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Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi Misitu ya Asili Tanzania

Project Evaluation Report

for the

Environment, Development, Governance and Education (EDGE) Project along the Songas pipeline

Evaluation team

Mwita M. Mangora (Lead)
Mwanahija S. Shalli

May 2012

Project title:	Environment, Development, Governance and Education (EDGE) Project
Implementing organisation:	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Donor:	Songas Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Project area:	Kilwa (two villages) and Rufiji (six villages) districts
Project duration:	1st August 2006 – 31st July 2017
Period of evaluation:	August 2006 – November 2011
Dates of evaluation:	17th January – 10th February 2012
Evaluation team:	Mwita M. Mangora and Mwanahija S. Shalli Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam PO Box 668, Mizingani Rd. Zanzibar, Tanzania mmangora@yahoo.com ; shalli70@yahoo.co.uk
Consultations:	Local communities, relevant District Council officers, partner NGOs, the Project Manager and Steering Committee members, and the donor
Reviewed documents:	Project documents including research and technical reports and activity plans and reports

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) is a Tanzanian non-governmental organization established in 1985 whose mission is: '*to conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations. We achieve this through capacity building, advocacy, research, community development and protected area management, in ways that are sustainable and foster participation, co-operation and partnership.*'

TFCG's vision: *We envision a world in which Tanzanians and the rest of humanity are enjoying the diverse benefits of well-conserved, high biodiversity forests.*

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group currently operates five programmes focusing on: advocacy, environmental education, community development, research and participatory forest management. TFCG also supports a community forest conservation network known as MJUMITA.

Contact:
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Plot 323, Msasani Village, Old Bagamoyo Road, PO Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel. / Fax: +255 (0)22 2669007; Email: tfcg@tfcg.or.tz; Web: http://www.tfcg.org

Songas Limited

Songas Limited is an energy company in Tanzania and through its work on a natural gas pipeline from Songo Songo Island to Dar es Salaam, has in its Corporate Social Responsibility committed to help develop communities living along this pipeline.

Contact:
Songas Ltd., 4th Floor, Barclay House, Ohio Street, P. O. Box 6342, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 (0)22 212 4181; Fax: +255 (0)22 212 4186; Web: http://www.songas.com

Institute of Marine Sciences

The Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) was established in 1978 under the University of Dar es Salaam with a broader mandate of undertaking research, providing advanced training in marine sciences as well as providing advisory and consultancy services in all aspects of marine sciences. By engaging in the creation, transmission and application of knowledge in marine sciences and technology through research, training and provision of public services for the exploration and sustainable exploitation of marine living and non-living resources in Tanzania and the region at large, the Institute's vision is to become an international centre of excellence in the advancement of knowledge in marine science. The objectives of the Institute are drawn and aimed at achieving a number of national, regional and international interests including: (i) Contribution through research, advice, and direct intervention to Tanzania's food security programmes. (ii) Providing Tanzania with capability and awareness to address problems and issues arising out of the new ocean regime. (iii) Contributing significantly to Tanzania's goal of attaining self-reliance in high-level manpower as marine scientists, engineers and technicians and (iv) Creating conditions that will enable Tanzania to play its rightful role in ocean affairs, particularly, to make a meaningful contribution to national, regional and international programmes devoted to studies of the ocean and their resources.

Contact:
Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 668, Mizingani Road, Zanzibar, Tanzania
Tel: +255 (0)24 2230741; Fax: +255 (0)24 2233050, Email: director@ims.udsm.ac.tz
Web:http://www.ims.udsm.ac.tz

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi Misitu ya Asili Tanzania

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Photo credits

M. M. Mangora

Produced for

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), Plot 323, Msasani Village, Old Bagamoyo Rd., P.O. Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Tel. / Fax: +255 (0)22 2669007; Email: tfcg@tfcg.or.tz; Web: http://www.tfcg.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings and conclusions of an end of phase I project evaluation for the Environment, Development, Governance and Education (EDGE) project, a project funded by Songas Ltd. as one of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) support component of environment. The project is implanted on behalf of Songas Ltd. by a non-governmental conservation organization, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in eight villages in Kilwa and Rufiji districts in which the gas pipeline crosses from Songo Songo Island on its way to Dar es Salaam.

The project under evaluation is earmarked for a ten year project cycle in two phases of five years each which started in 2007, and phase one of which comes to an end during August 2012 according to the project document. The project's main goal is to ensure that natural resources in the vicinity of the Songas pipeline are being managed by local communities and other stakeholders in a way that is ecologically sustainable, bringing real benefits to adjacent villages and in accordance with good governance standards. In the wake of winding up phase I and preparing for phase II, the project called for an independent evaluation of the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability of the project over the duration of phase I, and to gauge recommendations on the project's goal, outputs, activities, geographical scope and thematic scope that could inform a future phase of the project.

The evaluation focused more on appraising the expected project results as identified in the project document and outlined in the terms of reference, specifically for the period from August 2006 to November 2011. The methodology of the evaluation contained several components: review of existing project documents, consultations with stakeholders in the field (villages, collaborating NGO partners, and District Councils), and key project personnel (Project Manager, members of the project Steering Committee and Songas Ltd. project contact person), and field visits to project activity areas.

The project has developed effective partnerships and collaborations with relevant organs in the project area on discharging activities, sharing and exchanging of lessons and experiences, which is a credit for continued support from project stakeholders and partners. Community perception on the project's origin, rationale and objective, and community involvement has also been on the positive side.

Progress in the seven expected project results has been variably demonstrated. Village land use and forest management plans have been developed and endorsed at the village level. Through the processes, field training to village environment committees (VECs) on participatory resource assessment has been delivered. These have been forwarded to respective District Councils for approval. For land use plans of the project villages in Rufiji, it was reported that they have been approved the district council. But, all village forest reserves management plans are waiting for approval. These are also underway following the issuance of the forest maps reference number from the supreme forest governing body, the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD).

Governance has been enhanced and improved following completion of construction of village offices in five of the eight project villages. This has improved delivery of administrative jurisdictions and public service on the part of the Village Council heads, the Chairperson and Executive Officer and the VECs. Construction exercises were also used to demonstrate for the communities on burnt brick making and construction of improve houses which avoid dependence on natural forests for entire construction materials.

Enhanced provision of environmental conservation education has been extended through teachers training, greening of schools campaign and establishment of school tree nurseries. While teachers training and greening of schools already indicated sustainable impact, performance of school tree nurseries has not been satisfactory partly due to prevalent water scarcity during dry season. A strategic revamp on this is needed during the coming project phase. Community-outreach campaigns on environmental conservation through the annual event of World Environment Day that brings together primary school competitions and cultural drama groups to display conservation messages is hailed for its excellence.

Agricultural extension services and farmer training on improved farm skills have also been attempted through either. Lack of trust, commitment and responsibility among members of farm groups in for instance Chumbi A and Mohoro West were cited as factors that contribute to ineffectiveness of the groups and therefore farm productivity. Exploring and promotion of alternative income generation activities and introduction of micro-finance schemes requires a renewed thrust through a commissioned survey to identify feasible activities.

