the south side is adjacent to Shemshi villages while in the west is adjacent to Kwakibano.

Tewe village is having one primary school with 332 pupils (boys and girls) and one Secondary. The village contains 1 church, 1 mosque, 2 local brews, 5 restaurant, 5 shops and 1 milling machine. The village relay water for home consumptions from the surrounding 7 streams located in their village protected by spring boxes. TFCG has trained 6 water users groups in the village.

The major economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping (zero grazing). In agriculture they grow, Maize, tea, cardamom, sugar cane, beans and bananas. These crops are for both commercial and consumption. While in livestock keeping they have cow, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. All these economic activities, the participants mentioned that the monthly income for each individual is approximately between 20,000/- to 50,000/- per month.

Microfinance groups

In Tewe village there are groups of SACCOs and VICOBA. All these groups are on individual bases. SACCOS is operating on Divisional bases while VICOBA is on village level. The number of members was not known. The participants suggested to have VICOBA instead of SACCOs

FFS groups, HICHAMPATEMA and FCMG

Tewe village are having 3 horticultural groups (FFS) with 30 members and they planted Cabbage, Tomato and green paper. The crops yield for tomato was poor because they were infected by early blight diseases. Green paper did not germinate at all and they think the seeds were expired. Cabbage yield was good but they are faced with a problem of finding the market, but still there was a promise by traders to come to buy the cabbage at the rate of 300/- each.

In 2001 the village formed a FCMG with 17 people who are closely supervising the forest and tree planting (environmental group). It was reported by the participants that the existence of FCMG has positive impact in livelihood of the community since they witnessed the increase of animal species such as chameleon, rainfalls, and water flow has increased. Economically the community are benefiting by selling the timbers and using the rest as a source of energy for the households. The eucalyptus trees were reported to cause drought in the sources of water and request the TFCG if possible to replace them with indigenous trees which are water friendly.

Fish ponds project was reported that the fish are not progressing well and the productions have declined due to infertility and fish been eaten by birds. Also theft was reported as problems of having fish ponds. They are requesting the TFCG to replace the fish ponds project with livestock keeping which is more productive in terms of milk and manure for their crops.

Beekeeping project still going on and reported to have 9 bee hives boxes. People are very much interested in Beekeeping project in their village.

Appendix 2: List of Focus Group Discussion participants

S/No	Name	Position	Sub-village
1. Mayo/Kizanga Village Mayo Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Shaban Mzimbili	Village Chairman	
2.	Issa Radhid	Village Executive Officer	
3.	Leonard Mshakanyoto	Water Users Group	
4.	Zuberi Hamza	Villager	
5.	Rajabu Mchanja	Chairman – Sub Village	
6.	Amina Hamisi	Villager	
7.	Bituni Omar	Villager	
8.	Zubeda Mhema	Villager	
9.	Amiri Ngwamgwe	Chairman – Water Users Group	
10.	Marikia Mhema	Member - Vegetable	
11.	Shamira Mohamed	Member - Vegetable	
12.	Zakati Mtangi	Member - Vegetable	
13.	Malinuwa Amiri	Member - Vegetable	
14.	Cecilia Hamisi	Member - Vegetable	
15.	Mohamed Salimu	Member - Vegetable	
16.	Hamisi Mussa	Chairman – Sub Village	
17.	Idrisa Hemedi	Chairman Water Users Group	
18.	Abas Kimwaga	Member - Water Users Group	
19.	Marikia Said	Water Point Attendant	
20.	Muhamed Hizza	Villager	
21.	Steven Shunda	Member - Vegetable	
22.	Asha Athuman	Secretary – Water Point	
23.	Yunusu Abdallah	Member - Vegetable	
24.	Juma Shemshi	Chairman – Sub Village	
25.	Swalihaji Ally	Member - Vegetable	
26.	Karimu Amweni	Member - Vegetable	
27.	Sadik Mtana	Member - Vegetable	
2. Kwabosa/Bambaleta Villages Mayo Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Ally Juma	Village Chairman	Kwa Bosa
2.	Mbaruku Nassor	Village Executive Officer	Kwa Bosa
3.	Haruna Kupaza	Village Executive Officer	Bambaleta
4.	Abas Sheshe	Village Chairman	Bambaleta
5.	Sadiki Juma	Villager	
6.	Haji Juma	Villager	
7.	Yambazi Kifua	Villager	
8.	Rafael Mswaki	Member – Vegetable	
9.	Ziada Iddi	Member – Water Users Group	
10.	Binura Mbaruku	Member – Vegetable	
11.	Jalina Karimu	Chairman – Member - Vegetable	
12.	Maria Adamu	Villager	
13.	Mahasa Musa	Member – Water Users Group	
14.	Zalihina Maliki	Villager	
15.	Dawia Amri	Member – Vegetable	
16.	Clerensia Yambazi	Member – Vegetable	
17.	Mwanaisha Seif	Member – Vegetable	
18.	Musa Kivugo	Member – Vegetable	
19.	Lahima Bakari	Member – Vegetable	
20.	Ibrahim Kivugo	Member – Vegetable	
21.	Salakati Rashid	Member – Vegetable	
22.	Abdallah Shemoka	Member – Vegetable	
23.	Mwanaidi Shabani	Member – Vegetable	
24.	Halima Hussein	Member – Water Users Group	
25.	Lahima Shaban	Member – Vegetable	
26.	Bilhuda Bakari	Member – Vegetable	
27.	Maimuna Abdallah	Member – Vegetable	
28.	Halfan Kingazi	Member – Vegetable	
29.	Habiba Abdi	Member – Vegetable	
30.	Ally Rashid	Member – Vegetable	

