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LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION IN WESTERN TANZANIA

Project Midterm Evaluation



Submission Date: January 15, 2022

Agreement Number: 72062119CA00001

Activity Start Date and End Date November 2, 2018–November 1, 2023

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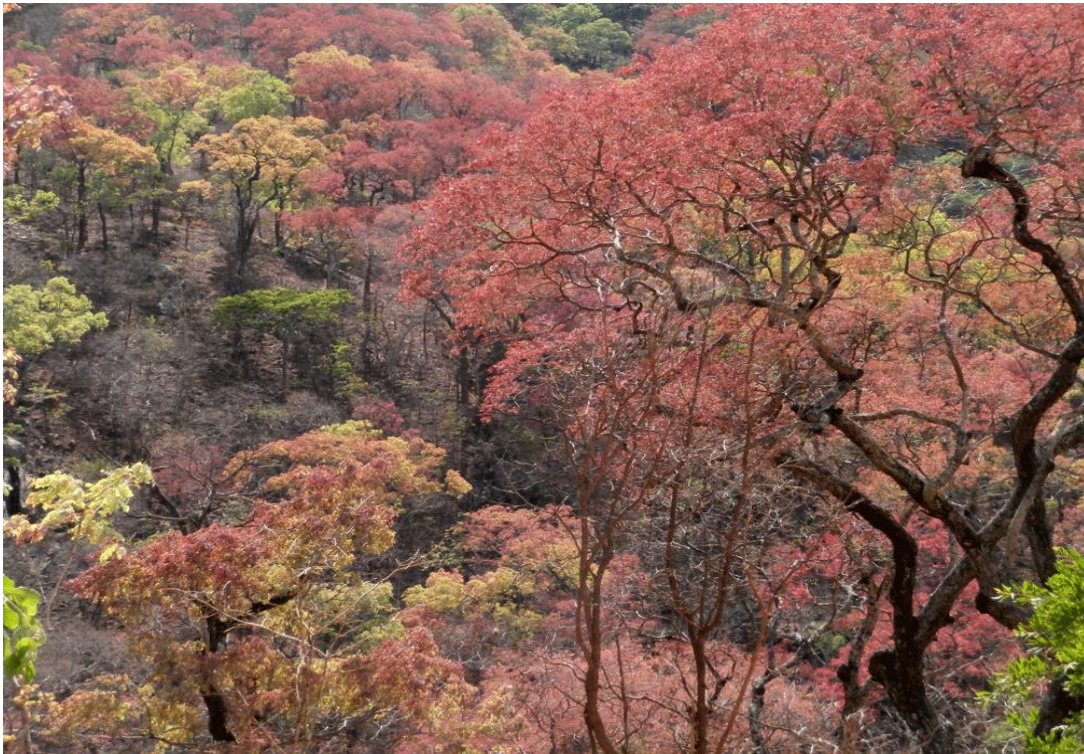
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the Jane Goodall Institute

The Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania (LCWT) Project Midterm Evaluation



Photos: Miombo forest cover color change at the onset of wet season. Credit (<http://mytanzaniatimes.blogspot.com/2017/12/flora-and-fauna-miombo-woodland.html>); Villager setting up composting mounds. Credit: LCWT project
Cover photo: Chimpanzee photographed with LCWT camera trap.

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Acknowledgments

The Midterm Evaluation Team (MET) would like to thank District Officials, Village Leaders, and community members for being so generous with their time in responding to our requests for information. The MET would also like to express their appreciation to Jestina Kimbesa (AOR), Jody Stallings (Snr NRM Advisor) and Charles Mubelwa (MEL Specialist) of the USAID Tanzania Mission for their guidance and input during the planning, implementation, and analysis of the evaluation, as well as feedback on the “Pause and Reflect” findings and recommendations. The MET extends a warm thanks to other key informants for their valuable contributions, including Lauren Watkin (Impact by Design), Kellan Hays (Ag Advisor, Good Nature Agro), Rosemary Mwakitangwe (Communication Specialist, East Africa Media for Development), Judy Boshoven and Ashleigh Baker (Foundations of Success), Marc Baker (Director, Carbon Tanzania), and Sophy Derrick (Gender Specialist). The MET would also like to thank JGI staff that provided information and guidance including Emmanuel Mtiti and Freddy Kimaro (JGI Tanzania), Alice Macharia (Vice President, JGI Africa Programs), Lilian Pintea (Director, Office of Science Conservation, JGI USA), Stella Mercurio (Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, JGI USA), and Marc Fourrier (Great Ape Conservation Director, JGI USA). Finally, the MET would like to sincerely thank the LCWT staff for their hospitality, input, facilitation, and logistical support, especially during the field visits.

List of Acronyms

BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CHW	Community Health Workers
COCOBA	Community Conservation Bank
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
DLNRO	District Land Natural Resource Officer
DSS	Decision Support and Alert System
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographical Information System
GME	Greater Mahale Ecosystem
GMU	Gombe-Masito-Ugalla
GONAPA	Gombe National Park
GOT	Government of Tanzania
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSRC	Gombe Stream Research Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IR	Intermediate Result
JGI	The Jane Goodall Institute
LCWT	Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania
LTA	Land Tenure Assistance
LUP	Land Use Planning
MAST	Mobile Application to Secure Tenure
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Com. Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
PORALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
REDD	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RH/FP	Reproductive Health / Family Planning
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
ToTs	Training of Trainers
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUM	Village Land Use Management
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committees

Executive Summary

1. Background

JGI has been supporting community-led, integrated conservation and development efforts in Western Tanzania since 1994. Through the years, USAID has been the primary partner/donor working with JGI to forward conservation and development in the region. Other donors have also provided support at different times. USAID has made significant investments in biodiversity conservation through the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) program (2010-2018) and the Landscape Conservation of Western Tanzania (LCWT) project (2018-2023).

The purpose of the LCWT midterm evaluation (MTE) is to assess project performance from its inception in 2018 until the present time. The findings and recommendations generated from this evaluation are being used to guide project implementation for the remaining period under the current cooperative agreement, and to reinforce, expand upon, and sustain beneficiary impact for the life of the project and beyond.

The key midterm evaluation questions for all Intermediate Results (IRs) are:

- What progress has been made to date in achieving project objectives?
- What activities have been effective and/or are showing good progress?
- What challenges have delayed or forced changes to planned implementation?

The midterm evaluation was carried out by a seven-person team over a three-month period. The team was comprised of six Tanzanian consultants and one US-based consultant. The team conducted a review of project documents as well as secondary resources related to the main project objectives. The consultants worked for several weeks in the field observing activity progress and interviewing LCWT staff and key informants throughout the LCWT project zone. Structured interview guides were developed for the key informant interviews. Key informants outside the project area (US, Tanzania, and Kenya) were interviewed via video conferencing or telephone.

2. Findings

LCWT was well designed, and it is generally on track in terms of implementation after having responded quickly from the COVID-19 slowdown. The project is relevant to the JGI Mission and USAID Tanzania's Country Development and Collaboration Strategy (CDCS). LCWT is being implemented effectively; early results are generally positive and trending in a favorable direction, yet it is too early to confirm long-term impact and the sustainability of most project activities.

For over two decades, the centerpiece of JGI's strategy to improve conservation outcomes has been the concerted effort to strengthen local government agencies (LGAs) in relation to NRM. LCWT has continued this trend, and as a result, LGAs are increasingly better positioned to sustainably manage their natural resource base. LCWT has helped establish district level "governance champions" who routinely support and facilitate village level training; they also serve as trainers of trainers. District and community level monitoring has improved considerably, which has led to a reduction in forest encroachment and other illegal activities. LGAs are now able to conduct patrols and other monitoring activities with decreasing levels of support from LCWT. LGAs have been set up to receive data and other information in real time to respond to threats and other emerging issues more rapidly.

JGI has employed the Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) process as the primary vehicle for land classification, conservation, and management. Compared with similar activities/projects in Tanzania (see Annex 2), LCWT is successfully facilitating the implementation of VLUPs, which is largely because of their decentralized, bottom-up approach. LCWT has also engaged the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) in an effort to officially gazette the VLUPs. Work with the NLUPC presents its own challenges, as the commission is known for being somewhat technocratic, which results in requirements that are frequently difficult to comply with; JGI is assisting the villages and districts in that regard. The MET found that implementation of VLUPs across the project area varies considerably, with some plans moving forward effectively while others struggle with maintaining the land use boundaries established through the VLUP process. Nevertheless, the MET found that overall, LCWT is using VLUPs as an effective means for improving land management and safeguarding key chimpanzee habitat and forest areas.

LCWT's activities are also designed to improve household and community livelihoods through collective savings and loan arrangements (Community Conservation Banks - COCOBAs), the promotion of sustainably produced NRM value chains (honey, coffee, mushrooms) that incentivize forest conservation, and by increasing on-farm productivity. The LCWT support to COCOBAs was found to be very effective in developing the groups' capacity for financial management, good governance, and accountability. This support also improved the participants' savings habits, entrepreneurial skills, environmental conservation awareness, and diversification of income sources. All beekeeping groups visited demonstrated a keen understanding of the benefits they can get from forest conservation. They are also known by the communities as good ambassadors for conservation. LCWT assistance for mushroom collection groups (women's activity) has led to an increase in household income, and it is proving to be a good incentive for women to continue to participate in natural resource conservation, which supports project objectives. LCWT continues to work with coffee growers to increase productivity and add value to their crop. The Behavior Change Communication program has spearheaded a composting initiative designed to increase soil fertility and promote more intensive farming, which discourages farmers from clearing key chimpanzee habitat, especially riverine forest areas, for agricultural production. The initiative was designed to introduce behavior change in land use management in a step-by-step, progressive manner. Composting was not commonplace in the project area prior to this initiative, but it has been, overall, favorably received by the target communities.

The MET did find, however, that LCWT is not effectively taking advantage of, or expanding upon, proven on-farm production activities that JGI had effectively used in the past. Their demonstration sites do not include key technologies such as agroforestry, low or no-till farming, soil enriching cover crops, improved seed varieties, zero grazing, and integrated pest management (IPM). These technologies can be easily integrated into ongoing village level extension work that JGI has established throughout the landscape based on JGI's long experience in these areas near/around Gombe Stream National Park. The MET also found that the ability of the beekeeping and coffee growing groups to collectively pool resources and access high value domestic and export markets is being undermined by individual buyers that offer quick cash at lower rates. This encourages "side-selling," which undermines the groups' viability and thereby reduces options to access the higher value markets. Coffee and honey producers would benefit greatly from strategic collaboration with reputable private sector actors to access the high value and niche markets for their products.

LCWT is working with over 20 villages that are located on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. These villages rely on fisheries to maintain their livelihoods. LCWT did not adequately link the importance of sustainable fisheries management in these villages to the project's goal of conserving key forest habitat proximate to the lake corridor. The MET learned that, when these villages experience a poor fishing season, villagers are more likely to clear their village forest areas for agricultural expansion, charcoal, timber, and other extractive uses. Fishing boats and other equipment/tools are made from trees in the village forest reserves. The sustainable management of Lake Tanganyika fisheries is, therefore, significant to the conservation of the lakeside forest reserves. LCWT's lack of engagement on sustainable fishery management is a gap that can be easily filled in during the remainder of the project as the VLUPs in some LCWT villages already aim to protect waters up to 200 meters from the shoreline (fish spawning grounds) and reduce the use of illegal fishing gear, which was cited as one of the main causes of fish declines.

The village forest monitor program (VFM) is very effective at helping villages, districts, and the project to understand what is happening in the village forests. The VFM system has allowed the LCWT to respond well to most key threats, but there are currently not enough VFMs to effectively cover all forest reserves and chimpanzee corridors in the LCWT landscape. The viability of Corridor 2 is in question and there is considerable pressure on Corridor 3 and the forested areas north of Corridor 4 (which is out of the LCWT zone) – both areas would benefit from additional VFMs. Corridor 3 is especially threatened by the in-migration of pastoralists. Apart from law enforcement support to the districts (increasing the number of fines levied), the MET found that LCWT has not effectively addressed the livestock issue.

In the same geographic area, the degazetting of the Mnyamasi and Katambike Village Forest Reserves by the Tanzanian Forest Service, and the Tongwe East Forest Reserve by TAWA, has impacted these communities and is working in opposition to the successful implementation of VLUPs. LCWT is supporting the villages and districts in this ongoing dispute with the government agencies. However, these unilateral actions by centralized government agencies should be addressed at multiple levels. LCWT has taken appropriate ground level action with their support of the villages and districts. The USAID Mission (with support from LCWT and JGI) is well positioned to engage central government on these and similar issues that threaten project outcomes.

Data currently shared by LCWT with the districts are relevant, accurate and useful for monitoring and patrolling. Real time data is used to monitor deforestation and fire incidence. Enhancing data sharing among stakeholders through the installation of information and communications technology (ICT) facilities for the District NRM offices has improved internet connectivity and prepares these offices to effectively access and participate in the Decision Support and Alert System (DSS) platform. However, the MET also found that delays in operationalizing the DSS has meant that important data analyses do not always get out to the field in a timely manner. These delays have hindered the ability of LCWT and the districts to use this information for coordinated action planning.

Findings from qualitative interviews suggest that the family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) activities are having a significant positive impact on LCWT objectives. Virtually all respondents perceived improvements in community-based access to FP/RH services and major positive shifts in community beliefs, attitudes and practices on issues related to FP. Respondents also reported improved knowledge on the link between FP and the environment, especially the links between family size and natural resource use as well as the link between child spacing and economic empowerment. Also reported were improved access to, and use of, long-acting and reversible contraceptives (LARCs), pills and condoms. FP

was perceived as enabling the mother to participate to a greater degree in livelihood activities, including farming, which was noted as a strong motivation among men to support FP use. Further, the interviews reported increased numbers of facility-based deliveries (as opposed to home deliveries), and a reduction in teenage pregnancies as a result of the FP program.

LCWT has established a solid communication system (one of the best of any similar project in Tz), both internally and externally, that has been built on a step-by-step, data driven basis. The project is well-known in villages. LCWT has effectively worked to avoid “stove piping” among the IRs, and as a result, there is solid horizontal interaction between and among IRs. IR 5 is enhancing/supporting communications between IRs 1 and 2 and their target communities. IR 3 is providing information to IRs 1 and 2 for activity implementation and sharing with partners. IR 2 is providing IR 4 with a link to conservation and livelihoods through food security, nutrition, and land management activities. IR 5 (Roots & Shoots program) is being embraced by students, especially the girls. Newsletters, radio campaigns, dance and theatre are all communication vehicles effectively used by the project.

According to the Tanzania Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan (TCCAP), the major threats to chimpanzees in Western Tanzania are habitat loss and fragmentation, which is driven by unchecked development, unsustainable land use practices (extensive agriculture and grazing), wildfires and illegal logging. The LCWT activities assessed by the MET are designed to address these threats. The MET found the LCWT “Theory of Change” and conceptual model to be sound. The MET also found that, except for the livestock/pastoralist issue, LCWT has made good progress in reducing the key threats noted in the TCCAP. The reduction of major threats is best evidenced by the key indicator used to determine threat reduction and forest cover loss in key chimpanzee habitat. While annual forest cover loss is greater than natural forest regeneration throughout the chimpanzee range in Western Tanzania, the rates of forest cover loss inside the LCWT project area are considerably lower than the rates outside the LCWT project area. During the three years the LCWT project has been operational, the annual forest cover loss has decreased (relative to the 2000 baseline) from 0.4% to about 0.3% in the LCWT landscape, while the annual forest cover loss rate has more than doubled in key chimpanzee habitat outside the LCWT landscape from just over 0.6% to just under 1.3%. This is a clear indication that the activities of LCWT are having a meaningful impact on the conservation and sustainable management of these forested areas.

3. Overarching Recommendations

Continue working closely with local authorities.

JGI has developed a strong reputation as an NGO that works directly and closely with local, regional and national authorities. JGI is well-known and respected in the LCWT project area and beyond, largely due to this approach to conservation and development.

Increase the level of activities and resources programmed for the southern sectors of the project zone.

The southern sectors, especially areas around Corridors 3 and 4 are under increasing threat. Corridor 3 is part of the project zone having the highest in-migration rates over the past 20 years. Much of the work in Corridor 3 can be managed out of the Mpanda office, which the project should consider expanding. The forested areas (including Kungwe Bay Forest Reserve) north of Corridor 4 are in the LCWT project zone. Corridor 4 is in the Tuungane project zone. LCWT should closely coordinate activities with the Tuungane project to conserve this corridor as well as to establish a

sustainable fishery program for the LCWT coastal communities; the Tuungane project has well established fishery programs aimed at reducing forest cover loss in their operational area.

Expand agriculture, agroforestry, and livestock production technologies.

Apart from the recently launched BCC composting activity and ongoing work in the northern corridor (where JGI has been working for two decades), little else has been promoted by the project in relation to production technologies. Respondents from a wide range of villages asked for the project to do more in this regard. Given the extremely large zone that LCWT covers (roughly 2/3 the size of the neighboring country, Burundi), LCWT should strategically set up simple demonstration/education sites built around agroforestry, fruit tree nurseries and climate smart agriculture throughout the project zone.

Expand conservation incentives.

In addition to supporting the current value chains, LCWT should partner with Carbon Tanzania to support their work in REDD+. Carbon Tanzania has a very strong track record of closing deals with communities that are willing to conserve their forests. REDD+ working with Carbon Tanzania should be a priority as it will discourage logging and provide more sustainable long-term benefits; it was also an activity many key informants requested during the evaluation.

Place an increased emphasis on addressing barriers to women's involvement in project activities.

The critical role of women in the management of households and natural resources is well understood. LCWT should take the results of the recent GESI analysis and build actions into this year's work plan. More technical support will be needed to keep GESI actions moving forward and reducing the barriers women encounter on LCWT activities.

Improve collaboration and coordination with other NGO partner organizations.

As noted in the WOPE, collaboration among the USAID funded NRM related projects is generally weak. LCWT has made progress in that regard, but more can be done. LCWT should take a more proactive approach in reaching out to the other USAID partners, especially the Tuungane Project.

Strengthen coordination with the USAID/Embassy Mission on GOT policy issues and decisions having a direct impact on LCWT.

The JGI Dar office and the USAID Mission are well placed to meet regularly to keep current on project activities as well as events that are developing at the national level that could impact the project. JGI and USAID essentially share the same goals and objectives within the context of LCWT, and when an issue arises in the GOT that could negatively impact the project, and JGI and USAID see the issue in the same light, then it would benefit both JGI and USAID to address the issue at hand in a unified manner.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Purpose

The LCWT project is in its 3rd year of funding from USAID Tanzania, which will continue through November 2023. The project builds upon JGI investments in the region over the past 20+ years and is designed to address the primary threats to forest cover and associated chimpanzee populations in the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) landscape. It aims to do this by strengthening local government and community capacity to sustainably manage their natural resources through land use planning, livelihood improvement, conservation education and family planning.

The purpose of the Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania project (LCWT) midterm evaluation was to assess project performance from its inception in 2018 until present time. The findings and recommendations generated from this evaluation will be used to guide project implementation for the remaining period under the current cooperative agreement as well as to reinforce, expand and sustain positive beneficiary impact for the life of the project and beyond. The detailed objectives of the evaluation are included in Annex 1 (SOW and Workplan).

I.2 Methodology

The study was essentially sub-divided into three phases that overlapped in timing to a certain degree. Phase 1 focused on the review of documents, LCWT staff interviews and the development of question guides. Phase 2 involved key informant interviews and other field-based data collection. Phase 3 was the analysis of collected information and report preparation. Phase 1 work was accomplished both remotely (documentation review) and in the LCWT project office (Kigoma) for interviewing project staff. Phase 2 had the Evaluation Team in the field, at pre-selected locations within the overall project zone, collecting information over several weeks. Phase 3 work was conducted remotely.

The midterm evaluation was carried out by a seven-person team over a three-month period. The team was comprised of six Tanzanian consultants (one Evaluation Expert (Field Team Coordinator) and five Subject Area Experts – SAEs) and one US-based consultant (MET Team Leader).

There were five data collection methods/tools that were used to generate the findings and recommendations in this report.

1. *Desk study/document review.* The MET conducted a review of project documents as well as secondary resources related to the project objectives and activities from Tanzania and elsewhere. Key project documents included the LCWT Cooperative Agreement, annual workplans, quarterly reports, annual reports, special studies, and the USAID CDCS for (2014 – 2019). The MET also researched and reviewed other studies and reports, which are footnoted throughout the evaluation report.

2. *Key informant interviews.* Key informant interviews were conducted in person and remotely via video conferencing and telephone. Key informants included the LCWT Project Staff, JGI national and international staff, Government of Tanzania officials (local, regional and national), LCWT partner organizations, private sector representatives, and USAID staff.

3. *Beneficiary interviews and focus group discussions (FGD)*. Interviews and discussion were held by MET members in the key LCWT villages. The MET developed and used structured interview guides and questionnaires. A list of villages visited and the main data collection tools/interview guides are contained in Annexes 1 and 2.

4. *Direct field observations*. In addition to the interviews, the MET spent time in the field observing project activities to note progress and challenges, while corroborating information obtained during interviews and from project reporting. Despite time limitations and logistical challenges (covering such a large area), the MET managed to visit roughly half of the LCWT villages. The selection of the villages was made to ensure broad geographical coverage and include areas that are dealing with some of the more challenging threats to key habitat within the landscape.

5. *Remotely sensed data*. Data from the Global Forest Watch ([Forest Monitoring, Land Use & Deforestation Trends | Global Forest Watch](#)), Google Earth and the DDS of LCWT/JGI Washington Office of Conservation Science were used to assess trends in land use change and threats to key chimpanzee habitat in Western Tanzania from 2000-present time.

Each SAE team member produced a report, which was submitted to the Evaluation Expert and the MET Team Leader. The individual reports were then reviewed and revised with each SAE member. The final SAE reports were then consolidated into a draft evaluation report, which was sent back out to the MET for comment and final approval. Additional information regarding the methodology is included in Annex I.

I.3 Background and Contextual Issues

I.3.1 Background

JGI has been supporting community-led, integrated conservation and development efforts in Western Tanzania since 1994, beginning with TACARE (the Lake Tanganyika Catchment and Reforestation Program). Through the years, multiple donors have worked with JGI to forward conservation and development in this region. For more than a decade, USAID has been in the forefront of these efforts and has made significant investments in biodiversity conservation in Western Tanzania through grants to JGI. These include:

The Landscape-Scale Community-Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania (also known as the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) Program). This program was funded through a cooperative agreement and ran from March 2010 to September 2018 targeting 52 villages (now sub-divided into 74 villages) located in Kigoma and Uvinza Districts (Kigoma Region) and Nsimbo and Mpanda Districts (Katavi Region). The goals of the program included conserving biodiversity and protecting and restoring wildlife habitats while positively impacting economic and social welfare. Near the end of the GMU program, USAID provided additional support, due to the subdivision of villages in the GMU landscape, which meant that affected land use plans had been invalidated. JGI facilitated the review of 36 land use plans, adapted them as appropriate, and submitted them to district and regional authorities for approval. In addition, JGI facilitated a livestock survey designed to determine the number of livestock in the area and the impact that livestock have on the chimpanzee populations and their habitat. JGI also conducted chimpanzee surveys that filled important knowledge gaps on chimpanzee populations, distribution, and abundance in the landscape.

There was a Fixed Amount Award (\$1 million) that was funded with biodiversity money between GMU and LCWT projects. Three activities were covered with these funds that included the livestock survey, LUPs for subdivided villages and a chimpanzee survey.

The Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania (LCWT) project. LCWT is funded through a cooperative agreement with USAID (November 2018- present). The LCWT project is designed to reinforce and expand upon JGI's community-centered conservation work in Western Tanzania for protecting chimpanzees and their forest habitat. The project enhances natural resource management (NRM) in the GMU landscape by strengthening local government capacity, promoting sustainable livelihood improvement activities, employing state-of-the-art monitoring, integrating family planning (FP) into the delivery of NRM interventions (including provision of FP services), and conducting a robust conservation education campaign that includes a behavior change communication (BCC) strategy. The LCWT project is the subject of this midterm evaluation.

LCWT is implemented over an area of 1,733,283 ha, which is categorized into different management zones that include protected areas (Gombe National Park, Tongwe East and Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserves, the newly established Masito Local Authority Forest Reserve, and national forest reserves/miombo woodlands) and 104 targeted villages in the landscape covering Kigoma, Uvinza, Mpanda and Tanganyika districts. Tanganyika and Mpanda districts host Mishamo and Katumba refugee settlements respectively, both of which are transitioning from refugee settlements into formal Tanzanian villages; working with these communities is critical to address threats to chimpanzee habitat.

I.3.2 The Context of Project Implementation

In 2019-20, during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, LCWT implementation slowed down considerably, especially when public gatherings were prohibited, including LCWT village level meetings. Although most of rural Kigoma where project activities take place were not under lockdown, the district and sub-district government offices and project activities stopped for a few months, and movements and gatherings were limited during the partial lockdown that was practiced during the first phase of the pandemic between March and July 2020. Markets, border points, landing sites and beaches were also closed, and trade activities slowed significantly. This affected community livelihoods and further pushed marginalized groups toward extreme poverty.

After the lockdown from March - July 2020, most LCWT activities resumed, albeit at a slower pace. The LCWT project team was savvy enough to cope and embrace virtual and remote working, and as of May 2021 the program was fully operational again. The project team continues to observe all COVID-19 protocols including virtual meetings and keeping distance, and colleagues still do not meet normally as before the pandemic. Moving forward, LCWT will need to keep hybrid ways of working to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and ensure continuity in case the current pandemic worsens. It is also worth noting that COVID-19 affected the MET and delayed the production of this report; two team members contracted COVID-19 during the evaluation period.

Tanzania recently had a change of high-level leadership following the unexpected demise of President Magufuli on March 17, 2021. The new President, Samia Suluhu Hassan, has reshuffled ministers, permanent secretaries, Regional and District Commissioners (RCs & DCs), District Executive Directors (DEDs) and Administrative Secretaries (DAS), which has resulted in new personnel at the PORALG and most districts of the project area. At the national level, not much has changed. Some of the new leaders, especially the PORALG minister, have been very active and pro

conservation. As the new leaders settle into their positions, the project team will need to proactively engage them and bring them up to speed about the benefits and gains of project activities. New leaders, especially at the district level, are very important in the conservation campaigns (e.g., patrols, resolving land use conflicts, and cattle control).

The overall national policy landscape has not changed much since the project started. However, there are still conservation and agricultural policies that are not always well aligned. Agricultural policies are promoting more large-scale farms, new commercial cash crops and mechanization including commercial palm oil and cashew nuts in Kigoma and tobacco in Katavi region, all of which could expand into key LCWT conservation areas. The establishment of exclusive conserved lands such as national parks (e.g., Burigi-Chato NP) and forests north of the LCWT zone are encouraging agro-pastoral communities to move out of those areas and migrate into LCWT chimpanzee critical habitat zones.

The government is formulating a new National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy. The new draft was validated by stakeholders early in 2021. The strategy, among other things, seeks to ensure that communities in Tanzania have more power to manage and benefit from their natural forests. It also takes steps to enhance Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), as well as the promotion of sustainable charcoal production, and it safeguards community rights to manage and benefit from their village forests. The strategy formulation followed an attempt to establish a Tanzania Forests Agency (TFA) as a centralized agency to manage all forests in the country. LCWT project will have to closely monitor the (CBFM) process to encourage communities to provide inputs, especially those that are related to cattle restrictions.

As a region, Kigoma has been hosting refugees for decades, which increases demand for fuel wood and construction material to support the camps. In addition to refugee in-migration, Tanzania has one of the highest population growth rates in the world (approx. 3%) while Kigoma has the highest birth rate of about 56 births per 1,000 population (as per the 2002 census report). Tanzania's population in 2000 was 33.5 million; today the population is estimated at about 62 million.¹ Rapid population growth, coupled with immigration into the region, has also increased pressure on the natural resource base. Kigoma and Katavi are among the leading regions in receiving immigrants and the least in receiving family planning support. In the next years, pressure on natural resources will increase in Kigoma and Katavi regions as communities adopt palm oil and cashew farming as alternative cash crops to curb oil shortages and to respond to market demands. The over 250,000 new citizens, who will now move beyond the confinements of the Mishamo and Katumba refugee settlements as the district's plans are concluded, will put further pressure on farms and rangelands.

In the next few years, the western Tanzania regions of Kigoma, Katavi and Tabora will open further for trade as a result of the finalization of the main artery roads, the new Standard Gauge Railways, the expansion of ports in Lake Tanganyika, and airport upgrading in Kigoma, Sumbawanga (in Rukwa), Tabora and Mpanda (in Katavi). As the transportation network is improved, the private sector will become more actively engaged in the region (for trade in grains, tobacco, rice, cooking oil and transportation).

¹ Tanzania Population 2021 (Demographics, Maps, Graphs) (worldpopulationreview.com)

II. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR)

IR 1 - Strengthened Local Government's Ability to Support Effective NRM.

General Findings of IR1. The design of LCWT project is aligned with the national policies and strategies on forest and wildlife conservation in that it puts sound natural resource management (NRM) as the focus of project activities. The implementation approach used by LCWT in NRM is to work with local government authorities (LGAs) and dedicated village counterparts. The project team works directly to empower Village Forest Monitors (VFMs), Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs), and Village Land Use Management teams (VLUMs). The strength of the LCWT project lies in resource availability, the skills of the project team, and strong linkages with local government authorities.

Forest governance was found to be improved at both district and village levels because of LCWT interventions. For example, in Tanganyika District village level NRM actions have been mainstreamed into district strategic plans and strategies. The integration of village NRM actions, and support into the district strategic plans, highlights continuity across and within different levels of local government, which in turn increases the chances of productive implementation and helps foster long-term sustainability. Moreover, the VLUPs are contributing to the District Land Use Plan Framework process.

The LCWT project zone is also facing serious challenges of habitat degradation due to an influx of livestock and the promotion of cashew nuts and increasingly, oil palm cultivation. These interventions, especially the livestock influx into the LCWT area, could have devastating impacts on long-term forest conservation.

IR 1.1 Strengthened capacity of local government officials and institutions to effectively manage natural resources.

Capacity building and training for district officials and communities

The project has trained 22 district level governance champions who were identified among district staff to support training and facilitate village trainings on a regular basis. These champions serve as “trainers of trainers” in the district NRM governance trainings, which has helped the project reduce costs by not outsourcing facilitators. The use of local governance champions also enhances the likelihood that activities are sustainable.

At the community level, capacity development specific to NRM governance has been effective. This activity has been able to deliver trainings and reach out to a relatively large number of participants. The project has so far trained a total of 1,125 participants (757 M, 368 F) in 74 villages, while the target is to reach 104 villages (i.e., 71.1% coverage). The shortfall of villages (30) is from the Mishamo and Katumba resettlement area, where the villages have not yet been officially gazetted. Within that context, while waiting for the GOT to officially gazette the 30 villages, LCWT is endeavoring to build NRM governance by effectively moving forward with Special Zone LUPs for Mishamo and Katumba as an interim measure.

MET interviews at the district and village level led to requests for further training on early or prescribed burning to curb wildfire incidences that are at times severe. At the village level, community members were also expressing interest in the project facilitating the establishment of a carbon trade (REDD+) system as well as other systems that include payment for ecosystem services (PES).

Scorecard development and implementation

The scorecard is designed to promote self-reflection, dialogue, and joint decision making. The tool is useful to track progress on resolving the challenges faced in NRM governance from the perspective of communities, village governments and district personnel. The scorecard has only recently been employed, but thus far it indicates good progress toward realizing natural resources governance at the district and community level. The scorecard appears to promote more transparency across project villages in terms of accountability. The scorecards are presenting income and expenditure at every village assembly and on village notice boards in Kahibwili, Mpeteta, Kilemba, Vikonge, Bugwe, Mnyamasi, Katambike and Mwamgongo. Villagers are also becoming more active in taking control of their resources. For example, in Katambike and Mnyamasi, villagers are seeking clarity in the aftermath of regazettement of their forest areas on what will be their share of penalties imposed on livestock keepers' contravening bylaws. In Bugwe, villagers are curious about the REDD+ initiative and whether it would be extended into their forest as well. Implementation of the scorecard is still in year one, so it will be important for LCWT to carefully monitor the scorecard during the next year to track its effectiveness.

IR 1.2 Improved mechanisms at the local government level in place to appropriately cover costs of NRM monitoring and interventions.

Despite the strong alignment of the LCWT activities to district priorities on NRM, LGA budget levels for NRM and conservation are low. Some of the LCWT districts (Uvinza, Tanganyika and Nsimbo) are collecting revenue from NRM, but an equivalent percentage of funds are not being used for NRM activities since some of the revenue is being targeted for competing uses. Continuing efforts to mainstream NRM activities into district plans will help ensure long-term financial sustainability. A reasonable target would have at least 15 – 20% of the revenue generated from NRM work programmed for NRM and conservation activities.

Apart from the districts, other GOT agencies such as TANAPA, TAWIRI, TAWA and TFS are implementing activities in the LCWT project zone that compliment and/or contribute to the achievement of project objectives. In brief, their roles and responsibilities in the LCWT landscape include:

- TANAPA manages Gombe Stream, Mt. Mahale and Katavi National Parks. LCWT is closely linked to Gombe Stream National Park as it seeks to maintain and connect (through corridors) critical chimpanzee habit from the Burundi border to more southern zones (including Mahale NP).
- TFS has the mandate to manage forest reserves in the landscape, and they are a key partner when it comes to providing technical backstopping as well as policy advocacy.
- TAWIRI is collaborating with LCWT on data (DDS); they have a chimpanzee research station in the landscape and the mandate for wildlife research in the country.
- TAWA has the mandate to manage wildlife resources, including game reserves.

IR 1.3 Improved engagement between local communities and government actors in NRM.

Forest patrols and monitoring

The LCWT project has facilitated community-based and district level patrols that involve high level district authorities, especially the District Security and the Peace Committees. These patrols have reduced encroachment and other illegal activities in the project area. Districts are now able to organize and conduct these patrols with less direct input from LCWT. These patrols and related law enforcement exercises are now largely financed by district authorities; the dependency on LCWT project support for the patrols is declining and showing early signs of sustainability beyond the project.

Patrols and fines have not been entirely successful with the pastoralists. Currently, the landscape is overstocked with livestock grazing illegally in protected areas (both in VLFRs and LFRAs). Once the district level land use frameworks are in place, specific areas for grazing and community ranches can be set aside for livestock keepers to settle/use. Moreover, bylaws will be set to control the grazing area carrying capacity and prevent movement into undesigned areas. Ultimately, the free movement of cattle in the landscape will be controlled.

Improved forest patrols with the involvement of communities and VFMs have led to reduction of forest fires because of increased patrolling and awareness raising. Reporting is near real time and provides a great deal of data that can inform stakeholders about the situation on the ground. LCWT is in the process of setting up the LGAs (NRM departments) to access the information through the Decision Support System (DSS), which is still under development (IR3).

As of this time, about 70% of the protected areas within the LCWT project are patrolled, which is a significant increase in overall patrolling.² Protected areas patrolled include village forest reserves (93,415 ha) and Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserve (365,227 ha) in Tanganyika District. Patrols and monitoring have also increased for Masito and Tongwe East Forest Reserves, as well as Gombe NP as a result of LCWT support. It is also worth noting that patrols alone will not deter encroachment, especially expansion of new farmland and livestock grazing. High level policy dialogue is needed to set up and implement district level land use frameworks and landscape conservation plans that encourage establishment of community ranching. Village rangeland reserves (analogous to village forest reserve) are established as per Grazing Land and Feed Resources Act # 10 of 2010 and provide an opportunity to address, at least in part, the livestock problem.

Another issue noted at the village level involves outside interference with the management of village lands. Despite acceptance of the project by most of the population, there is still a perception among some villagers that the project intends to confiscate their agricultural lands for conservation. During interviews it was mentioned that politicians from outside the community are encouraging people to not cooperate with the implementation of VLUPs, especially by refusing to allow their lands to be part of village forest reserves that are used for conservation corridors. LCWT

² This is an estimate based on village and district level discussions and by considering the proportion of forest reserves and protected areas that are patrolled in Uvinza, Nsimbo and Tanganyika Districts.

should look at these claims, while keeping in mind that official government policy supports the development of VLUPs. This should also be tied to the community awareness raising recommendation noted below.

Natural regeneration

There is a great deal of natural regeneration in Kigoma, especially on areas adjacent to Gombe Stream National Park (lakeshore villages). Much of this can be attributed to JGI work undertaken by TACARE, the GMU project and the LCWT. There is a general perception that on-farm tree retention has improved due to its positive contributions to farm level productivity, which in turn reduces extraction and encroachment levels in both protected and unprotected areas. In places where illegal grazing and farmland expansion is still occurring (Uvinza, Nsimbo and Tanganyika districts) natural regeneration is often limited by cattle grazing activities which include trampling the vegetation; soil compaction from cattle grazing also changes soil structure and inhibits seed germination and growth. In areas where pastoralists are settling, they are also degrading/clearing key chimpanzee habitat, especially the riverine forest areas, for crop production.

Recommendations for IR 1

- ***The project should expand community development interventions, which will provide incentives for communities to support conservation.*** Special focus should include consolidation of forest-based community enterprises, which have direct links to conservation. Communities are also asking to be engaged in REDD+ related activities as well as payment for ecological services (PES) systems.
- ***LCWT should reinforce community awareness raising in relation to conservation.*** Key messages should target local politicians and communities on the importance of forest conservation including the ecosystem services benefits and the responsibility of community members to safeguard them. Consider expanding the use of local radio which has a high number of followers. Additional methods for reaching target audiences are the use of roadshows and evening cinema shows to pass key messages on conservation. Organized sporting events with themes of NRM could attract people from nearby villages to attend matches and promote messages on conservation.
- ***Mainstream NRM activities into district plans.*** In collaboration with district councils and other stakeholders, LCWT should support mainstreaming NRM related activities into district planning which will help ensure long-term financial sustainability. This should go in tandem with reinvesting at least 15 – 20% of the income earned from NRM toward conservation activities. LCWT will need to engage Councilors through awareness programs so that they can push for inclusion of NRM related activities in their budgets.

IR 2 - Expanded and Operationalized land use planning: Part 1 (LUPs)

General findings (LUPs). Land use planning (LUP) in Tanzania is designed to determine land allocations for residential, agricultural, conservation, public services, and other purposes. Village level land use plans (VLUPs) should be the outcome of collective deliberation of all community members which results in designating village areas for residences, farm plots, communal pasture, conservation, and for public services like schools, health clinics, etc. VLUPs should be informed by considerations such as the need to protect natural resources (like water sources and forests), and the need to consider all users of land in a village, be they pastoralists or farmers, or members of

vulnerable groups like women, youth, hunter-gatherers, the disabled and the elderly, as well as future land use needs.