The project maintains participatory approaches, and has in place a field based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for adaptive evaluation. Nonetheless, it is worth to note that the Project Manager is overwhelmed with activities and this call for a consideration to place project field officers for each project district. Nevertheless, in and overall rating, the project performance during this ending phase I has been positive. To sustain these, the geographical and thematic scope of the project should be maintained at least for the second phase in order to effectively accomplish the ongoing activities.

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Abbreviations

AIG – Alternative Income Generating
CBFM – Community Based Forest Management
CBO – Community Based Organization
CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility
FBD – Forestry and Beekeeping Division
FGD – Focus Group Discussion
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
JFM – Joint Forest Management
MACEMP – Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
MJUMITA – Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PLUM – Participatory Land Use Management
TFCG – Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
VEC – Village Environment Committee
VFR – Village Forest Reserve
WWF – World Wildlife Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

On its way to Dar es Salaam from Songo Songo Island, the wayleave for Songas pipeline passes through six districts across at least 42 villages and streets. Along this long route, the pipeline crosses through or passes close by to a number of important East African coastal forests including state and village forest reserves of high biodiversity importance. In addition, the pipeline trespasses arable village lands. Three important state forest reserves through which the pipeline crosses are Kitope Hill, Ngumburuni and Tamburu Mohoro. These forests are not only globally important for their biodiversity but also locally important as they support livelihoods of adjacent communities and microclimate amelioration.

Local communities have depended on these forests by drawing various forest products for home consumption and household income. Due to the increasing human demands and the prevalent poverty situation in the rural coastal communities, these forests face high pressure from especially illegal logging and charcoal production. Consequently, human pressure compound on the destructive and unsustainable harvesting that threatens both the livelihoods of the communities depending on the forests and the biological values contained in these forests and other associated natural resources. On these grounds and for a reason that the gas pipeline traverses through village lands, Songas Ltd, as one of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) had envisioned extending support to these local communities through integrated community based environment and natural resource management for sustainable livelihoods.

At a corporate level, Songas Ltd has identified four areas that the company will extend support through CSR funding scheme. These include: environment, health, education and livelihoods. This motive lead to the development of an Environment, Development, Governance and Education (EDGE) project (hereafter referred to as project) with the intention of bringing positive social and environmental impacts while contributing to poverty alleviation in the project area. The project started to work with seven villages, one of which was later split into two to make current number of villages under the project to eight as described under section 2 below. The project's main goal is to ensure that natural resources in the vicinity of the Songas pipeline are managed by local communities and other stakeholders in an ecologically sustainable way, while bringing real benefits to adjacent villages and in accordance with good governance standards.

To achieve this overall goal, the project works towards realizing seven identified project results[1]:

(i) Improved village land use
(ii) Participatory forest management
(iii) Strengthening village governance
(iv) Environmental education
(v) Improved agriculture
(vi) Improve access to alternative economic opportunities
(vii) Monitoring, evaluation and communication

The project is implemented under the auspices of relevant national policies and legislations including the National Forest Policy of 1998 which supports the involvement of communities and civil society organisations including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector in participatory forest management through initiatives like community based forest management (CBFM) whereby communities manage forests on village lands as village forest reserves, or through joint forest management (JFM) whereby communities enter into agreement with the state to jointly manage state forest reserves; and the Forest Act of 2002. The project also builds on the Land Policy of 1997 and the Village Land Act of 1999 that support communities to own and manage their land by registering and developing village land use plans.

Songas Ltd. (hereafter referred to as donor) has therefore commissioned, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) to implement the EDGE project with an approximate investment of up to US$ 85000 per year to start with a five year phase, and envisioning to continue into a second five year phase upon satisfactory delivery of the project outputs, hereafter referred to as project results. Although the proposed annual level of funding was established at US$ 85000, succeeding disbursements in respect of annual work plans depended on actual level of expenditure during the preceding year and in some years going as down as US$ 50000. As an introductory and baseline step, TFCG was pre-financed between July 2006 and August 2007, to conduct bio-physical and socio-economic surveys and develop collaborative natural resource management plans, and support environmental education activities in primary schools in the project villages. Development of natural resource management plans were earmarked as the foundation for the achievement of other project results on the basis of the prerequisite and parallel bio-physical and socio-economic surveys undertaken by the project to gauge priorities of the communities. While the project document indicates the project to have effectively been working with communities from August 2007 and it is expected to have concluded the first five year phase in July 2012, the first preparatory year described above is therefore

[1] TFCG (2007) Project proposal submitted to Songas Ltd. for funding by Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Dar es Salaam, pp 14.

administratively included in phase I. In preparation for the second phase of the project, TFCG under the requirement of the donor sought for a consultancy service for an independent project evaluation for the period between August 2006 through November 2011 to gauge progress, achievements and analyse the current situation with a view to making recommendations that will inform planning of a new project phase. The evaluation included a review of documents and consultation with project stakeholders including communities, responsible local government officers, other civil society organisations and the donor.

1.2 Consultancy objectives

The objectives of the consultancy were to:

i. Provide an independent evaluation of the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability of the project for the period between August 2006 – November 2011, including an analysis of the degree to which gender issues have been integrated in project implementation.
ii. Make recommendations on the project's goal, outputs, activities, geographical scope and thematic scope that could inform a future phase of the project.

To deliver on these objectives, the Terms of Reference (ToR) for this evaluation iterated the following abridged activities as contractual assignment for the consultant:

1) To consult with communities, relevant district council officers from Kilwa and Rufiji; CBO leaders, Project Steering Committee members and other partner NGOs.
2) To consult with Songas Ltd. contact person.
3) To review all project documents including project plans, village land use and village forest reserves (VFRs) management plans and by-laws, progress reports, maps and technical reports and visit project areas.
4) To visit schools to assess the degree to which environmental education is being integrated and to assess the availability of materials provided by the project.
5) To present the results back to the donor in Dar es Salaam and to local stakeholders in either Kilwa or Rufiji during a stakeholder meeting.
6) As an output, to prepare and submit a report to TFCG.

2. PROJECT AREA

The project works in eight villages through which the gas pipeline passes in Kilwa and Rufiji districts on its route to Dar es Salaam. These project villages are: Somanga Simu and Marendego in Kilwa district, and Kiwanga, Chumbi A, Mohoro West, Mohoro East, Muyuyu and Nyamwimbe, in Rufiji district. Selection of these

villages based on three major criteria[2]: (i) proximity to the pipeline; (ii) proximity to high biodiversity coastal forests and (iii) willingness to participate in the implementation of project activities. Initially though, the project villages were seven, with Mohoro as one, which was administratively split into two during 2010 forming Mohoro West and Mohoro East.

These project villages mainly align along the main Dar es Salaam-Mtwara road. Difference among these project villages exist in terms socio-economic engagements for livelihoods. Nevertheless, major livelihood occupations are rooted in agriculture and harvesting of forest products including logs and timber cutting and charcoal making[3].