31.	Karimu Magwiza	Member – Water Users Group	
32.	Ijumaa Mswaki	Villager	
33.	Hamdani Hussein	Member – Water Users Group	
34.	Issa Juma	Member – Water Users Group	
35.	Mohamed Saludimwe	Member – Vegetable	
36.	Mussa Mbaruku	Member – Water Users Group	
37.	Omari Juma	Member – Water Users Group	
3. Malomboi Village Mgwashi Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Miraji Msumari	Chairman – Group	Kihitu
2.	Abdallah Kihamila	Village Executive Officer	Malomboi
3.	Selemani Tandiko	Member – water users group	Mtego
4.	Hamza Kiwayo	Networking group	Malomboi
5.	Mohamed Hatibu	Member – Vegetable	Malomboi
6.	Swahibu Mussa	Member – Vegetable	Mtego
7.	Hemed Salim	Member – water users group	Mtego
8.	Abdallah Kiwayo	Member – Vegetable	Malomboi
9.	Ramadhani Mchagi	Member – water users group	Mgambo
10.	Elia Abdallah	Member – Vegetable	Mgambo
11.	Issa Shedafa	Member – Vegetable	Mtongee
12.	Sadik Athumani	Member – Vegetable	Kihitu
13.	Anderson Ngome	Teacher – Environmental Club	Malomboi
14.	Lamla Abas	Member – Vegetable	Kihitu
15.	Anuari Mohamed	Treasurer	Malomboi
16.	Hakimu Abdallah	Member – water users group	Mgambo
17.	Shaban Tandiko	Villager	Mtego
18.	Ibrahim Shedafa	Villager	Kihitu
19.	Hasan Kiwayo	Villager	Malomboi
20.	Ramadhani Kanyondu	Villager	Malomboi
21.	Lucia Joseph	Villager	Malomboi
22.	Zaina Sebarua	Villager	Malomboi
23.	Sabitina Kasimu	Villager	Mgambo
24.	Amina Ramadhani	Villager	Kihitu
25.	Mwanaidi Shaban	Villager	Kihitu
26.	Elia Michael	Village Chairman	Malomboi
27.	Hamdani Rashid	Member Environmental	Kihitu
28.	Saadia Yahaya	Member – water users group	Mtego
29.	Hemed Shedafa	Member – Vegetable	Kihitu
30.	Iddi Shedafa	Member – water users group	Kihitu
31.	Umri Hasan	Member – water users group	Mtego
32.	Zainati Mohamed	Member – Vegetable	Mtego
4. Mgwashi Village Mgwashi Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Ally Shekigenda	Member	Mgwashi
2.	Imamu Shemsuma	Member	Mgwashi
3.	Hon. Hadija Makuza	Special Seat	Mgwashi
4.	Hon. Bakari R Kavumo	Councillor	Mgwashi
5.	Hussein Mzenzo	Villager	Kito
6.	Mhidini Kipungu	Villager	Mgwashi
7.	Msafiri Sheshe	Villager	Mgwashi
8.	Antoni Baruti	Villager	Mgwashi
9.	Halfani Mzengu	Villager	Mgwashi
10.	Adamu Sheshe	Villager	Kito
11.	Frank Zayumba	Villager	Mgwashi
12.	Rashid Athumani	Villager	Mgwashi
13.	Ijumaa Hemed	Villager	Mgwashi
14.	Musa Hemed	Member	Mgwashi
15.	Hasani Ponda	Member	Mgwashi
16.	Antony Zayumba	Member	Mgwashi
17.	Danstan Shangai	Member	Mgwashi
18.	Haula Rajabu	Member	Kito
19.	Victoria Mzenzo	Member	Mgwashi
20.	Majuma Aly	Member	Mgwashi
21.	Potina Sengenge	Member	Mgwashi