The guidelines for land use planning that are issued by the NLUPC, and which are periodically updated (see URT, 2013³, 2020)⁴ have increasingly become technocratic rather than participatory (see Table 3 in Annex 2). Hence, the process of reviewing LUPs can be viewed as excessively technocratic for ordinary villagers to address, including:

- A requirement for 14 maps to go with the LUPs (including location map; administrative map; soil map; drainage system, etc. – see Table 4, Annex 2);
- Manpower requirements: NLUPC experts to assist with facilitation and GIS/mapping; and
- Funds: It is estimated that the cost of developing one VLUP can go as high as Tshs 35 – 40 million.

The inclusion of the NLUPC in the LUP process can produce benefits (gazettement), but it also introduces a bureaucratic layer that leads to considerable delays; this issue is not limited to LCWT, and it is not one that is easily addressed. Moreover, experience with LUPs in Tanzania shows that the process is sometimes dominated by powerful local, national, or international elites, resulting in loss of rights over village land.⁵ The LUP process also involves several institutional players who sometimes have contrasting and contradictory motivations.⁶

Multiple government agencies are involved with land formalization work, which can reduce transparency and increase uncertainty. The Ministry of Lands holds national jurisdiction for land formalization, and the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), vets, verifies and registers land use plans at the national, regional and village levels. There are other regional and local government bodies that are also involved with land use registration, disputes, and decisions. There is another set of Ministries related to natural resources and wildlife management which further complicates the process because they have the right to give land concessions that might not be in line with village land use plans (e.g., Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania National Park Authority, etc.). In theory, all other ministries and land users who want to register, or do anything on the lands, are required to liaise with the Ministry of Lands through LGAs. Moreover, any entity that is planning works, such as preparing a General Management Plan for any parcel of land, is supposed to get the opinion of land officers in adjacent areas. Additional information on the LUP process in Tanzania is included in Annex 2.

Despite the complexities and challenges noted above, when compared with similar activities/projects in Tanzania, the LCWT is successfully facilitating the implementation of VLUPs. JGI's approach to developing VLUPs and DLUFs is largely successful in that it is working very closely with multiple layers of government, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to carefully prepare villages and districts to take on the task of sustainable land use management. As a key step

³ URT (2013) Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Administration and Management in Tanzania. Second Edition. National Land Use Planning Commission.

⁴ URT (2020) Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Management and Administration, Third Edition. National Land Use Planning Commission.

⁵ Huggins, C. (2018) Land-use planning, digital technologies, and environmental conservation in Tanzania. *Journal of Environment & Development* 1-26.

⁶ Owens, K; K. Askew; R. Odgaard and F. Maganga (2018). *Fetishing the Formal: Institutional Pluralism and Land Titling in Tanzania. Tanzania Journal of Development Studies*. Vol. 16:No. 1: 13 – 27.

in the development and operationalization of VLUPs, the project focused on creating a broader community mobilization plan by decentralizing LUP meetings to the hamlet level or lower if/when necessary. The decentralized village assembly meetings for LUPs at the hamlet level are more inclusive and engaging.

2.1 Improved Engagement of Communities, Government and Non-Government Partners in the LUP Process

LCWT began the LUP process by awareness raising and building advocacy at the village government and hamlet levels to create support and demand for land use planning and to promote broader community participation. Special attention was given to ensure women and youth groups participate in land use planning and understand the importance of having their needs represented throughout the process. In brief, the VLUP process supported by LCWT is viewed by villagers as a decentralized, “bottom up” exercise, whereas many VLUPs developed in other parts of Tanzania are often viewed as “top-down.” An indicator that this process is taking hold at the village level is that villagers are often closely following the plan and demanding that different land use areas be clearly marked to avoid confusion and conflict. Villagers have clearly gained knowledge about land policies and laws through the village assemblies and the VLUP process.

LCWT has also engaged communities in relation to conflict. The project supported Nsimbo DC and communities in resolving boundary disputes between the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) and the Katambike and Mnyamasi villages; TFS is claiming some land in the Village Forest Reserves (VFRs). The problem was brought to the Regional Commissioner and the Security Committee for Katavi Region who were asked to adjudicate the issue. As a result, both parties in the conflict were required to submit reports arguing their cases. LCWT supported the Nsimbo DC and the two villages to compile their report. The case is ongoing and still unresolved. LCWT has also helped find solutions in several other neighboring village boundary disputes including Lyabusende and Mshezi.

LCWT has also supported district officers in the Nsimbo, Mpanda and Tanganyika district councils by providing training and assisting them to mobilize the Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) process and prepare villagers for CCROs using the MAST system.

As noted above (and detailed in Table 1, Annex 2) there are many land use planning stakeholders in Tanzania (including other national and international NGOs) that are working with the LUP process. And while LCWT is further along than most of the other initiatives/projects in developing and implementing LUPs, there is still a great deal to be learned from the experiences of others. LCWT should compare and coordinate LUP activities with other NGOs if/when appropriate, especially a neighboring activity like the Tuungane Project, which shares the overall landscape with LCWT. LCWT should also consider directly working with the SHARPP project, which has a slight overlap with LCWT in the Katatumba refugee settlement zone in the extreme southern portion of the LCWT area. The SHARPP project has completed nine VLUPs working near/in wildlife corridors.⁷

2.2 Improved Implementation of Existing VLUPs and Development of District-Level Land Use Plans

Despite the complexities and limitations outlined in the “*General Findings*,” LCWT, in consultation with USAID, recognized the importance of getting VLUPs gazetted at the national level. In that regard, the review of the 74 VLUPs involved collaboration with Kigoma, Uvinza, Mpanda and Nsimbo districts

⁷ USAID Tanzania Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP)

to support the development and implementation of the VLUPs. LCWT sent 56 (88.6%) of the 74 VLUPs to the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) for review and gazettelement. During the review, several issues were raised by NLUPC, including the following:

- Significant gaps in reports/documentation (data, minutes, maps, photos, bylaws) based on 2013 PLUP Guidelines;
- Some reports were beyond VLUPs planning Horizon of 10 years; and
- Lack of scientific justification for coming with land use types/or land use plan in general.

As a result, in February 2020 the project, in collaboration with the NLUPC, organized a training workshop in Mpanda for Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) teams to bridge the identified gaps in the 56 submitted VLUPs. The major gaps for gazettelement which were identified included:

- Lack of required number of minutes of meetings (4 sets);
- Lack of required number of maps (minimum maps – 14); and
- Some reports were out of the planning horizon of 10 years.

During the meeting it was agreed to undertake the following activities:

- Review all the 74 VLUPs in the LCWT area to ensure that they meet the NLUPC standards for gazettelement, or registration by urban authorities; and
- Submit 64 reviewed village plans to the NLUPC for gazettelement and 10 Interim Plans to urban planning authorities for registration.

The project target was to implement 104 LUPs. This includes the 74 existing plans noted above, plus the 30 plans for the villages in the resettlement areas of Mishamo and Katumba (which are being addressed on an interim basis through zonal planning). The project continues to support all of the 74 VLUPs and the finalization of four DLUF plans for all four districts. One of the main objectives of these plans is to secure chimpanzee habitat and connectivity through the demarcation of village forest reserves as well as establishing 60-meter buffer strips along riverbanks.⁸ As with many project activities, COVID-19 has slowed down this process. Also, there was a change in leadership at the NLUPC, which has led to further delays.

Draft DLUFs are being reviewed for Uvinza and Tanganyika districts, and the plans are ready to be updated. Activities to rewrite the plans will focus on consultations, workshops, and data collection.

⁸ The rule about 60-meter buffer strip along the riverbanks has been under review, and it appears like a new rule would allow adjustment to even beyond 60 meters depending on ecological and physical condition of the area.



Figure 1. Interviews with District Council Officers in Uvinza. Credit: F. Maganga

It was noted in several villages and in discussions with key informants that, apart from managing their forest reserves, LCWT could provide additional assistance in the management of other land use zones. Agriculture and livestock were two that were often mentioned. While LCWT is addressing (in part) soil fertility in select villages, much more can be done regarding not only soil enrichment, but agricultural and livestock productivity in general. Additional work is also needed to incentivize communities to improve conservation activities. In this regard, payments from carbon credits were mentioned once again by a number of communities as a means of enhancing the conservation status of key village forest reserves. Carbon Tanzania has been highly successful in generating revenue for villages in the LCWT project zone (Ntakata area) through carbon credits.

As noted above (section 1.1), due to the delays associated with establishing villages in the Mishamo and Katumba refugee settlements, LCWT is proposing a Special Zone Land Use Plan, a specific approach that has support in Tanzanian law that will initiate land use planning for 30 of the originally targeted 104 villages while waiting for their final village authorization. This is a positive initiative taken by LCWT, and Nsimbo and Tanganyika district officials support this approach and are poised to bring this initiative to higher level authorities for approval. Moving this initiative forward will allow for natural resource management planning to get underway in the two former refugee settlement communities.

2.3 Improved Natural Resource Use and Access to Resources for Local Community Members, especially Women and Youth

To increase women and youth ownership of land parcels, LCWT is facilitating the CCRO process to promote joint ownership of land (men and women). LCWT is taking measures to ensure that the

CCROs are in the name of both the husband and the wife. At times, CCRO can make it more difficult for women to get access to land if the certificate is in the name of the husband only.

LCWT is employing lessons and procedures from the USAID funded Land Tenure Assistance activity, including the procurement of equipment for the “Mobile Application for Securing Tenure” (MAST) system which is being set up in district offices. To implement the system, LCWT is training district teams on the system and community members as para-surveyors. The system will be used to facilitate the issuance of CCROs. LCWT has started this work with two villages in Nsimbo and Tanganyika DCs that have completed their review of land use plans.

Recommendations for IR 2, Part 1. (LUP)

- **Promote Trans-Village Land Use Planning.** Especially when pastoralists are present, the protection of rangelands by way of promoting joint village land use planning should be encouraged. In Kiteto District, there are at least two successful cases of joint land use plans produced by three or more predominantly pastoralist villages⁹.
- **Continue working with the Carbon Tanzania team to explore collaboration that might result in carbon revenue payment for conserving the chimpanzee habitat.** Build on earlier REDD+ initiatives in LCWT. The communities still have “institutional memory” about this initiative.
- **Extend collaboration with other projects undertaking similar LUP activities** (e.g., Frankfurt Zoological Society and the Nature Conservancy (Tuungane)). While LCWT is in the forefront of establishing functional LUPs, when compared to other similar initiatives in Tanzania, there is always benefit from exchanging experiences with, and learning from, others. Experience with LUPs is merely one of several issues these projects have in common and underscores the importance of regular communications, and in some cases, collaboration when feasible. This is especially true for projects operating in the same geographic area with similar goals and objectives, like Tuungane.

IR 2 - Part 2: Livelihoods

IR 2.4 Increased benefits to households and communities for the sustainable management of wildlife and use of natural resources

Community Conservation Banks (COCOBAs)

To increase benefits to households and communities from the sustainable management of natural resources, LCWT employed capacity building for existing Village Saving and Loan (VSLs or VICOBAs) groups to transform them to COCOBAs by adding a conservation mandate to their constitutions. The project also worked to increase the coverage and impacts of COCOBAs by supporting the formation of new COCOBAs. Over 370 COCOBAs have been supported in the LCWT project area with male to female composition of 31% and 69% respectively and youth/adult composition of 22% and 78%. Of the 20 interviewed COCOBAs, 80% were fully registered with the District Authorities and all had received capacity building that enabled them to make investment

⁹ The VLUP at Kiteto was supported by the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum.

decisions/choice of livelihood activities that ensures sustainable management of wildlife and natural resources as stated in the group's constitutions.

All interviewed groups (100%) indicated the need for credit/small loans as one of the main challenges to their involvement in income-generating activities (IGAs). The project objectives, i.e., sustainable management of wildlife and natural resources conservation, were well addressed in the design as reflected by all the LCWT supported COCOBAs having a constitution that focuses their livelihood work on only environmentally friendly activities. Not only were the COCOBA members avoiding livelihood activities that might threaten biodiversity in their communities, but they were also acting as ambassadors in sharing the same message to non-members.



Figure 2.
Interviews with
COCOBA
representatives
at Zashe
Village. Credit:
B. Waized

The LCWT support to COCOBAs was found to be very effective in capacity building in terms of financial management, good governance and accountability, personal savings, entrepreneurship, environmental conservation, and the diversification of income sources. All surveyed groups indicated a good grasp and practice of the capacity building components. The integration of other LCWT activities and key messages, like family planning, conservation, and land use planning, into the COCOBAs was also noted in all (100%) of the groups. LCWT progress in supporting COCOBAs, now a little more than halfway through the program, indicates that the targets of the program have largely been achieved in slightly more than half of the expected time. Over 7,800 beneficiaries have been directly involved, and many more groups wish to receive similar support.

Capacity building in leadership, transparency and democratic management is also a notable success that contributes to the sustainability of these groups as indicated by all groups holding regular meetings and democratic elections of their leaders following their constitutionally stated terms. Additionally, 50% of the groups have managed to establish some form of collective action for income generation. Income-generating activities by COCOBA members include cash crop production, fish trading, beekeeping, vegetable gardening, brick making (cement bricks as opposed to clay bricks that utilize firewood to burn the bricks), cloth trading, palm oil processing and trading, warehousing, and intensive agriculture using purchased inputs as opposed to extensive

farming and shifting cultivation. The MoU strictly prohibits all livelihood/income-generating activities that lead to negative conservation outcomes, including habitat destruction.

Credit worthiness is an important aspect in ensuring sustainability of the COCOBAs. This can be built through formalization, by having an active bank account, and by building collateral that can be accepted by financial institutions when the group needs external financing. About 60% of the COCOBAs have active bank accounts, and 20% have already managed built-in collateral that can be accepted by financial institutions. The built-in collaterals include 104 acres of forest owned by a COCOBA, agricultural land with CCRO, agricultural machinery, a warehouse, etc. Nevertheless, slightly more than half of the COCOBAs mentioned difficulties in obtaining loans from outside sources due to the lack of built-in collateral.

An issue raised during interviews was the perception of some COCOBA members that view government money as “free money.” This was largely generated by some political leaders spreading false information on the access to, and repayment requirements of, group loans advanced by district authorities. That led some groups to believe the loans were direct cash transfer (assistance, and were not required to repay), which has resulted in defaulting repayment, which could threaten the viability of COCOBAs that borrow from LGAs.



Figure 3. Interviews with Village leaders in Zashé village, Kigoma DC (July 2021). Credit: B. Waized

Tree Planting

The promotion of exotic fast-growing tree species (for fruit and structural materials) has been highlighted by communities as an important activity that leads to better on-farm tree management. Trainings conducted on tree propagation and on-farm management have been very useful for youth groups and communities at large.

Wild Mushroom Collection

LCWT has helped create wild mushroom collection groups to develop the wild mushroom value chain and enhance their income from the sustainable use of forest resources. LCWT conducted an assessment of the available mushroom species; some of the issues of mushroom collection include suitability for consumption, processing technologies, and markets. The creation of the mushroom collection groups has only begun in the second quarter of 2021, and to date, four mushroom collection groups have been established, one in each district. Women are the only members in the groups as mushroom collection is a women's activity in this landscape. Income generated from wild mushroom collection is a good incentive for women to continue to participate in natural resource conservation. The groups have started collecting mushrooms and selling them in their localities and the urban towns nearby. One issue raised by some groups is mushroom perishability, which is an ongoing problem.

Recommendations for IR 2.4

- The LCWT planned support to COCOBAs has been well done and surpassed the targets halfway through the project, but many more potential beneficiaries in the communities wish to receive similar support. ***LCWT should continue supporting the development of COCOBAs where the demand is clear.***
- ***LCWT should continue to encourage COCOBAs to further integrate their activities with other environmentally friendly IGAs.*** Some success stories were identified where COCOBAs were doing beekeeping, mushroom collection, trading, warehousing and brick making which complemented their activities very well and led to significant benefits. These activities can inspire other community members to focus on environmentally friendly IGAs and thus reduce pressure on the natural resource base.
- ***Provide additional capacity building in creating group and individual collaterals, which can be used to help access credit from other sources to ensure sustainability of the COCOBA operations.*** Access to credit ensures access to capital that can be invested in environmentally friendly IGAs, and thus further the LCWT's conservation outcomes.
- ***Continue supporting the formation of groups and capacity building in harvesting and selling of the mushrooms.*** To solve the perishability problem, ***LCWT should explore affordable and environmentally friendly processing technologies for extending shelf-life, such as solar drying.***

IR 2.5 Expanded community-based market-driven livelihood opportunities for local community members.

Coffee Production and Marketing

JGI has been working with the Kanyovu Cooperative and coffee farmers in the landscape prior to LCWT. To improve the implementation of approved VLUPs, LCWT targeted support to create a business model that will increase coffee production, improve marketing, deliver more income to farmers, and thereby benefit the environment. LCWT has focused on primary production working directly with farmers and societies (AMCOS) on improved seedling production and distribution for higher productivity. Limited activities have been carried out between LCWT and Kanyovu Cooperative during the evaluation period.

KANYOVU Coffee Cooperative Society is a union of 13 Agriculture Marketing Cooperatives (AMCOS) (12 active and 1 inactive) with over 7,368 individual farmers. Kanyovu takes a loan from financial institutions every year to provide advance payments to AMCOS to cover cooperative operating costs. The one-year loans are repaid by deducting the loan from the sale of coffee for that particular year. A necessary condition for this arrangement to function effectively is to have farmers selling enough coffee through the cooperative to generate enough deductions to cover the loans and operating costs. There are several reasons why this system is currently not operating as planned. The more important ones include: the unwillingness of AMCOS collectively to repay a loan for a defaulting AMCO; the high commercial rates of these loans (18% p.a.); and, the recent lifting of coffee marketing restrictions, which opens the door for parallel markets/side selling and allows producers to sell directly to export markets or private buyers thereby reducing protection for local processors (e.g., Kanyovu). Moreover, the high deductions on a kg of coffee used to cover the loans is pushing farmers to sell through other marketing channels.

The current commercial loans with an additional guarantee are too expensive for a small cooperative like Kanyovu. The cooperative should be able to access more affordable loans due to their loan history in previous years borrowing and successful repayments. Their link to markets also serves as an assurance that the loan will be repaid on time. Kanyovu is actively engaged in discussions with the government to find ways to access loans at a more reasonable rate.

It is important to note that the coffee value chain is a global chain operating in a very competitive market environment. Price fluctuations define the coffee market and, without some mechanism for price stabilization, the fluctuations can discourage producers from participating in the global value chain. As a result, many producers have adapted by highly differentiating their coffee and selling to niche and premium markets. Accessing these niche/high value markets is a daunting task to small holder farmers or cooperatives that are not well established. Unregulated private buyers, who advance credit to farmers before harvest and secure verbal contracts for future selling of coffee at a slightly higher price than the cooperative, are a serious threat to the survival of the cooperatives. They offer instant payments and are the first marketing channel choice for cash-stricken producers. Private sector engagement is, therefore, the best option to bridge the capacity gap and enable the local actors access to the high value specialized markets.

JGI support to coffee farmers (AMCOS) and the Kanyovu Cooperative over the years was in part to allow them to brand the coffee produced in the landscape under sustainable practices to access high value markets in Europe and North America. LCWT has continued the support to coffee producers by increasing their access to improved seedlings to boost coffee productivity, and thus more income to reduce the pressure on natural resources for income generation. Continued JGI support to the coffee producers and links to the private sector will provide access to premium prices and more income to the landscape inhabitants, which translates into reduced pressure on the natural resources.

Recommendations for IR 2.5: Coffee

- ***Support the Kanyovu Cooperative to access more affordable loans through TADB and other institutions***; this should be a better alternative than continuing with the commercial bank loans at 18% p.a.
- ***Capacity building on financial management (including recommendations on staffing) and negotiating with financial institutions may be needed to strengthen their negotiation skills***, which should provide Kanyovu access to affordable agricultural loans at

other commercial banks due to their track record and assurance of repayment at the point of coffee sale.

- ***A detailed assessment of the coffee value chain of Kanyovu and its AMCOs should be undertaken to make other affirmative recommendations.***

Beekeeping

JGI has been working with beekeepers for a number of years (pre-LCWT) by helping them organize into groups and by developing their capacity in apiary management, honey harvesting, and marketing. JGI has also aided the groups to purchase and manufacture modern and traditional beehives. LCWT is now engaging the private sector to develop the honey value chain for accessing high value export markets.

Beekeeping activities (honey value chain) are highly relevant to the desired conservation outcomes of LCWT because they involve direct benefits to the beneficiaries from the natural resource base. Moreover, support to beekeeping groups is relevant to participating household and community livelihoods through income generation, which in turn leads to the enhanced protection of forest areas that are used for beekeeping.

Interviews revealed that almost all the groups have successfully incorporated LCWT capacity building activities into their apiary management, which includes hive selection, site requirements, and honey production and treatment. All 10 groups (100%) demonstrated an outstanding understanding of the benefits they can get from natural resources management; these groups are also known as good conservation ambassadors. The beekeeping groups are likely to be sustainable because key beekeeping operations (such as forest patrol, apiary management, harvesting, hive production) are conducted in a group while harvesting and marketing are largely done individually. Sustainability can be further enhanced by linking the producers to good markets so that they can realize better proceeds from their beekeeping operations (for additional information on community success stories, see Annex 3).

Despite the progress noted above, beekeepers are facing several challenges. Multiple marketing channels are developing, including domestic and export channels for both raw and processed honey. The price differences in these multiple channels confuse the beekeepers because it is not easy to do quick conversions of raw to filtered honey when considering processing costs and other byproducts from the raw honey. Differences in the units used in these multiple channels magnifies the confusion; some channels use volume (liters) while others use weight (grams/kilograms), and still others use buckets. Only 20% of the groups pack their honey in small, branded units, with the rest selling raw (comb honey) and semi-processed honey in bulk, using buckets.

Overall, only 40% of the beekeeping groups process part or all of their honey for sale on the domestic market. Most of the processing is done using traditional methods that are generally unhygienic (see Figure 4 below). Group operations, particularly in marketing, are sometimes undermined by private honey buyers that approach individual group members to buy their honey, thereby compromising collective marketing. Finally, about one half of the beekeeping groups were highly concerned about the non-enforcement of the approved LUPs, which has led to encroachment into private and village forest reserves and disruption of beekeeping activities. The encroachment was reportedly done by migrating livestock keepers from other districts/regions.



Figure 4. Traditional Honey Processing Methods – Majalila Village, Tanganyika DC. Credit: B. Waized

Beekeepers understand the benefits of participating in the honey global value chain (GVC), which includes accessing higher value markets and better prices, learning opportunities to help build their skills, and the transfer of innovation and technology from the private sector. Given the status of the beekeeping groups, private sector engagement is key to actively participating in the honey GVC. It will take a long time (if at all) for the beekeeping groups to grow and upgrade their processes, operations, and products to meet the standards of the export market without strategically collaborating with an experienced private sector partner. Upendo Honey possesses the required experience, knowledge and competency, as well as access to capital, state of the art technology, and high value markets, which can be harnessed to ensure that landscape honey from LCWT beneficiaries reaches those markets and fetches the premium prices it deserves. The outcomes will be increased revenues to beekeepers, and therefore, improved livelihoods and better conservation outcomes in the landscape.

Recommendations for IR 2.5: Beekeeping

- ***Assist beekeeping group efforts to enforce the implementation of LUPs*** (recommendations in relation to livestock are included under IR 3).
- ***Facilitate an official working relationship between the beekeeper groups and UPENDO;*** establishing this relationship will mitigate most of the challenges currently facing the beekeepers.
- ***Develop synergies between village forest monitors and beekeeping groups in conducting the patrol activities,*** as the latter has more incentive for conservation since they protect their beekeeping operations as a source of revenue generation.

IR 3 - Increased Monitoring of Conservation and Development Targets

IR 3.1 Regular monitoring system developed to track and inform key conservation trends at the landscape scale.

Improved capacity for chimpanzee disease monitoring at Gombe

The Gombe Stream Research Center has been supported by LCWT, and the Center is now able to collect and process different samples and ship them to laboratories outside of Tanzania as needed.

The laboratory at the Center is equipped with modern equipment, tools, and staffed with skilled and competent technicians who can identify and trace sick individual chimpanzees daily.

Decision Support and Alert System (DSS)

Since 2000, JGI has collected and analyzed a significant amount of field level data from multiple sources. The three key sources are remotely sensed imagery, periodic field surveys, and a continuous flow of information from the Village Forest Monitor (VFM) system. The data is currently stored and analyzed in the Conservation Science Office at the JGI headquarters in Washington, DC, and at the LCWT project site. The objective of the JGI data management system has been to monitor and analyze, in real time (or close to real time), changes in habitat (primarily through the forest loss indicator) and transmit that information to LCWT senior staff and technicians for adaptive management decision making.

Under LCWT, an updated system (the Decision Support and Alert System (DSS)) is being developed with TAWARI, the Environmental Systems Research Institute of East Africa (ESRI), Blue Raster and other partners who are working together to generate up to date and accurate spatial models of chimpanzee habitats. It is expected that once the commissioning of the DSS is completed, district level stakeholders (LGAs) will be accessing the information for daily NRM activities in the landscape. Sharing of data has been made possible through fiber-optic connections to LGAs natural resources management offices in Tanganyika, Nsimbo and Uvinza districts. It should be noted, however, that the installation and implementation of the DSS has been delayed, which has impacted the ability of LCWT and partner government institutions to adaptively manage activities in a timely manner.

Collecting climate data for adaptation to climate change (AWS)

LCWT is in the process of procuring three Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) through the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA). The AWS will provide a reliable data source for the areas within the LCWT project, and will enhance TMA's ability to sustainably collect, process and store meteorological data for the entire area. This data will be used to assist communities to manage their water resources more effectively and plan for on-farm related weather issues. These data will also help prepare the area for anticipating impacts from climate change.

IR 3.2 Increased application of monitoring methods and tools for conservation targets, habitats, and threats.

Chimpanzee surveys

One chimpanzee survey was completed for the LCWT project zone, and a survey just prior to LCWT was completed under the FAA. These surveys were conducted in 25 sites between 2018 and 2020 and gathered information on corridor connectivity, density, and the spatial distribution of the chimpanzee groups. Maps 4 and 5 contain the location of these groups, as well as habitat connectivity; these maps are found in Annex 5.

Livestock survey data

The influx of livestock into the LCWT project zone during the past several years is alarming, and as a result, there is significant encroachment in protected areas that undermine conservation efforts. Responding to these developments, the LCWT project completed a livestock survey in the landscape (Gombe-Masito-Ugalla) to determine the spatial distribution of livestock. The exercise was undertaken using both aerial and ground means. The survey noted significant increase of livestock

across the landscape (especially in the eastern part of the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla) that threaten corridor connectivity (see Map 2 in Annex 5). The distribution of livestock is also associated with new settlements and expansion of agricultural areas/fields.

LCWT has responded by supporting the districts in their efforts to increase the number (and amount) of fines levied against pastoralists encroaching on areas not zoned or suitable for grazing. However, LCWT has been less successful in encouraging officials at the village and district level to take more proactive measures to address this problem. Another livestock survey will be completed before the end of the year, which will provide LCWT (and partner stakeholders) with updated baseline information and the opportunity to get local authorities to focus on this issue and program resources and actions in areas of need. In the meantime, LCWT can use existing information, as well as the experiences and lessons generated from similar livestock issues in Tanzania and elsewhere, to begin developing a strategic framework that will eventually lead to a LCWT livestock action plan once the upcoming survey is completed.

Village Forest Monitor (VFM) data collection and use

The community-based monitoring system (VFM) is well established in the project area, and it is proving to be effective, especially in relation to corridor monitoring. LCWT has trained and equipped the VFM to undertake monitoring and data collection in real time at the local level. This has improved information gathering and monitoring at a relatively low cost. The system enables LCWT and partner institutions to detect fragmentation and connectivity across the project zone. TANAPA's capacity to patrol and monitor the project zone has also been improved due to real time data collection available to their ranger patrol system. However, the number of VFMs is insufficient to cover the entire project zone. The LCWT target is to train and equip 157 VFMs; currently there are 125 VFMs active in the field. Some villages have one FM, which is generally not sufficient. It is recommended that a village near critical chimpanzee habitat or corridors should have at least two FMs to reduce the workload and to serve as means for checks on data accuracy and validity.

Environmental Assessment for Timber Harvesting and Carbon Tanzania

In 2019, LCWT was considering the benefits to the overall project goals and objectives by including activities that would lead to selective timber harvesting in some of the village forest reserves (VFRs) and local authority forest reserves (LAFRs). Timber harvesting is an activity that is known to frequently have significant negative impacts on natural forest ecosystems. In that regard, USAID environmental regulations (commonly known as Reg. 216), generally discourage timber harvesting in tropical forests on USAID funded projects.

Every USAID project is subject to an "Initial Environmental Examination," commonly known as an IEE. The IEE is completed before project implementation begins (ideally, during the design phase), and it essentially functions as a preliminary assessment of potential environmental impacts; the IEE also contains potential mitigation measures. The IEE differs from an Environmental Assessment (EA) in that it quickly reviews a range of activities for potential impacts, whereas the EA examines the impact of an activity on the environment in much more detail. The IEE also determines whether an activity within the project will require a full EA. Timber harvesting in tropical forests is one of the activities that automatically leads to the development of an EA under USAID environmental regulations; the same requirement is held by Tanzanian Environmental Assessment regulations.

In that regard, and while staying in compliance with the project IEE, the US Forest Service was engaged in 2019 to conduct an EA on selective timber harvesting (logging) in the project area. The

EA was completed, and it includes a list of recommendations for LCWT to follow if/when assisting communities to prepare for timber harvesting. Map 8 in Annex 5 shows the parcels that some villages in the LCWT project area have set aside for timber harvesting (within the context of their LUPs). One of the EA recommendations involves getting village forests certified through the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Certification through FSC can be a long, complex, and expensive process, especially for smaller communities like those found in the LCWT project zone. Moreover, there are no guarantees that certification will be awarded. However, there are examples elsewhere in Tanzania where certification has been granted, most notably in Kilwa and Tunduru Districts (southern Tz.) where certification was granted with assistance from the WWF Tanzania Program Office.

Since the time the EA was completed, LCWT learned of Carbon Tanzania's plans to establish a REDD+ project in the three LAFRs. LCWT is now coordinating with Carbon Tanzania to ensure these efforts meet the needs of the districts and villages involved. LCWT is also looking to work with Carbon Tanzania to provide incentives to other villages in the project zone to conserve their forests through payments from the REDD+ system. Carbon Tanzania has been successful in getting villages in key chimpanzee habitat areas to conserve their forest lands through financial incentives through the REDD+ program where private sector investors transfer funds to communities that demonstrate sound forest conservation. In Western Tanzania, Carbon Tanzania is most notably active in the Ntakata area, which lies mostly in the Tuungane project zone, but adjacent to and within the southwestern limits of the LCWT project area (see Map 9, Annex 5). The Ntakata project focuses on eight villages. To date, these communities have received \$741,410 US for conserving their forests. The project estimates that their efforts have helped prevent communities from cutting 1,250,000 trees per year.¹⁰

Considering the above, LCWT has made a strategic decision to move away from timber harvesting and focus on REDD+ with Carbon Tanzania. LCWT views the REDD+ agreements through Carbon Tanzania as the most productive means currently available to discourage logging while ensuring a more sustainable source of revenue. Timber harvesting provides a quick injection of revenue by essentially liquidating the resource. However, the relatively slow growth of key timber species in the woodlands and forest areas means that it will take most of the species' 40+ years to reach economic maturity. In contrast, revenues generated through REDD+ will be provided to communities throughout that growth period and beyond, provided that the VFRs and LAFRs are well conserved.

There are several LCWT villages located adjacent to, or within chimpanzee corridor areas that have completed their LUPs and have set aside part of their village forest reserves (VFRs) for timber harvesting. One of the largest VFRs that appears to be the most critically threatened belongs to Vikonge village; the Vikonge VFR is part of Corridor 3. Corridor 3 is under extreme pressure, which is coming from both the higher ground on the escarpment to the northwest (Mishamo) and up to the escarpment from the southeast (Vikonge and Bugwe villages, as well as Katumba). In effect, Corridor 3 is being squeezed/threatened from two opposite directions. Deforestation up to the bottom of the escarpment is very high. The other villages that have set aside VFRs for timber harvesting near a chimpanzee corridor (no.4) are Kahwibili and Lyabusende; both are coastal communities. Given the above, it is recommended that LCWT urgently engage Vikonge, Kahwibili

¹⁰ <https://www.carbontanzania.com/forest-conservation/ntakata-mountains/>

and Lyabusende village authorities in negotiations to move from timber harvesting to the Carbon Tanzania REDD+ program.

Threats reduction

According to the Tanzania Chimpanzee Action Plan (CAP) (2018-2023) and the LCWT Cooperative Agreement, the major threats to chimpanzees are habitat loss and fragmentation, which is driven by unchecked development, unsustainable land use practices (extensive agriculture and grazing), wildfires and illegal logging. Other threats include disease transmission and human-wildlife conflict. LCWT activities and the IR results chain frameworks are designed to address these threats. Except for the livestock/pastoralist issue, LCWT has made good progress in reducing the main threats as evidenced by the key indicator used to determine threat reduction - forest loss in key chimpanzee habitat.

The contrast in deforestation rates of chimpanzee core areas and corridors inside the LCWT project zone with core areas and corridors outside the LCWT project zone (most of which fall in the zone of other conservation projects) is highlighted in Figures 5 and 6 below.

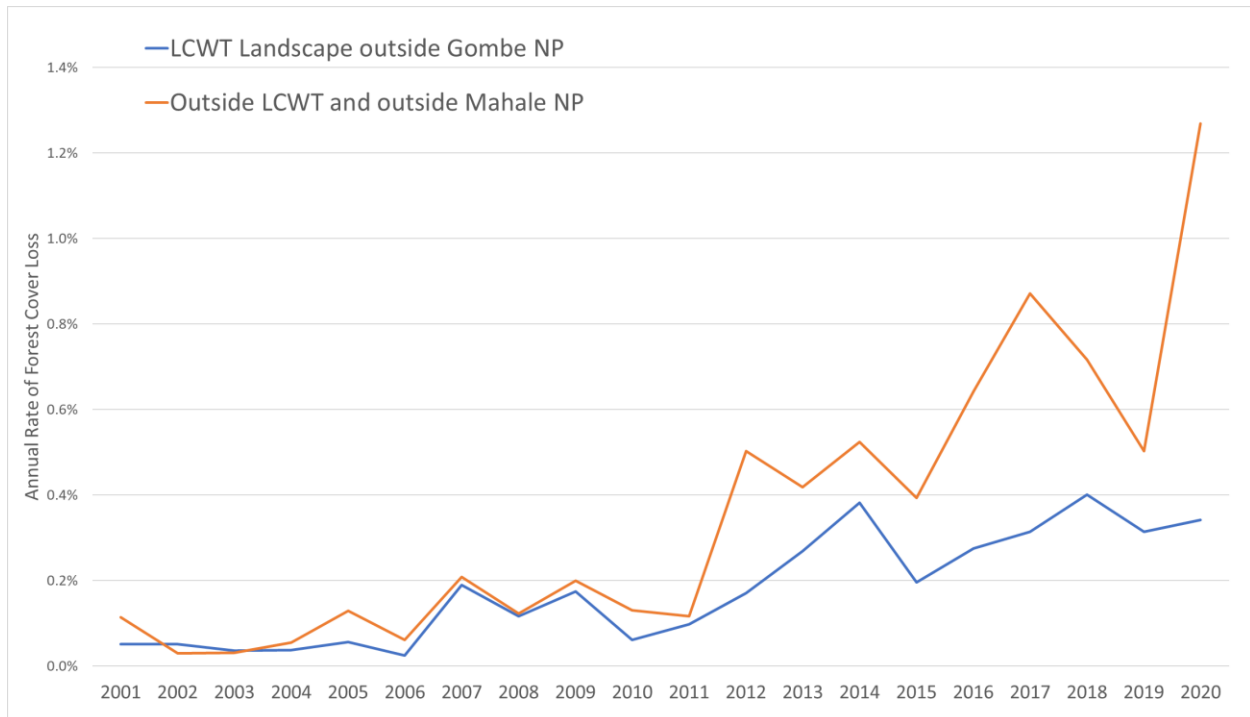


Figure 5. Forest and woodland cover within chimpanzee ranges.

Figure 6 clearly demonstrates an overall increase in annual forest cover loss in key chimpanzee habitats of northwestern Tanzania since 2000. The rates were generally stable from 2001 through 2006 for areas inside and outside the GMU/LCWT landscape, and they increased slightly from 2006-2011. In 2011, the annual forest cover loss rates were virtually identical for both areas inside and outside the GMU/LCWT landscape, slightly above 0.1%. From 2011-2012, forest cover losses increased significantly in both areas, with the increase considerably more dramatic in areas outside the GMU/LCWT landscape, a trend that continues through present time. During the three years the

LCWT project has been operational, the annual forest cover loss has decreased from 0.4% to slightly above 0.3% in the LCWT landscape, while the annual forest cover loss rate has more than doubled in key chimpanzee habitat outside the LCWT landscape from just over 0.6% to just under 1.3%.

Figure 6. Forest Loss in Key Chimp habitats: inside and outside the GMU Landscape 2001-2020 (expanded insert in figure 5)



There were 724 hectares (ha) of forest loss in the LCWT corridors during the first three years of the project, with 533 hectares coming from the western arm of Corridor 2 (Gombe-Ilagala – see Figure 7 below). The number of hectares lost in corridors outside the LCWT project area is 3421 (380 ha from the Lake corridor (no. 4) and 3041 ha from the Mahale South corridor (no. 5). Forest losses in the LCWT core chimpanzee areas since 2018 are 6264 ha; core chimpanzee losses outside LCWT during the same time are 7300 ha. A more detailed breakdown of forest loss by location on an annual basis from the baseline (2000) through 2020 is presented in Figure 19, Annex 5.