For the purpose of this project evaluation assignment, five villages were sampled and visited. These were: Somanga Simu and Marendego in Kilwa district, and Mohoro West, Chumbi A, and Nyamwimbe in Rufiji district. A brief stop-over was also done at Kiwanga village in Rufiji district to particularly observe progress in construction of the village office.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation assignment sought to gauge progress, success and impact of activities implemented towards delivery of the seven expected results as identified in the project document and subsequent annual activity plans. To deliver on this, a number of methods were employed and in some instances overlapping in order to authenticate some observations. These methods included: Focus group discussions (FGDs) in project villages, consultations with key project personnel, review of project documents, and field sites and activity visits.

3.1 Focus group discussions

A checklist (Annex 1) was used to gather information in all the project villages visited through FGDs (Photo 1) with village leaders, village environmental committees (VECs), livelihood activity groups, and primary school teachers (in Somanga Simu and Marendego villages). A complete list of respondents for group discussions is appended in Annex 2.

[2] Mosha, S and N. Doggart (2006). Village selection report for the participatory natural resources planning project in Rufiji and Kilwa Districts. TFCG Technical Paper No 12. Dar es Salaam, pp 11.
[3] Forrester-Kibuga, K. S. Mosha and N. Doggart (2007). Assessment of the socio-economic status of villages in the vicinity of the Songas pipeline in Rufiji and Kilwa District. TFCG Technical Paper No 13. Dar es Salaam, pp 54.



Photo 1. Review of project activities in FGD with VEC members at Nyamwimbe village.

3.2 Consultations with key personnel

Consultations were done with relevant district council officers, members of the project steering committee and collaborating conservation NGO working in the project area together with the officer in charge of community relation from the donor. The TFCG based project manager was also consulted. A complete list of these key personnel consulted is in Annex 2.

3.3 Review of project documents

Important project documents like the main project proposal (referred to as project document), subsequent annual activity plans and reports, related research and technical reports (as appropriately footnoted), and draft village land use and forest management plans and related by-laws were reviewed and where applicable verified during field visits and vice versa. In addition to these project documents, relevant literature were accessed and reviewed and excerpts incorporated here in to exemplify or make reference on suggestions as appropriately footnoted.

3.4 Field visits

Visits to various project sites and activities were done. A rapid cross section survey of selected VFRs was done. FGDs were done in village offices and this helped verify their status. Selected pilot/demonstration farm plots, and tree nurseries were also visited. Sample photographs were taken for reference.

3.5 Time plan

The contract period for this project evaluation was set to be between 17th January and 10th February for a 16 working-days assignment. The actual field work including

local stakeholders' feedback workshop) was conducted from 18th January to 04th February 2012.

4. FINDINGS

Findings of this project evaluation exercise are presented in an overall manner with reference to site and time specific activities where and as is necessary for demonstrating and exemplifying reported achievements and/or setbacks for future improvement. Essentially, the evaluation was set out to appraise the seven stated project results from their related activities as outlined in the project document. Presentation of the evaluation findings is therefore structured to follow the order of the project results enlisted in the project document which however does not necessarily reflect their order of importance or relevance.

4.1 Project publicity and involvement

4.1.1 Project partnerships and collaborations

The project has developed effective partnerships and collaborations with relevant organs in the project area. At the district level, there are two effective departments involved in implementation of project activities. This are: the Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment and the Department of Community Development. Even though, there is no formal agreement or a sort of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on seconding district council personnel to the project activities, other than having officiated introduction of the project to the relevant district authorities. The project manager has been given access and has therefore effectively been consulting these two departments for expertise/technical discharge of activities in the project villages as, where and when needed. Major activities which had quite demanded expertise from the district council personnel included development of village land use plans and VFRs management plans in terms of both community training and field work on resource assessment and mapping.

Other operational conservation NGOs and programmes like WWF, IUCN, the MPINGO project, MACEMP and the famous community network, MJUMITA have been reasonably involved in the project activities in terms of expertise and information sharing and exchange to avoid duplication or reinvention of similar activities, and also in discharging activity events like community outreach during annual celebrations of the World Environment Day in the form of sharing costs and logistical facilities. Particular field activities that have attracted collaboration with these partners include those of resource assessment and inventory for management planning. It was also reported that, there are specific shared discharges of extension and farmers training programmes like that of beekeeping with IUCN and MACEMP in Marendego, Nyamwimbe and Muyuyu villages. Where appropriate, some project

activities were reported to have been linked with respective District Councils' departmental community initiatives, like poultry farming in Nyamwimbe and Muyuyu villages. Nevertheless, a concern was raised for the need to establish and strengthen commitments in these collaborations, possibly in form of making MoUs for particular activity interventions.

4.1.2 Community perception

Community perception on the origin, roles and rationale of the project was revealed to be satisfactory. The project was ideally well introduced to the villages. Public acceptance makes a good indication of the project relevance to the community needs.

Nevertheless, continued participatory implementation of the project activities will ensure and guarantee community acceptance and support. Extended awareness and sensitization should continue because as a process, community behaviour change towards conservation is characteristically slow for a primary reason that tangible benefits from conservation projects takes long to be realized. Conservation projects of this nature should realize and develop effective communication mechanisms that can overcome community sentiments of disappointments emanating from the bureaucratic governance systems that prevail in natural resources conservation and management as one climbs the ladder of government administrative structures.

4.2 Project results

4.2.1 Improvement of village land uses

(i) Development and registration of village land use plans for all villages

It was revealed and copies of the land use plans were accessed and verified that all project villages had their land use plans developed already, approved by the Village Councils and Village Assemblies. The plans were also already forwarded to the respective District Councils organs for further processing and endorsement.

For project villages in Rufiji district, good news was reported that after a long wait, village land use plans have been endorsed already by the District Council. For project village land use plans for the villages in Kilwa district, it was also informed that the submitted plans are expected and have been enlisted in the agenda of the next District Council meeting and expectations are high that they will be endorsed as well.

(ii) Support villages to obtain Certificate(s) of Village Land(s)

This activity is a successor of approved and registered village land use plans described above in (i). Its delivery therefore is construed within the completion of the approval procedures of the developed village land use plans by respective District Councils and forwarding to the Commissioner of Lands for endorsement and issuance of Certificate of Village Lands as required by both the Land Act No. 4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999. With the progress made to have village land use plans for the project villages in Rufiji district, then this activity should be high on the agenda come the second phase of the project for the particular villages.

(iii) Technical support to villages in implementing their land use plans

This should be an earmarked activity for the second phase of the project because its deliverance only depended on the completion of first two activities. That is development and approval of village land use plans. Action plans to render technical and where necessary financial support as start up funds to enable villages to start effecting appropriate land use management measures as requirements of the plans should emphasize on the following key aspects of participatory village land use management. Details of these aspects are provided in the Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Management in Tanzania[4] and Land Use Planning Methods, Strategies and Tools by GTZ[5]. Lessons may also be drawn from Participatory Land Use Planning as a tool for Community Empowerment in Northern Tanzania by IIED[6]:

- Establishment of village land registry
- Lay foundation for issuing of certificates of customary rights
- Develop functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. This should be credible enough to assess the impact in the village and the capacity of respective villages and their institutions to proceed independently.
- Make preparations for the identification and implementation of appropriate land management measures respectful of differences in village socio-economic-and ecological settings.
- Where Village Land Use Management (VLUM) committees did not exist or became dysfunctional, establish them appropriately.
- In a case by case, consider to conduct a supplementary land management appraisal for updating the approved plans where necessary, for example, in cases where villages or sub-villages have split like that of Mohoro.