22.	Lina Tulo	Member	Mgwashi
23.	Rehema Tupa	Member	Mgwashi
24.	Esta Msafiri	Member	Mgwashi
25.	Gladness Sheshe	Member	Mgwashi
26.	Potina Frank	Member	Mgwashi
27.	Hilda Elias	Member	Mgwashi
28.	Christine Chambo	Member	Mgwashi
29.	Mwalitei Shembago	Member	Mgwashi
30.	Amalia Shembago	Member	Mgwashi
31.	Biasha Imamu	Member	Mgwashi
32.	Majuma Musa	Villager	Mgwashi
33.	Fasida Mjali	Villager	Mgwashi
34.	Zalihina Juma	Villager	Mgwashi
35.	Rahima Musa	Member	Mgwashi
36.	Mwanahamis Hamdani	Member	Mgwashi
37.	Amina Tupa	Member	Mgwashi
38.	Ijumaa Saidi	Villager	Mgwashi
39.	Ramadhani Singano	Villager	Mgwashi
40.	Majidi Said	Villager	Mgwashi
41.	Bakari Kibindo	Villager	Mgwashi
42.	Hamisi Kibiriti	Villager	Mgwashi
43.	Zuena Ijumaa	Member	Mgwashi
44.	Zainabu Ayubu	Member	Mgwashi
45.	Husna Bakari	Member	Mgwashi
46.	Majuma Mjali	Member	Mgwashi
47.	Vicent Zayumba	Village Executive Officer	Mgwashi
48.	Mohamed Gila	Member	Mgwashi
49.	Yona Kiangwa	Villager	Mgwashi
50.	Hemed Mjali	Villager	Mgwashi
51.	Abas Koka	Member	Mgwashi
52.	Hemed Hamza	Plumber	Mgwashi
53.	Habiba Bilal	Villager	Mgwashi
54.	Fatuma Mjata	Villager	Mgwashi

5. Sagara Village Mgwashi Ward Korogwe District

1.	Isaka Msigiti	Member – Water users group	Handei
2.	Rajabu Sangoda	Member – Vegetable	Handei
3.	Hashim Nkaya	Villager	Handei
4.	Wavunwa Singano	Member – Vegetable	Handei
5.	Idd Masoud	Member – Vegetable	Handei
6.	Ally Shauri	Member – Water users group	Handei
7.	Kundaal Halfani	Member – Water users group	Handei
8.	Paul Ngoto	Member - HIMISA	Sagara
9.	Beatrice Singano	Villager	Sagara
10.	Justina Martin	Villager	Sagara
11.	Ijumaa Sangoda	Chairman subvillage	Sagara
12.	Alloys Kipingu	Chairman subvillage	Kwemashai
13.	Abraham Mtali	Villager	Kwemashai
14.	Ayadi Omari	Villager	Kwemashai
15.	Haruna Gilla	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
16.	Happness Edward	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
17.	Alice Ngotoni	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
18.	Feube Tobias	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
19.	Yones Ernest	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
20.	Elizabeth Tulo	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
21.	Halima Masoud	Member – Vegetable	Kwemashai
22.	Jamal Shembago	Villager	Sagara
23.	Jeremiah Mandia	Villager	Sagara
24.	Iddi Mdoe	Villager	Sagara
25.	Halima Salehe	Member – Vegetable	Sagara
26.	Ismail Gendo	Member – Vegetable	Sagara