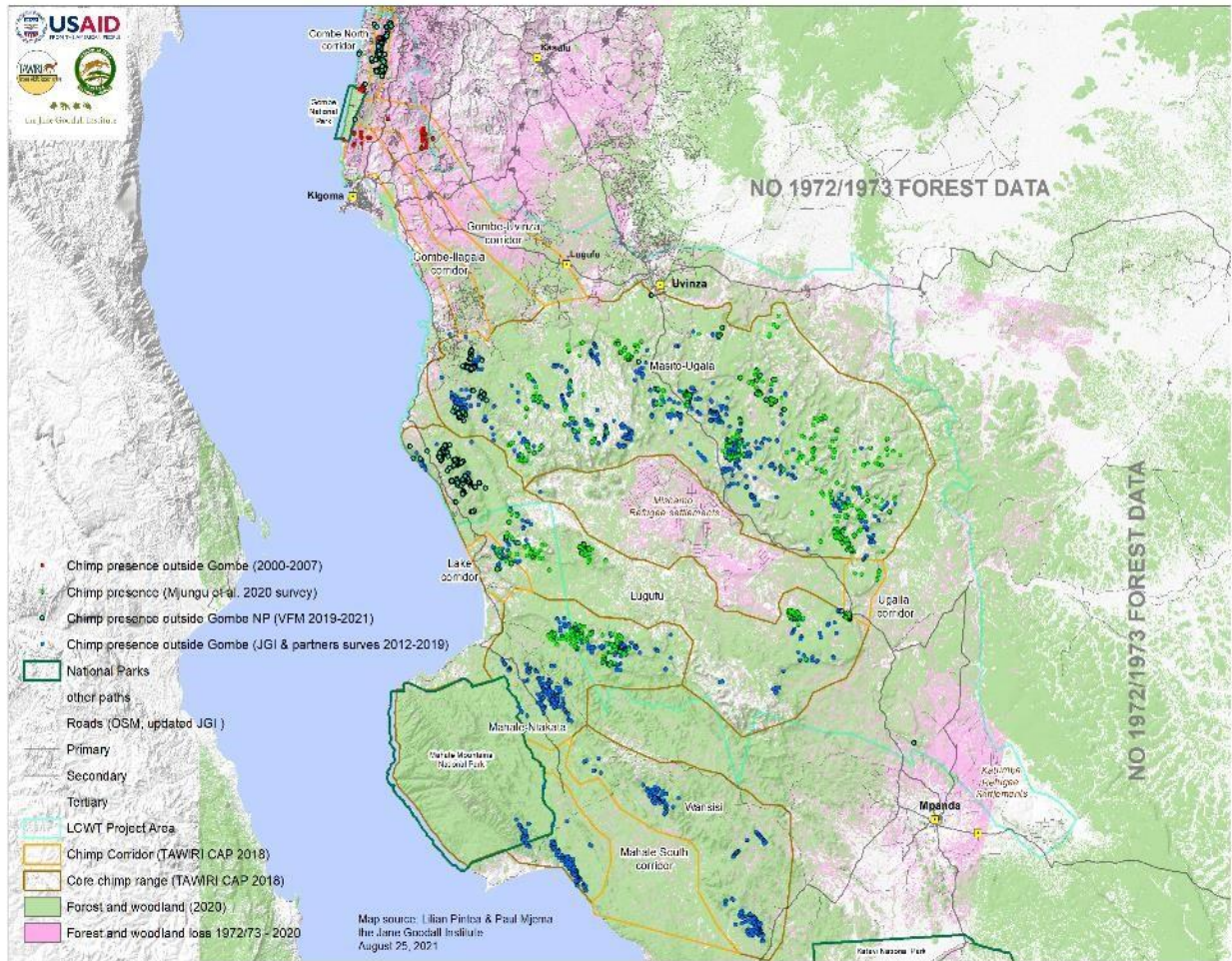


Figure 7. Chimpanzee corridors and group locations.

LCWT has made some progress with the livestock issue as patrols have increased in those sectors, most threatened by livestock/pastoralist activities, and heavy fines have been levied. Nevertheless, some key informants have noted that the pastoralists have ready access to capital/cash, and that they may view these fines as simply a cost-effective means to access grazing areas, a form of “rent payment” to keep their cattle well fed. LCWT needs to work with LGAs to find solutions to this problem beyond just increasing fines so that the LUPs are effective and respected by all land users.

In addition to livestock grazing, one of the main drivers of forest and habitat loss is population growth (natural growth rate or from in-migration) and the concomitant expansion of infrastructure. Tanzania’s population growth rate is about 3% per year, which makes it among the top 15-20 countries globally in terms of high growth rates (depending on sources). This driver accounts to a great degree for forest loss in Corridor 2, which is between the towns of Kigoma, Lugufu and Uvinza. Population and building densities are captured in Map 3 of Annex 5.

While the last population census in western Tanzania was conducted in 2012, structure/building density from Maxar satellite imagery (from 2017-2019) is a solid indicator of population density as well; their correlation is relatively high ($R^2=0.6363$). In relation to population density, it is clear from Map 3 that the highest population and building densities (by far) are in the northern 10-15%

of the greater Gombe-Ugalla-Masito and Mahale landscapes. The only other area with relatively high housing density is near Mpanda and the refugee settlements.

Population and infrastructure growth are especially important for the conservation and management of the Gombe-Burundi corridor (no.1), which contain among the highest population and building densities of the entire area. Moreover, the contiguous administrative areas on the Burundian side of the border (Maps 6 and 7; Annex 5) contain similar population densities; in that regard, the population densities on map 5 north of Kigoma would look like areas in Burundi from the town of Nyanza-Lac near the border, northward to Kigwena, Vyanda and Rumonge (most of the chimpanzee range in southern Burundi). Maps 6 and 7 were provided to the MET by JGI Washington; these maps and other materials were developed by the JGI Burundi program.

One of the “strategic objectives” (4.4) of the 2018-2023 Tanzania Chimpanzee Action Plan is: **“Ensuring Trans-boundary Conservation of Chimpanzees, Core Habitat and Corridors.”** Strategic objective 4.4 goes on to say: *“Trans-boundary chimpanzee conservation between Tanzania and Burundi is important in ensuring genetic diversity of the species in the greater Gombe- Mukungu-Vyanda ecosystem. An appropriate forum should be established to guide cross-boundary conservation of chimpanzees, core habitat and corridors.”* The *“Trans-boundary conservation work plan”* calls for: establishing collaboration between the two countries on chimpanzee conservation; establishing an intergovernmental agreement on conservation and a trans-boundary conservation forum; establishing a trans-boundary management plan for chimpanzees and habitat; and, initiating cross-border patrols and training for law enforcement officers. Work plan effectiveness indicators include signing an international/bilateral agreement; an approved general management plan; a trans-boundary conservation forum established; the number of joint patrols conducted; and, the number of collaboration meetings held. The Wildlife Division has the responsibility of most of these actions, along with TAWA and TANAPA. The MET did not find out how many of the action items in the *“Trans-boundary conservation work plan”* have been undertaken or completed.

Prior to the development of the CAP, and recognizing the need for trans-boundary collaboration, JGI USA organized a weeklong field visit to Burundi in 2017 for JGI Tanzania staff and representatives from the Burundian National Office for the Protection of the Environment (OBPE) to assess the potential for chimpanzee conservation in Burundi. Since 2017, there have been several follow-up visits to Burundi to continue and strengthen collaboration between the JGI offices in both countries and OBPE. JGI Burundi has also been assisting OBPE to develop Burundi’s first National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy, which will be released soon.

The MET was not able to determine if these visits, reports, and ongoing technical support JGI provides to OBPE, and the conservation of key chimpanzee habitat in the border area, are integrated into the implementation of the CAP “Strategic Objective 4.4.” As these activities would have a direct impact on LCWT project goals and objectives, LCWT and JGI Tz should be more actively engaged at all levels in the implementation of CAP strategic objective no. 4 and maintain regular contact with the Wildlife Division, TAWA and TANAPA in this regard. LCWT and JGI Tz should also establish regular communications and information exchange with JGI Burundi, JGI USA (Office of the Great Ape Conservation Director) and the JGI Office of the Director for Africa Programs (in Kenya) regarding ongoing activities on both sides of the border.

Tanzania and Burundi also share the northeastern section of Lake Tanganyika. Although the majority of the villages that LCWT actively work in are agriculturally based, it is worth noting that

LCWT is also working with over 20 villages that are located on the shoreline of Lake Tanganyika. These villages all rely on fishery resources and agriculture to maintain their livelihoods; in that regard, the coastal villages are best characterized as mixed livelihood communities – fishing and agriculture. The MET visited a number of these communities and noted similarities. Fishing and agriculture play roughly an equal role in relation to livelihood support. Livestock are also a part of the coastal communities, contributing about 10-15% to livelihoods. Some of the villagers do not directly participate in fishing activities, but they rely on the sector for their income through fish selling and sardines, as well as trading in fishing gear. The communities that engage in fish trading are generally less dependent on agricultural activities (crop and livestock production), which reduces pressure on the natural resources. These are also communities with more palm trees so they can rely on palm oil as well as fishing as key income-generating activities.

Other commonalities include the type of fishing gear and practices. Fishing gear used is typical gillnets, handlines, baskets, cast nets and beach seines. Most of the fish are caught using small, open boats in nearshore waters or longlines (hooks) mounted from canoes propelled by paddle, wind (sail) or outboard motor. Virtually all the boats are made from trees harvested in the surrounding forests. Many of the fishing activities take place at night; solar and kerosene lamps are used to attract the fish.

The types of fish obtained include the ones that are special to Lake Tanganyika: “Migebuka” = Spleek Lates (*Lates stappersii*); “Kuhe” = emperor cichlid (*Boulengerochromis microlepis*); “Kungura” (*Limnotilapia dardennei*); “ngege” = Redbelly (*Tilapia zillii*); and “Sangara” = Tanganyika Lates (*Lates angustifrons*). The following types of sardines are also available: “karumba,” “kahuzu,” “kisamba,” and “mgala.”

The links between the quality and sustainability of the lake fisheries and land use practices are direct and clear. Informants noted that when they experience a poor fishing season, which is happening with more frequency in Lake Tanganyika, villagers are more likely to clear their village forest areas for agricultural expansion, charcoal, timber and other extractive uses. A fish protein shortage can also lead to an increase in poaching of land animals. As noted above, the fishing boats are made from trees in the village forest reserves. The viability and sustainable management of Lake Tanganyika fisheries is, therefore, significant to the conservation of the lakeside forest reserves, which are integral parts of two chimpanzee corridors (1 and 4).

In relation to achieving sustainable fisheries management, the MET also learned that most of the coastal villages are making efforts to realize this goal through a number of measures, some of which are being implemented through the VLUP process. The VLUPs in a few of the LCWT villages are endeavoring to protect waters up to 200 meters from the shoreline as these areas are known as fish spawning grounds. They are also trying to reduce the use of illegal fishing gear, which was cited as one of the main causes of fish declines. Fishing communities also noted the lack of capital at their disposal for improved fishing practices.

It is also worth noting that the private sector is becoming increasingly established in the Lake Tanganyika fishery sector through open cage fish farming. Open cage fish farming is somewhat controversial due to potential environmental impacts on ecosystem functions and native species (when exotics are introduced). Open cage fish farming is currently practiced in Lake Tanganyika with native tilapia, and there is an enterprise working out of Kigoma that would like to expand this sector. LCWT is in contact with this group; the project is known as the Kigoma Aquaculture Project. For the moment, open cage tilapia farming in Lake Tanganyika is most well developed in Zambia (Figure 8, below).



Figure 8. Open cages used for fish farming in Lake Tanganyika (Zambia). Credit: Mpende Fisheries Ltd.

The MET learned that the Tuungane project has been working with coastal communities on setting up management systems. Specifically, the Tuungane is working with 23 coastal villages to establish “Beach Management Units (BMUs)” just south of the LCWT project zone that are formed to enact and enforce their own sustainable fishing regulations, which includes the prohibition of destructive beach seine nets and under-sized nets. The BMUs are also protecting fish spawning and nursery zones and are closely monitoring their fish catch.¹¹

The MET finds that LCWT’s lack of engagement on sustainable fishery management is a programming gap that can be easily addressed during the remainder of the project. In some respects, LCWT has indirectly assisted the lakeside communities in their effort to promote sustainable fisheries through project support to the LUP process; as noted above, some villages are using their LUPs to develop and enforce fishing regulations. However, more should be done in this regard given the delicate ecological balance between fishery and forest resources that the lakeside communities deal with on a regular basis. The promotion of sustainable fisheries through technical assistance and guidance to these communities would help reduce threats to lakeside forest resources. It would also provide a window for LCWT to more carefully monitor emerging threats. This work can be carried out within the context of continuing LUP support. As noted elsewhere in this report, LCWT should also reach out to the Tuungane project to find out more about the BMU program and benefit from their lessons learned and best practices.

IR 3.3 Improved data sharing and access to pertinent knowledge among NRM practitioners.

Sharing data with District Land Natural Resource Officers

The LCWT project has been supporting LGAs through the installation of ICT facilities for easy access to internet connection to use real time data and other information. It was noted by district officials, however, that the current management of data from VFM does not reach district officials directly; rather, data and information will go through JGI-LCWT before it is shared back to the districts. This

¹¹ Tuungane Project (nature.org)

slows down the data analysis and response processes. It is expected that DSS, once fully operational, will address this issue. District officials do acknowledge that the data thus far shared by LCWT are relevant, accurate and extremely useful for monitoring and patrolling.

Chimpanzee threat response forum

The delays associated with establishing the DSS are also delaying the development of a threat response system for stakeholders. The chimpanzee threat response forum involves researchers, practitioners, government officials and others who will have access to the DSS information fed by VFM on threats (including emerging threats).

IR 3.4 Improved governance at the landscape level through targeted science and technology innovations for land and natural resource tenure.

The LCWT project is working with the Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU), the University of Maryland and other research stakeholders to develop models that capture changes and trends in chimpanzee populations. The models will also include a land use/land cover change analysis to further understand the scales of vegetation dynamics as influenced by anthropogenic activities (deforestation, fire incidence, etc.). LCWT is also in the process of establishing and analyzing 240 vegetation plots with the University of Minnesota, JGI, TANAPA, TAWIRI, and village governments to monitor habitat health and threats.

Recommendations for IR3

- There will be another livestock survey implemented by LCWT before the end of the year. ***In the meantime, LCWT should use existing information to develop a strategic framework to address livestock issues.*** Once the 2021 survey is completed, that information can be used to update the strategic framework and ***produce a Livestock Action Plan.***
- ***Enforcement to restrict livestock entry, as well as bylaws in the VLUPs that secure and protect rangelands, should be strengthened.***
- Following the upcoming survey and analysis, ***gazettement of rangelands could be introduced following the approval of VLUPs.*** Already there are good examples in Kiteto district¹² in Manyara region, where rangelands have been provided with Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) to support long-term tenure security.
- Within the context of focusing project resources toward the southern zones, and in particular Corridors 3 and 4 (as indicated in the overarching recommendations), ***the project should conduct a detailed assessment of the corridors to update and/or modify the approach to better conserve them.***
- ***Engage Carbon Tanzania as soon as possible for the Vikonge VFRs to avoid timber harvesting in Corridor 3 and the coastal communities of Lyabusende and Kahwibili in relation to Corridor 4.***
- ***LCWT should become more directly involved in the implementation of CAP Strategic Objective (SO) 4.4*** as it directly impacts the project area. In that regard, LCWT should coordinate with JGI Tz and JGI Burundi, to work with TAWA, TANAPA and OBPE to implement the SO.
- ***In association with IR2, engage the lakeside communities on sustainable fishery management and contact the Tuungane Project about the BMU program.***

¹² Participatory Rangeland Project is funded by EU and implemented by International Land Coalition in partnership with TNRF and Reconcile, in Kenya and Tanzania. (<https://africa.landcoalition.org/en/explore-ilc-africa/what-we-do/participatory-rangeland-management-project-prm/>).

- **Accelerate development of a project chimpanzee alert response team.** IR3 and IR1 collaboration should be streamlined for conservation action so that when the DSS is up and running, it is clear how to respond to emerging threats.
- **Increase the number of well trained and equipped VFMs to cover Village Forests effectively.** Also work with Districts to expand day-to-day monitoring/surveillance of LAFRs and key Corridors like 3 and 4.

IR4 Improved Reproductive Health/Family Planning

General Findings

The following were noted by participants during interviews as the key achievements for activities implemented under IR4 in the project area: 1) Major shifts in community beliefs, attitudes and practices on issues related to FP; 2) Improved knowledge on the link between FP & Health and the Environment; 3) Improved access to and use of long-acting and reversible contraceptives (LARCs); 4) Improved access to pills and particularly condoms at community level through Community Health Workers (CHWs); 5) Improved referrals for facility-based FP methods; 6) Perceived reduction in teenage pregnancies; and 7) Increased ANC attendance & improved facility-based deliveries.

IR 4.1 - Increased understanding of the value of integrated PHE interventions in the landscape.

Interviews noted good knowledge among community members in the following areas: the link between family size and environment conservation, link between child spacing and economic empowerment, and the link between FP and the health of mother and child. Many community members linked large family size with dirty environment around their homes, including the pollution of water sources. Additionally, community members could well elaborate the link between large family size and deforestation.

“When the population is large the environment/space to be used becomes small and tight. Since our nature is on farming and you have planned that this year you want to have a farm that is 2-3 acres but if the population is large then it is not possible to farm 2-3 acres because everyone would want a land. So, FP has huge advantage in our environment. And when population is small there won't be irresponsible chopping of trees because if we are many one wants to chop trees for charcoal, another for firewood and eventually the environment is degraded.” (Older Woman_25-46 years_Kigoma DC)

“About family planning and environment conservation helps to space children, like when one is 5 years then you get another one. When you have children in that way even conserving environment becomes easy because you can handle the children financially. But if you don't use FP you have to start destroying environment; firstly, when there is a lot of children, they dirty the environment, you chop trees unnecessarily for things like burning charcoal because you are overwhelmed with the number of children. But if you plan the spacing then you can manage the children.” (Older man_25-46 years_Nsimbo DC)

Even though most community members felt it was important to conserve trees, very few managed to answer the follow-up question on “why is it important to conserve trees?” Many community members, both men and women, could also link child spacing and ability to participate in livelihood activities. The link between FP and the ability to participate in livelihood activities was more commonly mentioned by men as compared to women. In fact, responses from interviewees suggest that “ability of both the father and mother to participate in livelihood activities, including in farming activities” was a strong motivation among men to support FP use among their wives.

“The first advantage that I see is you won’t have the family that is not healthy. Mother will have the chance to rest and engage in productive activities in the family and even the father can engage in economic activities even outside home since you know the mother is well and healthy so even if I go away (far for economic activities) I know the mother is capable of taking care of small responsibilities left at home. Therefore, FP practices has very huge economic advantage in the family.” (Older man_25-46 years, Kigoma DC)

“There is a huge advantage in planning the family, when you use FP as a woman you will have better health, you will have time to work, also the children will have better health. Another thing is you will have time to sit with your fellow women like in these Vikoba groups. You will have an opportunity to do farming. Also, have time to talk to your husband if you have many children, they be following you all the time and you won’t have time to sit with your husband.” (Young woman, 18-24yrs_Kigoma DC)

The latter finding was echoed by CHWs who reported more women in their communities being able to participate in economic generation activities as compared to the past when many used to stay at home taking care of small children.

Other commonly appreciated advantages of using FP noted by project beneficiaries (including young and older women) include couples having more time for each other, parents being better able to meet children’s basic needs (food, clothing, and education), women continuing to look young and attractive for their men, and better health outcomes for both the mother and children. Prior to practicing FP, the beneficiaries noted that they first heard of some of the advantages of using FP from the CHWs as well as from magazines, newspapers, and radio programs.

In village focus group discussions in all three districts¹³, community members reported having noted improvements in behaviors and practices related to environmental conservation. It was reported that cutting of trees and burning of charcoal were common practices in the area, however, since coming of the LCWT project, such practices have significantly reduced. Along with conserving already present trees, it was noted that communities have been sensitized to plant new trees. In one village, the young men participating in one of the FGDs even showed the evaluator trees that were planted during the project period, which were faring well.

“In the past they (community members) were burning charcoal a lot not like these days you even see some trees growing. In the past they were chopping trees, for instance, when a tree has grown a little, they chop it down. At least now it has started to be green as compared to the past where you could see an empty field. Like during the dry season you could see from here to there how empty it was but now it’s dry season and still its green. Yes, this has happened in (these) 3 years, even small trees have started to thrive, and I don’t see many people burning charcoal.” (Young man, 18-24yrs, Kigoma DC)

Joint planning and implementation of trainings and community-based activities were reported by LCWT staff as working well for the planned trainings of front-line implementers of activities under the various IRs. When staff in one IR planned a training, they would inform other IRs in advance

¹³ Kigoma District - Kalinzi, Kiziba, Zashe, Kagunga and Mkongolo villages; Tanganyika District - Isubangala and Vikombe villages; Nsimbo District - Kasisi, Katambike and Ugala villages.

which enabled them to send representatives to deliver the key messages in their IRs. However, IR4 staff felt they were not well-equipped to deliver key messages in other IRs. Similarly, staff in other IRs felt the same way about delivering key FP messages; they added that, at times, it was challenging to get people from other IRs to participate in their activities to deliver messages in their IRs, hence, they felt that capacitating all staff to be able to deliver key messages in other IRs in an integrated fashion could take care of that challenge.

“We have been successful in integration at the higher levels like the CHWs and the local governments but not at the lowest community level – the citizens. So, going forward perhaps we can think of how we can integrate on that level. For example, when going to the village and calling for the public meeting, the FP personnel can also talk or have an integrated message that have everything for the community. We have never done that (KII 04_IR1)

Having an integrated message kit, which will be distributed to every IR (as a recommendation) and during presentations we can refer to that kit like ‘we are unified, and we do this and that’ so anybody in pathfinder will touch on BCC and if I go anywhere, I’ll touch on IR4 matters. The IR1 person will touch on IR5 anywhere they go also if I go anywhere, I will touch on IR1, IR2, IR3 to IR4. We have already taken that issue and after getting the message matrix and get the integrated message kit will help in doing the message integration of the IR4 and other IRs (KII 03_IR5).”

There is also limited knowledge of the link between FP and environmental conservation among some CHWs. Many CHWs linked FP with clean environment and availability of sufficient land for farming while fewer linked FP with deforestation. Like in the findings from community members, most CHWs could not answer the question on advantages of keeping trees/forests. This knowledge gap was mostly observed among females as compared to male CHWs.

IR 4.2 - Increased sensitization and education on family planning.

In all FGDs, both among Community Health Workers (CHWs) and community members, respondents perceived major shifts in beliefs, attitudes and practices on issues related to FP in their communities. They further noted that, previously, many community members had negative perceptions on the use of modern FP methods, and many believed that the methods were unsafe. The most commonly reported myths in communities include: implants moved around the body and could disappear and cause problems; modern contraceptive methods cause cancers (this was particularly noted to be a concern among women who missed their periods after starting using FP, who believed that the blood was collecting inside their wombs and could cause cancer); FP methods made women fat; if adolescents were allowed to use FP methods it would make them promiscuous (because they would not be worried about getting pregnant); and, if one uses FP prior having even a single child, they would never be able to conceive/get pregnant (this was particularly a concern among adolescent girls). Such perceptions, however, were noted as having been significantly reduced in their communities as compared to the period before LCWT project.

“They were telling us if you use implants and keep on doing hard work like farming the implants loses its power to work. But not all were saying that. We (women) said let’s use them and see if they disappear/lose the power to work? We used them and kept on working (farming) after 3-5 years they still work.” (Older Woman_25-46 years Kigoma DC)

The improvement in FP related beliefs and attitudes was perceived as having resulted in improved FP use and hence child spacing among many families in the area. Improvement in child spacing was

noted in all FGDs, both among CHWs and community members from all villages that participated in the evaluation.

“Women are now educated on FP. For the past 3 years the tendency of having one child carried in the back, another in the arms and being pregnant at the same time has declined. Women are not having consecutive babies now, we are educated.” (Young woman_18-24yrs_Kigoma DC)

The perceived reduction in the number of pregnancies and births was noted by some community members to have resulted in increased availability of medications for children. They added that, prior to the LCWT project, many women had many young children, and therefore, medicines were often out of stock at the facilities in their catchment areas. However, the situation has greatly improved following a reduction in the number of women giving birth each year.

Despite noted improvements in acceptability of FP use in the project area, it is clear that some men were still against the use of FP methods which led their female partners to use FP secretly. Some CHWs noted that opposition to FP among men was higher in some of the refugee areas where most men still believed in having a lot of children. Further, several men participating in another FGD expressed concerns regarding safety of condoms – saying that condoms were perceived to make men impotent. In line with CHWs’ reports, young men (18-24 years old) participating in one of the FGDs in Kigoma DC expressed strong opposition towards use of modern FP methods.

“I feel like these methods may bring major problems to women. It is better for the government to bring us different methods for preventing unwanted pregnancies. You find a woman wearing pads continuously for two months or even longer. I advise women not to use these methods, as they can cause problems in their reproductive systems.” (Young man_18-24yrs_Kigoma DC)

Community acceptability of FP use for adolescent girls is still low in the area. Community members participating in the FGDs generally felt that the situation is improving as compared to the past after some community members started appreciating the role FP is playing in reducing teenage pregnancies. Many, however, are still against FP. For those who are against, their main concern is that, if girls are allowed to use FP, they may become promiscuous as they won’t be afraid of getting pregnant. In one FGD, community members expressed a concern that FP use may put girls at a higher risk of acquiring HIV as many may start involving themselves in unprotected sex knowing that they are protected from getting pregnant, which is usually the main motivation for them using condoms.

There is a limited reach of adolescent girls by CHWs. Two reasons were given, first, many CHWs visited households when girls were away attending school, and second, many girls were reported being afraid of approaching CHWs due to the age difference. Additionally, one male CHW felt it was difficult to reach the girls because CHWs first needed to go through parents before speaking to the girls, while many parents are still non-supportive of FP use among young girls.

“It is very difficult to reach the girls directly and talk to them about these issues, and you have to reach them after talking to their parents. Parents also still have misconceptions about young girls using FP methods.” (Male CHWs,Tanganyika DC)

In line with the above findings, in both FGDs among adolescent girls (15-17 years old) very few noted having ever spoken to a CHW. Older women also added that, many young girls get information secondhand from their mothers or sisters who are educated by CHWs. Both CHWs and

government staff felt recruiting young people to serve adolescents could significantly facilitate access of FP information and services among them:

“What we request is that if it is possible, there could be young people even one in each village, who are trained to deal with youth issues. So, in collaboration with the CHWs they together can make things work very well for young people. The youth leaders will focus on youths only because the CHWs also deal with a lot of other issues like safe delivery, danger signs, CHF, etc.”
(Government staff, Nsimbo DC)

For additional information on sub-IRs 4.1 and 4.2, a summary of the responses to three of the key questions asked, including direct quotes from beneficiaries, can be found in Table 9, Annex 4.

IR 4.3 - Enhanced capacity for counseling on FP and provision (and/or referral) for all contraceptive methods.

Discussions among all participants showed that there are major improvements in counseling capacity and in the access of long-lasting and reversible contraceptives (LARCs). Three main interventions were reported having contributed to the latter: 1) having service providers trained (through LCWT project) on provision of LARCs at all dispensaries in the area; 2) having equipment for services provision; and 3) having CHWs referring, and at times escorting, clients in need of LARCs to nearby facilities. Other interventions that were noted to increase access to LARCs at facilities in the project area were the facility-based outreach events. Further, the support offered by LCWT project staff in the request and requisition of FP commodities minimized the number of times facilities ran out of supplies.

There were perceived improvements among adolescent boys and girls, both in the knowledge of issues related to FP/RH in the reduction in teenage pregnancies. Both older and younger men and women participating in the FGDs, as well as the CHWs, said teenage pregnancies were very common prior to the LCWT project. However, they have been significantly reduced in recent years.

Community members participating in the discussions noted having observed improvements in other health behaviors related to RH services. For example, some noted that many women in their communities are now delivering at facilities compared to the past when many delivered at home.

“After arrival of CBDs (CHWs) there are huge successes. In the past women used to give birth at home and some died due to bleeding. Now, since 2018 up to now, no woman is giving birth at home. When labor starts, she comes with CBD all the way to the dispensary. We are grateful for that.” **(Young woman, 18-24yrs_Kigoma DC)**

One problem noted involved trained service providers in FP being transferred to other departments not offering FP services. Project staff noted that they may train certain providers in FP only to find that they have been shifted to other hospital departments not offering FP services, such as a pediatric ward or HIV clinic. As a result, following a transfer, a new service provider is left in the FP section who is not trained in relevant FP services provision, and hence the need to constantly train the new providers.

IR 4.4 - Increased capacity for family referrals and data management and coaching and mentorship.

Many CHWs are facing challenges on the use of mobile app. They felt that the training they received was not sufficient for them to use the app effectively. This challenge was noted to have resulted into some of the CHWs continuing using paper forms for reporting, despite the launch of the mobile app. Regardless of method used, tracking of referrals is still a major challenge. In addition to the mobile app, it was noted that due to the high workload among service providers, many are unable to complete referral forms, and therefore treat many referred clients as new clients.

Training of mentors was noted as a good strategy for facilitating quality FP services provision. Mentors are selected from among the most productive trained service providers from any facility level. After they receive training, mentors offer continuous mentorship to other service providers at their own and other facilities. The mentorship approach was deemed as an effective strategy that leads to better quality FP services.

In addition to the mentorship program, the project assisted the supportive supervision team every quarter, where the supervision team (comprising project and government staff) observed the way FP services (including counseling) were being provided to clients. Supportive supervision is also being offered to CHWs who are gathered at their respective facilities where the project staff and government representatives inspected their work to identify and resolve any issues.

IR 4.5 - Increased service provision in key areas accessible by local communities

Among the commonly cited achievements of the LCWT project under IR4, reported by almost all respondents, was the improvement in community-based access of FP/RH services. This is attributed to the work of the CHWs as well as the community-based outreach services. CHWs were reported facilitating access to pills and particularly condoms in the project area. Community-based outreach services are facilitating access to health center-based FP services, such as LARCs, for women in remote areas who would otherwise not be able to receive these services due to long travel distances to reach the centers and a lack of transport.

To effectively conduct facility-based outreach services, LCWT project staff needs access to portable beds, which were not always available at the closest facilities.

“We are looking at how to change to community-based outreach (services) and still keep the client on the safe side, for example, procuring tents and portable examination beds which we can carry to any place and work, because you can plan to use facility beds only to find out they are using it on that particular day.” (Project Staff_IR4)

Both LCWT staff and CHWs noted that at times condoms and other supplies were unavailable for an extended period which affected accessibility of CHW services in the communities. CHWs noted that condom use is the method of choice among many young men and women in their areas, hence, their unavailability posed a major challenge. The challenge of condom accessibility was mostly reported in Kigoma DC where some CHWs said they have not been able to access condoms since April 2021.

Long distance and limited transportation are challenges that affect CHWs' work. Some of the villages assigned to CHWs are very far and necessitate CHWs to pay for transport, such as motorcycle. CHWs also added that, it was also difficult for them to escort referred clients due to lack of funds to pay for the transport.

Recommendations for IR4

Based on the project evaluation findings under IR4, below are recommendations for the remaining project period:

- In relation to IR message integration, **LCWT needs to develop an integrated message kit containing key messages in every IR** to save as a reference for staff in each IR during communication activities.
- **Provide CHWs with a refresher training on the use of mobile app for reporting.** Further, CHW coordinators could be trained to offer continuous coaching and mentorship on the use of mobile app among CHWs they are overseeing.
- The project has been successful in facilitating access to LARCs among women in remote areas who would otherwise not go to facilities. **The project should increase the number of community-based outreach services and follow-up visits to these remote areas to avoid the spread of negative accounts of modern FP use which may discourage potential new users. The project also needs to purchase tents and portable beds to provide services when facilities are not available at rural health centers.**
- A knowledge gap was observed among some CHWs on the link between FP and deforestation; **CHWs need more education on the advantage of keeping trees in the landscape.**
- **Increase sensitization programs for community members on advantages of FP use among youths.** The project may wish to explore use of success stories of youths who completed school (Std VII / Form IV) following FP use. Additionally, messages targeted at increasing FP use among adolescent girls should be carefully crafted and include messages on dual protection. The latter may help address reported community concerns that girls may be at a higher risk of acquiring HIV if they are allowed to use FP. **Incorporating messages on abstinence as the first option for adolescent girls, and making FP use as the second alternative among girls not able to abstain, may make messages targeting girls more acceptable to parents/teachers and the wider community,** as there was a strong notion that allowing girls to use FP may make them promiscuous. Finally, one approach that was recommended by some participants was **training their peers who would educate the girls and act as a link between them when it comes to accessing FP services.**
- **To tackle the challenge of tracking completed referrals, the project should consider one or more of the following options:** 1) facilitating CHWs to escort all the clients they give referrals to, all the way to the facilities and document receipt of FP services, e.g., by providing them with transport funds or buying them bicycles; 2) capacitating CHWs to follow up all the clients given referrals a few days later, e.g., through phone calls; and/or 3) mounting a box on one of the hospital walls and providing all referred clients with a form comprising boxes with photos for all FP methods for them to check the box with the FP method obtained before inserting the form in the box. The CHW supervisor could then open the box each month and collect the forms inserted by the referred clients.
- The project is seeing a good number of new FP users, however, findings from this evaluation noted persisting community concerns on FP side effects. **The project needs to put a greater**

emphasis on messages addressing FP side effects both during counselling sessions among service providers and CHWs, and during community sensitization activities.

- To further facilitate support of FP use, especially among men, ***some respondents recommended the use of influential people in the communities such as religious leaders and famous people.***

IR 5 - Strengthened Community-based Environmental Education

IR 5.1 – Improved knowledge, attitudes, and behavior among local communities regarding the benefits of conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.

Behavior Change Campaign (BCC) - Composting

The loss of soil fertility is one of the main challenges of production agriculture in the landscape causing farmers to practice shifting cultivation and consequently destroy natural resources through the clearing of natural forests. One of the LCWT goals is to promote the efficient/sustainable use of natural resources. Improving soil fertility, through interventions such as composting, is an activity that encourages sedentary cultivation and helps keep farmers out of key chimpanzee riverine habitat. After careful analysis (based on extensive interviewing at the village level, analysis of baseline data, and long experience in the landscape) improving soil fertility was chosen as the focus of the BCC Composting as the key behavior to promote through the social marketing process.

Within this context, composting was implemented in three pilot villages with the intention of changing the behaviors of farmers towards more intensive conservation and cost-effective agriculture using locally available materials to improve soil fertility. This intervention is innovative, with a lot of learning happening, especially around the science of composting and the methods of communicating key information (e.g., using infographics and pictorials as opposed to traditional texts). About 55 farmers in each of the selected villages were trained on compost production and use, and over 70% managed to construct their own compost piles and made compost for use on demonstration plots. The demonstration plots were very small in size, about 0.002acre; maize or beans were planted on the plots in the 2020-2021 season for comparison with adjacent plots that had no compost. The post-pilot result survey asked 98 participating farmers whether they would continue with composting; all 98 (100%) responded that they would.

Significant differences were observed in terms of plant health, quantity, and size of the stem and leaves in both maize and beans, with the demo plot crops being stronger and healthier. An increase in yield was also observed in the bean harvest. However, the harvest in maize was largely limited by pest infestation on the demo plots as well as the adjacent plots, making the comparison difficult to assess. Nevertheless, results from the first season trial indicated that farmers (both participants and non-participants) were largely convinced that composting works well in improving soil fertility, and thus, productivity. In that regard, the BCC pilot was successful in building the capacity on composting and demonstrating that conservation agriculture using organic fertilizers work. Participants and non-participants could equally learn by observing the plots with compost and those without.

Despite the initial success on relatively small plots, it was noted that composting is labor intensive. The work involved in creating the compost pile essentially limits its use to small plots. Another challenge farmers faced was the limited access to some materials that are used in composting such as manure and calcium sources (i.e., eggshells, snail shells and bones). As a result, expanding composting for the whole farm/plot owned by the farmer seemed untenable for many farmers. Nevertheless, LCWT is working with the farmers to help them to understand that compost benefits last for multiple seasons, so treatments can expand and cover more area over time.

IR 5.2 – Increased awareness on conservation issues and benefits of CBNRM among local communities.

Roots & Shoots program

Roots & Shoots project is a flagship youth program of JGI. Roots & Shoots is effectively incorporating the youth into conservation. By the end of 2020, the project had facilitated establishment of 19 Roots & Shoots Clubs in Mishamo settlement (15 primary schools, 4 secondary schools) with a total of 3,864 members (1,887 Male; 1,977 Female; 3,172 primary school pupils and 692 secondary schools' students). The project also conducted refresher training to 165 (128 Male, 37 Female) matrons, patrons, field agents and district natural resource officers in support of Roots & Shoots Clubs in primary and secondary schools. In most schools where clubs were established, they are thriving and actively engaged with some conservation activities, especially planting tree seedlings. The clubs contribute to the production and outplanting of seedlings in schools and assist in tree planting in the chimpanzee wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, and community lands. The clubs also increase conservation awareness among youth, which in turn brings conservation messages home to other household members.

Although these activities stalled during the partial COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, the project produced two streams of radio programs to continue LCWT engagement with project beneficiaries and to reach out to students who could no longer participate in Roots & Shoots Clubs. Some 12 episodes were produced for each stream and were broadcast on four different radio stations to ensure coverage of the landscape. Work is underway to better understand the reach and impact of these programs to improve future radio programming.

Roots & Shoots activities help increase awareness on conservation issues and benefits of CBNRM among local communities. Although the program is running well, the review of the Roots & Shoots Club database shows (done in the past and confirmed by interviews during MET) that not all Clubs are active. Moving forward, LCWT should revitalize the dormant clubs.

IR 5.3 – Communication tools to ensure the broadest possible dissemination of information about conservation and sustainable development developed and implemented.

Communications

LCWT has established a solid communication system (one of the best of any similar project in Tz), both internally and externally, that has been built on a step-by-step, data driven basis. The project is well known in villages. LCWT has effectively worked to avoid “stove-piping” among the IRs, and as a result, there is solid interaction between and among IRs. IR 5 is enhancing/supporting communications between IRs 1 and 2 and their target communities. IR 3 is providing information to IRs 1 and 2 for activity implementation and sharing with partners. IR 2 is providing IR 4 with a link to conservation and livelihoods through food security, nutrition, and land management activities. IR 5 (Roots & Shoots program) is being embraced by students, especially the girls. Newsletters, radio campaigns, dance and theatre are all communication vehicles effectively used by project activities.