[4] United Republic of Tanzania (1998) Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Management. The National Land Use Panning Commision, Dar es Salaam, pp 147.
[5] GTZ (1999) Land Use Planning Methods, Strategies and Tools. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Eschborn, Germany, pp 212.
[6] IIED (2010) Participatory Land Use Planning as a tool for Community Empowerment in Northern Tanzania. International Institute for Environmenta and Developmenty, Gatekeeper Series 147, pp 24.

- Arrange and conduct village assembly meetings.
- Establish action plans (detailing roles of different parties involved) for the identified measures and on-the-job training of VLUM committees and other villagers to save as land use management technicians.

4.2.2 Participatory village forest management

(i) Establishment of new areas of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) in the project area

Participatory processes of forest inventories and planning were reported to have been conducted already in all project villages that were earmarked for designation of VFRs. The technical expertise from district councils and the Project Manager working together with VECs successfully completed identification (Table 1), demarcation and development of management plans for village forest reserves[7] in the villages of Somanga Simu, Marendego, Mohoro (then as one village), Chumbi A, and Nyamwimbe.

Table 1. Identified, surveyed and demarcated VFRs[8]

Village	Village Forest Reserve	Area (ha)	JB No.
Somanga Simu	Mkongoro	515.39	2806
	Sanduku	222.68	2810
Marendego	Mpakilwa	912.79	2807
	Marendego	790.61	2804
Kiwanga	Mtunda	1,326.72	2808
Mohoro	Nyambawala	1,631.30	2809
Chumbi A	Kinjoranjora	1,133.00	2803
Nyamwimbe	Minganje	453.94	2805
Muyuyu	Kiuya	2,938.4	2799
	Project total area reserved as VFRs in Kilwa	2,441.47	
	Project total area reserved as VFRs in Rufiji	8,822.16	
	Combined total	1,1263.63	

Village Councils and Village Assemblies have approved their VFR management plans and associated by-laws. All these have been submitted to respective District Councils for verification and subsequent approval. A promising step towards approval of these VFRs management plans was a note that Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) forest map reference numbers (Jb numbers) for the demarcated VFRs were already issued. Issuance of these Jb numbers marks the recognition of the forest areas by the FBD and therefore gives a green light towards approvals and the necessary registration of the VFRs management plans ready for implementation. A

[7] Copies of the VFR management plans were provided for review.
[8] Mosha S (2011) A summary of Achievements between 2007 – 2011for the EDGE project, TFCG, Dar es Salaam, pp 2.

stumbling block though remains to be the delays by the District Councils in getting the plans approved and certifying villages to implement the plans. But, hopes are positive.

(ii) Support on implementation of developed VFR management plans

While the final processing of getting approvals of the VFR management plans at the district level are underway, at point 6 of ladder (Fig. 1), at which the defined forests will legally belong to the respective villages, the future outlook of the project should focus on setting conditions for implementation and enforcement of the plans that will lead to securing the tangible benefits that are at the highs of communities expectations. As precedence towards realizing the overwhelming community expectations, setting of action plans vs. harvesting regimes and protocol should come at the forefront when planning for the next project phase which will virtually start climbing up the second level of the ladder.

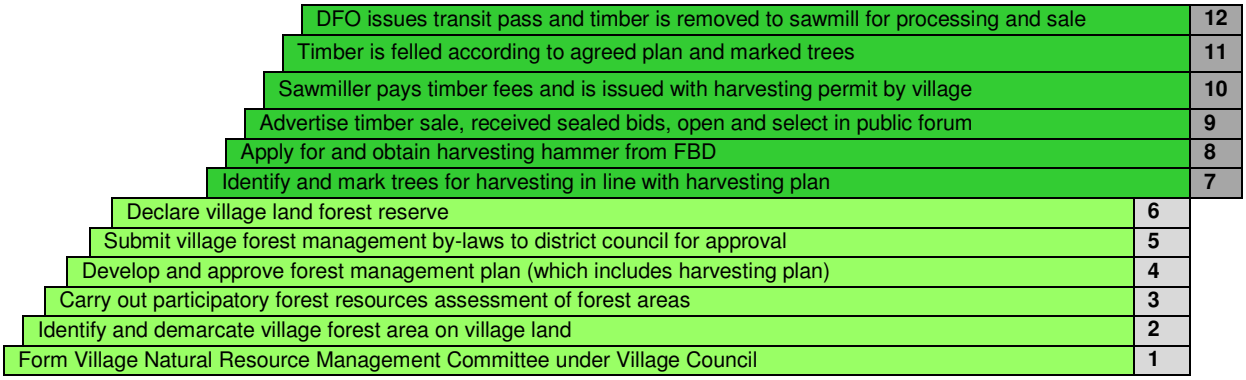


Figure 1. A 12 steps ladder up for establishing and legalizing VFRs grouped into two levels. Lower (light green) steps are towards legal declaration and upper (dark green) steps are towards accruing tangible benefits through sustainable forest product harvest. Villages starts at step 1 and by step 6, the forest legally belongs to the village, and at step 10 the villagers start earning revenue. Adapted from FBD 2009[9].

The FBD had in 2009 issued guidelines for harvesting in VFRs. These should be accessed, reviewed, set into action plans that suit the local conditions and institutional settings that prevail in the project villages and applied accordingly. Because these guidelines are primarily intended for VECs and they are written in English, a literal translation of these guidelines to the basic Swahili language will be a keen step to technically equip the VECs. Here under, are key issues/steps that are pertinent for developing a VFR harvesting plan and implementation procedures as drawn from the same with a note that all the light green shaded steps as presented in Fig. 1 above would have virtually been completed except part of step 4 of the ladder, the development of harvesting plan. In practice, development of a harvesting plan

[9] FBD (2009) Guidelines for Harvesting in Village Land Forest Reserves. Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dar es Salaam, pp 4.

that entail identifying and marking of suitable tree for harvesting should form a prerequisite for the first step of the dark green shaded level of the ladder as the second phase of the project is planned for. For this, disturbance transect assessment has been done[10] and is planned for at least every two years in all village forests for gauging and updating baseline information for subsequent monitoring[11] during implementation phase of the management plans. Similarly, FBD publications on Guidelines for Community Based Forest Management of 2007[12] and the Guidelines for Participatory Forest Assessment and Management Planning of 2006[13] are worth to be consulted for details of the process towards realizing the treasures of the forests for the community welfare.