6. Magundi Village Kwashemshi Ward Korogwe District

1.	Husein Machaku	Chairman Sub village	Kibwilo
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2.	Halima Ally	Chairman Sub village	Magundi
3.	Charles Ally	Member – Water users group	Magundi
4.	Mwajuma Kasimu	Villager	Magundi
5.	Mjata Juma	Village Chairman	Luhata
6.	Ally Mtungi	Villager	Luhata
7.	Charles Frank	Chairman – sub village	Kweungo
8.	Aidan Jimy	Member	Luhata
9.	Yusuf Ally	Member – Water users group	Magundi
10.	Maria William	Villager	Luhata
11.	Ally Said	Villager	Magundi
12.	Dunstan Kallo	Member – Water users group	Kweungo
13.	Thomas Rogers	Member – Water users group	Kweungo
14.	Tamla Haruna	Member – Water users group	Magundi
15.	Andrea Charles	Villager	Kibwilo
16.	Rudia George	Villager	Magundi
17.	George Antanasio	Villager	Magundi
18.	Msekwa Mdoe	Treasurer-water users group	Magundi
19.	Judith Raphael	Villager	Magundi
20.	Msekwa Ally	Villager	Magundi
21.	Mwanaidi Ramadhani	Villager	Kibwilo
22.	Martha Mahimbo	Villager	Kweungo
23.	Mary Francis	Village Executive Officer	Kweungo
24.	Husein Kipingu	Village Chairman	Kibwilo
25.	Yohana Dismas	Member – Vegetable	Mazang'ombe
26.	George Sabuni	Villager	Magundi
7. Bagamoyo Village Vugiri Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Gilbert Shekibada	Village Chairman	Mng'aza
2.	Jastin Michael	Villager	Bagamoyo
3.	Fanuel Mkagulu	Villager	Mtemai
4.	Sabuni Mdoe	Villager	Mtemai
5.	William shekawaghe	Villager	Bagamoyo
6.	Jessica Aron	Member	Mtemai
7.	Charles Mhilu	Member	Kilimani
8.	Charles Tohan	Member	Mtemai
9.	Juma Ally	Member	Kilimani
10.	Daniel Shegwando	Member	Kilimani
11.	Miraji Hassan	Member	Bagamoyo
12.	Ernest Kimeo	Member	Kilimani
13.	Celivest Raphael	Villager	Ngomeni
14.	Aly Daudi	Villager	Ngomeni
15.	Gerald Zakayo	Member	Kilimani
16.	Agnes Christopher	Member	Bagamoyo
17.	Anjelina Titu	Chairman Sub village	Mtemai
18.	Gabriel Marko	Villager	Bagamoyo
19.	Samwel Mwakibuti	Villager	Mtemai
20.	Jennifer Ernest	Villager	Mtemai
21.	Fatuma Bakari	Villager	Bagamoyo
22.	Aloin Mwendesha	Member	Mtemai
23.	Agnes Mtui	Membet	Mtemai
24.	Stanley Hoza	Village Executive Officer	Mng'aza
8.Vugiri Village Vugiri Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Beatrice Koko	Member Forest Conservation	Ng'ombe
2.	Monica Madame	Chairman Sub village	S/Zamani
3.	Helena Mgunda	Chairman Forest Conservation	S/Zamani
4.	William Nehemiah	Member Vegetables	Kwamasafi
5.	Isack Kadondora	Member Vegetables	Ng'ombe
6.	Nicholas Luis	Member Vegetables	Kwamasafi
7.	Helena Mahudi	Member Vegetables	S/Zamani
8.	Stella Raphael	Member Vegetables	Kwamasafi
9.	Elina Wallace	Member Vegetables	Kwamasafi
10.	Fadhila Shaban	Member Vegetables	S/Zamani
11.	Lawrence Koko	Village Executive Officer	S/Zamani