Recommendations for the IR5:

- Going forward, ***BCC should further educate farmers on how long compost can remain on a given plot;*** it is possible to do composting in a piecemeal manner until one achieves composting at a reasonable scale.
- Given the labor intensive limitation of composting, ***household benefits can also be enhanced by focusing on high value enterprise farming (vegetables) and/or selling compost as a source of income (e.g., for urban farmers). LCWT should take the composting activity a step further by considering the type of crops that can be produced intensively and profitably under such small plots and/or home gardens.*** Short-term crops such as vegetables may be a good option as they are high value and suit intensive farming in the small plots. They can serve both the nutritional and income needs of the families, thereby relieving pressure from the natural resource base.
- For the message of composting to reach a wider audience, ***LCWT could use simpler IEC messages through FM radio using role plays, and other social cultural approaches,*** that will deepen the understanding of composting.
- ***JGI should use lessons learned and techniques from BBC when expanding their livelihood productivity interventions (e.g., agroforestry, cover crops, improved seed varieties, demonstration work, etc.).***
- ***For the Roots & Shoots program, the project should make efforts to revitalize the “dormant” clubs.***

III. Cross-cutting themes

Women and Youth Empowerment

GESI issues are well embedded in the project. The critical role of women in the management of households and natural resources is well understood. However, many times women must have permission from their husbands to do things beyond household activities. When women actively participate in planning sessions, savings and loan groups, mutual aid groups, value chain production (e.g., mushrooms), ecotourism, nursery production, etc., the entire community benefits. Gender and Youth Audits were carried out at project startup. Periodic assessments are carried out. A recent GESI study highlighted in detail areas of success and weaknesses. Generally, level of

engagement of women and youth in LCWT activities is adequate and the program is socially inclusive.

The GESI plan has been developed and will need to be followed. In terms of livelihoods, activities promoted by the project are positively impacting women and youth at the village levels because the project has improved natural resource user rights and access to resources for community members.



Figure 9. Women's group interview in Nsimbo District.

Recommendations:

- LCWT should continue to address barriers to women's involvement in project activities; **ensure that the name of the wife is on the CCROs.**
- **Build the results of the recent GESI analysis into this year's work plan.** More technical support will be needed to keep GESI actions moving forward, reducing the barriers women encounter on LCWT activities.

Climate Resilient Development

The project is generally pro-climate as most interventions are climate sensitive and contribute towards resilience. A main activity, which is awareness raising for climate change science, adaptation, and mitigation, has been carried out well. To enhance real time weather monitoring for farmers, government officials, and other concerned project area residents, JGI has procured weather equipment for the Tanzania Meteorological Authority.

LCWT has been late, however, in expanding upon a range of activities that they promoted under the GMU program within the context of climate smart agriculture (noted earlier in this report). Progress has been made over the past year+ with the composting initiative, but little beyond that.

Climate Change training could also be more structured with a standard manual and perhaps, takeaway brochures with simple messages. Radio can be used to reach larger numbers with the

same messages. Similarly, more emphasis is required in accessing benefits from carbon credits and funds through REDD+ (as noted earlier in this report). LCWT leadership has established a working relationship with the Carbon Tanzania team to explore collaboration that can inform how carbon payments for conserving chimpanzee habitat can be accessed.

Recommendations:

- LCWT needs to ***expand their climate smart agriculture work (low or no till farming, fallow periods, cover crop selection, water usage, agroforestry, improved seed varieties, etc.) with pilot/progressive farmers and agriculture extension/demonstration work.***
- ***LCWT should continue working with the Carbon Tanzania team*** to explore collaboration that will result in carbon revenue payments for conserving the chimpanzee habitat; Carbon Tanzania has almost a 100% track record in delivering payments to communities that have conserved their forest areas.

Monitoring/Evaluation and Reporting

The current M&E system is robust as it tracks USAID Standard indicators and specific JGI customized project indicators. Learning is happening during P&R and in specific tasks (e.g., MAST adopted from Iringa). Project personnel get to the field regularly, and the VFM system (equipped with smartphones) is a cutting-edge, highly productive activity that brings field data directly into the project office for management actions, planning and reporting. LCWT employs the principles and practices around the five-step management cycle (assess, plan, implement, analyze, and adapt, and share) of the Open Conservation Standards¹⁴; this system drives much of LCWT's regular planning for threat prioritizing, monitoring and reduction. As noted earlier, the DSS is still being rolled out; once the DSS is operational, the relevant data will also be readily available to the LCWT government partners.

The MET finds that LCWT activities support and are well aligned with USAID Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategies (CDCS). LCWT is programmed within the USAID Tanzania Mission Development Objective no. 2: "Inclusive broad-based economic growth sustained," specifically, under Sub IR 2.3, "Stewardship of natural resources improved." However, the LCWT also supports other components of the Missions' CDCS. In that regard, several links between LCWT and the Mission CDCS are noteworthy, including, DO1 "Tanzanian women and youth empowered" (activities in LCWT IRs 2 and 4 noted earlier in this report), and DO3 "Effective democratic governance improved" as evidenced through LCWT work in IRs 1 and 2. LCWT also directly supports the CDCS "Cross-Cutting Intermediate Result, Data-driven decision-making, planning and implementation improved" through IRs 1 and 3.

Under normal conditions (e.g., non-COVID-19), USAID agency-wide monitoring policies for projects like LCWT require CORs/AORs (or other designated personnel) to conduct field visits to the project, at a minimum, every six months. This allows project management and USAID personnel to work closely together on the ground, viewing activities, discussing progress, challenges and needs, and above all, reinforcing the partnership that is critical to the effective implementation and eventual success of complex projects like LCWT. And when a USAID funded project is successful, the beneficiaries, the implementing partner(s) and USAID are all winners.

¹⁴ About Conservation Standards (CS)

Due to COVID-19, USAID personnel have not visited LCWT in almost 20 months, which, based on interviews, discussions, and email exchanges, has contributed to some communication issues and misunderstandings. Fortunately, travel restrictions for USAID personnel have been relaxed and LCWT and USAID Tanzania are in the process of working out these issues, which will strengthen the partnership and collective ownership of LCWT as well as producing lasting and impactful results.

The annual workplans, annual reports and quarterly reports are comprehensive and well written. However, they are large documents that require a considerable amount of LCWT staff time to produce. Staff time in the office means less time in the field where the action is happening. The current level of time invested in reporting may be justified for annual workplans, but it appears excessive for quarterly and annual reports.

Recommendations:

- ***Continue using government departments for studies and implementation (e.g., TMA, TAWIRI, etc.) and continue engaging Academics (UDSM, SUA, etc.)*** as it will build capacity and improve local ownership.
- ***Continue joint monitoring of projects with IRs, which enhances a coordinated approach.*** The project could also modify the result framework by having a simple indicator table showing dashboard colors (e.g., blue – very good; green – good; yellow/amber – fair; red – poor, etc.). Qualitative narratives can complement the dashboard in quarterly reports.

Environmental Compliance

The current EMMP does not adequately reflect the entirety of LCWT activities, nor does it include a comprehensive list of mitigation measures. The way the EMMP is currently structured is fine for the startup period of a large, complex project like LCWT. However, after a year+ of project implementation, EMMPs should be updated to replace “standard guideline” language with more site-specific mitigation actions resulting from implementation experience. Anticipated impacts (that require mitigation) will also likely change once a project is fully operational.

Recommendation: *The EMMP should be revised and updated during the next quarter.*

Collaboration with other USAID Projects

As noted in the WOPE, collaboration among the USAID funded NRM related projects is weak. ***LCWT should take a more proactive and structured approach in reaching out to the other USAID partners.***

LCWT Implementing Partner Collaboration

JGI has enjoyed positive and productive contractual relations with both Pathfinder (IR4) and RTI (IR1&2). The project has also worked closely with Blue Raster, ESRI, the US Forest Service, Impact by Design, and Foundations of Success. LCWT is currently in the planning stage with Carbon Tanzania on how to move forward with the important REDD+ initiative. JGI is currently working out an agreement with FeminaHip. No issues were noted and LCWT should merely continue working in a constructive manner with these key partners.

IV. Overarching Recommendations (derived from findings)

LCWT should increase the level of activities and resources programmed for the southern sectors of the project zone.

- JGI has a long history in the northern sections of landscape around Gombe Stream NP, and that is reflected in the relative stability of Corridor 1 (although high population densities in this sector and increasing levels of deforestation warrant LCWT's continued active presence; developments in neighboring Burundi must also be carefully monitored).
- The southern sectors, however, especially areas around Corridors 3 and 4 are under increasing threat. Corridor 3 is in the project zone having the highest in-migration rates over the past 20 years. At this time, both corridors are in fair to good condition, but that could change rapidly if concerted efforts are not made to *conserve these areas through increased district and village capacity support, by increasing the number of Village Forest Monitors (VFM's), and additional guidance for the implementation of VLUP's.*
- Much of the work in the Corridor 3 villages can be managed out of the Mpanda office, which the *project should consider expanding.* The forested areas (including Kungwe Bay Forest Reserve) north of Corridor 4 are in the LCWT project zone; *LCWT should closely coordinate activities to conserve this corridor with the Tuungane project.*
- Beyond the southern villages, which are a clear priority, LCWT needs to *update their "village tiering" system for activity programming* that stratifies villages depending on threat levels to key chimpanzee conservation areas.

Expand agriculture, agroforestry, and livestock production technologies.

- In the northern project zone, JGI has a history of developing tree nurseries, small scale woodlots, agroforestry and promoting anti-erosive measures (contour plantings). As noted above, the northern corridor is relatively stable, in part due to some of the technologies that were extended by JGI over the last 25 years that have become part of the landscape.
- Apart from the recently launched BCC composting activity, little else has been promoted by the project in relation to production technologies outside of the northern corridor. Respondents from a wide range of villages asked for the project to do more in this regard.
- Given the extremely large zone that LCWT covers (roughly 2/3 the size of the neighboring country, Burundi), *LCWT should set up simple demonstration/education sites throughout the project zone that focus on agroforestry, fruit tree nurseries, home garden production and climate smart agriculture.* These demonstration sites can build on the composting work begun under BCC and improve agricultural production and nutrition through climate smart technologies. Increased productivity and benefits from sustainable agriculture will help address habitat conservation needs. The demonstration/education sites will also serve as a

local communication center where villagers can observe first hand technical interventions while engaging LCWT personnel in ongoing dialogue. *Livestock interventions could focus on limited and/or zero grazing (through improved fodder production), veterinary services and varied grazing regimes (additional recommendations can be generated during the upcoming livestock survey/study).*

Expand conservation incentives throughout the project area.

- LCWT has had varying degrees of success with agricultural and natural resource commodity value chains. Honey producers appear poised to partner with the private sector for higher end markets, while coffee growers that have received JGI support and produce high-quality coffee are caught between the management problems of the Kanyovu Cooperative and the offers to “side-sell” to individual buyers. Mushroom collection groups (women) have been recently formed, and they are off to a promising start. LCWT is planning to provide technical support and guidance to these groups. *Value chain assessments would help direct LCWT resources. In the meantime, LCWT should continue to support beekeeper partnerships with UPENDO.*
- *LCWT should partner with Carbon Tanzania to support their work in REDD+ in the landscape. Carbon Tanzania has a very strong track record of closing deals with communities that are willing to conserve their forest areas, and they are known for timely disbursement of private sector payments to those communities for their efforts. REDD+ work with Carbon Tanzania should be the LCWT focus regarding natural forest management as it will discourage logging and provide more sustainable benefits for 30 years, which can cover management costs for the LAFRs and VLFRs. The Ntakata communities (bordering LCWT and Mahale/Tuungane project areas) have been receiving payments from REDD+ since 2019.*
- *LCWT should also assess the viability of other “Payment for Environmental Service” systems that could also bring monetary rewards to communities for good land stewardship.*
- *COCOBAs provide a viable development/incentive tool for conservation. The project should explore ways to increase the capital available to select groups to enhance development impacts.*

Continue working closely with local authorities.

JGI has developed a strong reputation as an NGO that works directly and closely with local, regional, and national authorities. It is largely derived from this approach that JGI is so well-known and respected in the LCWT project area and beyond. While working with multiple layers of authorities can at times become bureaucratic and slow activities down, this collaborative approach provides a more means to address tasks and challenges as well as a sound foundation for significant and lasting benefits beyond the life of the project.

Improve collaboration and coordination with other NGO partner organizations.

As noted in the WOPE, collaboration among the USAID funded NRM related projects is generally weak. LCWT has made progress in that regard, but more can be done. Despite the progress, *LCWT should take a more proactive and structured approach in reaching out to the other USAID partners, especially the Tuungane Project, where field work should be closely coordinated around Corridor 4; LCWT can also learn and apply lessons from the Beach Management Unit activity.* Tuungane Project has a similar project design, including FP work with Pathfinder, which is funded by USAID Tanzania. *Beyond Tuungane, LCWT should maintain communications and share technologies and best practices through periodic project visits or by attending workshops organized by USAID. Also, once travel eases up, LCWT can launch landscape planning efforts for the Biosphere Reserve, which will involve a range of organizations and institutions.*

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SOW AND WORK PLAN

SCOPE OF WORK Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania (LCWT) Project Midterm Evaluation

I. INTRODUCTION

The Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania (LCWT) project, launched in November 2018, is in its 3rd year of funding by USAID Tanzania. Implemented by the Jane Goodall Institute, the project is slated to continue through November 2023. The LCWT is engaging a team of consultants to conduct a Midterm, programmatic evaluation of the project; and to develop and document lessons from activity implementation and recommend improvements.

II. BACKGROUND

JGI has been supporting a community-led, integrated conservation and development effort known as TACARE in Western Tanzania, since 1994. Through the years, multiple donors have worked with JGI to forward conservation and development in this region. More recently, USAID has made significant investments in biodiversity conservation in Western Tanzania through grants to JGI. These include:

Landscape-Scale Community-Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania, also known as the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) Program. This program ran from March 2010 to September 2018 targeting 52 villages (now subdivided into 74 villages) located in Kigoma and Uvinza Districts (Kigoma Region) and Nsimbo and Mpanda Districts (Katavi Region). The goals of the program included conserving biodiversity and protecting and restoring wildlife habitats while positively impacting economic and social welfare. The program completed 51 land use plans, set aside 192,000 ha of village forest reserves, planted 750,000 trees and supported over 100 tree nurseries. Beekeeping groups with 356 members were trained and supplied 28 microcredit groups leveraged savings of \$78,108 to invest in environmentally friendly livelihoods. Kanyovu Coffee Cooperative received capacity building support to improve coffee production for 11,000 coffee farmers.

Chimpanzee Conservation in Western Tanzania from April to September 2018. Due to the subdivision of villages in the GMU landscape, affected land use plans had been invalidated. JGI facilitated the review of 36 land use plans, adapted them as appropriate, and submitted them to district and regional authorities for adoption. In addition, JGI facilitated a livestock survey, designed to ascertain the number of livestock in the area and the impact that livestock presence has on the chimpanzee populations and their habitat. JGI also conducted chimpanzee surveys in the landscape that filled important knowledge gaps on chimpanzee population, distribution, and abundance in the landscape.

On November 5, 2018, the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) launched the Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania (LCWT) project funded through a cooperative agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The LCWT project aims to protect chimpanzee populations and their habitat. It is designed to

consolidate Jane Goodall Institute (JGI's) community-centered conservation work in Western Tanzania for protecting chimpanzees and their forest habitat. The project enhances natural resource management (NRM) in the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) landscape through increased local government capacity, state-of-the-art monitoring, integrating family planning (FP) into delivery of NRM interventions, including provision of FP services, and a robust social and behavior change communication (SBCC) strategy designed to promote NRM, FP, and sustainable livelihood practices at scale. The project implementing and supporting partners include Research Triangle Institute (RTI) and Pathfinder International, Blue Raster, The Nature Conservancy, FeminaHip, and Impact by Design, among others. The project is implemented in four districts covering most of the chimpanzee habitat of Western Tanzania in close collaboration with key government agencies, especially Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Ministry of Lands, Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), and other related ministries and departments. JGI and its partners are working to increase or maintain the chimpanzee population in Western Tanzania and the forests in the GMU ecosystem (Annex 1 – map showing the geographic scope of LCWT).

The project implements activities under five integrated Intermediate Results (IRs):

IR1 - Strengthened Local Government's Ability to Support Effective Natural Resource Management

Activities under this IR are targeted at improving capacities to govern the management of Natural Resources at a local level. Support for planning and executing evidence-based patrols/law enforcement, monitoring, community participation in forest management, and communities and government adherence to approved NRM instruments including land use plans and bylaws. This IR should support communities to demand accountability in NRM governance and help local governments to provide those services effectively.

IR2 - Expanded and Operationalized Land Use Planning

Land Use Planning is used as an overarching integration activity that pulls together all the elements (governance, agriculture and livelihoods, family planning) into a Natural Resource Management framework. Applying remote sensing technologies and participatory planning, the LCWT continues to support the development and implementation of land use plans with the purpose of securing chimpanzee habitats while promoting sustainable rural livelihoods.

IR3 - Increased Monitoring of Conservation and Development Targets

IR 3 focuses on improving monitoring of key indicators, data analysis, and improving access to information for decision making. Activities under this IR are designed to not only track progress towards higher level results but also to improve decision making at all levels, for better conservation outcomes. The other key elements under this IR are applied research and testing of new technologies with the potential to improve conservation approaches.

IR4 - Reproductive Health/Family Planning Improved

Pathfinder International is taking the lead in the implementation of family planning (FP) activities within the LCWT project and supporting FP integration across the project. Activities prioritize addressing social norms, gender norms and misconceptions about family planning.

IR5 - Community Based Environmental Education Strengthened

The LCWT will pilot and launch an innovative Behavior Change Campaign (BCC) designed to reduce threats to riverine forests by helping farmers improve soil fertility on existing fields. The IR

also supports JGI's flagship Roots & Shoots program to ensure school clubs across the landscape are active and contribute to enriching conservation initiatives over the long term. Finally, IR5 supports communication efforts under each IR, ensuring the delivery of effective, integrated messaging to project beneficiaries.

An integrated approach that includes Family Planning and a Behavior Change Campaign

The LCWT demonstrates multiple levels of "integration" – meaning the purposeful implementation of various sectors to enhance impacts on biodiversity conservation. Governance strengthening, land use planning, sustainable agriculture, and livelihoods improvement activities are implemented in an integrated fashion that seeks long-term biodiversity conservation impacts.

The LCWT is also testing the use of a Behavior Change Campaign (BCC) model to enhance specific behaviors that will reduce threats to biodiversity. BCC activities are better known in relation to health and hygiene programs. The LCWT is testing BCC as an approach to changing behaviors around threats to riverine forests, a key chimpanzee habitat.

In addition, the LCWT project design adds Family Planning to this integrated approach. The LCWT hypothesizes that couples that use FP to space out their children's births will be more wealthy, more likely to send their children to school and overall, more resilient. Consequently, we believe that if those FP practitioners are exposed to improved NRM information and behaviors they will be more likely to try them and be successful in implementing them. JGI intends to provide learning around this hypothesis, helping the conservation community to better understand what can be achieved with FP integration.

The LCWT Scope:

The project is implemented over an area of 1,733,283 ha, which is categorized into different management zones that include protected areas (Gombe National Park, Tongwe East and Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserves, the newly established Masito Local Authority Forest Reserve, and national forest reserves/miombo woodlands) and includes 104 targeted villages in the landscape covering Kigoma, Uvinza, Mpanda and Tanganyika districts. Tanganyika and Mpanda districts host Mishamo and Katumba refugee settlements respectively – both of which are transitioning from refugee settlements into formal Tanzanian villages and are key in addressing threats to chimpanzee habitat.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

These objectives are:

1. Review the progress of LCWT activities in achieving project objectives to date.
2. Identify and assess challenges that have delayed or otherwise forced changes to planned activity implementation.
3. Refine and address priority questions (see below) related to areas of uncertainty and risk around expected life-of-project outcomes.
4. Make actionable recommendations to improve implementation of program activities (including the elimination of activities, if necessary) and increase the likelihood of achieving expected life-of-project outcomes.

IV. COMPOSITION AND CONDUCT OF THE MIDTERM EVALUATION TEAM (MET)

The integrated nature of the LCWT requires a diverse team of experts to conduct the midterm evaluation. The team will be led by a consultant with experience in evaluating and assessing USAID funded biodiversity conservation projects that implement through a complex “integrated” approach, like the LCWT. Due to the COVID pandemic, this **Lead Evaluator** will be based in the USA and will organize and supervise the Evaluation through online virtual meetings and communication tools. The Lead Evaluator will be assisted by an on-the-ground **Evaluation Expert** that will be present physically and will lead and supervise a team of **four (4) subject area experts** that will provide more in-depth knowledge related to the various sectors integrated under the LCWT. The team will share information and work together on data collection and analysis to ensure an “integrated” approach to evaluating LCWT progress. Subject Experts needed:

- Forest and wildlife conservation, including expertise on governance, law enforcement and using monitoring data for decision making.
- Land Use Planning in a rural context, including expertise on land tenure.
- Supporting improved livelihoods (village savings and loans, agricultural and non-timber forest products), if possible, in the context of reducing threats to biodiversity.
- Family planning service provision in a rural Tanzanian context.
- Environmental education and communication. The project just underwent a review and action planning process related to communication. In addition to the final analysis and action plan, the consultant who led this initiative will be engaged to contribute their perspectives and learning to the midterm evaluation.
- Gender integration and social inclusion (GESI). Likewise, the project is currently undergoing a GESI review and action planning process. This consultant will be engaged to contribute their findings and provide a GESI perspective to the evaluation.

The MET will be organized and led by the Lead Evaluator. He/she will call meetings, fix assignments, facilitate decision making and discussions (analysis) of findings. He/she will have the ultimate responsibility of finalizing all findings and recommendations. The specific processes for operating will be fixed during Task 1, through the development of the Evaluation Work Plan. The Lead Evaluator will be responsible for submitting deliverables to the Steering Committee.

The COVID-19 pandemic will force limitations on the conduct of the evaluation based on USAID guidelines for protecting staff and beneficiaries. Particularly in the early stages of the evaluation, MET meetings will be held virtually. Meetings between the MET and the Evaluation Steering Committee (see below) will also be largely carried out virtually. Data collection will be carried out by the MET through both virtual and in person meetings and visits. It is expected that all Tanzania based MET members will visit project areas in person to assess activities. Social distancing and mask use will be required for MET members visiting project sites and conducting village and district level meetings.

The MET will have access to the project’s GIS resources and expertise to facilitate the use of spatial information to reinforce the midterm evaluation.

V. STEERING COMMITTEE (SC)

- A Steering Committee (SC) will be formed to act as the principal technical contact with the MET. The purpose of the SC is to contribute to conceptual and logistical planning, review evaluation deliverables, and ensure the MET gets the support it needs to carry out the evaluation. The SC will be led by the LCWT COP and include the following members: JGI Senior Director Programs and Policy
- LCWT DCOP
- LCWT M&E Specialist

The SC will call upon IR leads and other staff as needed to support the Evaluation. The SC will ensure the logistical needs of the team when on-site and ensure introductions to partners, in particular District and other Government of Tanzania partners. The SC will commit to review, consolidate comments, and return draft deliverables within five (5) business days to keep the pace of the evaluation moving.

VI. TASKS AND DELIVERABLES

Task 1: Conduct a desk review of available project documentation, refine evaluation research questions, and develop Evaluation work plan. The MET will review the original project description, quarterly / annual reports, annual work plans, MEL plan, baseline data report, and annual Pause and Reflect workshops. A communication plan and Gender Equity and Social Inclusion action plan are currently under development, and the MET will be given access to these documents, even in draft form, and put into contact with the consultants for their inclusion in key steps of the evaluation. The MET will develop a work plan to be submitted for review and comment and then finalized for approval.

Deliverable A: Work Plan, including synthesis of desk study, finalized Evaluation Research Questions and detailed schedule for carrying out the Evaluation.

Task 2: Develop data collection methods and tools according to Stakeholder group. The MET, with LCWT staff, will develop data collection methods and tools for addressing each objective and evaluation question; this will mainly be question guides for key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Stakeholder groups (community members, Government personnel, implementation partners, etc.) to be interviewed will be identified by the MET and the guides will be developed specific to those groups. For Stakeholder groups that will likely not speak English, the guides will be developed in both English and Swahili to facilitate their use in the field. The guides will include a series of focused questions that are centered on a specific topic to be addressed by a set of relevant key informants from the various Stakeholder groups. The survey instruments and lists of Stakeholder groups will be submitted for review and comment and then finalized for approval. The MET will identify spatial analyses needed to reinforce the Evaluation and submit those to the SC.

Deliverable B: Data collection tools, including guides for key informant interviews and focus group guides according to Stakeholder group. Spatial analysis needs identified.

Task 3: Ensure data collection, including key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The MET will collect the data needed from Tanzania-based key informants and partners. The MET will work with IR leads and the SC to develop the final list of key informants to be interviewed. The SC will facilitate contacts with key informants for the MET. The Lead Evaluator will conduct interviews with key informants based in US as well as senior JGI management personnel based in Tanzania (in collaboration with relevant MET members). The members of the MET will schedule interviews or other modes of data collection with Stakeholders.

Deliverable C: Data collected, including notes from key informant interviews and focus group discussions and other sources (e.g., spatial data).

Task 4: Analyze data and develop Draft Report and Draft Debriefing Presentation Slides for SC review and comment and deliver the Debriefing Presentation. The Lead Evaluator will develop a PowerPoint slide presentation of the methods, findings and recommendations related to each objective. He will also develop the Draft Report, which will be a maximum of 25 pages (without references and appendices), which includes a 2-page summary in PDF format that can be easily shared by email or online. The content of the presentation and report will include:

- Findings from addressing each objective
- Actionable recommendations for adaptive management, including changes in:
 - Actions implemented
 - The theory of change
 - Monitoring outcomes

The report will:

- Represent a thoughtful, well-presented, well-researched, and well organized effort to objectively address the learning questions;
- Be a high quality technical report, in a professional writing style;
- Address all questions included in the work plan;
- Include all the key sections: Cover Sheet, Table of Contents and Acronym List/Glossary of Terms, Executive Summary, Background, Objectives, questions, methods, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and any other sections requested;
- Include the Scope of Work as an appendix;
- Include an introduction that adequately describes the project, explains where it is implemented, includes contextual information, and includes the “theories of change” or development hypotheses that underlie the project;
- Describe the methodology in detail and all tools used such as questionnaires, checklists, and discussion guides which will be included in an appendix in the final report;
- Describe findings disaggregated by gender, as appropriate;
- Describe any limitations to the methods (e.g., selection bias, recall bias, unobservable differences between groups, etc.);
- Present the findings as analyzed facts, evidence, and data and should not be based on anecdotes, hearsay, or a compilation of opinions. Findings should be specific, concise, and supported by strong quantitative or qualitative evidence;
- Properly identify sources of information and list them in an appendix;
- Clearly distinguish among conclusions, findings, and recommendations;
- Support any recommendations by a specific set of findings; and

- Provide recommendations that are action-oriented, practical, and specific with defined responsibility for the action within the remaining time period of the project.

The Draft Report and Draft Debriefing Presentation Slides will be submitted for review and comment and then finalized for approval.

The MET will then provide a 1-hour, web-based debriefing presentation to the LCWT team and invited stakeholders. The presentation will be recorded. In addition, the Lead Evaluator will present findings to the USAID TZ team, in a separate meeting.

Deliverable D: Draft Report and Summary, Draft Debriefing Presentation Slides, Recorded Web-based Presentation.

Task 5: Submit the Final Debriefing Presentation Slides and Final Report for approval. The revised Debriefing Presentation Slides and Final Report will be submitted for review and comment and then finalized for approval.

Deliverable E: Final Report and Summary and Final Debriefing Presentation Slides

Task 6: Present findings to the annual Pause and Reflect to be held in August 2021. The Lead Evaluator and possibly other MET members will be available for a 3-hour planning session and a 3-hour work session during the upcoming Pause and Reflect, to be held virtually in August. In addition, the MET may be called to participate in and contribute to additional virtual P&R sessions as needed (Maximum of 10 additional hours of meetings). Details will be worked out as the project plans for this event unfold.

Deliverable F: Participation in annual Pause and Reflect, online meetings.

VII. SCHEDULE AND LEVEL OF EFFORT

The MET will complete tasks and deliverables by dates shown in the schedule in the Table below. The entire process from award to final report will be implemented over a period of 3.5 months (approximately May 1st through mid-August 2021).

Table: Task and deadlines for Deliverables

Task	Deliverable	Deadline
1	A: Desk Review and Work Plan	May 20 th 2021
2	B: Data Collection Tools	June 7 th 2021
3	C: Data Collection and Analysis	June 14 th - July 7 th , 2021
4	D: Draft Report and Draft Debriefing Presentation Slides	July 20 th 2021

5	E: Final Debriefing Presentation Slides and Final Report for Approval and Pause and Reflect Presentation	July 30 2021
6	F: Participation in Annual Pause and Reflect, Online Meetings	Aug 1 – 15 2021
	Total	

VIII. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Travel and logistical support will be provided by the LCWT project.

LCWT Midterm Evaluation Work Plan – (June 28, 2021)

1. Purpose:

The purpose of the Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania project (LCWT) midterm evaluation is to assess project performance from its inception in 2018 until present time. The findings and recommendations generated from this evaluation will be used to guide project implementation for the remaining period under the current cooperative agreement as well as to reinforce and expand positive beneficiary impact for the life of the project and beyond.

2. Background:

The LCWT project is in its 3rd year of funding from USAID Tanzania, which will continue through November 2023. The project builds upon JGI investments in the region over the past 20+ years and is designed to address the primary threats to forest cover and associated chimpanzee populations in the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) landscape. It aims to do this by strengthening local government and community capacity to sustainably manage their natural resources through land use planning, livelihood improvement, conservation education and family planning.

The project covers an area of 1,733,283 ha (figure 1), which is divided into different management zones that include protected areas (Gombe National Park, Tongwe East Forest Reserve, the newly established Tongwe West Forest Reserve, the Masito Local Authority Forest Reserves, and national forest reserves/miombo woodlands) as well as 104 targeted villages in the landscape covering Kigoma, Uvinza, Mpanda, and Tanganyika districts. Tanganyika and Mpanda districts host Mishamo and Katumba refugee settlements respectively, both of which are transitioning from refugee settlements into formal Tanzanian villages.

The expected intermediate results (IRs) of the project include:

- Strengthened local governmental ability to support effective NRM,
- Expanded and operationalized land-use planning,
- Increased monitoring of conservation and development targets,

- Improved reproductive health and family planning, and
- Strengthened community-based environmental education.

3. Objectives of the Midterm Evaluation:

1. *To review the progress of LCWT activities in achieving project objectives to date.*

As noted above, JGI has been working in much of this landscape for over 20 years. While this evaluation will focus on the progress and outcomes of the projects' current IR framework, the Midterm Evaluation Team (MET) will take into account the fact that many of the project activities are derived from experiences prior to the LCWT project.

2. *Identify and assess challenges that have delayed or otherwise forced changes to planned activity implementation.*

All development projects face unforeseen challenges sometime during their implementation phase. Institutional changes, migration, etc. have impacted the LCWT project.

3. *To refine and address key overarching questions related to areas of uncertainty and risk around expected life-of-project outcomes.*

The preliminary set of key overarching questions contained in the MET scope of work have been refined; they are included in point 4 below. As the MET is assembled and operational, these questions will be reviewed and possibly refined as indicated below (Action Items).

4. *Make actionable recommendations to improve implementation of project activities (including the elimination of activities if necessary) and increase the likelihood of achieving expected life-of-project outcomes.*

While projects like LCWT build upon decades of experience employing and integrating more traditional developmental themes (livelihood improvement, health, education, governance, etc.) into projects with explicit natural resource conservation goals and activities (e.g., protected area management, sustainable resource use plans, ecotourism, research, etc.), each geographic location has its own set of socio-economic and biophysical elements that are unique to the project intervention area in question. And within a project zone as vast as the one LCWT covers, there is also a considerable amount of diversity within and around key target areas (districts, forested areas, and villages). All activities may not produce their desired outcomes, and a midterm evaluation provides the opportunity to take stock of what is working well, which activities need additional support, and which (if any) activities are not supporting the overall project goal and may need to be modified/adapted to the prevailing conditions or eliminated.

4. Refined Evaluation Questions:

For each of the IRs listed below, the evaluation will assess 3 generic questions:

- What progress has been made to date in achieving project objectives?
- What activities have been effective and/or are showing good progress?
- What challenges have delayed or forced changes to planned implementation?

In addition, the following IR specific evaluation questions will be addressed.

IR 1 Strengthened local government ability to support effective NRM.

- LCWT is designed in part to catalyze and empower the relevant GOT agencies to manage the natural resource base more effectively. Is this happening?
- Are there activities that can be initiated or modified to improve in this area?

IR 2 Expanded and operationalized land-use planning.

- Are village land use plans (LUPs – both official and non-official/waiting for final approval) being implemented in a manner that ensures the conservation of key habitat areas identified during the village level planning process?
- How can we accelerate and improve the implementation of the LUPs?
- Are LCWT livelihood activities directly or indirectly contributing to the project purpose of improving NRM on a landscape level and conserving key chimpanzee habitat?
- Are livelihood activities promoted by the project positively impacting women and youth at the village level?
- What other livelihood activities should the project be undertaking, if any?
- Are livestock issues becoming increasingly important in the area?

IR 3 Increased monitoring of conservation and development targets.

- Are data and information generated through LCWT monitoring and special studies analyzed and disseminated in a timely manner to improve project implementation?
- Are project data and information shared with the GOT and other NRM oriented projects operating within or near the LCWT landscape?

IR4 Improved reproductive health and family planning.

- Are family planning participants more likely to engage in conservation activities (our Theory of Change around integration of family planning)?
- Do villagers see a direct or indirect link between family planning, work and livelihood improvement?
- Are family planning activities providing an incentive to engage in the implementation of LUPs and the conservation of key habitat more fully?

IR5 Strengthened community-based environmental education.

- Is the community-based conservation education work being integrated into the overall community education system?
- Are there notable village level conservation initiatives resulting directly from the conservation education work?

Cross-Cutting Questions (Integration, Gender, M&E, Climate Change Adaptation, etc).

- Has the project provided benefits to women and youth? If yes, how? Are there other activities that the project could be undertaking in this regard?
- Are there noticeable impacts from climate change (e.g., longer dry seasons/droughts, more intense storms, higher incidence of crop pests, wildfires, etc.) at the village and household level? Are there LCWT activities that can help mitigate these impacts?
- Are existing incentives likely to lead to long-term conservation of chimpanzee habitat in the landscape? How could they be enhanced? What opportunities exist for improving incentives?

5. Action Items:

i. Conduct desk review of available project documentation and refine evaluation research questions as appropriate. The MET will review key project documents that include, but are not limited to, the original project description, quarterly / annual reports, annual work plans, MEL plan, the Baseline Findings data report, and annual “Pause and Reflect” workshops. A communication plan and Gender Equity and Social Inclusion action plan are currently under development and will be made available to the team when completed. During the document review the MET will also assess the need to refine the evaluation research questions. The document review work will begin the week of June 14. Work plan with revised evaluation questions submitted.

ii. Conduct interviews with the LCWT Project staff, develop question guides/tools and set up key informant interviews. In addition to interviewing the LCWT staff to gain their perspective on project activities, the MET will work with the staff to develop the question guides/tools to be used in the field and generate the list of key informants to be interviewed. The LCWT Steering Committee (SC) will facilitate contacts with key informants for the MET as well. Stakeholder groups include community members, government personnel, implementation partners, USAID personnel and others. MET will work with the LCWT staff in the Kigoma office beginning June 28.

iii. Conduct interviews with key informants and stakeholder groups. The complete list of key informants to be contacted will be developed under action item *no. ii* above. The MET and select LCWT staff (IR leads) will conduct the field interviews from the time the Kigoma office work is completed (o/a) June 30 through July 9. Following the field work, a team “wrap up” meeting will be held on either July 10 or July 12.

iv. Analysis of data and development of subject area expert reports. The MET Subject Area Experts (SAEs) will complete their analysis of field work/interviews and develop their draft report

the week of July 12; the reports will be submitted to the Evaluation Expert, Conservation Advisor, and Lead Evaluator by July 17.

v. Production of draft report. The MET will develop the Draft Report beginning the week of July 12. The report will be a maximum of 25 pages (without references and appendices). The Lead Evaluator, with assistance from the Evaluation Expert, Conservation Advisor, and SAEs as needed, will develop a PowerPoint slide presentation of the methods, findings and recommendations related to each objective. The PPT presentation for the SC will be held on July 23. Feedback from the presentation will then be incorporated into the draft report, which will be submitted to the LCWT SC on July 27 for review. The SC will submit comments/questions/corrections to the MET by July 30.

vi. Production of final report. The final report will be submitted by August 6 to the SC after the MET has satisfactorily responded to all questions and comments generated by the SC during the draft review.

vii. Pause and Reflect Meetings. The findings, conclusions and recommendations will be presented to the LCWT project staff during their annual "Pause and Reflect" meetings, tentatively scheduled for mid-August.

6. Methodology:

The study is essentially subdivided into three phases that will overlap in timing to a certain degree. Phase 1 focuses on the review of documents, LCWT staff interviews and the development of question guides. Phase 2 involves key informant interviews and other field-based data collection. Phase 3 is the analysis of collected information and report preparation. Phase 1 work will be accomplished both remotely (documentation review) and in the LCWT project office (Kigoma) when interviewing project staff. Phase 2 will have the Evaluation Expert and Subject Area Experts in the field, at pre-selected locations within the overall project zone, collecting information for a period of about 10 days. Phase 3 will be a combination of working remotely and in the Kigoma office. The Evaluation Expert will lead the SAEs in all field work with support from the Conservation Advisor.

During the entire process, the MET will meet regularly and at a minimum, collectively at least once per week. The Lead Evaluator, the Evaluation Expert, and the Conservation Expert will maintain regular communications, several times per week. The COP will be updated on the evaluation at the end of each week, or earlier if need arises.

7. Constraints:

Possible constraints to the efficacy and timely completion of the assignment include the inability to perform field work in a timely manner due to possible COVID restrictions. The scattered location of key informants could also pose a challenge to achieving evaluation objectives. If any of these, or other constraints begin to appear, the MET (Team Leader or Evaluation Expert) will notify the

COP and DCOP and recommend a course of action; the team will work to mitigate any emerging constraint.

8. MET composition:

The integrated nature of the LCWT requires a diverse team of experts to conduct the midterm evaluation. The team will be led by a consultant with experience in evaluating and assessing USAID funded biodiversity conservation projects that implement through a complex “integrated” approach, like the LCWT. Due to the COVID pandemic the Lead Evaluator will be based in the USA and will organize and supervise the evaluation through online virtual meetings and communication tools. The Lead Evaluator will be assisted by an on-the-ground Evaluation Expert that will be present physically and will lead and supervise a team of four (4) subject area experts who will provide more in-depth knowledge related to the various sectors integrated under the LCWT. In addition, a Conservation Advisor, with broad conservation experience in Tanzania, will also support the Evaluation Expert in the execution of the evaluation. The MET will share information and work together on data collection and analysis to ensure an “integrated” approach to evaluating LCWT progress.