While expectations may be high on the part of communities, some procedures, though indicated as additional notes in the FBD 2009 guideline, are very delicate and must be dealt with extra care especially to do with accrual and handling of funds at village level. For example, elements like:

- Harvesting decisions does not need approvals of the District authorities
- Revenues from VFRs are fully retained by the village council but required to abide to payment of applicable taxes.
- Village councils are sole decision makers on the expenditure allocations of the revenue

(iii) Provision of ongoing support in management and monitoring of VFRs

This was essentially a sub-activity of the earlier described activity on supporting implementation of VFRs management plans and it is practically a progressive activity of a demand driven nature. Support in terms of extended training to new appointed VECs members, ad-hoc conflict resolution mechanisms and tailor made technical assistance for village specific requirements were proved to have been undertaken. The project provided environment education including management issues, paints for demarcations of forest boundaries, and patrol equipments and gears like gumboots, rain coats, and a bicycle (for each villages). These have however been insufficient and illegal loggers are still taking advantage of weakening strength of VECs and the delay of the approving VFR management plans as it was caught by the evaluation team on field visit to one of the VFR in Somanga Simu (Photo 2). In the next project phase, which will largely be of practical implementation, this sort of a project activity

[10] Mosha S.J. (2007) Disturbance and biodiversity assessment of the selected forests in the vicinity to Songas pipeline in Rufiji and Kilwa districts. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Dar es Salaam. pp 44.
[11] Kibuga K.F. (2008) Monitoring, evaluation and communication plan for the Environment, Development, Governance and Education along Songas pipeline project. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Dar es Salaam. pp 29.
[12] FBD (2007) Community Based Forest Management Guidelines. Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism, Dar es Salaam. pp 53.
[13] FBD (2006) Participatory Forest Resource Assessment and Management Planning Guidelines. Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism, Dar es Salaam.

will need a commissioned thrust as more practical hitches are expected once implementation of VFRs are put on the ground, with particular regard to law enforcement and fund administration. The issue of motivational incentives to the VEC patrol syndicates will also need to be strategically considered by the project as it was persistently cited to be among the reasons for weakening forces of forest patrols. Modalities of cost sharing may be devised where Village Councils will have to play a major part in the spirit of ownership and sustainability.




Photo 2. Illegal logging continues in Sanduku VFR, Somanga Simu village.

Upon approval of VFR management plans, there will definitely be need for re-inventory of forests to gauge and reliably establish the improvements made so far. This will also feed into informed development of harvesting plans for issuance of permits to respective and responsible villages. The exercise will also serve as refresher field training to VECs before they are left to carry on their own with managing the forests.

(iv) Support to existing Joint Forest Management (JFM) initiatives for Kitope Hill and Ngumburuni Forest Reserves falling with the project area

There have been persisting challenges in realizing PFM practices of JFM across the country and the project area is not spared. Initiatives to institute JFM for Kitope Hill and Ngumburuni FRs started well back early 2000's with a separate project, UTUMI[14]. Therefore not much has been on progress because successes have rarely been realized across the process and in some instances communities became despaired and disappointed. Problems are principally beyond local mechanisation while the state level bureaucracy and reluctance have continued to ruin the prospects of JFM initiatives.

[14] DANIDA (2002) UTUMI - Biodiversity Surveys Tanzania. DANIDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dar es Salaam, pp 77.

The project had attempted to join hands in propelling the process but little can be sensed out the involvement in JFM activities unless the state level policy, legislation and institutionalization have been harmonized and the pertinent lack of political will resolved despite of there being JFM guidelines since 2007[15]. There are potentially no credible prospects with the meagre project funding to endeavour extended and up-scaled involvement into JFM activities. While local communities and institutions may be well prepared in terms of awareness raising and local expertise training over jurisdictional roles and responsibilities, planning and decision making protocols, and mysterious and contentious issue of costs and benefit sharing amongst the stakeholders of JFM, the overwhelming state reluctance will continue to ditch the local level efforts which have tended to turn into non-compliance on the part of communities as they become intolerable to contemplate and forego local welfare opportunities for the excellence of intangible (they feel) JFM initiatives.

(v) Facilitate establishment of new JFM initiatives for Mohoro and Tamburu FRs falling within the project area

This activity has not taken shape of delivery and in view of the setbacks noted above, it will have to be keenly restructured to limit the scale of practice and therefore finances committed. Savings out of this will benefit up-scaling of the promising VFRs instead for prospective tangible benefits.

4.2.3 Improvement of village governance

(i) Training and awareness raising on governance for natural resource management

Community trainings for capacity building at the grass root level mainly involving VECs have been variably performed within respective villages through theoretical presentations on functions, roles and responsibilities of VECs and their relations with the general public in the project area, revisions of relevant natural resource management policies, acts and related regulations including those of forest and beekeeping, wildlife, and land issues. Training through practical study visits to other areas as far as Manyara, Singida, Tanga and Morogoro where successes are reported in areas of practicing forest management and beekeeping, village land use plans, farmers groups and improved crop and animal husbandry, have also been conducted.

A major challenge to this activity is however, the turn-over of the VECs members as they are tied to political system of which Village Councils are embedded to. In one village for example, Marendego, it was found that all but one member of the previous

[15] Blomley T and Iddi S (2009) Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: lessons learned and experiences to date. Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dar es Salaam, pp72.

VEC who had just received training were relegated and therefore the present VEC indicated obvious lack of knowledge on the functions, roles and responsibility. This also was cited as one of the factors that contributed to little morale for forest patrols.

A positive thing that was observed with the composition of VECs members across the project villages was the gender balance where in most villages women were fairly represented (Table 2).

Table 2. Composition of project villages VECs by gender

Village	Men	Women
Somanga Simu	8	7
Marendego	6	4
Kiwanga	6	4
Mohoro West	9	6
Mohoro East	9	6
Chumbi A	6	4
Nyamwimbe	5	5
Muyuyu	9	6

(ii) Supporting the functions of VECs

VECs have been established across project villages and where they existed already they have been revamped with technical support through capacity building trainings and study visits as described in the previous activity above. Material support was also extended to facilitate forest patrols. This has however failed to persist sustainably as it was explicitly observed that worn out facilities have never been replaced and in situations where there are changing hands amongst VEC members relocating the facilities is not practical. Of recent, routine forest patrols across villages have been fading and responses from responsible members of VECs across the villages were that, they lacked proper equipment, and concerned about being motivated with token honoraria.

As the project prepares to embark into the second phase with optimism that the VFRs management plans and related by-laws are approved soon, extended capacity building of the VECs is paramount especially in areas of law enforcement and financial management as they will in due course have to prepare for levy collections from forest harvests.

(iii) Advocate, promote and support networking of villages that share boundaries with state FRs

An earmarked community networking has not been fulfilled yet but the potential for this was explicitly noted to be of high relevance. A local forum amongst project villages, copying from the famous MJUMITA (a national network of community

groups involved in participatory forest management in Tanzania) will be a practical endeavour where Village Councils and VECs will have a platform to share and exchange experience and lessons. This sort of local coalition has a potential as well of proving reputable link to the national network umbrella, MJUMITA. Already the project has been supporting 5 community members form project villages to attend annual MJUMITA meetings in an effort to expose them to the relevance and functions of such networking and learn from its affiliated community networks countrywide..