12.	Sakina Henry	Villager	Machole
13.	Grace Mshuza	Villager	Machole
14.	Rosematha Mtoi	Villager	Kilungule
15.	Herbert Mgaza	Villager	Kilungule
16.	Francis Mbega	Member Conservation Group	Ng'ombe
17.	Edith Siliwano	Member Conservation Group	Ng'ombe
18.	Joho Mhando	Member Vegetables	Ng'ombe
19.	Agnes Madame	Member Vegetables	Ng'ombe
20.	Joyce Mbega	Member Vegetables	Ng'ombe
21.	Mary Mtoi	Member Vegetables	Kwamasafi
9. Kieti Village Vugiri Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Enock Janga	Secretary	Kijewa
2.	Luka Mbango	Treasury	Kijewa
3.	Peter Daudi	Member	Kwemuula
4.	Yusuf Kihyo	Member	Kieti
5.	Julius Lazaro	Member	Kieti
6.	Stella Mahonge	Member	Kwemuula
7.	Mary Kiondo	Member	Kwemuula
8.	Janet Denis	Villager	Kieti
9.	Margret Timoteo	Villager	Kwemuula
10.	Maria Yesaya	Villager	Kwemuula
11.	Aziada Muhidini	Villager	Kieti
12.	Saidati Said	Villager	Kieti
13.	Salome Dismas	Villager	Kwemuula
14.	Neema Ernest	Villager	Kijewa
15.	Zubeda Omari	Villager	Kieti
16.	Maria Simon	Villager	Kieti
17.	Mantogoro Yohana	Villager	Kijewa
18.	Mwanaisha Hamdani	Member	Kwemdindi
10. Makweli Village Vugiri Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Rafael Edward	Village Chairman	Makweli
2.	Elisha Mpunga	Assistant Chairman	Makweli
3.	Agnes Charles	Member	Tingeni
4.	Stephen Patrick	Member	Sinai
5.	Hashimu Amuli	Member	Tingeni
6.	Gilbert Eliakimu	Villager	Sinai
7.	Zaina Seif	Villager	Kwampumu
8.	Francis Edward	Villager	Makweli
9.	Asia Juma	Villager	Makweli
10.	Joyce Togolei	Villager	Sinai
11.	Mwanaidi Mbaruku	Villager	Tingeni
12.	Yusuf Mbaruku	Villager	Tingeni
13.	Stella Yohana	Villager	Tingeni
14.	Eckrend Yohana	Villager	Makweli
15.	Ibrahim Yahaya	Villager	Kwampumu
16.	Edward Yohana	Villager	Kwampumu
17.	Joyce John	Member – Water users group	Sinai
18.	Angelina Charles	Member – Water users group	Makweli
19.	Rukia Hassan	Member – Water users group	Sinai
11. Mheza Village Vugiri Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Athuman Mwambi	Village Chariman	Kibaoni
2.	William Jambiya	Member	Kibaoni
3.	Salim Bakari	Member	Kwakalo
4.	Issa Kinyasa	Member	Amani
5.	Salimu Juma	Member	Kibaoni
6.	Amri Omari	Member	Kibaoni
7.	Hassan Dossa	Secretary water users group	Nkalange
8.	Rehema Jambiya	Chairman	Kibaoni
9.	Hadija Athumani	Villager	Mheza
10.	Sabitina Shevintu	Villager	Mheza
11.	Mwajuma Ayubu	Villager	Kwakalo
12.	Zubeda Hemed	Villager	Kwakalo

13.	Hasina Salimu	Villager	Kwakalo
14.	Zanara Abdallah	Villager	Kalange
15.	Binusi Athumani	Villager	Kalange
16.	Biasina Bakari	Villager	Mheza
17.	Zaituni Hemedi	Villager	Mheza
18.	Ramadhani Mkangala	Villager	Mheza
19.	Haji Mkangara	Villager	Mheza
12. Vuje Village Vuje Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Sayuna Asinawi	Secretary Water Users group	Mlama
2.	Moris Shemsanga	Member Forest Conservation	Mlama
3.	Kuruthum Mwengele	Villager	Vuje
4.	Ahmed Kalata	Villager	Mlama
5.	Aziza Abrahamu	Member vegetable	Mlama
6.	Jabiri Omari	Member Vegetable	Vuje
7.	Fatuma Musa	Member Vegetable	Mlama
8.	Suleman Ibrahimu	Villager	Mlama
9.	Mwanahamisi Shaban	Villager	Vuje
10.	Farida Amdi	Villager	Mlama
11.	Halima Shaban	Secretary Environment	Mlama
13. Mlalo Village Vugiri Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Yohana Nyangasa	Village Chairman	Kwafundi
2.	Davis Paul Koloa	Village Executive Officer	Kwamikuntu
3.	Agnes Mdoe	Member Vegetable	Kwamikuntu
4.	Salome Chambo	Chairman Water users group	Kwafundi
5.	Romary Nyangasa	Water user	Kwafundi
6.	Judith Yohana	Water user	Kwafundi
7.	John Chambo	Water user	Kwafundi
8.	Luiza Charles	Water user	Kwafundi
9.	Raphael Leonard	Water user	Kwafundi
10.	Celestina Pazia	Water user	Kwafundi
11.	Gerald Mdoe	Member water users group	Kwafundi
12.	Maria Stephano	Water user	Kwemikuntu
13.	Lilian Gahu	Water user	Kwemikuntu
14.	Victor Charles	Treasure water users group	Kwemikuntu
15.	Anna Simon	Water user	Kitala
16.	Rose Germano	Water user	Kitala
17.	Ahamadi Zayumba	Member water users group	Kitala
18.	Ana Bernado	Water user	Kitala
19.	Walece Shauri	Water user	Kwang'wiza
20.	Elizaberth Herman	Water user	Kweng'wiza
21.	Sophia Mourice	Water user	Kweng'wiza
22.	Gahu Gwilizi	Water user	Kweng'wiza
23.	Bernado Mnkai	Member Vegetable	Kitala
24.	Joyce Lazaro	Member Vegetable	Kweng'wiza
25.	Habilu Nyangasa	Chairman Environmental Group	Kitala
26.	Luiza Mdoe	Member vegetable	Kwemikuntu
27.	Yohana Chambo	Member vegetable	Kwafundi
28.	Monica Maurice	Member Vegetable	Kweng'wiza
29.	Elizabeth James	Member Vegetable	Kweng'wiza
30.	Mvuniwa Vitalis	Member Vegeable	Mweng'wiza
31.	Stephen Joho	Secretary water users group	Kishewa
32.	Chritina Habilu	Villager	Kitala
33.	Salome Alfred	Villager	Kitala
34.	Victor Herbert	Villager	Kitala
35.	Yohana Ruben	Villager	Kweng'wiza
36.	Vitalis Amon	Villager	Kweng'wiza
37.	Stephen Abisai	Villager	Kishewa
38.	Julius Richard	Villager	Kwemikuntu
14. Mpale Village Mpale Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Shaban Sebarua	Village Chairman	Mlongwe
2.	Swahibu Magembe	Village Executive Officer	Ubili
3.	Ayubu Fanyanyi	Chairman Water users group	Kwemushoyo