9. The Evaluation Steering Committee (SC):

The SC will be formed to act as the principal technical contact with the MET. The purpose of the SC is to contribute to conceptual and logistical planning, reviewing evaluation deliverables, and ensuring the MET gets the support it needs to carry out the evaluation. The SC will be led by the LCWT COP and include the following members:

- JGI Senior Director Programs and Policy
- LCWT DCOP
- LCWT M&E Specialist

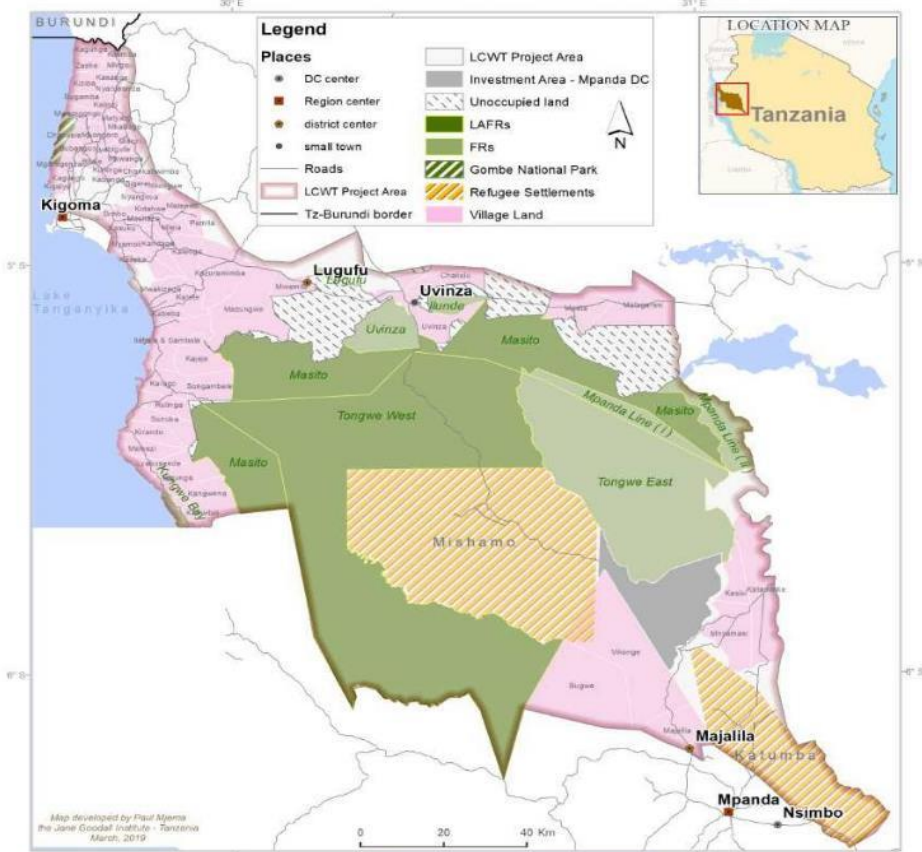
The SC will call upon IR leads and other staff as needed to support the evaluation. The SC will ensure the logistical needs of the team when on-site and ensure introductions to partners, in particular District and other Government of Tanzania partners. The SC will commit to review, consolidate comments, and return draft deliverables within five (5) business days, to keep the pace of the evaluation moving.

10. Schedule/Timeline:

The Midterm Evaluation time is from June 1, 2021, through August 16, 2021. A table with all action items and dates is included on the next page. Where boxes contain a date, that is the due date of the action item in bold.

Action Items	June					July				Aug	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEEK/Dates	1-5	7-12	14-19	21-26	28-3	5-10	12-17	19-24	26-31	2-7	9-14
Weekly phone calls w/COP (i – vii)	4	11	18	25	2	6	16	23	30	6	13
Document review and refine questions (i)											
Submission of Work Plan (i)			14								
Interviews/discussions with USAID and JGI											
Interview LCWT staff (ii)											
Develop guides and Key Informant list (ii)											
KII field work (iii); wrap up meeting						10					
Draft report prep; PP presentation (v)								23			
Submission of draft to SC (v)									27		
SC submits comments to MET (v)									30		
Final report submitted to SC (vi)										6	
Participation in Pause and Reflect (vii)											

LAND USE DISTRIBUTIONS IN LCWT PROJECT AREA



FOREST RESERVES	AREA (Ha)
Water source, beekeeping, hills, wildlife	10,578
Woodlots, private forest	15,247
VFRs	93,415
Masito LAFR	156,578
Tongwe West LAFR	365,227
Lugufu FR	10,844
Ilunde	6,256
Uvinza FR	17,192
Mpanda Line I (bwn Masito and Tongwe East)	15,911
Mpanda Line II (bwn Masito and Kalka border)	18,244
Kungwe bay	2,721
TOTAL FRs	712,213

Gombe National Park	3,672
OTHER LAND USES	
Cultivation	175,555
Grazing	40,942
Residential areas	43,340
Minning	699
Prison	3,509
Investment Area	45,009
Surveyed farms (large scale)	12,513
Unoccupied Land	96,347
"Transition" areas	295,194
TOTAL OTHER LAND USES	713,108

REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS	AREA (Ha)
Katumba	86,544
Mishamo	217,746
TOTAL	304,290
LCWT Area	1,733,283

ANNEX 2 - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR IR 2 (LAND USE PLANS)

(Lead: Dr. Faustin Maganga)

Situating IR 2 Implementation within the Context of Other LUP Initiatives in Tanzania

Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) are supposed to be the outcome of collective deliberation by all adult members of a village, which assign areas of the village for residences, farm plots, communal pasture, conservation, and for village institutions like schools, health clinics, etc. They are supposed to be informed by considerations such as the need to protect natural resources like water sources and forests, and the need to consider all users of land in a village, be they pastoralists, farmers, or members of disadvantaged groups like women, vulnerable groups, youth, hunter-gatherers, the disabled, and the elderly.

For a number of years LUP has been promoted in Tanzania as a solution to various land-related challenges including improving pastoralists or women's land rights, poverty reduction, or strengthening wildlife conservation. Table 1 below provides a list of 26 stakeholders who are involved in LUP activities throughout the country, with various motives ranging from increasing tax revenue, poverty reduction, empowerment of women, and wildlife conservation.

Table 1: List of Stakeholders Undertaking Land Use Planning and Related Activities

No	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed
I.	National Land Use Planning Commission	<p>Land Use Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate land use planning, administration, and management <p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guidelines and standards for land use planning, administration, and management ▪ Coordinate land use plans preparation and enforcement ▪ Capacity building to planning authorities <p>Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct research on land use planning versus natural resources environment and climate change <p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct monitoring of land use plans 	Mainland Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the National Land Use Frame Plan (planning and implementation of lower-level land use plans) • Identification of potential productive areas for commercial farming in the country • Areas with potential for investments in mining, tourism, forestry, wildlife conservation, etc. • Areas faced with land use conflicts, e.g. • Severely degraded lands (Environment conservation). • Sensitive and hazardous areas such as wetlands, breeding areas for birds, biodiversity and other fragile ecosystems • Poverty stricken areas (critical food insecurity areas) • Demand driven approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1645 village land use plans facilitated/prepared. - 38 District Land Use Framework Plans prepared - 102 District Councils facilitated in terms of capacity to prepare and manage land use plans - Research on mosquito repellent plans undertaken - Implement the MACEMP Project

2.	Ardhi University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teaching and Learning - Research - Public Services 	Country wide (No specific area of interest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to DSM • Demand driven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Use Plan/Framework, Urban Master Plans e.g., Kilosa, etc. (Floods) Village Land Use Plans • Detailed Plans (Neighborhoods) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban Renewal - Site plans - Regularization Schemes etc.
3.	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for land, Water, and natural resources for Small Scale Farmers - “Farmers Rights are heard” - Markets for small producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Across Tanzania (Morogoro, Manyara, Ruvuma, Arusha, Zanzibar, Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara - LUP-specific areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Namtumbo (Nambecha, Mtumbati and Kitanda) 2. Songea (Lutukila, Mtyangimbole, Gumbilo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Oriented - MembersCall - GVT Programs e.g., Pets in Agricultural Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Policy Advocacy - Market Information & Construction - Community mobilization into groups - Pets in Selected Areas - Land Use Plans (Pilot)- Ruvuma - Publications on Land rights - Meetings/Forum on Land Rights - Awareness raising - Land Rights monitors/Paralegal - Research on Land rights/conflicts

			3. Tunduru-Milonde and Namambale		
4.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism TAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Wildlife & Related Products - Integrating wildlife conservation and rural development 	Country wide (Game Reserves, National Parks, WMAs, GCAs, W/corridors, forests wetlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas rich in wildlife resources - Areas adjacent to Protected Areas (Buffer) - Wildlife Corridors - Wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint land use in villages forming WMAs - Conservation Education on Sustainable use.
5.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourist FOREST AND BEEKEEPING DIVISION	- To conserve, manage, and ensure sustainable utilization of natural and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generation.	Tanzania Mainland	Priority issues are highly ranked according to our policy and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and legislation formulation - Participatory forest management - Preparation of guidelines - Patrol - Planting frees in Government plantations - Revenue collection monitoring and evaluation
6.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries- AGRICULTURE-Land Use Planning and Management Division	Mandatory duty in addressing issues of sustainable use and management of agricultural land which can be achieved through, intra alia, participatory land use planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National - Collaborative (regions/districts/others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory - Demand driven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management: - Reconnaissance survey - Soil Survey & Soil Mapping - Land Suitability & Capability classification - Land Evaluation/Land resource mapping; - On-farm soil moisture/soil and water

					management (soil erosion control, surface runoff/rainwater harvesting, conservation farming, agroforestry)
7.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries- Livestock	To have a sustainable livestock supporting livelihoods of keepers and contributing to the GDP-as per instrument of the Minister	Tanzania Mainland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regions with high livestock population - Areas where livestock move during crisis e.g., drought - Areas with conflicts - New areas potential for investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and rehabilitation of charcos and dams - Land use plans in Kiteto and Chemba - Conflict resolution at Kiteto - SRMP III will extend to Kilindi and Bagamoyo.
8.	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)	To strengthen community capacity to improve their livelihoods, to secure rights to land and natural resources and to sustainably manages them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arusha - Manyara - Singida - (Longido, Monduli, Ngorongoro, Karatu, Mbulu, Mkalama, Hanang, Simanjiro, and Kiteto) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marginalized pastoralists, Agro-pastoralist, hunter-gatherers living in Northern Tanzania - In secured common Pool Resource Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working in 76 villages - 20 LUP submitted to NLUPC-2015 - 16 communal CCROs facilitated covering 200000ha - 5 communed CCROs in progress (170000ha) - Community Based tourism in 6 villages - 150 Judges were trained on Indigenous rights.
9.	PO-RALG	To design and facilitate implementation of duties considering D by D, human settlements development policy, guidelines, and standards to enable Regions, LGAs to provide better services to the public	Mainland Tanzania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Administrations and Local Governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use conflicts - Land based investments - Farms, Livestock keeping and industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment, registration and subdivision of villages, districts, and regions - Coordination of townships with GPS - Identification of emerging towns

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate LGA's in preparation of detailed village centres
10.	CARE International Tanzania	<p>To ensure land tenure security to pastoralists and small holder framers in Tanzania (access, control, and ownership of land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender equality 	<p>Iringa, Mbeya, Manyara, Arusha, Singida, Dodoma, Geita, Tarime, Morogoro</p>	<p>Land conflict hot spot areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners' area of implementation. - SAGCOT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LUP-Kilolo - Formalization using MAST in Kilolo. - Policy advocacy - Capacity building or advocacy land rights, gender equality and climate change. - Private sector engagement in land based investments - Community score cards
11.	OXFAM Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to ending rural poverty and women economic empowerment. This includes strengthening of women and other vulnerable groups through land formalization which includes also land use planning 	<p>Arusha, Manyara, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Geita, Lindi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Kigoma.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender, patriarchal and power dynamics in the communities. - Community with weaker land rights (women and vulnerable groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worked with local NGO's and local governments in Shinyanga, Simiyu, Morogoro, Arusha and Manyara to support formalization of land for communities (facilitating land use planning and provision of certificate of customary rights of occupancy). - Research on impacts of formalization on women land rights. - Animation around community Land Rights for sensitization and understanding of

					citizen's position and government's position on issues such as land rights.
12.	Chama Cha Wafugaji Tanzania (CCWT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unite all pastoral society and safeguard their interest. - Establish dairy products processing industries in 7 zones - Manage rangelands 	Tanzania Mainland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCWT General Meeting decides on priority areas for rangelands - Land use conflicts between pastoralists and other land users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified demarcated rangelands and those converted for other uses
13.	PELUM Tanzania	To strengthen capacity of Member Organizations in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood	Tanzania Mainland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land conflict hot spot areas. - Villages with no land use plans - SAGCOT - Heavy investment targeted areas 	PELUM Tanzania is implementing Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture, a four-year (2013 -2017) USAID-funded project implemented with a budget of \$ 1,908,154. The project is targeting 10,000 people in 30 villages from six district councils namely Mufindi, Kilolo, Bahi, Kongwa, Morogoro and Mvomero
14.	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)	<p>TNRF's mission is to bring about improved natural resource governance by being a demand-driven network of members and partners that helps people to bridge the gap between:</p> <p>People's local natural resource management needs and practices,</p>	National level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a catalyst for change and improvement in natural resources management including land, TNRF works with communities, civil society organizations and the private sectors. 	In each of strategic areas TNRF is doing a number of activities including 1) Policy Advocacy at National and Regional levels, 2) Research and Publication in the areas of Pastoralism, Climate Change, Land rights, Community Based Natural

		<p>and national natural resource management priorities, policies, laws, and programs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNRF’s current strategic direction 1) Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), 2) Land Based Investment (LBI), and Climate Change (CC). • A pioneer of rangeland management, and capacity building to partners, community and high level officials on land rights, pastoralism, and spatial planning in the context of changing climate 	<p>Resource Management; 3) Capacity building to Civil Society organization (CSOs) across the country, partners, village leaders, villagers, district officials, members of parliaments (MPs) and technocrats from various ministries; 4) Facilitate Platforms through District and National level multi-stakeholders’ forums, working groups; and 5) Communication through developing Television (TV) and Radio Program, media campaigns and especially documentary to influence policy and practice.</p> <p>At district level, some of the following activities has been accomplished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supported joint land use planning/spatial planning in Kiteto, Longido, and Chemba district. ▪ Supported Community based natural Resources Management initiatives across the selected districts in the country
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building to communities, partners at district and national level on land use planning, land rights and land use conflict resolution ▪ Coordinator of various national level working group in Tanzania dealing with land use and related issues on natural resources: Coordinator for land Based investment in Tanzania, Part of rangeland working group in Tanzania, Forestry working group and wildlife working group.
15.	HAKI ARDHI	A socially just and equitable national land tenure system that promotes and advances the rights to land of majority rural based small producers such as pastoralists, peasants, hunter gatherers, artisanal miners, and other related groups	Tanzania MainInd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Land Conflicts - Presence of Land governance challenges - Climate change mitigation 	Land rights and Village Governance, dispute resolution and climate change training, public debates, land legal aid to District land and natural resources officials, district council members, Ward Development Committees, Ward Tribunals, Village Council, Village Land Tribunal, and ordinary villagers

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research, factfinding mission, baseline studies on various land topical issues - Implementation of land use plan and issuance of CCROs -Capacity building to CSOs,LRMs, CBOs and journalists -Oureach and media programs on land rights governance and climate change awareness raising
16.	Africa Wildlife Foundation	The African Wildlife Foundation works to ensure the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Tanzania – Maasai steppe (Engaging communities so that wildlife can wander) - Ruaha - Where wildlife and agriculture meet (Sustainable Farming rising) 	Focus on land and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wildlife Conservation ▪ Protecting an astounding diversity of species. ▪ Protecting Africa’s wildlife means conserving its land ▪ Community Empowerment. Improving the lives of local people, helping their communities, and saving wildlife simultaneously ▪ Economic Development. Economic development saves communities, which in turn saves land and wildlife
17.	LANDESA	Addressing Responsible Investment in Land and Property through the development of guidebooks on the same.	Tanzania with Focus on the SACGOT region	Ongoing large scale agriculture initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted consultation meeting with Government, and CSO to gather ideas on

					<p>appropriate responsible land based investment, current practices, and trends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formation of the Project Advisory Group that incorporates the ministry of land representative staff ▪ Advisory group meeting to inform the development of the responsible i
18.	Programu ya Maendeleo ya KINNAPA	“To contribute to the improvement of the quality of life for pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and small scale agriculturalists in Kiteto District, while ensuring community participation in development projects, gender balance, accountability, Tanzania’s national interests and sustainable resource management”.	Kiteto Simanjiro district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A community-based not-for-profit organization. - Its success was based on people’s solidarity to protect their land rights in order to improve their standards of living. - Facilitated various trainings on Land Rights and Village Land Use Planning in Kiteto district to minimize land use related conflicts, improve environmental conservation, and enhance resources access by various groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The founding villages worked together for Village Title Deeds - collaborates with small development groups, villages, district government departments, Central Government, Umbrella Organizations, various Networks and Fora and other NGOs in and outside the district of Kiteto in developing joint land use plans - the last 20 years KINNAPA has implemented a wide range of projects to address the felt needs of its constituency in the areas of gender and children affairs particularly early Food

					Security for the Akie (most vulnerable community), Environmental Management, Good governance, Land Rights, and land use planning. - Sustainable Rangelands Management Project ie. OLENGAPA in Kiteto
19.	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	To conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations.	Through field-based projects TFCG works with over 150 communities in Eastern Tanzania so that communities can manage their forests more effectively whilst also improving rural livelihoods.	TFCG has four strategic aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: Foster an understanding of the amenity, ecological and economic value of trees. Livelihoods: Enable communities to develop and restore sustainable and productive landscapes through tree cultivation. Environment: Increase tree cover, promote reforestation, and appropriate tree cultivation. Capacity Building: Build capacity in community organizations to advocate, share knowledge and implement community-based forestry and agroforestry. 	FCG is currently piloting a number of innovative approaches to forest conservation including demonstrating a pro-poor model for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD); integrating sustainable charcoal production into participatory forest management; and promoting more participatory and equitable watershed management
20.	Tanzania Pastoralist and Hunter-Gatherers	To advocate for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers (P&H-G) rights at the national and global level by coordinating members advocacy	National Level	-TAPHGO vision is seeing that pastoralists and hunter-gatherers are living in a	-TAPHGO membership with a total of 52 NGOs and CBOs are members.

	Organization (TAPHGO)	initiatives, undertaking research and publication, Networking, lobbying, and building capacity of member organizations.		<p>society that respects their rights and cultural values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TAPHGO is an umbrella organization formed by pastoralists and hunter-gatherer NGOs that are working towards improvement of the socio-economic wellbeing of pastoralists and hunter gatherers in Tanzania. - TAPHGO has a demonstrable experience in issues of policy advocacy for marginalized pastoralists dating back to 2002 to date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening TAPHGO and member Organization Network capacity on Land rights Lobbying and Advocacy for Pastoralism - “Sustainable Livelihoods Security Amongst Pastoral and Hunter-Gatherers Communities” -Various national level advocacy projects
21.	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION (WODSTA)	Enhancing the status and position of women in Tanzania. It emphasizes on improving the status and position of women focusing on grass root women, the girl child and marginalized communities	WODSTA’s programs are focused in Arumeru, Longido, and Arusha municipality in Arusha region and Kiteto district in Manyara region.	WODSTA envisions a society in which women are empowered, motivated and have equal opportunities with men. The organization’s mission works for gender equality, environmental conservation, and sustainable livelihoods among women in Tanzania. Its goal is to support women and their communities to become empowered through gender equitable and sustainable development initiatives through the four main objectives. Among the objectives are to support	For the past 20 years, WODSTA has worked to promote gender equality, environmental conservation, and sustainable livelihoods among women in Arusha and Arumeru region. Some of them include The Women’s Socio-economic empowerment project, The Girl Child Program (focusing in formal education system to address gender equality), Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) /Social Accountability Monitoring (SAM), Natural Resources Management

				women's environmental and other income-generating activities which increase women's economic empowerment; to promote gender-sensitive planning at all levels of society; and to enable women to become aware of their basic legal rights including land	Programs, Social Accountability, and Pastoralist Empowerment on Land Rights and Land Use.
22.	Community Economic Development Social Transformation (CEDESOTA)	To enhance rural livelihood through popular participation and strengthening public -private partnerships opportunities in rural development through trainings in land rights, climate change adaptation, gender rights, HIV/AIDS, governance, lobbying and advocacy for women and child rights and pastoralism as a livelihood system.	National level with more focus at: Mvomero, Igunga, Babati, Nzega, Shinyanga and Manyoni, Arumeru, and Kilindi	Committed and qualified staff in policy issues, economy, legal and land issues. Currently projects on climate change and Policy advocacy for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists livelihood improvement projects transfer the experiences, strategies and lessons learnt from local communities and district levels to national.	Projects ranges from community capacity building in land rights, good governance and social accountability, civic education, lobbying and advocacy for pastoralism in Meru district (2010–2011) and supporting rice farmers to establish and sustain village savings and lending to agro pastoralist communities in the districts of Mvomero, Igunga, Babati, Nzega, Shinyanga and Manyoni (2012 -2013), and land rights and advocacy as well as climate change projects in Arumeru and Kilindi districts 2009-2016.
23.	NAADUTARO SURVIVAL OPTION	To stimulate the desire and aspirations of pastoralists in Kiteto district, and coordinate responsive strategies in a gender sensitive	Focus on the development of pastoralist, hunter and	NAADUTARO performances in the following areas:	Previous projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action Initiative – CC Awareness and Adaptation Straegies among

		manner, to seek education, promote health, protect their land and sustainably manage the natural resources and environment.	gatherer communities in Kiteto District, Manyara region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revision of the land use plans for Partimbo and Ilera villages. - One Joint Grazing Land of four villages (NAPALAI) agreed upon and has been established (Namelock, Partimbo, Laalala and Ilera village) - Draft agreement has been developed. The joint VCs signed an agreement by the four villages to form the NAPALAI Joint Livestock Resources, on 24/3/2016. - Formed NAPALAI Livestock Keepers Association 	<p>pastoralists in Kiteto District (With ForumCC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a Girl Child Education Coalition, Advocacy on Girl Education, mainly of Secondary School level in relation to construction of hostels – Coalition led by WEGCC. • Climate Change awareness among pastoralists in Kiteto district (KIPACCA Project) – (Two phases with CARE International in Tanzania) • Research on Land Issues: Social and Environmental Impacts of Large Scale Land Acquisitions in Tanzania – (World Bank, Washington, DC). • Institutional capacity building - (Foundation for Civil Society). • Land rights awareness - (CARE International in Tanzania).
24.	TANZANIA PASTORALIST COMMUNITY FORUM	Work with others to ensure that, pastoralist rights and interests are safeguarded in Tanzania mainland.	National level with frequently focus in Ngorongoro (Ioliondo)	Focus in three areas of: human rights, governance, and Networking for the Pastoralist groups from the ground to the national level, we use collective voice of pastoralist groups approach	<p>Managed projects that are focusing TPCF areas of expertise that is pastoralism as a livelihood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocating for Pastoralism policy - Advocating Human rights issues as well as

				to reach to decision makers at different level.	<p>developed Pastoralist Human Rights Report in Tanzania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use planning projects - Land use conflicts resolution in Loliondo.
25.	Chama Cha Wanasheria Wanawake Tanzania (TAWLA)	Promoting women access to Land and property through legal aid provision to access justice and advocacy towards laws, policies, regulations, bylaws, and national programs to respond to women rights to access, control, use and own land and other properties	Rural Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Arusha, Mwanza, Tanga, Kisarawe and Morogoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong patriarchy systems that discriminate women rights to land - High rate of Gender based Violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate Formulation of gender sensitize bylaws for villages governance and inclusive participation in management and administration of land - Strengthening of local formal and informal institutions dealing with land example the village Councils, relevant committees, and the Village Land Councils - Monitor the large-scale land acquisitions in project areas and develop guidelines for investors to adopt best practices on inclusivity
26.	SOLIDARIDAD	Improvement of livelihoods of smallholder producers through producer support and market linkages, improve standards of living for project beneficiaries as	Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Geita in Tanzania, in East and Cental Africa it covers	<p>Our focus is on result areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling policy environment - Robust infrastructures - Good practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi stakeholder platforms/dialogues - Developing an investment framework

		<p>well as contributing to the national economies in the respective countries through development of sustainable commodity value chains</p>	<p>seven countries including Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable landscapes 	<p>for the Kilimanjaro landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling policy environment for sustainable landscape management and fruits and vegetables sector - Developing the value chain for coffee, banana, livestock and fruits and vegetables farmers - Capacity building to CSOs to effectively participate in dialogue
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The Challenges of LUP Implementation

Since the enactment of the land laws in 2001 and the *Land Use Planning Act of 2007* the pace of preparation of LUPs has been extremely low. According to URT (2017)¹⁵, by May 2017, out of 12,545 villages in the country, only 1,731 had land use plans. Out of concern for this slow pace, a Task force comprised of representatives from the government and stakeholders such as CARE International, Oxfam Tanzania MVIWATA, the Tanzania Pastoralist Association, Civil Society Organizations, and Development Partners met in October 2016 in order to prepare a strategy for increasing the pace of preparing the LUPs. The meeting set the goal of preparing LUPs for 7,500 villages between 2015 and 2020. Table 2 below highlights the 17 challenges facing the implementation of LUPs in the country:

Table 2: Challenges of LUP Implementation Identified by Implementing Stakeholders

SN	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Sub-division of villages with land use plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To institute a mechanism for co-ordination and communication between the PORALG and other sectors when necessary to sub-divide a village or and establish new villages. Before sub-dividing a village, village boundaries should be surveyed and prepared with Village Land Use Plan. <p>☒ Villages with Land Use Plans should not be sub-divided until 10 years after approval of the plan.</p>
2	The lack of adequate coordination between the Governments, Civil Society Organization and Development Partners in the planning management and implementation of land use plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NLUPC will re-establish and reconstitute the Land Use Coordination Committee by joining the Civil Society Organization and Private Sector. <p>Establish a mechanism for identifying and integrating the financial, human physical resources from various stakeholders for preparation and implementation of land use plans.</p> <p>Prepare a training program for Training of Trainers (ToTs) on land use plans to have coordinated preparation, implementation and management of land use plans and ensuring that all community groups are properly involved in planning processes.</p>
3	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of land use plan implementation	Establish a joint framework for stakeholders to evaluate and monitor the implementation of land use plans.
4	Low participation of women and some community groups such as pastoralist and hunters-gatherers in planning, implementation and management of land use plans due to the traditions and practices in some communities.	Prioritize participation of women and other minority groups in the planning, implementation, and management of land use plans.

¹⁵ URT 2017. Strategy for Addressing Land Use Planning Challenges in Tanzania. National Land Use Planning Commission.

5	District Councils delays in approving by-laws for enforcement of Village Land Use Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLUM Guidelines should specify the maximum number of days to approve VLUP by-laws; preferably three months. • District Legal Officer should be involved during preparation of VLUP to understand the processes of preparation of VLUP and contents of by-laws.
6	In the preparation of land use plans it is sometimes difficult to set aside sufficient land for pasture and water in one village.	Land use planning actors should prepare joint land use and management plans (include more than one village)
7	Land use planning is not given priority to the national plans and district councils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, implementation, and management of land use plans should be national priority. • Mass media should be used for sensitization and awareness creation for all stakeholders on the importance of preparation, implementation, management and monitoring of land use plans. • The NLUPC should prepare a sensitization strategy on the importance of land use plans for Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners, District Executive Directors, Council Chairpersons and Mayors.
8	District Councils as planning authorities do not allocate budgets for land use planning.	PO-RALG should direct district councils to allocate funds into their annual plans and budget for land use planning activities.
9	Increase in land disputes between different land users due to the absence of land use plans, unpredictable movement of pastoralist and shifting cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use plans should be prepared to allocate areas for grazing and other uses and to set up essential infrastructures such as earth dams, stock migratory routes, cattle dips, etc. • Undertaken research to identify the whole system of migration among farmers and pastoralists to improve the existing systems for stimulating economic growth, protect environment and heritage while preserving traditions, customs and cultures which are environmentally friendly. • Farmers and pastoralists should be educated on sustainable farming and pastoralism according to the availability of land and its resources. • The mining sector should comply with legal requirements as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act of 2004 on restoration of degraded mined areas so that they can be used sustainably.
10	Low pace of preparation of land use plans (until May 2017 out 12,545 villages in the country, only 1,731 villages land use plans).	Prepare a joint strategy between the Government and Civil Society Organizations for achieving the objectives of preparing land use plans for 25 Districts per year and 7,500 villages between 2015

		and 2020.
11	Land use plans are being prepared/developed but are not implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-laws of land use plans must be implemented. • Involvement of communities needs to be taken into consideration so that they can understand, implement, and manage land use plans. • Stakeholders should join efforts to mobilize resources for preparation and implementation of land use plans.
12	Absence of database for land use plans.	Establish an integrated and interactive land use information database.
13	The NLUPC has no zonal offices for managing land use plans.	The NLUPC should establish zonal offices that will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating implementation and management of land use plans in respective zones.
14	Roles and responsibilities of NLUPC are not known to stakeholders.	The NLUPC should review and implement its Communication Strategy to be visible to its stakeholders.
15	Coordination Strategy for preparation and management of land use plans is not known to stakeholders.	Coordination Strategy should be reviewed and disseminated to various stakeholders for implementation.
16	Inadequate collaboration between Government institutions, Development Partners, the Private Sector and the Civil Society in the implementation and management of the existing Land Use plans.	Prepare Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government institutions, Development Partners, Private Sector and Civil Society Organization for joint efforts in preparation and implementation of land use plan.
17	The National Land Use Framework Plan 2013-2033 and its programs is implemented at low pace and not known to wide stakeholders.	The National Land Use Framework Plan and its programs should be officially launched and introduced to stakeholders for implementation.

Out of the 17 challenges, the following are of relevance to IR 2 implementation:

1. Sub-Division of Villages which Already have Land Use Plans.

Suggested Solutions:

- Institute a mechanism for co-ordination and communication between the PORALG and other sectors when necessary to sub-divide a village or and establish new villages.
- Before sub-dividing a village, village boundaries should be surveyed and prepared with Village Land Use Plan.
- Villages with Land Use Plans should not be sub-divided until 10 years after approval of the plan.

2. Low Participation of Women and some Community Groups such as Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers due to the Traditions and Other Practices.

Suggested Solutions:

- Prioritize participation of women and other minority groups in the planning, implementation, and management of land use plans.

3. District Councils Delays in Approving By-laws for Enforcement of Village Land Use Plans.

Suggested Solutions:

- PLUM Guidelines should specify the maximum number of days to approve VLUP by-laws, preferably three months.
- District Legal Officer should be involved during preparation of VLUP to understand the process of VLUP preparation and contents of by-laws.

4. Difficulties in Setting Aside Sufficient Land for Pasture and Water within a Single Village.

Suggested Solutions:

- Land use planning actors should prepare joint land use and management plans (include more than one village).

5. District Councils as Planning Authorities do not Allocate Budgets for Land Use Planning.

Suggested Solutions:

- PO-RALG should direct district councils to allocate funds into their annual plans and budget for land use planning activities.

6. Increase in Land Disputes between Different Land Users.

Suggested Solutions:

- Land use plans should allocate areas for grazing and other uses and to set up essential infrastructures such as earth dams, stock migratory routes, cattle dips, etc.
- Undertake research to identify the whole system of migration among farmers and pastoralists in order to improve the existing systems for stimulating economic growth, protecting environment and heritage while preserving traditions, customs and cultures which are environmentally friendly.
- Farmers and pastoralists should be educated on sustainable farming and pastoralism according to the availability of land and its resources.
- The mining sector should comply with legal requirements as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act of 2004 on restoration of degraded mined areas so that they can be used sustainably.

Dangers of LUP Implementation Leading to Dispossession

Experience from LUP processes from different parts of Tanzania show the challenges of ensuring that the LUP process address the land needs for pastoralists, women, youths, and other marginalized groups. A 12-year study¹⁶ of land issues across five regions of Tanzania found the LUP process to be plagued with a number of difficulties. For example, the World Bank working in Babati District, Manyara Region in 2008-2010 championed a LUP process that allowed two weeks of “participation” by villagers before generating VLUPs, which could determine the fate of villages for generations to come. However, the stakes are relatively low in villages dominated by resident villagers with few to no foreign investors since VLUPs have no enforcement mechanism under The Land Use Planning Act of 2007 and can simply be ignored. The calculus changes, however, when a VLUP results in reallocation or “excision” of land from village control and transfer of that land to another entity, be it the government, a refugee camp, a conservation area, or a large-scale investor.

Kigoma Region is experiencing a wave of foreign investors who view Kigoma as a promising economic frontier full of untapped potential for both sugarcane and palm oil production (two priority crops for Tanzania). And indeed, one can see why with its highly fertile land, vast riverine systems, and multiple international borders promising regional exports of crops, plus being the lowest ranked region nationally for business activity. In Kasulu District, Maganga et al (Forthcoming) found that the LUP process was used to legitimize the excision of 50,000 hectares from six villages for a large-scale sugar investment project. An investor from India paid for all the expenses of land use planning in these villages. As in Babati District, the “participatory” component of land use planning in the village took two weeks, with the entire process of producing the reports and submitting them for approvals, etc., taking only a month per village. One village allocated 18,000 hectares, which was a significant portion of the village land that was occupied primarily by pastoralists, who suffer discrimination from the majority farmers of the village. The LUP process did not include the participation of those pastoralists who would be most affected, and thus played into local identity politics cleaving winners and losers along social fault lines. Villagers were promised that the sugar cane plantation would hire the youth; those with land in the wetlands would be contracted to grow sugar cane and make profit from selling to the investor, and that the investor would build a road, a health clinic, a school, and a soccer field. In 2011, the land was transferred to the central government/investor and pastoralists were told that at any time they may have to leave. In 2016 when we visited, villagers expressed regret over the decision since none of the promised benefits had arrived.

Although the production of VLUPs is heralded as a way to include villagers in the development process and to empower them and ensure their support for new initiatives, the data from Kasulu and other places shows, however, it can dispossess villages of land both through the enticement of promised future benefits that may or may not materialize, and through playing into local politics that disenfranchise some villagers over others. VLUPs can fall prey to external agendas and result in the transfer of land that, once formalized with titles, is forever lost to the village. Hence the LUP process, despite being celebrated as a means of local empowerment, may become a new mode of dispossession. Many donors, investors and other international organizations are supporting the LUP process and

¹⁶ Maganga, F. P.; K. Askew; H. Sten and R. Odgaard (Forthcoming) *Participatory Land Use Planning and the Dynamics of Inclusion and Exclusion: Insights from Tanzania*

championing local participation, but its net effect might result in a landless population in the future and pose political challenges never seen before in a country like Tanzania.

Elsewhere, studies have documented the challenges of corruption and primitive accumulation in the land sector in Tanzania. For example, writing about the issue of land and the 2015 election campaigns in Kilombero District, Adriana Blance (2019)¹⁷ looked at the role of election as an example of the so-called “participatory” processes for negotiations on land transaction, which are drawn up by international institutions yet always involve the local level in one way or another. She observed that, generally, research on land grabs has highlighted inequalities in accessing negotiations: women and young people are generally not involved in decision-making processes that are often conducted by “representatives of traditional authorities and some elders who participate in consultations.”

Another relevant study is that of Walwa (2018)¹⁸ which analyzed the process of land transfers for biofuels in Tanzania. With specific reference to the land transfers in Pwani region, the study observed that the transfer of land from local communities was marred by several drawbacks, such as manipulation of the valuation process and corruption. This created tensions over land as local communities blocked activities of new landowners in order to demand a fresh valuation and new compensation. Related research by Chachage (2010)¹⁹ looked at the pitfalls and prospects of large-scale land investments in Tanzania. By using the case of Agribusiness, Forestry and Biofuel companies in Morogoro, Iringa and Pwani regions, the study showed that such ventures pose threats to land access, ownership and use among villagers in Tanzania. In relation to this, the study established that villagers’ food sovereignty and labor value were also under threat.

Situating IR 2 Implementation within the Context of Land Titling Initiatives in Tanzania

A focus of IR 2.3 is on facilitating the issuance of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs), which is considered as another layer of concretizing approved land use zones. Ideally, land titling should follow or run parallel with land use planning processes as CCRO specifies land use(s) approved for each parcel. JGI planned to start CCROs with selected villages in Nsimbo and Tanganyika DCs that have completed the review of land use plans.

This section reviews Tanzania’s history of land titling and issuing CCROs to highlight the possible challenges that the project is likely to face in the implementation of Sub-IR 2.3. The framework for implementing the land policy reforms in Tanzania include the Strategic Plan to Implement the Land Laws, SPILL I (2004-2013); SPILL II (2014-23) and the key financing instruments have been the land administration reform component (US\$30 million) of the World Bank-funded Private Sector Competitiveness Project (PSCP) and additional financing for the land component of PSCP (US\$ 42 million). Other financing instruments and programs include: MKURABITA – Property and Business Formalization Program in Urban and Rural Areas (co-funded by the government and donors); the DFID-

¹⁷Adriana Blanche, “Grabbing Land, Catching Votes!”, *Les Cahiers d’Afrique de l’Est / The East African Review* [Online], 53 | 2019, Online since 07 January 2020, connection on 07 January 2020. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/eastafrica/791>

¹⁸William John Walwa, “Land appropriation for Biofuels in Tanzania: Whose Sustainable Development?” 2018 *Tanzania Journal of Sociology*, 4: 120-141.

¹⁹Chachage C. 2010. Land Acquisitions and Accumulation in Tanzania: The Case of Morogoro, Iringand Pwani Regions. Research Commissioned by PELUM Tanzania.