(iv) Support to construction of village offices

Of the eight villages, offices have been constructed and are in use (Photo 3) in five villages of Somanga Simu, Chumbi A, Mohoro West, Nyamwimbe and Muyuyu. For Kiwanga, the office is under construction though the pace is not satisfactory. For the new Mohoro East, readiness for support was expressed and it is recommended that the project should as well endeavour to extend support to construct one for this new village onboard. Particularly, for Marendego village, it is trailing behind and yet the observation was discouraging and the reasons put forward by consulted Village council members were not justifiable. Nevertheless, it was unveiled that political resentments played a major role in sabotaging the initiative. Notwithstanding, the office in use is build from wood poles and it is already attacked by termites which threaten its long term durability.

The relevance of the constructed offices were revealed in four fold:

- As a prerequisite for the land use planning process which requires Village Councils to have an established place where administrative procedures will be referred to and enable secured record keeping.
- Enhanced operation and performance of Village Councils and VECs in discharging their jurisdictional functions.
- Hands on practice on demonstration of construction of improved houses for the villagers using burnt bricks. This has also been extended to training in making press bricks (Photo 3) in Kiwanga and Nyamwimbe which may even be better than the burnt brick the don not require wood energy to finish.
- Ultimately, reduce pressure on natural forests for pole harvest for house construction.

Responses to these demonstrations on improved house construction have however not been as fast as anticipated. Even though, this could not be cited as an empirical shortfall because behaviour change may not necessarily be abrupt. In Chumbi A for example, up to three individual houses were cited to have been constructed following lesson learned during construction of the village office.





Photo 3. Sample village office completed and in use. Left: Mohoro West village, middle: Nyamwimbe village, and right: Chumbi A village. Below left are samples of press bricks made for demonstration at Kiwanga village.

4.2.4 Enhancing provision of environmental education

(i) Support schools to provide environmental education

A refresher workshop was conducted at Ikwiriri during September 2007[16] to selected primary school teachers, Ward Education Coordinators and District Education Officers from Kilwa and Rufiji. This workshop aimed at developing and introducing Environmental Guidelines for primary school training manual to be adopted by schools in the project villages. This workshop saved as a starter pack and a sustainable means to dissemination of environmental awareness to the young generation through class lessons and field demonstrations around schools. Through the project support, selected schools attempted to work towards establishing tree nurseries and subsequent greening of schools through tree planting, cover grass and flowers. This was exemplified by observed encouraging scenery of growing trees around Somanga Simu Primary School.

While primary idea for extending support to establishment of tree nurseries at schools was bright for effective dissemination of environmental education through school children, two visited tree nurseries at Marendego and Somanga Simu were however not satisfactorily performing (Photo 4) mainly for reasons of poor

[16] Mosha S (2007) Report of Environmental Education Workshop held at Ikwiriri in September 2007. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Dar es Salaam, pp 8.

management and disregard of technical requirements for tree nursery establishment like reliable source of water, committed personnel (nursery attendants) etc. Introduction of the school nursery initiative also came shortly before the schools were to go for the end of year vacations and thus the nurseries experienced shortage of attending manpower. Nevertheless, this activity remains an important entity of sustainable forest conservation and it is therefore worth to iterate here that, there may be need to shift the intervention strategy into demand-driven following a careful needs re-assessment on especially the introduction of fruit tree planting like improved mango trees earlier earmarked for these school tree nurseries.

Photo 4. Tree nursery at Somanga Simu primary school.



(ii) Extend awareness raising through events like world environment day and other media facilities

Organization for the annual event of the World Environment Day held on 5th June involving primary schools competitions and community cultural drama groups carrying messages on environmental and conservation issues undertaken. This community outreach event is also used to publicize environmental conservation initiatives through media coverage, conservation film shows and distribution of relevant publications in form of flyers, leaflets, and brochures. It has also been a platform where collaboration with other conservation partners working in Kilwa and Rufiji districts has taken full advantage.

4.2.5 Improvement of agricultural production

(i) Training of villagers through study tours/visits to other places

Selected and representative farmers from project villages have been exposed to improved agricultural practices through on-farm demonstrations and field study visits to other areas. Specific demand driven agricultural practices that have been given thrust include irrigated paddy farming, watermelon and other vegetable cropping

(Photo 5). However, this activity remained village specific because it is not that all project villages are agricultural oriented nor have suitable land for specified crop farming. This activity has therefore largely been extended in the villages of Chumbi A, Mohoro West (Table 3). Unfortunately, women have comparably not been active and/or involved in these farm production activities.



Photo 5. A watermelon farm plot (left) and a foot driven water pump for vegetable gardening at Chumbi A village.

Table 3. Sample of farm activity groups in Chumbi A and Mohoro villages.

Village	Activity group	Number of farmers	Remarks
Chumbi A	Watermelon farming	30	As demonstration groups, provided with: - Training - -material support like water pumps, ploughing equipments (hoes and spades), hiring of ploughing tractors. Challenges include: - outbreak of farm rodents. - Inadequate farm facilities for sharing among the activity groups - Low morale in group work (individualism). Considering the project as a pass by gift and not for their sustainable welfare
	Paddy faming	12	
Mohoro West	Paddy farming	10	
	Vegetables farming	3	

To facilitate and enhanced provision of both technical and material support to farmers, formation of farmer groups was advocated and promoted. Members of these farmers groups were also to serve as “Extension Farmers” demonstrating to other villagers on the best agricultural practices. To deliver on this, district level expertise have been taped where district agricultural officers have continually involved in follow-up and monitoring though not as effective as it is supposedly expected.

(ii) Support to local agricultural extension services

Where available, village and ward agricultural extension officers have been supported not only with refresher expertise and skills learning through study visits accompanying village farmers but also materially to reach out farm plots and contact farmers in demand. Major focus of support to village agricultural extension service has been on combating uncontrolled wild fires and managing pre-harvesting farm losses from rodents especially for the watermelon cropping in Chumbi A.

(iii) Promote networking with other agricultural initiatives/programmes/projects in the area

The Project Manager have been on case by case, establishing contacts, creating links and promoting networking of selected farmers from particular villages for a specific agricultural practice with other relevant agricultural based initiatives especially with the District Council in the project area for an extended practical learning.

This has however not been as efficient as it would be expected in delivering farm skills amongst concerned farmers. It is strongly recommended that selection of farmers for such initiatives should be strictly demand driven and not only an expression of interest and individualistic nominations amongst village governing members of Village Councils which is often a characteristic.

4.2.6 Improvement of access to alternative income generating activities

(i) Explore and promote AIG activities

Exploring for alternative income generating (AIG) activities has not functioned well. Limited identification of feasible AIGs could be noted in a few of the villages. Notably, beekeeping in Marendego and vegetable gardening in Chumbi A. Brick making is indicated in the project document as one of the earmarked alternative ecologically sustainable activity but is falls short of being categorized here because it was in no way observed to generated income at present and in the near future. Its promotion though, remains a pertinent relief of pressure to the natural forests for construction materials. Another activity is briquette making which is currently being piloted in

Chumbi A, Muyuyu and Mohoro West villages and the anticipation is that, briquette making will apart from creating income, it will also substantially relieve pressure on natural sources of fuelwood in the long run. It is highly recommended that this activity is given full strength in the forthcoming phase.