4.	George Mganga	Secretary water users group	Kwemhole
5.	Ziada Juma Magogo	Treasurer water users group	Kweulasi
6.	Zuena Omari Kihyo	Villager	Kweulasi
7.	Subira Baya	Villager	Kweulasi
8.	Hasan Dafa	Chairman Water users group	Kweulasi
9.	Musa Sebarua	Secretary Water users group	Kwelausi
10.	Jazira Hindua	Villager	Kwemhole
11.	Risma Shamsi	Villager	Kwemhole
12.	Mohamed Shengovi	Chairman	Milongwe
13.	Peter Mahonge	Villager	Ubili
14.	Bakari Hindua	Secretary	Kwemhole
15.	Juma Magogo	Villager	Kwemhole
15. Tewe Village Mpale Ward Korogwe District			
1.	Hon. Salimu Ngoda	Councillor	Bumbuli
2.	Shabani Zahabu	Chairman water users group	Bumbuli
3.	Ali Shekimweri	Villager	Kihole
4.	Mohamed Limo	Member water users group	Kihole
5.	Zaina Abdallah	Member water users group	Sebe
6.	Mwanaidi Amdi	Member water users group	Kilole
7.	Nasoro Kingazi	Member water users group	Sebe
8.	Amina Abdallah	Member water users group	Bumbuli
9.	Sharifa Musa	Member water users group	Kilole
10.	Fama Rashid	Member water users group	Ngalaya
11.	Hadija Rashidi	Member	Bumbuli
12.	Habiba Shaban	Villager	Bumbuli
13.	Hamisi Kilawa	Villager	Bumbuli
14.	Musa Mdoe	Villager	Bumbuli
15.	Rashid Musa	Villager	Kwenjura
16.	Dafa Sabuni	Villager	Sebe
17.	Asia Yusufu	Villager	Kwemula
18.	Ahamadi Yusufu	Villager	Kwemula
19.	Musa Wandu	Villager	Bumbuli
20.	Sofia Yusufu	Member	Kwemula
21.	Malwaza Abedi	Member	Kwemula
22.	Salimu Kijazi	Member	Sebe
23.	Mussa Hemedi	Member	Sebe
24.	Haji Musa	Chairman Water user group	Sebe
25.	Isa Sabuni	Villager	Sebe
26.	Mohamed Sabuni	Villager	Bumbuli
27.	Jamila Rashid	Villager	Sebe
28.	Asia Athumani	Villager	Kilole
29.	Mwajuma Mohamed	Villager	Kilole
30.	Sabitina Kasimu	Villager	Fumbo