SIDA-DANIDA co-financed Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) and Institutional Capacity Building for MLHSD (US\$ 23m); and the USAID-funded Legal Review and Mobile Applications for Secure Tenure Pilot (US\$0.2 million). Below is a summary of 6 of the major titling programs that have been implemented in Tanzania:

The Mbozi Titling Program

The first project aimed at property titling of individual rural plots was introduced in southern Tanzania (Mbeya Region) with €1 million in funding from the European Union between 2002-2005. The stated objectives were to clarify village boundaries, issue CCROs in a few test villages, establish village and district land registries, and distribute GPS units for further titling exercises (Askew and Odgaard, 2019; Fairley, 2013: 70; Owens et al., 2018). Toward the end of the project, the Property and Business Formalisation Program, known in Swahili by the acronym MKURABITA (Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara ya Wanyonge Tanzania) was organised in 2004.²⁰

MKURABITA – Property and Business Formalization

MKURABITA program was initiated in 2004, with the sponsorship of the President’s Office on advice from De Soto and his Institute of Liberty and Democracy. The program was divided in two parts: (a) the urban program aimed at issuing short term land rights documents (of up to 5 years and renewable), called residential licenses (RLs), to an estimated 400,000 plots of unplanned housing in Dar es Salaam; and (b) the rural program to pilot methodologies of formalization in rural areas using the Village Land Act 1999. The urban program started as a two-year project with a total budget for the activity of TZS 3.2 billion shillings to gather data for all 400,000 unplanned plots, issuing residential licenses (RLs) as per Section 23 of the Land Act 1999 (as amended), and building a computer register of the properties for local authorities. The project used high-resolution satellite imagery to produce mapping at a scale of 1:1,500 to identify properties and natural and man-made features. As of June 2016, there were 380,000 properties in the computer register, of which 230,000 were RLs issued to property occupants. The project has stalled, and it appears that the beneficiaries perceive the costs of holding RLs, especially the payment of land-related taxes, exceed the benefits derived from them.

The rural program covered two pilot projects in Handeni and Bagamoyo districts, with funding from Norway, to test efficient approaches to land use planning and registration of village land. The Handeni pilot covered seven villages: it issued 617 CCROs and concluded that spot adjudication, responding to demand, was inefficient. The second pilot in Bagamoyo tried to correct the cause of inefficiency by testing a systematic adjudication approach in six villages. While the project was completed in 2008, no applications had been received for CCROs as of December 2008. However, an evaluation of the pilot concluded that the training and capacity building that had been undertaken would enable continuation of the project by local authorities even after the Norwegian funding ended in 2008. MKURABITA program continued for some time in other districts but focusing on training, capacity building and provision of survey equipment (such as GPS) and computers to districts to carry out formalization on their own.

The Private Sector Competitiveness Project – Land Reform Program

This land component supported the implementation of the key activities of the US\$300 million SPILL to facilitate the development of a competitive domestic private sector out of which US\$30 million supported a land reform component. Support was given to the more urgent activities identified for

²⁰ *Wanyonge*, meaning ‘the weak’ or ‘the oppressed’, features in the full Swahili name of this program but not in the English version or the Swahili acronym ‘because former President Mkapa wanted it that way. He wanted to place local emphasis on the *wanyonge*’. Interview with MKURABITA Director of Finance and Administration, Dar es Salaam, 7 July 2010.

implementation in the first 5 years of the 10-year SPILL. The objective was to develop an efficient land registration and administration services by re-engineering and computerizing processes and workflows; updating legislation; improving the infrastructure for surveying, mapping, and registration; decentralizing land administration services to the district and village levels in about 15 districts; and developing capacity of the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD).

The activities, supported by the component, can be grouped under six sub-components, namely: (i) decentralization of land administration and registration of village land; (ii) land-use planning and regularization of tenure in urban informal settlements; (iii) computerization and streamlining of land administration services; (iv) strengthening dispute resolution mechanisms; (v) upgrading infrastructure for surveying and mapping; and (vi) strengthening the capacity of MLHSD.

[The Private Sector Competitiveness Project–Land Administration Reform Component](#)

Additional financing, which was approved in 2013, supported primarily the implementation of the first phase of the Integrated Land Management Information System (ILMIS) production of the associated base maps and the consolidation of the geodetic reference frame. The first phase of ILMIS involved the construction of the National Land Information Centre, re-engineering work flows and processes, the design and development of the Integrated Land Management Information System (ILMIS), the installation of ILMIS in Kinondoni District in Dar es Salaam the production of base maps upon which corrections to the cadastral maps will be made; the conversion of existing land records, both text and maps; the integration of text and spatial data; and training of staff to operate the system. In addition, support has been provided to review the legal framework to complete outstanding legal pieces such as the Land Acquisition and Compensation Bill and the Real Estate Agents Bill. It has also included the development of bills to support implementation of computerized land transactions based on ILMIS.

[The Land Tenure Support Program \(LTSP\) 2016 – 2019](#)

Between January 2016 and December 2019 the Ministry of Lands Housing Human Settlement Development (MLHSD), in collaboration with DFID, SIDA and DANIDA implemented the LTSP in Kilombero, Ulanga and Malinyi districts. The program facilitated the preparation of 3 District Land Use Plans, which indicate the distribution of various resources within the districts. Also, the program facilitated the issuing of 182,126 CCROs (76,750 in Kilombero District; 62,055 in Ulanga District and 43,321 in Malinyi District). The CCROs were used as collateral to obtain a total of 1.64 billion shillings from CRDB, NMB and TADB banks. In addition, the LTSP facilitated the construction of land registries for Kilombero, Ulanga and Malinyi districts. In addition, the program rehabilitated village land registries for 75 villages. Also, 641 members of 66 Ward Tribunals and 1,102 from 129 Village Land Tribunals were trained about conflict resolution mechanisms.

[The Land Tenure Improvement Project \(LTIP\): 2020 -](#)

In 2020, the World Bank, in association with the Tanzanian Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, added yet another chapter to the long and contentious history of land tenure reform in Africa. It approved a \$150 million-dollar second phase of a village-wide individual titling pilot program employing new technologies for surveying under the rubric of a private sector competitiveness project. The LTIP aims at increasing the security of land rights and efficiency in land administration in order to promote land-based investments for social economic development in both urban and rural areas.

The Supposed Benefits of Titling

The supposed benefits of formalization and land titling are rooted in the Neoclassical work on property rights emerged in the 1960s from people such as Alchian (1965) and Demsetz (1964) and continued during the 1970s and 1980s by people like Dorner (1972) and Harrison (1987). They emphasized that private property rights were central to economic efficiency and economic progress, and they viewed indigenous tenure systems as static and constraints on agricultural development (see Migot-Adholla et al (1991: 155). Individual rights to use, sell and transform property were paramount. Individuals must be free to enter contracts and these contracts must be enforced. Implicit in this analysis is the universal neoclassical notion that efficiency can only be achieved by ensuring that impediments are removed to the rational decision making of self-seeking individuals. In the atomistic world of neoclassical economics, the right to decide what, when and how to produce must be vested in individual production decisions. In the context of Africa, for example, the Bank argued in 1989 that the best method of increasing entrepreneurship is ‘to remove undue regulatory constraints, protecting property and contract rights and improving the public image of entrepreneurs’ (World Bank, 1989: 135). In the context of agriculture, the same report argued that farmers must be given incentives to change their ways through the ‘right to permanently cultivate land and to bequeath and sell it’ (World Bank, 1989: 104).

However, the purported benefits of titling have been widely contested in the literature including assertions of increased productivity, security, and investment (see for example Alden Wily, 2006; Migot-Adholla et al., 1991; Peters 2009; Sjaastad and Bromley, 1997, 2000). Others have found that titling does not improve women's access to land (Askew and Odgaard, 2019; Englert, 2008; Maganga et al., 2016; Nyamu-Musembi, 2008; Stein et al., 2016, 2017). The promise of increased efficiency of land markets has also been called into question. Based on studies in Kenya by Shipton (1988) and Rwanda by Takeuchi (2018) where robust titling programs and registries were put in place, transactions over land remain overwhelmingly informal and *ad hoc* as individuals seek to avoid the fees and taxes that accompany any formal transfer of title. Finally, studies consistently show that rural titles have little to no effect on facilitating access to credit for rural smallholders (Place and Migot-Adholla, 1998; Stein et al., 2016).

Strengths and Challenges of the JGI LUP Approach

Looking at JGI’s initiatives, such as the development of DLUFPS, the MAST Tracking Tool, and the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) clearly indicates that the project is working closely with government and other relevant stakeholders and is preparing for a smooth phase out.

However, the guidelines for land use planning that are issued by the NLUPC, and which are periodically updated (see URT, 2013²¹, 2020)²² have increasingly become technocratic rather than participatory (see

²¹ URT (2013) Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Administration and Management in Tanzania. Second Edition. National Land Use Planning Commission.

²² URT (2020) Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Management and Administration, Third Edition. National Land Use Planning Commission

Table 3 below). As it is noted in JGI (2020), the process of reviewing the 74 LUPs is too technocratic for ordinary villagers to comprehend, including:

- A requirement for 14 maps (Table 4) to go with the LUPs (including location map; administrative map; soil map; drainage system etc.);
- Manpower requirements: NLUPC experts to assist with GIS/Mapping;
- Funds: It is estimated that one VLUP will cost about Tshs 10,400,000/= (although estimates the cost is between Tshs 35 – 40 million).

Table 3: Differences between 2013 Six Steps and Revised 2020 Land-Use Guidelines

2012 Steps in Land-Use Guidelines	Revised 2020 Guidelines
<p>Step 1: Preparations at District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and Conduct a District PLUM Workshop • Establish a District Planning Team • Complete Plan of Operation in Priority Villages 	<p>Step 1: Preparations at District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and conduct a District PLUM Workshop • Prepare a Village Base Map • Complete Plan of Operation in Priority Villages • Mapping of Village Boundaries • Prepare an Action Plan for Interventions in Villages
<p>Step 2: Participatory Rural Appraisal for Land-Use Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Introductory Meetings with Village Council and Village Assembly • Conduct PRA with members of the Village Council and Village Land-Use Management Committee (VLUMC) • Prepare a Community Action Plan 	<p>Step 2: Data Collection and Resource Assessment for Land-Use Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Introductory Meetings with Village Council and Village Assembly • Data Collection and Resource Assessment • Analysis of PLUM Challenges, Opportunities and Obstacles • Preparation of Village Resource Map • Preparation of VLUP Sign Boards • Preparation of Community Action Plan for Land-Use Management
<p>Step 3: Mapping Existing Village Land Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map Village Boundaries • Prepare Village Base Map 	<p>Step 3: Preparation of Existing Land-Use Map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Existing Village Land-Use Map • Conduct a Bio-Physical Survey

2012 Steps in Land-Use Guidelines	Revised 2020 Guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the Existing Village Land-Use Map • Conduct a Bio-Physical Survey 	
<p>Step 4: Participatory Village Land-Use Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a First Draft of the Village Land-Use Plan and By-laws • Prepare a Second Draft of the Village Land-Use Plan and By-laws (VC/PLUM) – Minutes • Complete the Village Land-Use Plan and By-laws presentation and approval of Village Land-Use Plan and By-laws (VA/VC/PLUM) – Minutes • Erect VLUP Sign Board—Boards of planned land uses (agriculture, forestry, settlement, grazing, water sources, socio-economic services, wildlife etc.) 	<p>Step 4: Preparation of a Proposed Village Land-Use Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting Village Land-Use Management By-Laws • Surveying of the Proposed Land Uses and Compilation of Data • Presentation of the Village Land-Use Plan and By-laws to the Village Assembly • Erect VLUP Sign Boards (indicating areas designated for agriculture, forestry, settlement, grazing, water sources, socio-economic services, wildlife, etc.) • Monitoring and Evaluation
<p>Step 5: Implementation of Village Land Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Village Land Registry • Establish a Village Land Registry • Conduct Village Land Parcels Adjudication • Process Registrations and Issuance of CCROs 	<p>Step 5: Detailed Land-Use Management Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Implementation and Ensure Compliance with Approved Land-Use Plan • District PLUM Team Preparations for Detailed Land-Use Management Planning • Conduct a Preparatory Meeting with the Village Council and VLUMC • Conduct Village Land-Use Management Appraisal • Detailed Land-Use Management Planning • Completing the Village Land-Use Land Use Management Plan

2012 Steps in Land-Use Guidelines	Revised 2020 Guidelines
<p>Step 6: Village Land-Use Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Implementation and Ensure Compliance with Approved Village Land-Use Plan • District PLUM Team Preparations for Village Land-Use Management Planning • Conduct Village Land-Use Management Appraisal • Monitoring and evaluation (CAP). 	<p>Step 6: Village Land Administration and Tenure Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Education and Land Administration • Strengthening District Land Registry • Establishment of a Village Land Registry • Adjudication of Land Parcels • Processing, Registration and Issuance of CCROs • Monitoring and Evaluation

Source URT (2013) and URT (2020).

Table 4: Maps required by the NLUPC for the LUP process

No.	Map Type	Key Info Required to Produce	Risks
1	Location Map	Village Boundary, National Data, Regional Data, District Data, (shapefiles, non-spatial data)	
2	Administrative Map	Discussed hamlet boundaries	May run into conflict
3	Digital Elevation Map	Contour shapefiles, Village boundaries	
4	Drainage System and Water Sources	DEM, Village boundaries, data collected from the field, River's shapefiles	
5	Soil Map	Soil information from the field, village boundary, researched info	
6	Vegetation Map	Soil information from the field, village boundary	Generalized data from research
7	Social Services and Infrastructure	Data collected from the field; road network shapefiles available in database	
8	Existing Land Use Map	Data collected from field, or extracted from images	

9	Settlement Distribution	Hamlet boundaries, number of households per hamlets, village boundary	Accurate/current household data at hamlet level
10	Population Distribution	Population per hamlet, hamlet boundary	
11	Population Density	Hamlet size/boundary, population data	
12	Livestock Distribution	Livestock data at hamlet level and village level, hamlet boundaries	Accurate, current data livestock
13	Livestock Density	Livestock data at hamlet level and village level, hamlet boundaries	Accurate, current data livestock
14	Proposed Map	Data collected from the field and agreed by village assembly	Disagreement at various meetings to develop plans

As it is noted in Owens et al (2018)²³, formalization in Tanzania has produced institutional pluralism in many dimensions, from the actors involved, to the design of programs, to the technologies employed. These programs and actors have contrasting and sometimes contradictory motivations, which range from increasing tax revenue, or improving pastoralists or women's land rights, to poverty reduction, or strengthening wildlife conservation. What unites them is a singular focus on titling. This multi-dimensional plurality has created on-the-ground confusion that not only produces uncertainty, insecurity, and conflict, but undermines the common goal of increasing the share of land with formal title across rural Tanzania.

Experience from other parts of Tanzania highlights the challenges of working within the government system. Multiple government agencies are involved in land formalization efforts, creating a plural governance structure that reduces transparency and increases uncertainty. This often results from lack of clarity as to which agency's interpretation of land rights has ultimate authority. The Ministry Lands hold national jurisdiction for land formalization. It issues individual formal land titles, CROs and CCROs, which are meant to align with village land use plans that, in turn, have been approved as part of a village certification process. A different entity, the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), vets, verifies and registers land use plans at the national, regional and village levels.

Meanwhile, the Regional Administration and Local Government body, formerly located under the Prime Minister's Office, but moved in December 2015 to the President's Office (PO-RALG), has jurisdiction over local government decision-making and administration with representatives in every village. The representatives, along with village leaders, register land sales, resolve disputes, and participate in village land use decisions. An unresolved dispute goes to the ward tribunal, then to the district tribunal

²³ Owens, K; K. Askew; R. Odgaard and F. Maganga (2018). *Fetishing the Formal: Institutional Pluralism and Land Titling in Tanzania. Tanzania Journal of Development Studies*. Vol. 16:No. 1: 13 – 27.

overseen by PO-RALG. A case may reach the High Court (Land Division) or Court of Appeal overseen by the Tanzanian Judiciary.

Another set of Ministries related to natural resource and wildlife management further complicate the situation because they have the right to give land concessions that might not be in line with village land use plans. For instance, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals allocated mining concessions that cover nearly the entire country. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism gives concessions for hunting blocks that overlap with other concessions and village boundaries, but the ministry holds final authority over village forest reserves. Meanwhile, the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) expanded the boundaries of national parks (e.g., Tarangire, Manyara, Ruaha) without regard for the boundaries or land use plans of neighboring villages resulting in violent conflicts. Villagers are not compensated with alternate fertile land that would allow them to maintain their livelihood. These competing national actors produce plural interpretations and demarcations of formalized land as well as conflicting documents where a hierarchy of land use rights are not clearly defined. This in turn leads to insecurity for rural households irrespective of their title status.

Summary of LCWT Progress Made to Date and Activities that have been Showing Good Progress

- LCWT has been successfully developing and facilitating the implementation of VLUPs, especially when compared to similar activities/initiatives/other projects elsewhere in Tanzania; part of this can be attributed to their decentralized approach (hamlet level or lower), which made the LUP meetings more inclusive and engaging.
- LCWT has gained community rapport by supporting a DC and communities in their boundary misunderstanding with the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS).
- The VLUP process supported by LCWT is viewed by villagers as a "bottom-up" exercise, whereas VLUPs developed in other parts of Tanzania are often viewed as "top-down." Villagers are demanding signposts to indicate different land uses in their villages.
- Villagers have gained knowledge about land policies and laws through the village assemblies.
- LCWT follows up on VLUPs that were approved or under review (following village subdivisions or village upgrades to minor town level) by working with town planners to ensure that forest reserves already established through the VLUP process stay protected.
- The project has employed lessons and procedures from the USAID funded Land Tenure Assistance activity, including the procurement of equipment for the "Mobile Application for Securing Tenure" (MAST) system which is set up in district offices.
- LCWT leadership has established contacts with the Carbon Tanzania team to explore collaboration that might result in carbon revenue payment for conserving the chimpanzee habitat.

- LCWT has collaborated with two Districts to improve natural resources management for two former refugee settlements before they become registered Tanzanian villages. Eventually, 30 new LUPs will need to be prepared for the two settlements.

The Challenges that have Delayed or Might Force Changes to Planned Implementation

- The inclusion of the NLUPC in the process can produce benefits (gazettement), but it also introduces a bureaucratic layer that leads to considerable delays; this issue is not limited to LCWT, and it is not an issue that is easily addressed.
- Boundary disagreements/conflicts between several villages have hampered the implementation of the VLUPs; however, LCWT helped find a solution for four of the six inter-village border conflicts.
- Boundary disagreements/conflicts between DC and communities and national level actors (like the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)) have negatively impacted the implementation of VLUPs.
- Delays in approval of VLUP by-laws and their gazettement.
- Insufficient land for pasture, water, and other common pool resources in some villages.

Recommendations for Improving IR 2 Implementation

- Promote Trans-Village Land Use Planning. Especially when pastoralists are present, the protection of rangelands by way of promoting joint village land use planning should be encouraged. In Kiteto District, there are at least two successful cases of joint land use plans produced by three or more predominantly pastoralist villages.
- In relation to women's rights to land, CCROs should be carefully considered as they often lead to women being dispossessed of land. Formal land allocation at the village level can be better than the individual level since village governments know who occupies what land in their jurisdiction and can better support women's rights to land than when a title deed exists in only her husband's name. To date, LCWT has ensured that women are included on the deed.
- Continue working with the Carbon Tanzania team to explore collaboration that might result in carbon revenue payment for conserving the chimpanzee habitat. Build on earlier REDD+ initiatives in LCWT. The communities still have "institutional memory."
- Extend collaboration with other projects undertaking similar LUP activities, e.g., FZS and TNC (Tuungane).

Findings from Study Villages

Table 5: Highlight of Issues from the Study Villages

No	Villages	District Council	Characteristics of the Villages
1	Mukigo (Misspelled in some project documents as Mkigo)	Kigoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a 2018 LUP prepared under GMU. • One sub-village (Kilemba) has become an independent village, but they have cordial relations. • Has border issues with neighbouring Kagunga village. Claims that Kagunga hosts people who destroy Mukigo protected areas. They come from Kagunga, Buhigwe district and other areas.
2	Kigalye	Kigoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for demonstrating regeneration. • Contribute land to vital corridor. • Has leadership challenges. The leaders of Nyantore sub-village (beneficiaries of land renting in their village) resist the expansion of agricultural land and contest the proposed land use plans. The sub-village is situated far from the village centre, and they might split from the rest of Kigalye.
3	Sambala (misspelled in some project documents as Sambara)	Uvinza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New to land-use planning (completed June 2021). • Managing a border conflict between themselves and Ilagala Prison. • They are yet to get the Village Certificate, and they claim that, as a result of the border conflict with Ilagala Prison, a number of households might have to be relocated if the proposed boundary is maintained.
4	Lyabusende	Uvinza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has reviewed LUP (May 2021). • Has border issues with neighbouring Msihezi village.
5	Msihezi	Uvinza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a reviewed LUP. • Has tensions with neighbouring Lyabusende village (claims that they have annexed part of their village land). • Contribute land vital for connecting corridor villages with MASITO LAFRs.
6	Mnyamasi	Nsimbo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a reviewed LUP. • Well defined land use types (Agriculture and Forested areas). • Conflict with TFS (Over village forest).
7	Vikonge	Mpanda/Tanganyika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only easily accessible Village forest reserve in Tanganyika DC.

No	Villages	District Council	Characteristics of the Villages
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest in the landscape (has the largest forest). • Selected for CCROs (trained). • Has a reviewed LUP (recent 2020). • Has management challenges because of its size. • Has a forest that is enriched with woodland species and wild animals, especially chimpanzees, at Mnimba Forest. (PFM completed). • Has surveyed grazing land with 12 surveyed blocks. • Borders Mishamo Refugee Settlement. • Has eco-tourism zone/area with a variety of tourism attractions.

Sites Visited

District	Villages Visited
Kigoma	Mukigo, Kigalye
Uvinza	Sambala, Lyabusende, Msihezi
Nsimbo	Mnyamasi
Mpanda/Tanganyika	Vikonge



Figure 10. Team traveling to Kigalye village for interviews. Credit: F. Maganga



Figure 11. Vikonge Village Office Built with JGI's Assistance. Credit: F. Maganga



Figure 12. Interview at Mnyamasi Village. Credit: F. Maganga

Number of Respondents by Type and Location

Type of Informant	Kigoma	Uvinza	Nsimbo	Mpanda/ Tanganyika	Total
Community Members	66	115	23	26	230
District Stakeholders	8	11	11	8	38
JGI Team	6	2	2	2	12
Total	80	128	36	36	280

Respondents by Gender

Type of Informant	Community Members	District Stakeholders	JGI Team	Total

Female	95	8	1	104
Male	135	30	11	176
Total	230	38	12	280

List of People Consulted

Organization	Name	Sex	Position
Jane Goodall Institute (T)	Paul Cowles	M	COP
	Eliezeri R. Sungusia	M	Deputy COP
	Paul Emil Mjema	M	GIS Manager
	Fadhili Abdallah Mlacha	M	Land Use Planning Lead Officer
	Vivian Shadrack Peter	F	Coordinator, Land Use Planning
	Samson Heguye	M	Health Officer
Kigoma District Council	Petronila B. Gwakila	F	Ag. DED
	Zawadi M. Mzelela	F	District Land Officer
	Innocent B. Mdunya	M	District Environment Officer
	Ismail R. Kamsige	M	Ag. District Forestry Officer
	Ramadhani A. Mpasiwakomu	M	District Agricultural Officer
	Richard Mdaki	M	District Land Surveyor
Mukigo Village	Nasulali Kwigize	M	Village Chairperson
	Milamule Agustino	M	Village Executive Officer
	Kweli J. Lazaro	M	Ward Executive Officer

Amon W. Kabembo	M	Sub-Village Chairperson
Joseph Magogwa	M	Sub-Village Chairperson
Japhet M. Kasule	M	Sub-Village Chairperson
Sadoki Yohana	M	VLUM Member
Albert Nkumila	M	VLUM Member
Amily Kigazi	M	VLUM Member
Dorikasi Jeradi	F	VLUM Member
Felesia Samsoni	F	VLUM Member
Tobias B. Musa	M	Secretary for VLUM
Edmondi Jonathani	M	VLUM Member
Patrick Zabron	M	VLUM Member
Selina Kwigize	F	VLUM Member
Zera Y. Kibabi	F	Member
Perajia Sezelo	F	Member
Veronika Mtungwa	F	Member
Nelson Matala	M	VLUM Member
Fabiano Pius	M	Member
Anodi Jonasi	M	Member
Amitai Sostenesi	M	Youth Representative
Furaha F. Kabembo	F	Youth Representative
Hosea Gaston Yaga	M	Youth Representative
Yoashi Isaya	M	Youth Representative
Jeremia Wiston	M	Member
Abas Damson	M	Forest Monitor

Kigalye Village	Ismaily B. Ibrahim	M	Village Chairperson
	Angela G. Mwita	F	Ag. VEO
	Musiba H. Ibrahimu	M	Sub-Village Chairperson
	Ahmad Musa Nonela	M	Sub-Village Chairperson
	Esta Saidi	F	Chairperson Village Land Council
	Jimmy Juma Masudi	M	Secretary for Village Land Council
	Ally Rashidi Bilantanye	M	Village Land Member
	Sikitu S. Noboka	F	VLUM Member
	Hussein Shabani	M	Village Council Member
	Adamu R. Sindakira	M	Village Council Member
	Bakwata Ahmadi	M	Village Council Member
	Majaliwa Saidi Noboka	M	Village Council Member
	Fikirini Ahamadi Mohamed	M	Village Council Member
	Mate Saily Kitenja	M	VLUM Member
	Ulimwengu Macho	M	VLUM Member
	Hazina Said Sinda	M	VLUM Member
	Chongeza Maulid	M	VLUM Member
	Zuwena Hamimu	F	VLUM Member
	Kabanja Musa	M	VLUM Member
	Saidi Maliatabu	M	Member
	Masudi Omaly	M	VLUM Member
	Moshi Issa Bandola	F	Member
	Kibaya M. Mabenga	M	Member
Ally Saidi Noboka	M	Member	

	Omary Ibrahim Kasheshe	M	Member
	Shabani Hassan Ally	M	Village Council Member
	Sikujua Ahmadi Kanaga	F	Village Council Member
	Mnyonge Hassan Ally	F	Village Council Member
	Ashura Amrani Rajabu	F	Village Council Member
	Uwezo Fadhil Shaban	F	Village Council Member
	Wema Hussein	F	Member
	Zena Amri	F	Member
	Zainabu Mazoza	F	Member
	Ibrahimu Sadaka	M	Member
	Kashindi M. Moka	F	Village Forest Monitor
	Sakina Iberi	F	Member
	Rusia Salumu Kajole	F	VLUM Member
Uvinza District Council	Arch. Weja Lutobola	M	DED
	Kehegwa Masumbuko	M	DLNRO
	Daniel Y. Kalabam	M	FA
	Justin R. Kapama	M	DBO
	Mastidia S. Ndyetabula	F	CDO
	Nalisis B. Fredinard	M	Land Officer
	William D. Maswi	M	DTPO
	Edson R. Ludovick	M	SFSO
	Sekunda Humbi	F	CARTO
Sambala Village	Halimeshi James	M	Village Chairperson

Debora Anderson	F	VEO
Hamisi Mustafa Ruvuna	M	Sub-village Chairperson
Mzamiru Juma	M	Rusumu Sub-village Chairperson
Chauku Omari	F	Community VEO
Hidaya Mahuba	F	Community VEO
Siyareo Dudi	F	Community VEO
Tito Godfrey	M	Community Member
Daudi Nyabuku	M	Community Member
David Deogratias	M	Community Member
Siasa Nasoro	M	Community Member
Ramadhani Mussa	M	Village Land Member
Josephat Joseph	M	Village Land Member
Juliana Maiko	F	Village Land Member
Siwetu Y. Kiyaga	F	Village Land Member
Mwanaidi Hamisi	F	Village Land Member
Zera Filipo	F	Village Land Member
Hadija Maulidi	F	VLUM Member
Husna Jaksori	F	VLUM Member
Tatu Hilali	F	VLUM Member
Jastin Naftari	M	VLUM Member
Kesi Stanford	M	VLUM Member
Gidioni Jonas	M	Forest Monitor
Hawa Nguluma	F	Village Council Member
Hazina Rashidi	F	Village Council Member

	Sofia Piasohi	F	Village Council Member
	Kudra M. Uledi	F	Village Council Member
	Twaribu Ramadhani	M	Village Council Member
	Hamisi Mashaka	M	VLUM Member
	Piusi Paskali	M	VLUM Member
	Peter Bichaye	M	VLUM Member
	Kudra Moshi	F	VLUM Member
	Salima Masudi	F	VLUM Member
	Sophia Erasto	F	VLUM Member
	Amri Majaliwa	M	IMAM
	Magembe R. Samwel	M	Primary School Assistant Head Teacher
	Moris Emmanuel	M	Village Council Member
	Teresia Isidori	F	Village Council Member
	Issaka Paskali	M	Village Council Member
	Makwega Suma	M	Village Council Member
	Hamenya Adolph	M	Village Council Member
	Selemani Abdalla	M	Member
	Ibrahim Mahamudu	M	Member
	Ziada Pili	F	Member
	Selina Fredrick	F	Member
Lyabusende Village	Maneno P. Edward	M	Village Chairperson
	Ezekia M. Kamwela	M	Ag. VEO
	Dominic S. Mbembela	M	VEO

Ngenda Kiduna	M	Village Council Member
Yusuph Gongga	M	Village Council Member
Felista Matiasi	F	Village Council Member
Hussein Saidi	M	Village Council Member
Alex Rafael	M	Village Council Member
Safia Kabwenzi	F	Village Council Member
Maria Hamadi	F	Village Council Member
Daudi Raphael Mwala	M	VLUM Member
Koto Baruani	M	VLUM Member
Zabibu Idi	F	VLUM Member
Mazida Musa	F	VLUM Member
Gaudensia Buzingo	F	VLUM Member
Sigwigano Raphaeli	M	VLUM Member
Sinaraha Antoni	F	VLUM Member
Issa Heri	M	Member
Mwara R. Mayila	M	Member
Pendo Agostino	F	Member
Isaya Bakari Hamisi	M	Member
Amani Bawil Hamisi	M	Member
Pitusi Edward	M	Member
Mathayo John	M	VLUM Member
Idd Selemani	M	VLUM Member
Jires Eliasi	M	VLUM Member
Silaji R. Jabiri	M	Member

	Rama Rafael	M	Member
	Sungura Haruna	M	Member
	Kudura Kashindi	M	VLUM Member
	Mwasiti Zuberi	F	Member
Msihezi Village	Sudi M. Athumani	M	Village Chairperson
	Adam N. Mtungwa	M	VEO
	Mariam Mwali	F	Village Land Council Chairperson
	Noel M. Ngoile	M	Village Council Member
	Fabiano Athumani	M	Secretary for Village Land Council
	Rashid H. Kabanja	M	VLUM Chairperson
	Shu Omari Semasaba	F	Secretary for VLUM
	Husein S. Kibaden	M	VLUM Member
	Hawa Marufu	F	VLUM Member
	Everine Mfaume	F	VLUM Member
	Sumaidu Martini	M	VLUM Member
	Shamu Majundo	M	VLUM Member
	Rashidi Himidi Mvongeshu	M	VLUM Member
	Onorina gostino	F	VLUM Member
	Salum Kheri	M	VLUM Member
	Rehani Shamu	M	Forest Monitor
	Amani Shomari	M	VLUM Member
	Zabibu Bonifasi	F	VLUM Member
	Akaa Kaskile	F	VLUM Member

	Pendeza Sham	F	VLUM Member
	Mariam Ally	F	VLUM Member
	Kichasa Sondas	F	VLUM Member
	Neema Noeli	F	VLUM Member
	Majundo Selemani	M	VLUM Member
	Asia Emanuel	F	Village Land Member
	Bitega Hamisi	M	Village Council Member
	Kichochi A. Ibrahimu	M	Village Council Member
	Hasna I. Mfaume	F	Village Council Member
	Riziki Emanuel Lusamba	M	Village Council Member
	Mariam P. Bahakanigwa	F	Village Council Member
	Michael R. Halfani	M	Village Council Member
	Kabika Z. Kaleka	M	Village Council Member
	Juma Shabani	M	Village Council Member
	Ibrahim Haruna	M	Village Land Member
	Hamis Bonifas Songoro	M	Village Council Member
	Msafiri Himidi	M	Village Council Member
	Kashindi Joni	F	Village Land Member
	Munga Bilali	M	Village Land Member
	Daudi Emanuel	M	Village Land Member
	Amani Shomari	M	Village Land Member
Nsimbo District Council	Mohamed Ramadhani		DED
	Jude Shirima	M	DTPO

	Shabani Matwili	M	DLNRO
	Jonas Mathias	M	DFO
	Daniel N. Walakunga	M	DLFO
	Grace S. Kazinga	F	AGO
	Damas Ngassa	M	Land Officer
	Nelson Hutty	M	DLO
	Paul M. Sheyo	M	DAICO
	Florentina Ilumba	F	Wildlife Officer
Mnyamasi Village	Majadika Salawi Kasamo	M	Village Chairperson
	Daud Gallus Kasonso	M	Village Executive Officer
	Gilya Kaswahili Bucheye	M	Sub-village Chairman-Sikwisi
	Juma Lusangija	M	Sub-village Chairman-Mnyamasi A
	Japhet M. Jojo	M	Sub-village Chairman-Kamkosha
	Peter Sollo Lupondeja	M	Village Council Member
	Singu Jingilo	M	Village Council Member
	Baraka Sitta Migeshi	M	Village Council Member
	Mengi Sheria	M	Village Council Member
	Esta Izengo	F	Village Land Member
	Sahani Daudi Charles	M	Village Land Member
	Andrea Hamisi Issa	M	Community Member
	Anna Eliasi	F	VLUM Member
	Rozi Husseni	F	VLUM Member
	Deus Salvatory	M	VLUM Member

	Anjelina Jeradi	F	VLUM Member
	John Kaliqesa	M	Village Forestry Monitor
	Joyce Shija	F	VLUM Member
	Regina Lusagija	F	VLUM Member
	Hawa Sayi	F	VLUM Member
	Pili Mabula	F	VLUM Member
	Joyce Jelemano	F	VLUM Member
Tanganyika District Council	Betruey Luhwega	M	Ag DED
	Elisha Mengele	M	DTPO
	Mbuki Allen	F	Legal Officer
	Janeth Bundala	F	Wildlife Officer
	Elikana Magambo	M	Livestock Officer
	Raymond Kabekenga	M	CDO
	Musa Yohana Segeja	M	Authorised Land Officer
Vikonge Village	Joseph Victor Sungura	M	Village Chairperson
	Stephen Msome	M	VEO
	Moses M. Gambumu	M	Sub-village Chairperson-Vikonge
	Deus Balimo Ntinda	M	Sub-village Chairperson-Mnyamasi A
	Elias M. Kakinda	M	Sub-village Chairperson-Mnyamasi B
	Sitta Mihangwa	M	Sub-village Chairperson-Kasenga
	Paskali Magashi	M	Village Land Council Chairperson

Leonard V. Lusale	M	Secretary for Village Land Council
Skola Maiko	F	Village Land Member
Maria M. Lyimo	F	Village Land Member
Devotha Tito	F	Village Land Member
Eliath Coronel	M	Village Land Member
Athmani Kamsweke	M	VLUM Chairperson
Alex John Kipimbi	M	Secretary for VLUM
Almas Shabani	M	VLUM Member
Faustina Ndenje	F	VLUM Member
Hilda Karunga	F	VLUM Member
Agnes Mwandu	F	VLUM Member
Juma Athumani	M	VGS/ FM
Emmanuel Joseph	M	VGS/ FM
Regina Ndilanha	F	Village Council Member
Mary Mangappi	F	Village Council Member
Maria A. Lyimo	F	Village Council Member
Enock J. Nsumbula	M	Village Council Member
Pawa Edwinzi	M	Village Council Member
Robert Ilesha	M	Village Council Member
Simon Z. Mangasini	M	Village Council Member
Julius Buchenja	M	Village Council Member

ANNEX 3 - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR IR 2 (Livelihoods)

(Lead: Betty Waized)

Evaluation of the Livelihood activities

Livelihood activities supported by the LCWT include Coffee production and marketing, Beekeeping, Wild Mushroom collection & sale, and COCOBAs. These activities were assessed in terms of quality and quantity of the achievement (progress) as compared to the project targets. The main tools used for data collection were FGD checklists and Key Informant Interview guides. Secondary data was obtained from the projects' MEL databases.

Beekeeping

About 45 beekeeping groups are currently supported/have been supported by the project in the four districts. A total of 11 beekeeping groups were interviewed across the 4 districts, 3 in each district, with the exception of Kigoma D.C. where only one group was interviewed as the district does not have many beekeeping operations. Key informants included the agricultural extension officers, field agents, and beekeeping officers; village and ward leaders were interviewed to supplement the beekeeping information.

One private large processor and exporter (UPENDO) of organic honey was also interviewed and the processing facility visited.



Figure 13. Honey processing at UPENDO. Credit: B. Waized

Mushroom Collection

One mushroom collection group in each of the four districts was interviewed. Interviews with key informants included the agricultural extension officers, field agents, village and ward leaders, in addition to the wild mushroom collection groups.

COCOBAs

There are 372 COCOBAs in 74 villages across the four districts involved in the project. The COCOBAs were stratified according to age (date of formation), size (capital as a proxy) and location (proxy for economic activities in the area). From each stratum, a representative sample of COCOBAs was selected for interviews; a total of 20 COCOBAs were interviewed. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interviews with the key informants included the field agents, COCOBA leaders, village and ward leaders, ward development officers and other influential people in the community.

Coffee Production and Marketing

The Kanyovu Coffee Curing Cooperative was surveyed, and interviews were conducted with the Cooperative Manager, three members of the Cooperative Board of Directors, one Marketing Officer, two Primary Cooperatives (AMCOS) (among the 12 AMCOS that make up the Cooperative), one Primary Cooperative - AMCOS (that is not a member of the Kanyovu Cooperative), as well as an agricultural extension officer responsible for coffee and seven coffee farmers.



Figure 14. AMCO coffee nursery in Kigoma DC. Credit: B. Waized



Figure 15. Coffee drying racks at AMCO coffee nursery in Kigoma DC. Credit: B. Waized

Table 6: Summary of Interviews conducted in the LCWT project area

Region	District	Ward	Village	COCOBA	LGAs	Beekeeping	Mushroom	TOTAL
Kigoma	Kigoma DC	Kagunga	Zashe	2	1	0	0	3
			Bitale	0	0	1	1	2
			Kagongo	3	1	0	0	4
			Mlangala	3	1	0	0	4
			Ruchugi	0	0	1	0	1
	Uvinza	Ilagala	Mwamila	1	1	1	0	3
			Ilagala	2	1	0	0	3
			Sambala	0	0	1	0	1
			Sunuka	0	0	0	1	1
			Karago	1	1	0	0	2
Sub-Total				12	6	4	2	24
Katavi	Tanganyika	Mishamo	Ipwaga	1	1	1	0	3
			Isubangala	0	0	0	1	1
			Isumbwe	1	1	0	0	2
			Majalila	1	1	1	0	3
			Vikonge	1	0	1	0	2
	Nsimbo	Katumba	Nduwi Station	1	1	0	0	2
			Kajeje	1	1	1	1	4
		Ugala	Kasisi	2	1	2	0	5
			Katambike	0	0	1	0	1
Sub-Total				8	6	7	2	23
GRAND TOTAL				20	12	11	4	47

SUCCESS STORIES

JUHUDI COCOBA and Beekeeping group. JUHUDI is a COCOBA group established in 2013 in Mwamila village, Kazuramimba ward, Uvinza District.