However, income poverty remains widespread in project communities, and this hinders efforts of forest conservation as some communities fail to quit forest based livelihood occupations. It therefore poses a tricky challenge to efficiency of project activities.

(ii) Enhancing access to and extending training in micro-finance (savings and credit societies/groups)

This activity has not been realised although its potential remains high across villages. Only basic trainings that have had no substantial impact yet were conducted in selected villages like Somanga Simu and Nyamwimbe. Limited forms of livelihoods occupations and business oriented activities were major setback factors. As a driver for effective introduction of micro-finance skills, extension training on micro-business and marketing (entrepreneurship management) skills and need to be provided to build a platform of responsible members in activity groups terms of trust, commitment, and responsibility. For this, lack of practical skills in efficient group formation (not merely aggregation of people) was explicitly noted and this needs to be addressed if successes are to be recorded with any attempt to introduce and promote micro-financing schemes.

4.2.7 Improvement of monitoring, evaluation and communication mechanisms

Communication and availability for consultation at an individual level on the part of the Project Manager and other project stakeholders (project villages, District Councils, NGO partners, and Steering Committee [SC]) has been effective. Regular annual SC meetings have been conducted as scheduled for review of annual plans and activity reports. Nevertheless, a drawback to this was a note on the concern that SC is practically a review forum without decisional jurisdictions apart from advisory role. This may not necessarily pose an impediment but in situations where participatory processes are advocated, wide involvement of the SC members in for example, gauging community priorities may assist avoiding redundant duplication of activities in early stages of planning and may as well prove relevant in creating sense of responsibility amongst SC members for the decisions they advise upon unlike the present situation where the SC is sought for as a rubber stump in approving activity plans and reports. For instance, while progress on project activities is communicated to the SC through regular meeting but there is no opportunity for the committee to physically visit project activity sites for verification and adaptive learning.

With regard to ongoing project activity monitoring and evaluation (M&E), the project has in place and follows a field based M&E plan[17] for adaptive management at the project level (TFCG), albeit at the corporate level (donor, Songas Ltd) there is no explicit follow up mechanism other than ad-hoc field visits and review of activity reports. The project has also commissioned a community survey to assess local community knowledge, attitudes and practices[18] on the project activity results as required by the M&E plan which also provide a good foundation for the project advancement and future evaluations.

4.3 General observation

A widespread misconception was noted amongst communities in the project area that the once Songo Songo Project which was administered directly under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals extending socio-economic support to communities through which the Songas Ltd pipeline crosses was a truly Songas Ltd. Initiative. Unfortunately, the reputation that this project left behind, having failed to fulfil its commitments to the communities including and most important the promise for supply of electricity perpetuates as a disgrace for Songas Ltd. This is in essence slightly off the scope of this evaluation but its mention is worth much for the projects activities because this Songo Songo Project activities have unfortunately been associated with the support that Songas Ltd. extend through CSR schemes like the one for project under evaluation. It is a view of the evaluation that there may be need to rectify this misconception that culminates on Songas Ltd as some communities despair from active participation in project activities on feelings of the company's dishonest in fulfilling its commitments.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The project under evaluation is an initiative to extended CSR of Songas Ltd to communities through which the gas pipeline traverses from Songo Songo island in Kilwa on its way to Dar es Salaam for power generation and industrial usage. The project emerged as support through one of the Songas Ltd CSR funded schemes, the environment component, to enable local communities in the project area to sustainably manage natural resources for improved livelihoods and community welfare. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, a reputable forest conservation NGO in Tanzania is charged with implementation of the project envisaged to be of a ten year period and there are opportunities to extend it.

[17] Kibuga K.F. (2008) Monitoring, evaluation and communication plan for the Environment, Development, Governance and Education along Songas pipeline project. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Dar es Salaam. pp 29.

[18] Msuha M.J. (2011) Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on Environment, Development, Governance and Education (EDGE) along the Songas pipeline project. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Dar es Salaam. pp 26.

In the wake of ending Phase I of the project, this evaluation was conducted to appraise progress and identify points of strengths and weaknesses of the project in order to inform and recommend on formulation of the second phase. From this viewpoint, and based on the project information gathered from available project documents, stakeholder consultations and field visits during the evaluation process, the evaluation team was able to identify important aspects of the project that are of value.

During this ending phase I, the project has managed to create recommendable community awareness and capacity on participatory natural resource use, management and conservation. Successes in development of participatory village land use and forest management plans and related by-laws with subsequent approval at village level and some at district level are flagship of track progress that form a platform for continued community support to the process to the end for an ultimate realization of tangible benefits to communities from their endowed natural capital. In this the project was able to create a lobbying entity that was able to reach decision makers and obtain some gains for the villages that they could not have achieved on their own. Nevertheless, a persistent delay by the District Councils in getting all the plans approved was and remains a sceptical hurdle for enthusiastic and high expectations of communities in the project villages.

Another major achievement through the project's life span of phase I was made to build the village offices capacitating Village Councils to effectively and efficiently deliver their governing duties. Simultaneously, village office constructions were practical demonstrations to the communities of long term improved house construction that avoid use of wood poles for construction materials. Thus, a significant potential has been created in the area reducing harvesting pressure on natural forests.

In addition, the project has been able to deliver important agricultural extension training and services, which is one thing but the impact and sustainability of this is another thing which will need follow-up into the next phase. Selected beneficiaries of long distance field visits for improved farm practices and land use management benefited greatly from these executions and reported large appreciations. But, as note in the findings section, spread of knowledge gained from these few representative individuals is not efficiently defused. The level of women involvement is also worth to note that it has not been satisfactory but likely and implicitly due to the socio-cultural relations of the society in the project areas, a phenomenon which is common in most traditional societies in the country. An underperformance in developing efficient approaches to AIG initiatives is not termed as a failure rather a challenge that needs to be robustly revamped on as it still remains potential for driving livelihoods for the relief of income poverty.

The project keeps record on participatory approaches and has developed an efficient field based M&E plan for adaptive evaluation and management. The Project Manager is overwhelmed with activities and in instances has to rely on remotely checking progress albeit he is field-based. There should be at least two project field officers, one for each project district. Nevertheless, the project performance during this phase I have in an overall rating, been progressively positive. To sustain these, the geographical and thematic scope of the project should be maintained at least for the second phase in order to effectively accomplish the ongoing activities before the idea of expansion to new sites and activity themes is brought on the table.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the evaluation results, the following recommendations are proposed to inform and advice the second phase of the project to effectively contribute towards achieving the project's goal.