- The group started as a beekeeping group and then requested the capacity building for COCOBA from JGI.
- The group started with 24 members; currently there are 21 members – 12 men and 9 women. Other members moved to other regions.
- As a COCOBA, the group has over 7.5 m in circulation among members as loans.
 - The accessed loan is invested in brick making, cereal trading, small grocery stores, fish trading, and intensive agriculture.
 - The group is credit worthy – they borrowed from LGA and repaid it successfully and are considering a commercial loan.
- The group is involved in beekeeping collectively as a group in the shared forest (private forest) and individually in the village forest reserve.
- The group managed to buy 104 acres of private forest within the village.
- Collectively, they own 356 beehives, 248 traditional and 103 modern hives.
- They process, pack, and brand their honey as a group – for domestic market.
 - They own 40 acres of agricultural land around their private forest for growing sunflower, beans, and vegetables for income generation.

Figure 16. JUHUDI Beekeeping/COCOBA Honey and Wax for Domestic Market (Credit: B. Waized)



Collectively

- Accessed a loan from LGA and repaid successfully
- Bought 104 acres of private forest for beekeeping
- Bought 40 acres of land for intensive cash crop production – sunflower and beans
- Bought a plot for installing sunflower processing unit

Individually

Male 1: Taking children to school – paid university tuition through money from fish trading

Male 2: Built a brick house and now I own a small shop

Youth 1: Bought a motorcycle, I use it to earn income

Female 1: Improved my sardine business - no more small problems like school fees, school uniforms, food, etc.

Key achievements – JUHUDI Beekeeping/COCOBA group

MAENDELEO COCOBA and Beekeeping group (Kajeje village, Kanoge Ward, Nsimbo District)

- Over 1.5m TzS. in circulation among members
- Accessed loan for intensive agriculture, farming vegetables, sunflower, cassava, beans, maize.
- Process, pack and sell cassava flour to urban markets.
- Collectively own a water pump for irrigation – grow vegetables individually but on collectively owned land.
- Honey activities are encouraged but done individually.
- They sell their honey as comb honey to private buyers at 130,000/= per 20 liter bucket.
- Credit worthy – have a bank account, collateral; considering a commercial loan.
- Borrowed from LGA and repaid successfully.

Achievements – MAENDELEO COCOBA

Collectively

- Water pump for irrigation of the vegetable plots
 - Produce sunflower and cassava
- Process cassava into flour and pack for urban markets

Individually

- Beekeeping – own 10 -150 hives each
- Use the loan from COCOBA for intensive agriculture – vegetables, beans, and sunflower
- Female1: Used the credit to start an agricultural inputs dealership shop in the village
 - Male1: Bought water pump for his sunflower production
- Male 2: Bought 50 modern beehives using the COCOBA loan

Data Collection Tools

Interview Guide – COCOBAs

Introduction and consent

Hello, my name is _____ from _____. I am conducting an evaluation of the LCWT project; if you would agree to participate, I would like to discuss a few issues with you concerning the COCOBAs.

Identification

Name of the COCOBA _____

Village _____ Ward _____ District _____

List of Participants in this Interview and their contacts (list on a separate sheet).

Status

When was it established _____

How many cycles so far _____

No. of members _____

Savings _____

Contribution to Improved Conservation Outcomes

Economic activities you were engaged in before participating in COCOBA? (List all).

How has that changed – What economic activities are you doing now? (List all).

How do you use the credit received?

How do you use the profit generated from lending in the COCOBA?

What are your reasons for doing the above-mentioned activities after participating in COCOBA?
(Including the choice of how to use the credit and the profit generated).

Credit worthiness

Does your group have a bank account? _____

How many individuals have a bank account _____ or mobile money saving

What assets do you own as a group (collateral)?

What efforts are being done to build the assets (collateral)?

Formalization

Do you have a constitution? _____

How many members have a copy of the constitution? _____

Is your COCOBA registered? _____

Registration authority? _____

Governance and Transparency

How many times do you have COCOBA meetings? (Report monthly or yearly).

How many times does your group receive and approve the COCOBA financial records?

How are your leaders elected? _____

How long is the leadership term? (Gather separate responses – start with members and then leaders)

Member's response _____

Leaders' response _____

What is the plan for succession in leadership? (Start with members).

Member's response _____

Leaders' response _____

Capacity building

How many in here received training in leadership? _____

How many in here received training in record keeping? _____

How many in here received training in financial management? _____

How many in here received training in good governance? (meetings, transparency, democracy).

How many received training in entrepreneurship? _____

How many received training in conservation of natural resources including wildlife?

Advocacy

What is the perception of other villagers who are not members of COCOBAs on these groups?

What can other villagers learn from you individually or as a group as a result of your participation in COCOBAs? _____

Are others wishing to join/form their own COCOBA groups? _____

Integration and Impacts

Have you participated in the family planning project? _____

Does participation in family planning and reproductive health help you participate better in income generation activities? If yes, how?

Does participation in family planning & reproductive health help in achieving the natural resource management? If yes, how?

What have you been able to achieve by participating in COCOBA? (individual, family, community impacts). _____

What else do you wish to achieve by participating in COCOBA?

Do you think COCOBAs can contribute towards the conservation of the forest reserves and Chimpanzee habitat? _____ If yes, how?

Sustainability

Is there any collective action – production, marketing, etc.?

Key challenges/problems you have encountered?

What are the benefits that you have received from participating in COCOBA/what do you think are the benefits of participating in COCOBA?

Any lessons learnt from your experience in COCOBA?

Any suggestions for improvement of COCOBA and Natural Resource Management?

Interview Guide – Wild Mushroom Collection

Introduction and consent

Hello, my name is _____ from _____. I am conducting an evaluation of the LCWT project; if you would agree to participate, I would like to discuss a few issues with you concerning the wild mushroom collection.

Village _____ Ward _____
District _____ Date _____

List participants in Separate sheet.

1. When did this group start?
2. How many members in total now? _____ at start _____
3. Organization of the collection center?
4. How are the groups organized? Group leadership and succession?
5. What kind of support have they received from the LCWT project?
6. Sources of mushroom?
7. Sustainability of the collection sources?
8. Processing - cleaning, packaging?
9. Main clients?
10. Cost benefit perception?
11. Benefits from participating in mushroom collection?
12. How have their activities changed over time – before and after participation in mushroom collection?
13. Does the NRM contribute to success of your business? If yes, how?
14. Have you or your family member participated in FP and RH program?
15. Does the participation in FP improve your involvement in the mushroom business?
16. If yes, how so?
17. How do you use the income generated from the mushroom collection and sale?
18. Have you received any training on NRM?
19. What other kinds of training have you received?
20. Do other people come to your group members seeking advice/opinions on NRM?
21. Any other collective action from the group?
22. What challenges have you encountered in the formation and operation of the group/business?

23. What else can be done to improve the NRM and thus conservation of the chimpanzee habitat?

Interview Guide – Honey (Beekeeping)

Introduction and consent

Hello, my name is _____ from _____. I am conducting an evaluation of the LCWT project; if you would agree to participate, I would like to discuss a few issues with you concerning the Beekeeping and Honey business.

Village _____ Ward _____
District _____ Date _____

List participants and contacts in a separate sheet.

1. When did this group start?
2. How many members in total now? _____ at start _____
3. Organization of the group – ownership of mizinga, location, who purchased them, types?
4. How are the groups organized – group leadership and succession?
5. What kind of support have they received from the LCWT project?
6. Whose idea was it to start beekeeping groups?
7. Processing – cleaning, packaging?
8. Markets – main clients?
9. Cost benefit perception?
10. Benefits from participating in beekeeping business?
11. How have their activities changed over time – before and after participation in beekeeping groups?
12. Does the NRM around the area contribute to success of your business? If yes, how?
13. Have you or your family member participated in FP and RH program?
14. Does the participation in FP improve your involvement in the beekeeping business?
15. If yes, how so?
16. How do you use the income generated from the beekeeping and sale of honey?
17. Have you received any training on NRM?
18. What other kinds of training have you received from JGI?
19. Do other people come to your group members seeking advice/opinions on NRM?
20. Any other collective action from the group?
21. What challenges have you encountered in the formation and operation of the group/business?
22. What can be done to address these challenges?

23. What else can be done to improve the NRM and thus conservation of the chimpanzee habitat?
24. If it were your choice, what other livelihood activities would you like to see supported by JGI project to enhance improved NRM?

Key Informant interview guide – LGA leaders

Introduction and consent

Hello, my name is _____ from _____. I am conducting an evaluation of the LCWT project; if you would agree to participate, I would like to discuss a few issues with you concerning the Beekeeping/Honey, COCOBAs, and Mushroom Collection income-generating activities (IGAs).

Village _____ Ward _____ District _____
 Enumerator _____ Date _____

1. Are there any livelihood supporting activities initiated by the LCWT project in your village?

2. List them, if any _____

The project model depends on supporting GOT to play their role in all aspects of project implementation; what is working well with this model? Not so well? Are there changes we could make to improve the effectiveness of this model?

3. Has the government – i.e., village and ward leaders, extension and community development officers been involved in the planning or implementation of these interventions? _____
4. How well have the government been involved in the interventions (effectiveness)?

5. Do you see the government (trained agents) continuing to support the interventions after project completion (building-in sustainability)? _____

6. Under what conditions will the government continue to support the intervention after project? _____

7. In your opinion, what can be done to improve the implementation and sustainability of the interventions?

To what extent are villages concentrating agricultural use according to LUPs (i.e., keeping farms within areas zoned for agriculture)?

8. In your opinion, are the participants of Beekeeping groups less likely to engage in activities leading to destruction of the natural resources? _____ Why?

9. In your opinion, are the participants of COCOBAs less likely to engage in activities leading to destruction of the natural resources? _____ Why? _____

10. In your opinion, are the participants of Mushroom Collection less likely to engage in activities leading to destruction of the natural resources? _____ Why?

11. What are the direct and indirect beneficiaries (of beekeeping, mushroom collection and COCOBAs) doing with the incomes generated from the supported IGAs?

12. Is what they are doing (activities) leading to improved conservation?

13. Have you seen/heard beneficiaries of the supported livelihood activities engaging in advocacy/motivating others towards protection of natural resources?

14. How so (which actions/activities do they do)? _____

15. What do you think can be done to ensure the villages are concentrating agriculture use according to LUPs as they engage in the IGAs?

BCC specific villages

If you have an area with improved soil fertility, what crops would you prefer to plant and why?

ANNEX 4 - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR IR 4 (FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH)

(Lead: Dr. Catherine Kahabuka)

EVALUATION FINDINGS (IR4)

Table 2 depicts the progress made to-date by LCWT project under the various objective level indicators for IR4. As seen from the table, by Q2 of year 3, the project was above most targets for YR2 with exception of two indicators; referrals provided by CHWs (currently at 34.4%) and referral mobile application used (currently at 75.6%). Discussions among project implementers established factors that may have contributed to the reported lower achievements under the two indicators above. First, it was established that the majority (174, 57.6%) of currently available CHWs were trained in 2021 (105 in Feb 2021 and 69 in May 2021), which means that, the project was being supported by less than half of the targeted CHWs for the first 2 years. Second, discussions among CHWs established many challenges related to the use of the mobile application with many admitting not using the app for submitting their reports but rather submitting them as hard copies.

Table 7. Y3 (Q2) achievements under the various project objective level indicators vs. end of Y2 targets.

INDICATOR	Baseline	YR 2 Target	YR 3 (Q2) Achievement	
			Number	% YR 2 Target
1 Service delivery sites providing family planning services	0	100%	75	100%
2 CHW providing family planning information	144	308	302	98.1%
3 Protection provided by Family planning (FP) methods for one year	16,162.4	70,146.21	102,644.39	Above target
4 People reached with Family planning messaging	0	72,945	111,172	Above target
5 Referrals provided by CHW	1,081	14,784	5,080	34.4%
6 Family planning clients reached	11,088	54,225	92,155	Above target
7 Family planning service delivery outreach event	104	208	290	Above target
8 Audience who recall seeing/hearing Specific USG FP Message	0	20%	0	Not assessed
9 Referral mobile application used	308	308	233	75.6%

Table 8. Types and number of field activities conducted as well as the participants involved

Field Activities	Participants	# Activities N = 38
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	Project staff (All IR leads, MEL, all Pathfinder staff, COP)	11
	LGA officials (RRCHOs, DRCHCOs, FP focal persons, CHW coordinators)	8
	BCC consultant	1
In-depth Interviews (IDIs)	Service providers	4
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	CHWs	4
	Female beneficiaries - conducted separately for adolescent girls 15-17, young women 18-14, older women 25-46	6
	Male beneficiaries - conducted separately for young men 18-24 years and older men 25-46 years	4

Table 9. IR 4 Key Questions, Responses and Quotes

Select Key Questions and most frequent Responses	Quotes 01	Quotes 02	Quotes 03
G1. In your opinion, are there any linkages between having access to FP services (or population size) and the surrounding environment (conservation of natural resources)? If yes, how?			
When you have spaced the children, it is easier to clean and conserve environment.	The relationship between FP and the environment comes because when you do spacing (of the children) you get to clean your environment. (18_OW)	There is a relationship because even the environment at home will be nice. If not planned even the environment at home to the community won't be nice. When you have a lot of children it is hard to manage. (28_OM)	When you plan your family, you will find even the environment at home is neat.
FP helps in reducing the population which eventually conserves environment and resources (e.g., Land use less restrained with small population and there won't be deforestation).	When the population is large the environment/space to be used becomes small and tight. Since our nature is on farming and you have planned that this year you want to have a farm that is 2-3 acres but if the population is large than it is not possible to farm 2-3 acres because everyone would want land. So, FP has huge advantage in our environment. And when population is small there won't be irresponsible chopping of trees because if we are many, one wants to chop trees for charcoal, another for firewood and eventually the environment is degraded. (18_OW)	There is a huge relationship between FP and conservation because you reduce the population in the community. For instance, a certain place had forest but due to large population and people were breeding so much without planning, then the deforestation took place, chopping trees for firewood which was environmental degradation. After receiving education, now we are practicing FP, the places where people were chopping trees and degrading environments are now coming back to life because of family planning practices. (15_OM)	About family planning and environment conservation helps to space children like this one, 5 years then you get another one. When you have children in that way even conserving environment becomes easy because you can handle the children financially. But if you don't use FP you have to start destroying environment; first there is a lot of children, they dirty the environment, they chop trees unnecessarily for things like burning charcoal because you are overwhelmed with the number of children. But if you plan the spacing then you can manage the children. (28_OM) FP has a huge relationship with the environment, and it is very important because, when you plan, your family reduces large population growth in the community. When there is population growth the environment is degraded because there is a lot of people and you will have no places to conserve, that is one. Two, the

			relationship is you can manage the children if you have 3 children you won't be as equal to the one with 10 children you will farm on 2 acres and him on 10 acres and that's environmental degradation already. You will farm 2 acres and conserve 8. Lastly you have 10 children you must destroy water sources for example, if two children to do laundry as compared to 10 there will be a difference. Even at home if you have done FP and the one who has not there will be a difference in raising the children. (28_OM)
G2. Are there any advantages to families of using FP in terms of facilitating their participation in Livelihood activities, e.g., Farming etc.? Can you give me example of this?			
Yes, when children are spaced with FP the family can engage in productive activities like farming, etc.	When children are many, it becomes hard for a parent to do anything because you are conceiving today, tomorrow and the day after (closely without enough spacing). You might find these children doesn't give the other opportunity (to grow) and you find yourself not capable of doing things like agricultural activities/farming. That's why we are supposed to do FP. (18_OW)	The advantage of FP is development of the family. When you do FP the income of the family grows, the livelihood of the family becomes better, and you will give the mother enough time to rest. And she will get time to do productive activities for the development and the society. When she conceives consecutively, she won't be able to engage in the economic activities of any community/social activities. So, when you use FP the mother will have time to do development activities for the family and the father will manage the family to give them better education, better health and you will be healthy as well. (28_OM)	There is advantage it gives me time to engage in my business. Because you can do your business and earn an income you can even travel to outside the region comfortably. (27_YW)
FP helps in children upbringing like providing them with better education	It so nice when you have another child whilst the other one is perhaps 7	The first advantage that I see is you won't have the family that's not healthy.	The advantages of FP, first of all it gives me time to enjoy with my

<p>and improving livelihood like health of the mother.</p>	<p>years. The other one is going to school, and you get to produce in a way that when the second one is grown you are capable of taking them to school. (18_OW)</p>	<p>Mother will have the chance to rest and engage in productive activities in the family and even the father can engage in economic activities even outside home since you know the mother is well and healthy so even if I go away (far for economic activities) I know mother is capable of taking care of small responsibilities left at home. Therefore, FP practices has very huge economic advantage in the family. (15_OM)</p>	<p>husband. Secondly it gives me time to be healthy for instance I have delivered now I can stay for 5-6 years to regain my health. Thirdly it helps me to keep my children in the better environment and provide them with food, education, and habitat. And another one it protects me from unwanted pregnancies. (27_YW)</p>
<p>FP helps in conserving and improving maternal health (which eventually give the couple a chance to enjoy without children disturbances) as well as reducing maternal mortality.</p>	<p>The first advantage I see is when you look at women who delivers without planning, they get tired/older early. You might find a young woman looking older because of having children without planning. At the end of the day a father might lose interest and find another young looking woman. But when you plan the family, the mother will be healthy and give your spouse a chance to enjoy since there no small kids disturbing you all the time. That is the first advantage to both the mother and the father since you get time to sit down and talk, the father might say, 'What kind of woman is this?' just because he doesn't get time to spend with you. Also, another advantage is reducing maternal death because if you deliver without spacing the womb/uterus gets tired at the end of the day she will not be able to push the baby, undergo C-section or die before reaching to the hospital. That is the biggest advantage I see. (15_OM)</p>	<p>FP give the mother better health and the children. When children have better health, they get better education, and their upbringing becomes nice. (28_OM)</p>	<p>There is very huge advantage in planning the family, when you use FP as woman you will have better health, you will have time to work, also the children will have better health. Another thing is you will have time to sit with your fellow women like in these vikoba groups. You will have an opportunity to do farming. Also, have time to talk to your husband - if you have many children, they will be following you all the time and you won't have time to sit with your husband. (14_YW)</p>
<p>G3. Can you tell me what has changed for FP services in your area after compared to before LCWT project? Probe included: behaviors, socio-norms,</p>			

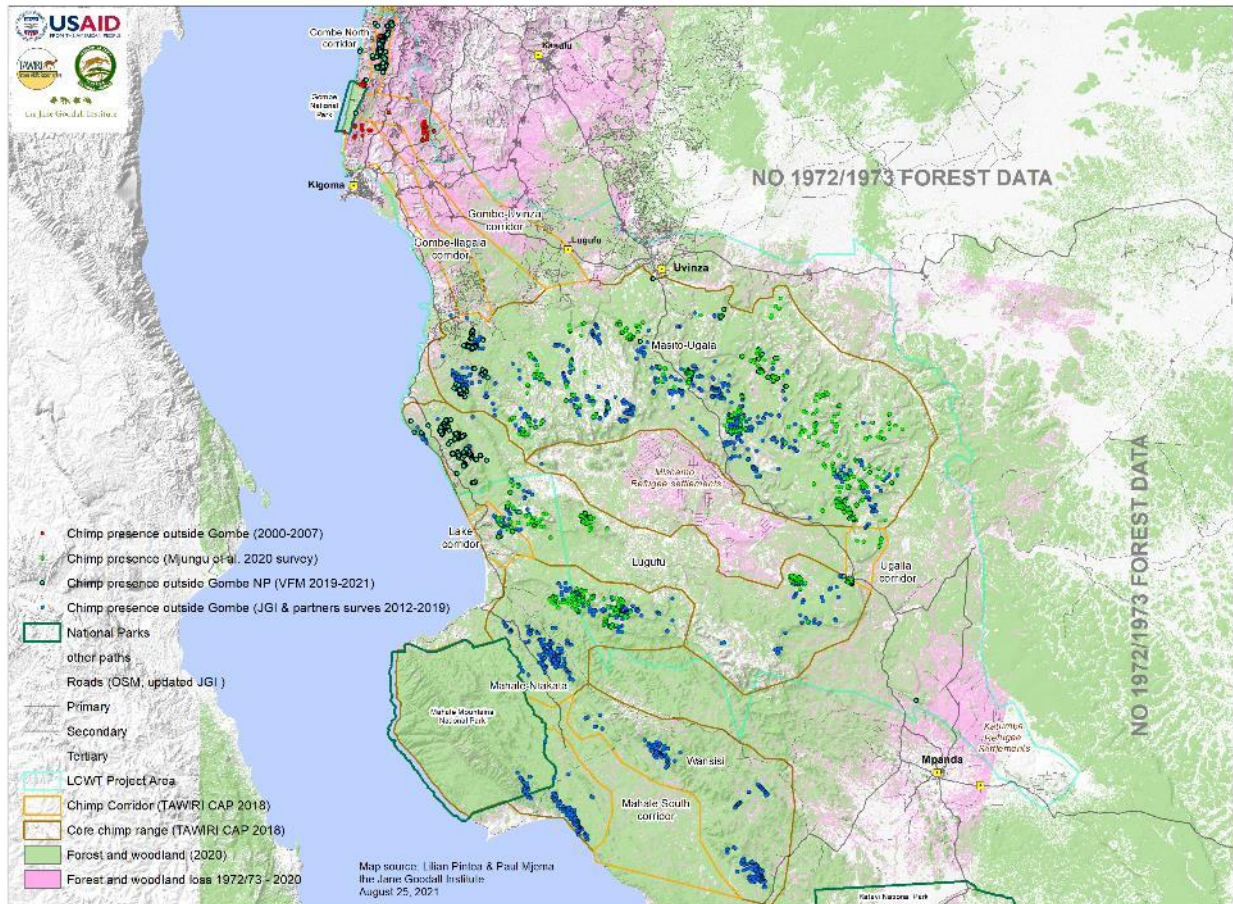
access to FP information, awareness and demand for FP, access to FP services, provider skills, male involvement, etc.			
The behavior has changed in all ages in the community; people are no longer having children in consecutive years instead there is spacing.	Since family planning was introduced as compared to the past years most people are delivering/having planned babies. The condition we had in the past and now is different even the families are better now. The betterment of it comes these days children are going to school as compared to the past. (31_YM)	Women are now educated on FP. For the past 3 years the tendency of having one child carried in the back, another in the arms and being pregnant at the same time has declined. Women are not having fast consecutive babies, now we are educated. (14_YW)	It is very hard for a couples to plan family naturally without having a doctor or nurse to counsel you. When we got that at least a mother can do her activities and I am doing mine. (31_YM)
The community now conserves the environment, improved livelihoods and deforestation has decreased.	In the past they were burning charcoal a lot not like these days you even see some trees growing. In the past they were chopping trees, for instance a tree has grown a little they chop it down. At least now it has started to be green as compared to the past where you could see an empty field. Like during summer you could see here to there how empty it was but now it's summer and still its green. Yes, this has happened in 3 years - even small trees have started to thrive and I don't see much of people burning charcoal. (17_YM)		
Provision of FP services which they have been available in the nearby facilities and the community which has helped in population control also helped youth in school to study well (2 years of the project has increased FP services availability).	The services are here like the availability of methods. We have been given condoms most of times here at our facility and they have been very helpful in family planning and our community has been using them a lot for prevention (of pregnancies). But before the past two years they were not available, and people were very childbearing even at school before they came it was so hard but after bringing them, we studied very well and enjoyed. (17_YM)	Things have changed. In the past when we went for FP services we didn't access/get them until town. But now there is an opportunity they even bring them here. Health care providers come, and it is not must for us to for to the facility. (30_OW)	
Availability of the FP methods at community level has reduced cost for the	Those services have helped because, you don't have time to go to the facility.		

<p>beneficiaries to access FP services.</p>	<p>Therefore, when they come to visit/outreach they are thankful because it helps because they come to the households and the cost of going there declines. (30_OW)</p>		
<p>Young girls have changed; they are more aware of the FP and condom to prevent themselves from pregnancies and other sexually transmitted diseases.</p>	<p>But now whether you are married or not, you receive FP education. Youth get education in the community for them to be able to protect themselves and prevent childhood pregnancies. We have been able to protect ourselves from sexually transmitted disease. We have benefited a lot even reduction of HIV has increased (due to condom use). (28_OM)</p>	<p>In the past there were a lot of childhood pregnancies among students. We students used to be impregnated a lot, at the age of 15 you find a girl pregnant. I don't know if it was parents or the environment at home. At 15 years a girl gets pregnant and stay back home. Now it had declined a lot. (26_AG)</p>	
<p>FP education is readily available in the community as compared to the past where it was only provided in the facility when you go for antenatal visits.</p>	<p>We are grateful for having this project. 2-3 years back we had not this education at this rate. You would get FP education only when your wife is pregnant, and you went of ANC services. But now whether you are married or not you receive FP education. (28_OM)</p>		
<p>Different FP methods like condoms, implants and IUD are easily accessible, available, and free of charge as compared to before the project.</p>	<p>In the past the education didn't reach to people easily. But now the education is readily available, and the methods are available/accessible as well and without any cost. In the past even you had to buy even condoms and sometimes you don't have money you end up with effects and even when you go the dispensary getting condoms was hard but now you can access them in the community and if your wife wants FP method, they are available in the facility free of charge, but in the past, you had to pay and even to go for implant removal there was a cost. (28_OM)</p>	<p>A lot has changed, and they have done a lot of improvements. In the past there was no IUD and implants. Only pills and injections were available. We get the IUD and the implants in the facility. In the past there was only pills and injections. (27_YW)</p>	
<p>Conservation of the forest have helped local government raising funds (have funds) for the development of the village like improving the school's</p>	<p>One of the advantages I have seen is the infrastructure in our school. Some of the classes were incomplete and the dispensary. The funds were coming from it (the forest)</p>		

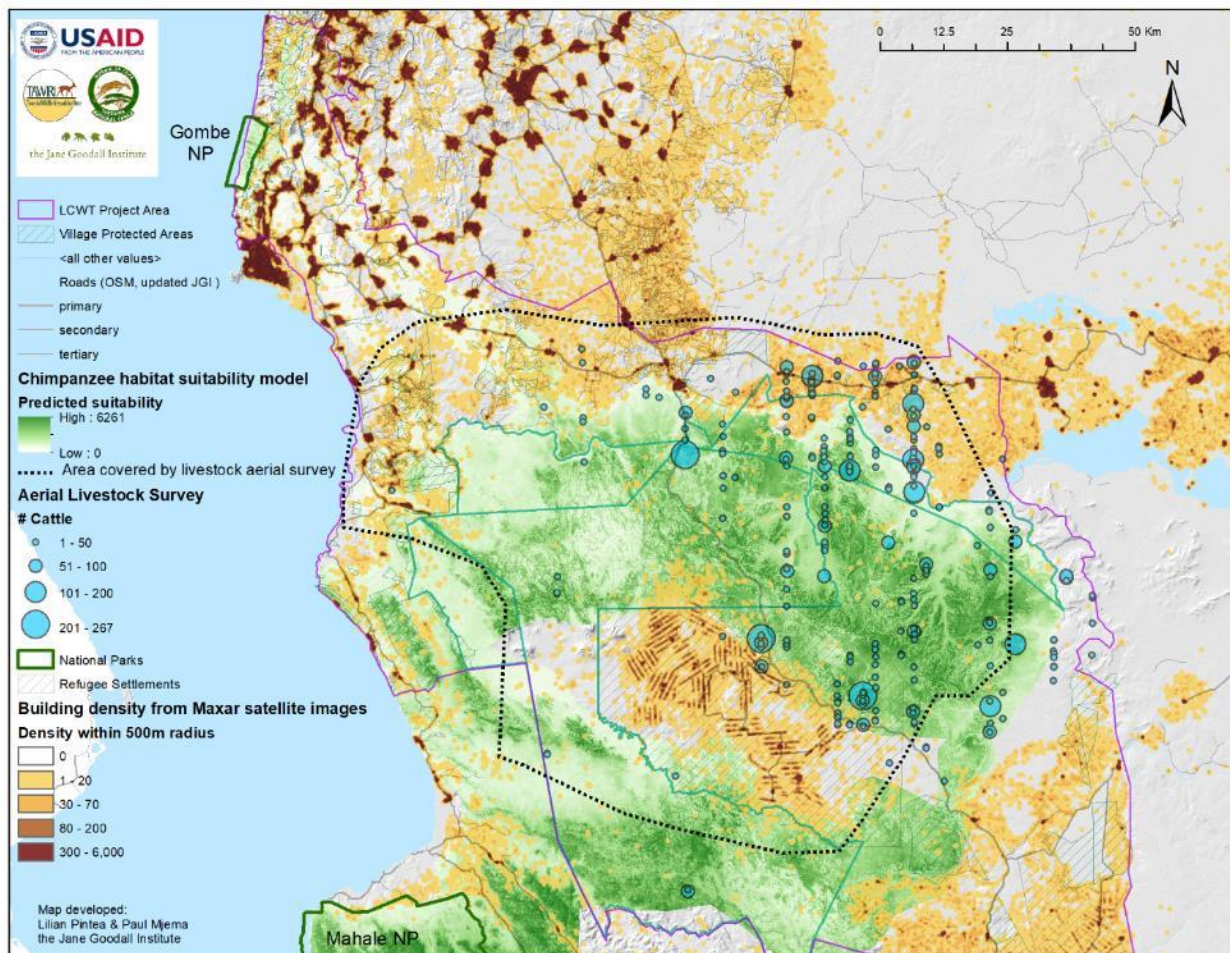
<p>infrastructure and improved water services.</p>	<p>and help us here in the village. When there were no supervision people were entering there (in the forest) for their own benefits. After the forest project have been well the funds are coming to develop our village, like school buildings and others. The funds are derived from selling logs which is the village's profit. Also, there were no water services but now the services are good. Those are the advantages we got from the forests. (30_OW)</p>		
<p>The number of care providers at the facility has increased and the quality of services is better in the past 3 years of the project implementation.</p>	<p>In the past we had only one nurse since the other one died. Now we have 3 nurses, so when we come here, we get good services without any problem. (14_YW)</p>	<p>Previously, you would come to the facility only to find out the medications are out of stock. People had a lot of children and so the medications were not enough. But now since the FP project children are few and when you come here you get all the services. (14_YW)</p>	<p>Since they are using the FP methods medications have been easily available. A mother would have come with 3 children - 1 year and a half, 3 years and 4 years old, after the clinic she goes to the doctor because they are sick. So, for 17 years old like me would have been told there is no services because the services are for children, elders and pregnant mothers. With FP children are few and we can all get services. (13_AG)</p>

Annex 5 - Maps and Figures

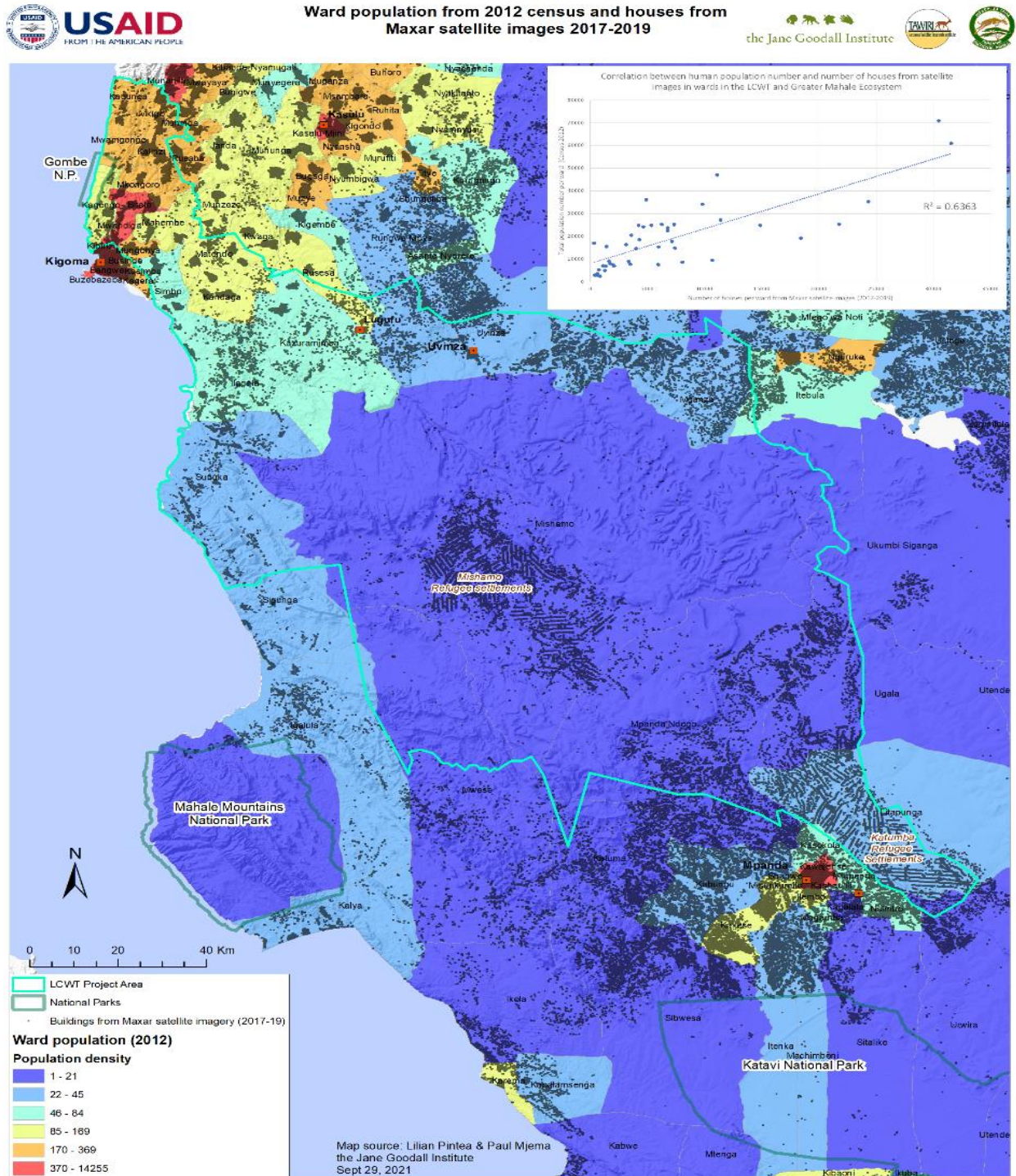
Map 1. Chimp core areas, chimp corridors, and chimp range inside and outside LCWT Project Area



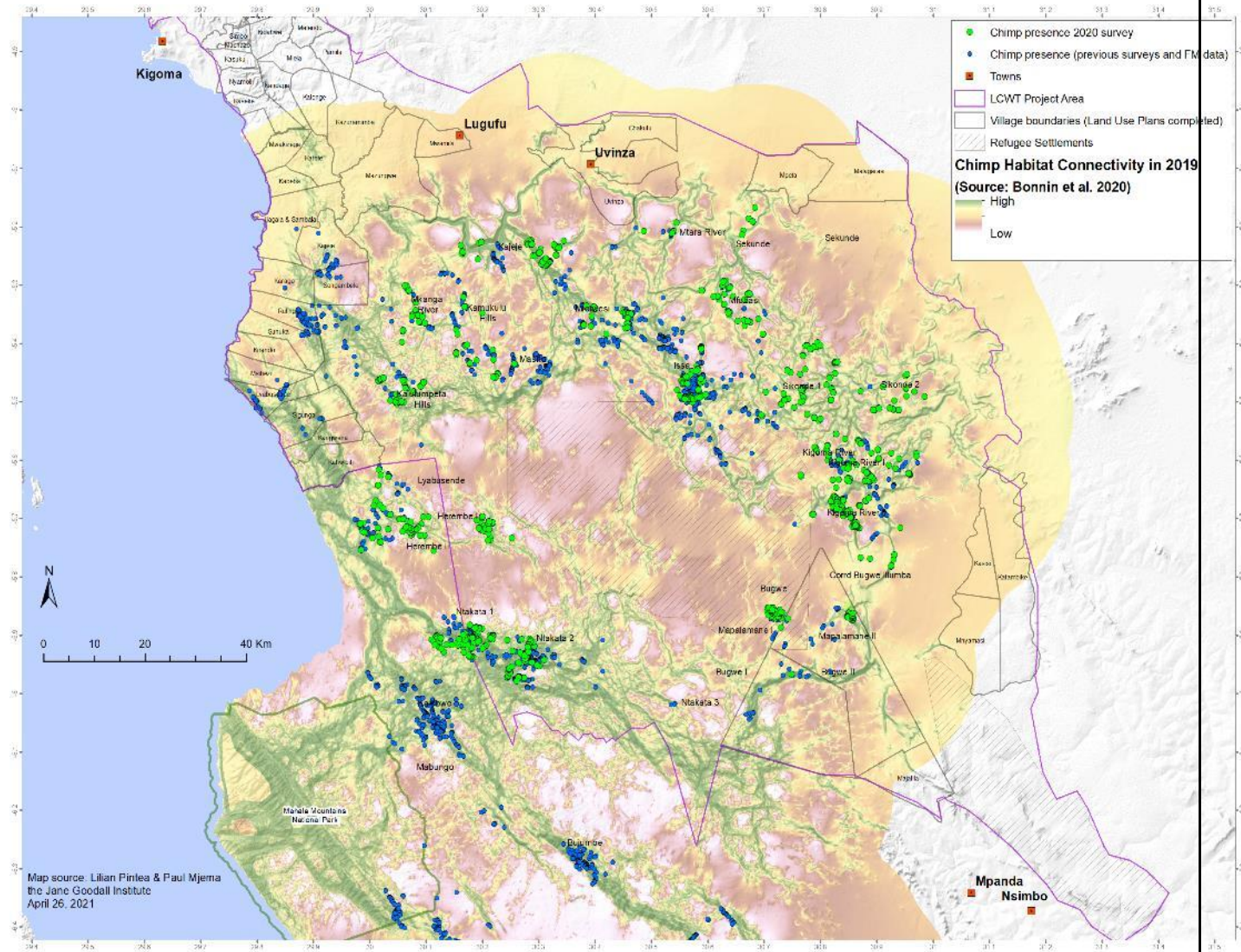
Map 2. Chimp habitat suitability model overlaid with buildings/settlement and livestock densities



Map 3. Houses and population density in the LCWT project area and greater Mahale area.



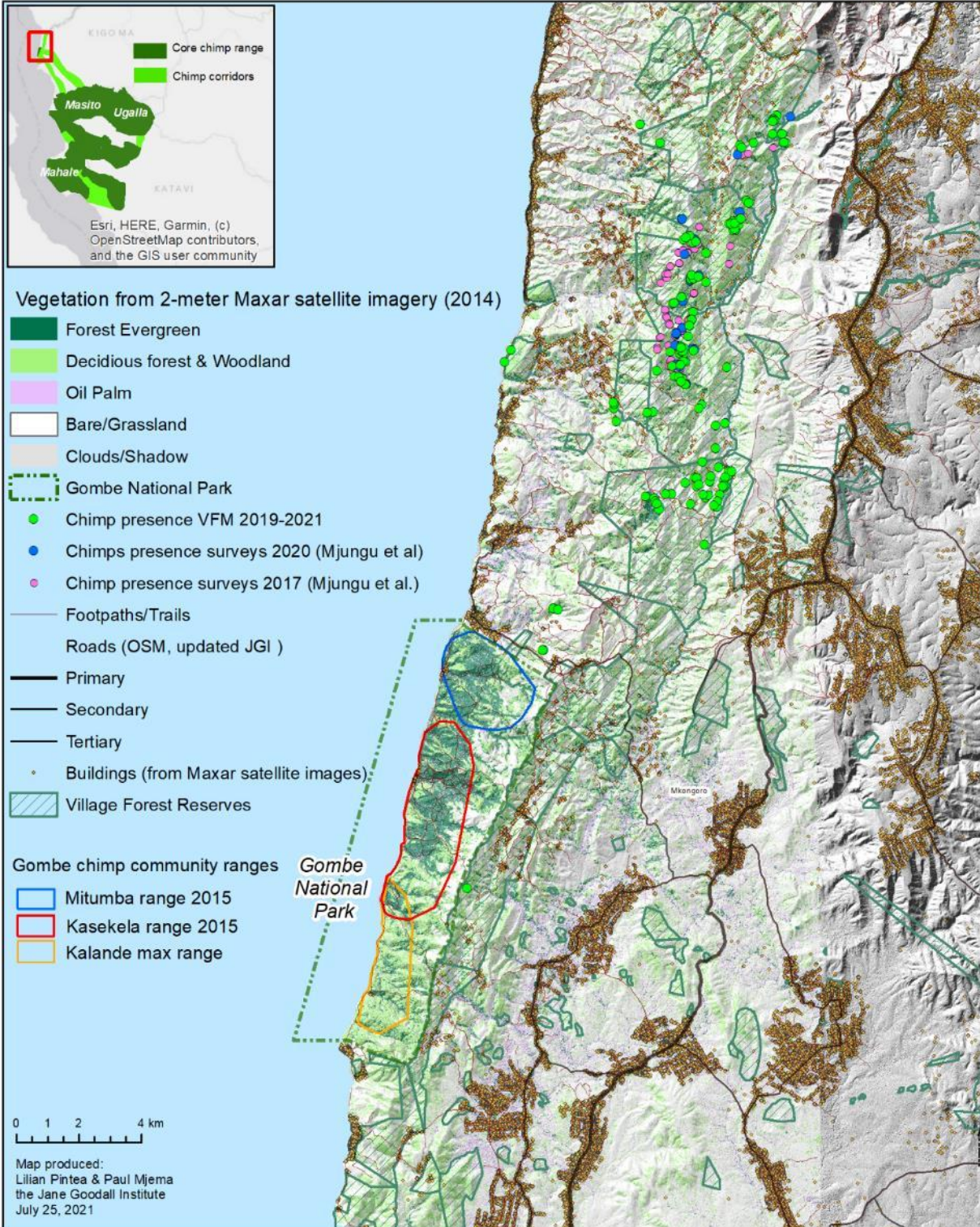
Map 4. Chimp habitat, chimp group locations, and approved VLUPs



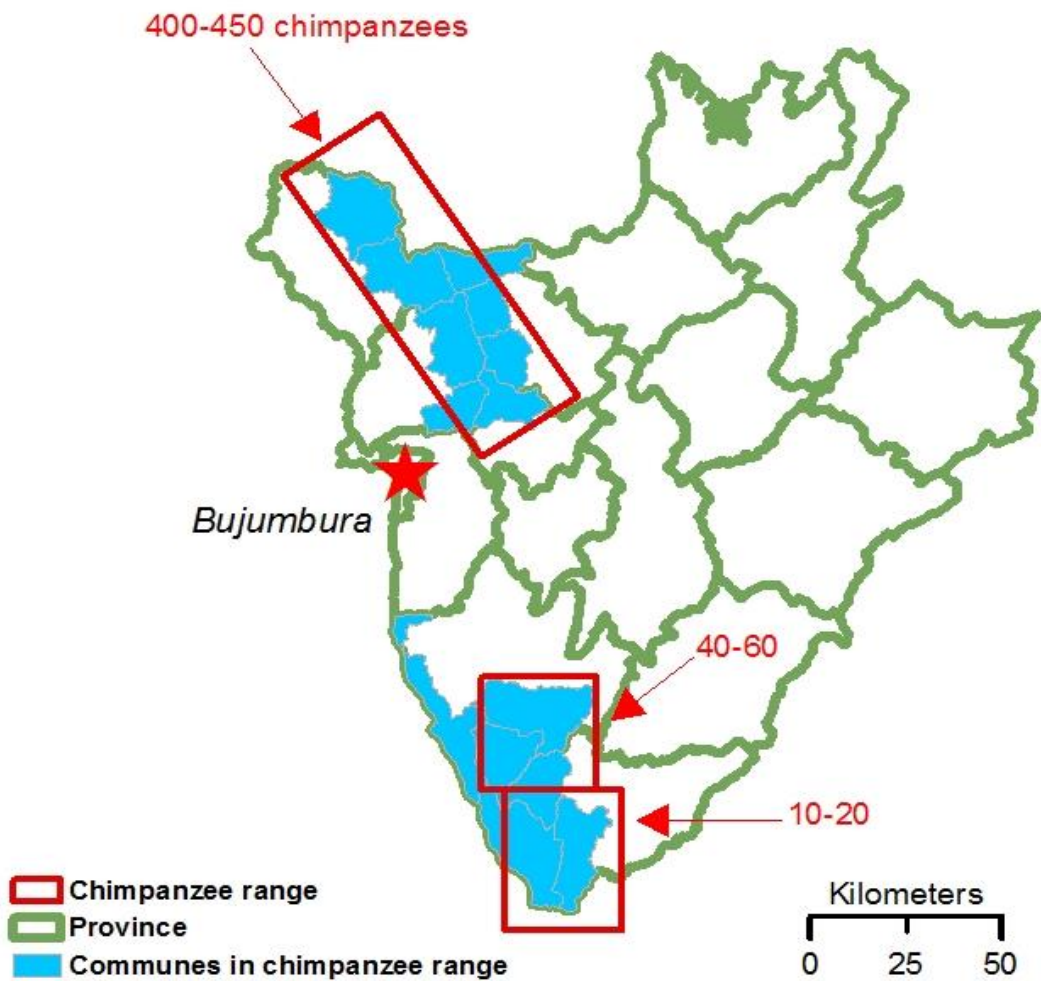
Map 5. Gombe-Burundi northern corridor (1)



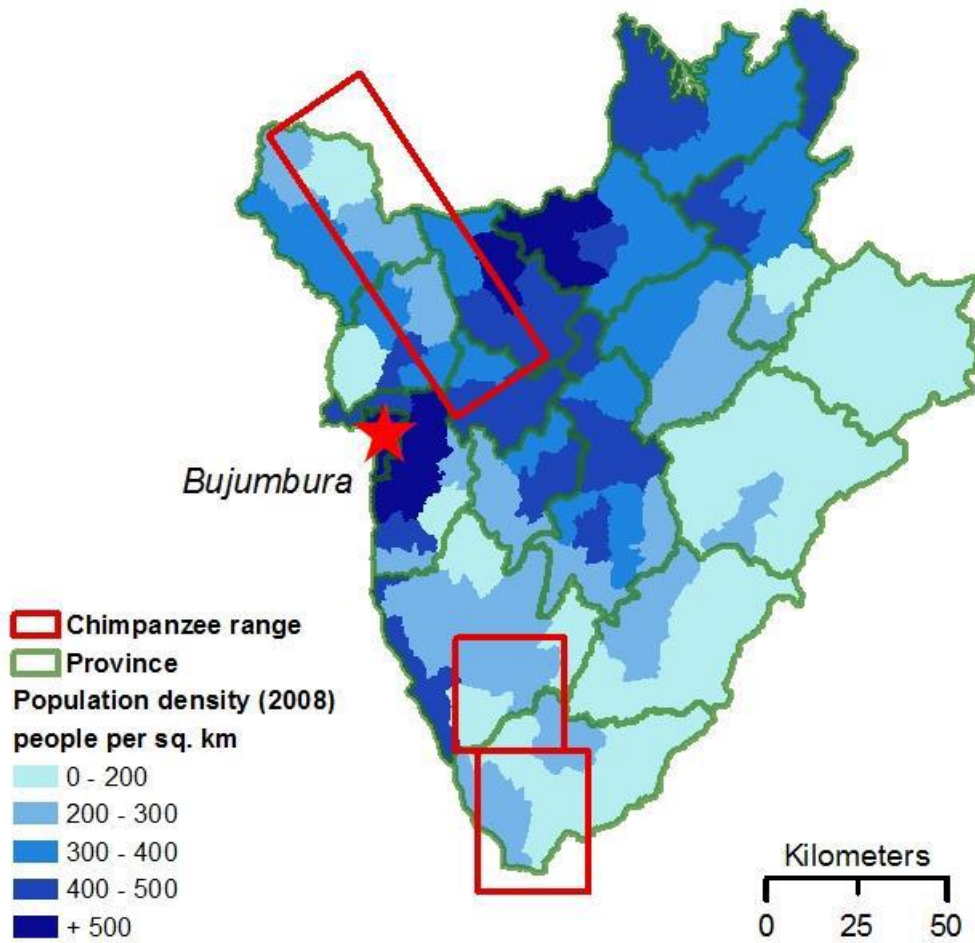
Gombe National Park and Village Forest Reserves



Map 6. JGI Estimates of chimp populations in Burundi. Of note are the communes in the southern part of Burundi, which contain groups of up to 80 chimpanzees and are contiguous with the LCWT corridor 1 (Gombe-Burundi) to the south.

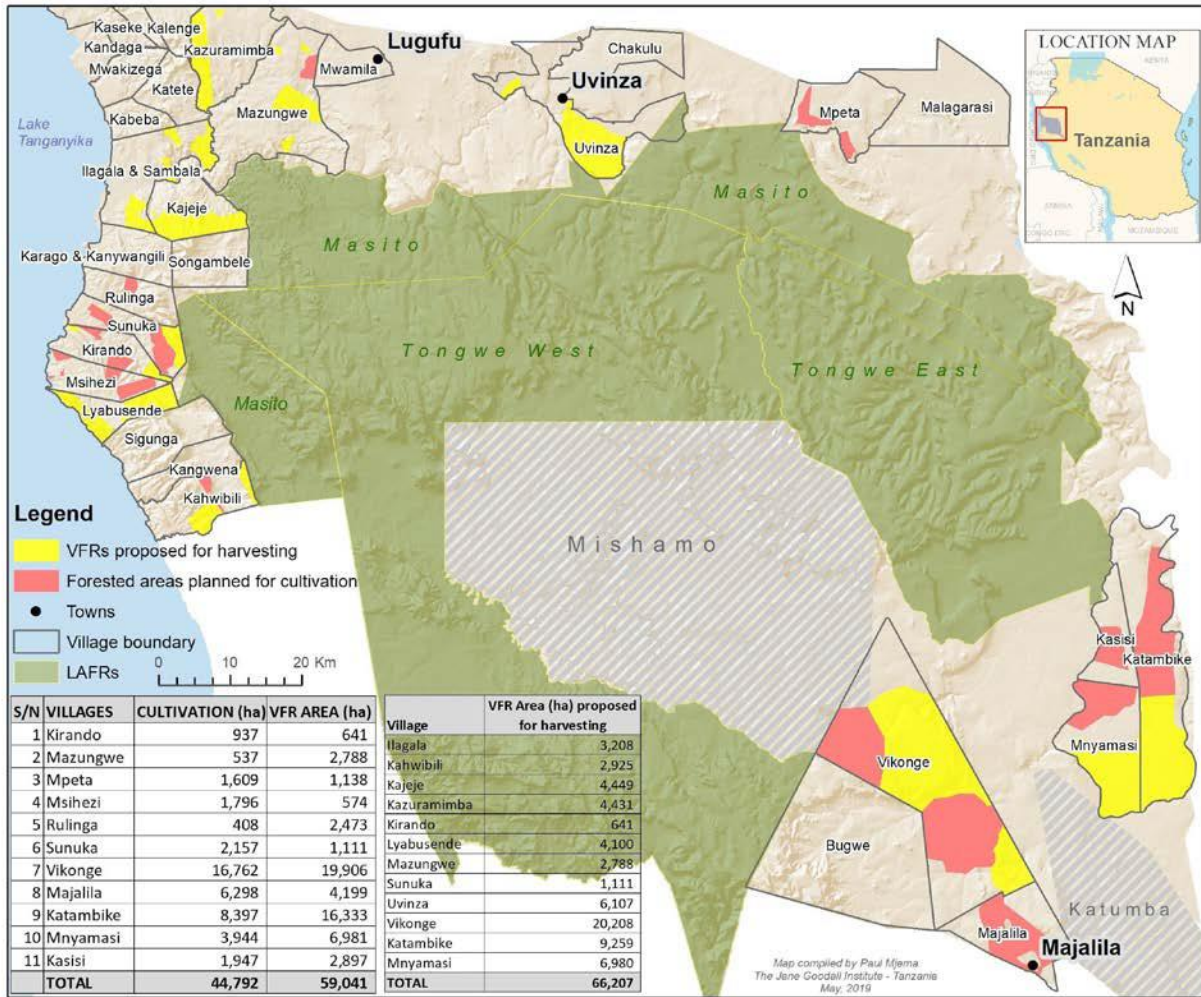


Map 7. Provincial population densities in Burundi – three provinces in the south have chimpanzee populations: Makamba (southernmost), Bururi and Rumonge (just above Makamba). The province outlined to the northwest of Makamba is Bururi and Rumonge provinces combined (Rumonge is on the Lake, Bururi to the east).



Map 8.

FORESTED AREAS PLANNED FOR AGRICULTURE AND TIMBER HARVESTING IN LCWT PROJECT AREA



Map 9. Range of the Ntakata Project (Carbon Tanzania)

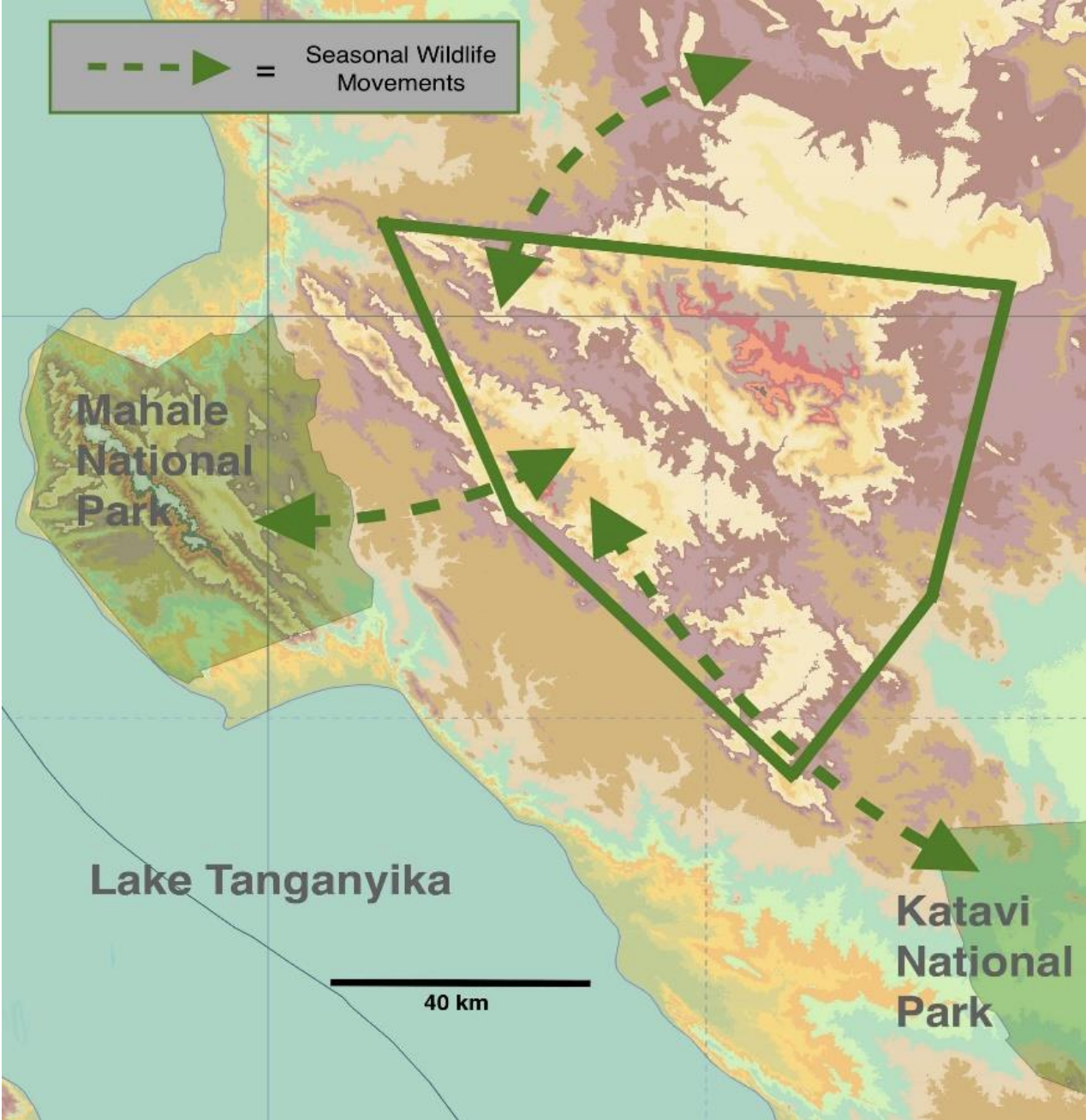


Fig. 17. Forest loss (hectares) 2000-2020: Corridor 1 (Gombe – Burundian border)

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Area between Tanzania and Burundi, in Africa Deforestation Rates & Statistics | GFW

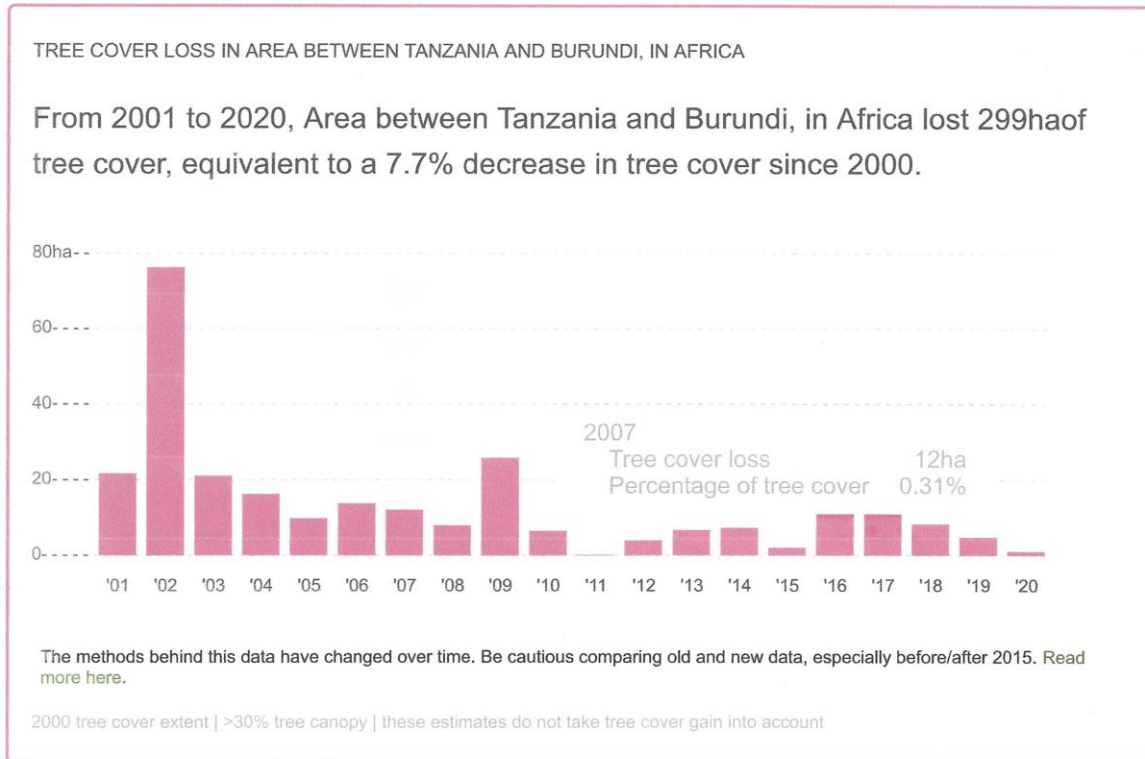


Fig. 18. Forest loss (hectares) from 2000-2020

Top: Corridor 2 East (Gombe-Uvinza); Bottom: Corridor 2 West (Gombe Illagala)

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Area in Kigoma, Tanzania Deforestation Rates & Statistics | GFW

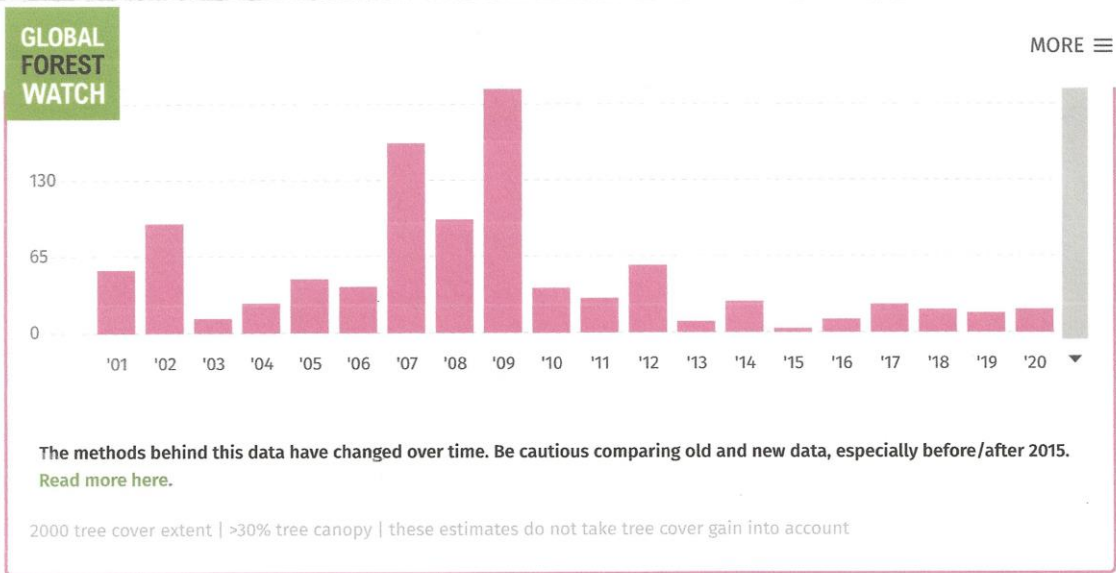
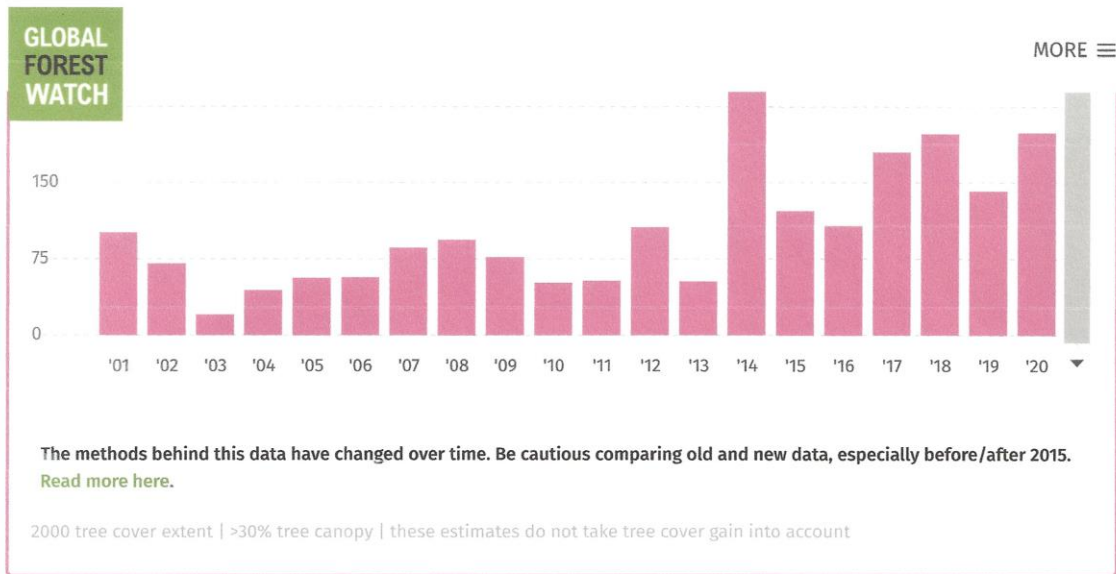


Fig 19. Forest loss (hectares) from 2000-2020

Top: Corridor 3 (Ugalla); Bottom: Corridor 4 (Lake – outside LCWT zone)

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Area in Katavi, Tanzania Deforestation Rates & Statistics | GFW

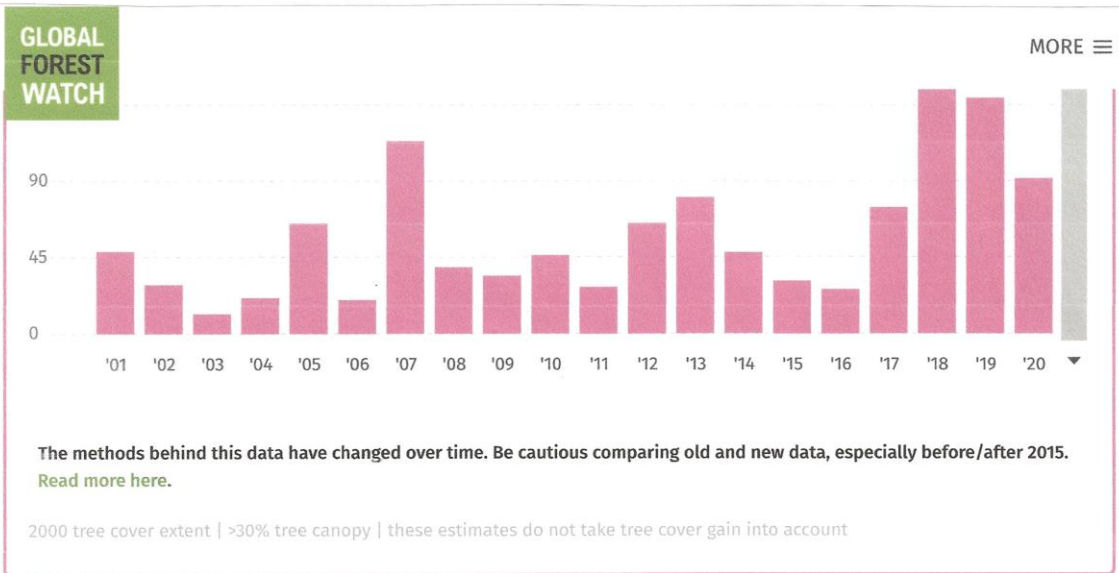
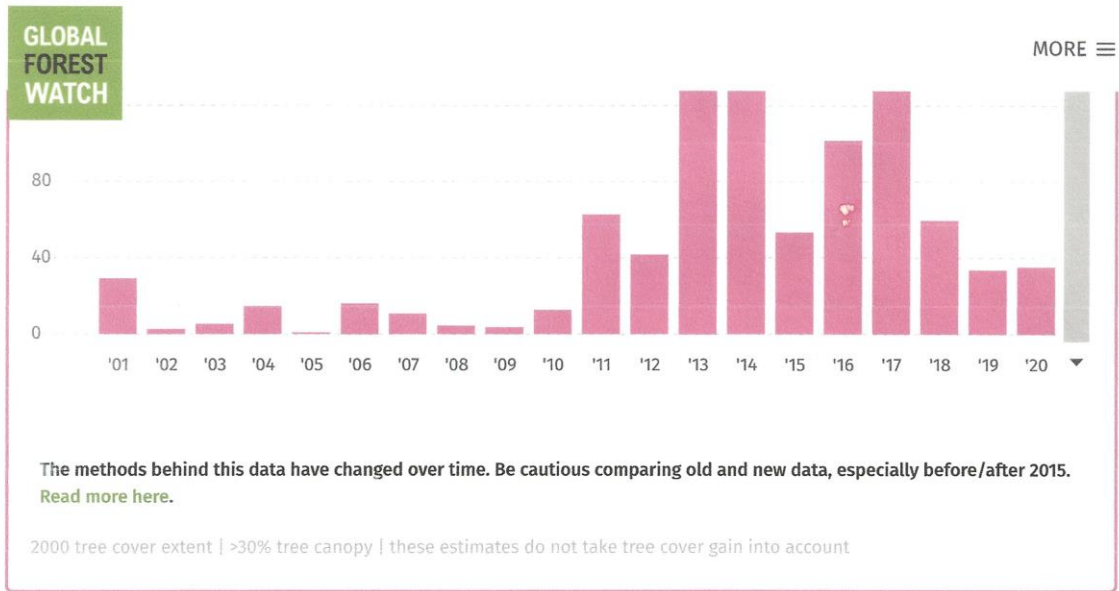


Fig 20. Forest loss (hectares) 2000-2020: Corridor 5 (Mahale South – outside LCWT zone)

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Area between Kigoma and Katavi, Tanzania Deforestation Rates & Statistics | GFW

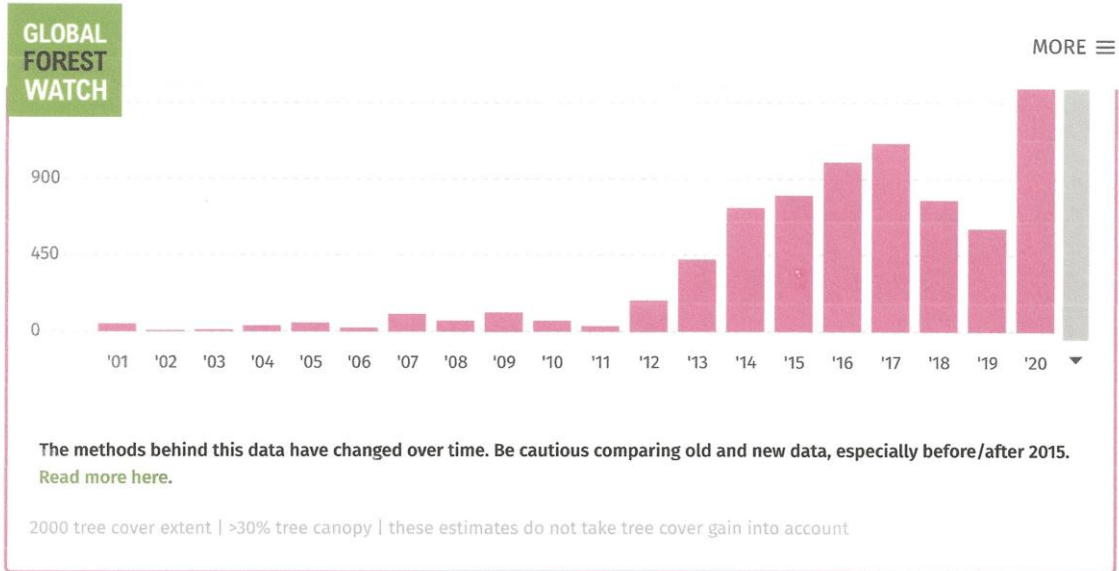


Fig. 21. Forest loss in core ranges and the 5 chimp corridors (cc) inside and outside LCWT project area (see Map 1 for core area and corridor locations)

RANGE_NAME	Ha_2000	Ha_2017	Ha_2020	Loss since 2000(ha)	% Loss since 2000	Loss since 2017(ha)	% Loss since 2017
Gombe-Uvinza LCWT (cc 2)	30890	29399	28867	2024	6.6	533	1.8
Lake (cc 4)	11510	10767	10386	1124	9.8	380	3.5
Mahale South (cc 5)	88653	83997	80956	7697	8.7	3041	3.6
Mahale-Ntakata	261387	257202	254781	6606	2.5	2422	0.9
South	74514	71110	69829	4685	6.3	1281	1.8
Lugufu	31094	30552	30151	943	3.0	401	1.3
Wansisi	145918	137740	134544	11375	7.8	3196	2.3
Gombe North LCWT (cc 1)	3412	3225	3211	201	5.9	14	0.4
Ugalla_LCWT (cc 3)	10683	9912	9789	895	8.4	123	1.2
Gombe-Ilagala_LCWT (cc 2)	15085	14284	14229	856	5.7	55	0.4
Gombe_LCWT	2705	2691	2688	17	0.6	3	0.1
Mahale-Ntakata_LCWT	46457	46227	46182	275	0.6	45	0.1
Lugufu_LCWT	189795	182976	179459	10336	5.4	3517	1.9
Masito-Ugala_LCWT	440252	432691	429992	10261	2.3	2699	0.6

RANGE_NAME	Ha_2000	Ha_2017	Ha_2020	Loss since 2000(ha)	% Loss since 2000	Loss since 2017(ha)	% Loss since 2017
Chimp corridors in LCWT	60070	56819	56096	3974	6.6	724	1.3
Chimp core ranges in LCWT	679209	664584	658320	20889	3.1	6264	0.9
Chimp corridors outside	100163	94763	91342	8820	8.8	3421	3.6
Chimp core range outside	512913	496604	489304	23608	4.6	7300	1.5

Annex 6 – MET Bio-sketches

Dr. CHARLES SOKILE

Dr. Sokile is a highly experienced Policy Management and Institutions expert. He has strong professional qualifications with an impressive track record of more than 20 years of hands-on experience in governance, accountability, civil society engagements, oversight and anti-corruption and institutions. He has worked as the Country Director for Oxford Policy Management in Tanzania for over four years. Prior to OPM, Charles was as a senior governance advisor within UK's Department of International Development (now FCDO). He has also worked as a Research Manager for the East African Community's Inter University Council (IUCEA) where he managed a \$5m SIDA funded research grant focused on equitable development, benefiting over 450 researchers and academics in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi.

Dr. HUSSEIN SOSOVELE

Dr. Sosovele is a Natural Resource Assessment, Sustainability and Planning Specialist, with more than 30 years of experience in planning and managing large environmental policy and CBNRM programs and projects in Tanzania. He served as Chief of Party for the USAID Environmental and Policy Institutional Strengthening Project (EPIQ), and then as a Program Coordinator for both the CBNRM program and the Elephant and Ruvuma Landscape program with the World Wide Fund for Nature. Dr. Sosovele maintains strong relationships with key government partners, as well as local and international NGOs, learning institutions, and local communities.

Dr. BETTY WAIZED

Dr. Waized is an Agro-Value Chains and Livelihoods Specialist with over 15 years' experience in the field as a senior lecturer, researcher, and consultant. She has researched, conducted advisory services, and published in agri-enterprise development, youth and agribusiness, agri-value chains and livelihoods, organizing and linking farmers to the markets, nutrition and agriculture, organic farming and sustainable agriculture. She served as a board member of the Tanzania Tree Seed Agency (TTSA) and currently serves as Technical Advisor at Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative (SUGECO) and is also a board member of the Agricultural Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening (ASPIRES).

Dr. CATHERINE KAHABUKA

Dr. Kahabuka is a public health researcher with over 8 years' experience in conducting research, particularly in the areas of family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), HIV/AIDS and Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (MNCAH). Between 2015 and 2021, Dr. Kahabuka supported process and/or impact evaluations of several large donor-funded programs in Tanzania. She has extensive experience utilizing both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Dr. Kahabuka is the founder and lead researcher of CSK Research Solutions (www.cskresearch.com), which is a private research firm based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Her other research experiences entail offering quality assurance of research studies, supporting development of research proposals, providing technical review of applications for funding, and supporting dissemination of research findings. She has a total of 36 publications (first author of six) in peer reviewed international journals.



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Dr. FAUSTIN MAGANGA

Dr. Magana has vast experience in development research, especially related to land rights, participatory land use planning, wildlife forestry management, and renewable energy. He has supervised research projects, participated in proposal development, and implemented research funded by the National Science Foundation (USA), Norad, NUFU (Norway), Danida (Denmark), and DFID (now FCDO, UK). For more than 10 years he has collaborated with University of Michigan in a research project on “Poverty, Property Rights and Energy Access in Rural Tanzania.” He has also served as the Country Team Leader in a collaborative research project on “Hierarchies of Rights: Land and Investment in Africa,” involving Roskilde, Dar es Salaam and Eduard Mondale universities. He is the Principal Investigator on a project on “Addressing Corruption and Primitive Accumulation in the Land Sector,” which is based at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Mr. ALMAS KASHINDYE

Mr. Kashindye has over 15 years’ experience in Tanzania on Forest Resources Assessment, Natural Resources Capacity building, participatory training and curriculum development covering Community forestry, REDD+, climate mitigation and adaptation aspects. He is currently serving as a board member for Habari Maalum College, the FPTC media training institute based in Arusha. His area of interests include spatial-temporal modeling riparian forest responses to climate and land use changes, integrated water resources management, land use management and land cover assessment and forest resources assessment including participatory forest resource assessment. He has published research articles on sustainable forest management, forest ecology and climate change.

Mr. ROB CLAUSEN

Rob Clausen is an environment and natural resource management expert with more than 40 years of domestic and international experience. He has worked domestically in Alaska, Washington, California, and Florida. His international work began in 1983 working on a USAID forestry project in Burundi. Since that time, Rob has worked as an environment and natural resource management specialist for international NGOs as well as multiple U.S. Government agencies and the private sector. Rob has lived and worked as an expatriate for 19 years in Africa (Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Ghana, and Madagascar) and six years in the Caribbean (Haiti, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic). Rob’s technical skills include forestry, agroforestry, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, agriculture, and environmental compliance.