- The Project Manager is overwhelmed by activity workload. There is need to have Field Project Officers to assist the Project Manager in the day to day discharge of project activities, follow-ups, and adaptive evaluations. These may possibly be seconded from the District Councils on part time on terms that may be established between TFCG and respective councils.
- The project should seek to liaise with the Village Councils to ensure that forest patrol teams are equipped with appropriate equipment all the time. Means of coast sharing should be explored and instituted to enable this. Village Councils should specifically solicit means of extending motivational honoraria to patrol teams. This should be accompanied by continued community awareness education to ensure continued willingness and commitment to conserve forest resources.
- It is suggested that a detailed research on the alternative livelihood activities in the project area be instituted to identify feasible activities that can attract market. The evaluation team has experience on the livelihood dynamics of coastal communities in protected areas, and this expertise can be hired to serve the purpose of the recommended AIG activities survey. It is from this activity survey that bases for establishment of capital provision through micro-finance services such as Village Community Banks (VICOBA) may be established. Group management skills is also important here to make sure that established activity groups remain united and productive. The project may seek to set aside some funds to serve as seed funds for these micro-savings and credit schemes. Networking of these communities to other entrepreneurs and institutions working on livelihood activities is also vital for the activity development.
- To build up on the preceding recommendation, farmers training on improved (value addition) productivity and entrepreneurship skills are relevant with

reference to agricultural produce. There should be schemes for enabling selected farmers on trainings to demonstrate knowledge acquired possibly through seed funding for particular activities and in specified terms of agreement. A systematic monitoring mechanism should be instituted and abided to as specified in the terms.

- Focus on gender should be strengthened through continued sensitization and possibly introducing women specific livelihood activities to encourage them come out and break the socio-cultural ties that undermine them.
- District Councils should hasten approvals village land use and forest management plans. The project may consider allocating some funds to facilitate where necessary councils' special meetings to endorse project based activities as need arise. This is because the project's activity calendar often mismatch with that of the District Councils' calendar of events.
- Formation of project Village Councils network as a forum for sharing lessons and experiences is also relevant. The project will have to consider facilitating at least annual meetings of this forum over the project life.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Checklist of consultation questions

1. Is the project well understood by all stakeholders?
2. Is project management and implementation effective?
3. Have set milestones been met and on schedule?
4. Is there anything that holds up progress?
5. What is it?
6. Is there anything that can be done to correct that?
7. What is that?
8. Are all stakeholders on board?
9. Do they agree with interim what is happening with the project management and implementation?
10. Is project communication and information dissemination effective?
11. What lessons are there to learn?
12. Is there need to change the project plan(s)?

Reference project results

- Improved village land use
    - Village registration
    - Village land use plan
    - Gender participation
- Participatory forest management
    - Management plans
    - By-laws
    - VEC
- Strengthening village governance
    - Gender rights and responsibilities in natural resources management
    - Rule of law and law enforcement
- Environmental education
    - Environmental awareness to all community social groups
    - Threats and solutions to natural resources
- Improved agriculture
    - Effective agricultural extension services – gender effective
- Improved access to other economic opportunities
    - Access to micro-finance/credits
    - AIGs
- Monitoring, evaluation and communication
    - Regular monitoring
    - Participatory monitoring
    - Communicating lessons

Annex 2. A list of consulted people

KILWA DISTRICT COUNCIL, STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS, NGO

1) Isack Malugu – Steering Committee Member, Forest Landscape Coordinator - WWF, Kilwa and Rufiji
2) Richard Elibariki – Forest Officer, Kilwa District Council
3) Mustapha Mfangavu – District Forest Officer (DFO), Kilwa District Council

RUFIJI DISTRICT COUNCIL, STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1) Salehe Shukumwa – Planning Officer, Rufiji District Council
2) Hussein Harry – Agricultural Officer and Environmental Expert, Steering Committee Member
3) Magamba Muhalla – Livestock Officer and member of District Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM)
4) Jonas Nambua – Forest Officer and Steering Committee Member
5) Kennedy Mongo – Fisheries Officer and member of District PLUM

SONGAS LIMITED

1) Nicodemus Chipakapaka – Community Relations Coordinator

TANZANIA FOREST CONSERVATION GROUP (TFCG)

2) Simon Mosha – EDGE Project Manager

MARENDEGO VILLAGE

1) Idi Mohamed Kombo - Chairman VEC
2) Ali Ahmad Logolo – Executive Secretary VEC
3) Abdarahman Yusuph Masendera – Member VEC
4) Athumani Ali – Assistant Secretary VEC
5) Mohamed Abdallah Mtombwande – Assistant Chairman VEC
6) Asha Rashid Mnyeketya – Member VEC
7) Rajab Ismail Aweshi – Village Executive Officer (VEO)
8) Halima Mohamed Luambo – Treasurer VEC
9) Rehema Adam – Member VEC
10) Shaban – Primary School Head teacher
11) Severenus Pemba - Teacher/Member VEC

SOMANGA SIMU VILLAGE

1) Hamidu Simba – VEO
2) Athuman Abraham Mkwembia – Village Chairman
3) Maimuna Hussein – Chairperson VEC
4) Athumani Mtibwa – Executive Secretary VEC
5) Kasimu Simaya – Member VEC
6) Dawa Gulam – Member VEC
7) Mohamed Saidi Njora – Member VEC
8) Zainabu Maengo – Member VEC
9) Hamisi Lipei – Teacher/Member VEC

CHUMBI A VILLAGE

1) Ally athumani Nguyu – Village Chairman
2) Mziwanda S. Mkono – VEO
3) Ally S. Mpili – Paddy farmer (Majaruba)
4) Hassani B.Mnyoro – Paddy Farmer (Majaruba)
5) Saidi A. Ndotole – Chairman VEC
6) Ally Mkono – Member VEC
7) Athumani Mtulia – Member VEC
8) Abdarahamani Ungando – Watermelon Farmer
9) Nurudini Mbito – Watermelon Farmer
10) Kuruthumu Mng'eresa – Member VEC
11) Ibrahim Mkono – Watermelon Farmer
12) Jackson Jeremiah – Watermelon Farmer
13) Omari S. Mminge – Watermelon Farmer
14) Saidi Mbonde – Watermelon Farmer
15) Hamisi Mtambo – Watermelon Farmer
16) Hamisi Mtiga – Paddy Farmer (Majaruba)
17) Rashidi Singano – Agricultural and Livestock Officer
18) Watende Mtambo – Paddy Farmer (Majaruba)
19) Mariamu Machela - Member VEC
20) Shaweji Kulinguli – Watermelon Farmer
21) Muharamu Mkwanda – watermelon Farmer
22) Saidi O. Mbukwi – Watermelon Farmer
23) Mussa S. Mng'eresa – Watermelon Farmer
24) Athumani M. Lindoi – Member VEC
25) Hatibu Athumani – Watermelon Farmer

MOHORO WEST VILLAGE

1) Salum Mohamed – Chairman, Nyakikai Hamlet
2) Jamal Hassan Mnape – Chairman, Irrigation Farming Group

NYAMWIMBE VILLAGE

1) Maulidi Jelani Kitambulio – Village Chairman
2) Bakari Ali Njimbwi – VEO
3) Musa Juma Mtandika – Member Water Committee
4) Baisa Puta – Member Water Committee
5) Masudi Mbolembole – Member VEC
6) Rukia Hamisi – Member VEC
7) Shamila Seif – Member VEC
8) Hadija Mohamed – Member VEC
9) Ashura Musa – Executive Secretary Water Committee
10) Amina Abdallah – Member VEC
11) Asha Kassim – Member Water Committee
12) Kassimu Hatibu – Member VEC
13) Hashimu Hatibu - Chairperson Water Committee