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LANDSCAPE SCALE COMMUNITY CENTERED ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION IN WESTERN TANZANIA

Quarterly Report

April to June, 2017



Women sorting coffee beans at the washing station in Matyazo village.

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I. ACTIVITY OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Activity Name:	Landscape Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation in Western Tanzania
Activity Start Date:	January 1, 2010
Activity End Date:	March 31, 2018
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	the Jane Goodall Institute
[Contract/Agreement] Number:	AID-621-A-00-10-00009-00
Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees:	NA
Major Counterpart Organizations	Kigoma, Uvinza, Mpanda and Nsimbo District Councils
Geographic Coverage (Districts, Regions and or Zanzibar)	Communities in 52 villages within Kigoma, Uvinza Mpanda and Nsimbo district councils in Kigoma and Katavi regions
Reporting Period:	April - June, 2017

1.1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 Program Description

The Jane Goodall Institute's (JGI) Landscape Scale Community Centered Ecosystem Conservation Program in Western Tanzania (commonly known as Gombe Masito Ugalla) program operates within the Gombe, Masito and Ugalla landscape covering 1,510,500 ha of which about 758,800 ha (50%) of its total area is covered by forest and miombo woodlands. The landscape encompasses a number of existing protected areas including Gombe National Park, Tongwe East Forest Reserve, and a number of village, district, and national forest reserves, which combined make up over 220,000 ha of nominally protected forest and miombo woodland. Immediately to the south of the Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem (MUE) lies a portion of the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, bordered by Mahale Mountains National Park and Katavi National Park, an area of over 10,000,000 ha that harbors important chimpanzee and elephant populations, and other endangered wildlife. The Gombe-Masito-Ugalla landscape is threatened by forest loss due to unchecked development of settlements and agricultural expansion, which is potentiated by rapid population growth, uncontrolled logging, and unsustainable land use practices. The area is among the poorest regions in the country.

The goal of the program is to conserve biodiversity and to protect and restore wildlife habitat in critical ecosystems in western Tanzania. Specifically, the program aims to achieve the following intermediate results:

1. Expanded area under improved natural resource management: and
2. Increased incomes and benefits from sustainable use of natural resources.

Geographical coverage of the GMU program implementation covers four districts that includes Kigoma and Uvinza, within Kigoma region and Tanganyika (formally known as Mpanda) and Mpanda (formerly known as Nsimbo) in Katavi region. Both regions of Western Tanzania represents critical ecosystems that harbor endangered wildlife species including chimpanzees and elephants as well as important watersheds that drain into Lake Tanganyika.

1.1.2 Program Performance this Quarter

This report provides highlights on the implementation of the Gombe Masito Ugalla program for the third quarter of its eighth year of program operation. The program focuses on community and respective local government engagement and participation in natural resource management and livelihood improvement in 52 target villages (now subdivided into 72 villages) and activities implemented to protect the general land that stretches between Kigoma and Katavi regions. The program applies participatory land use planning, community-based forest management, woodlot establishment, community economic empowerment, sustainable farming, and good governance to achieve sustainable natural resources management in the landscape.

The District Consultative Committee (DCC) approved the establishment of Masito Local Authority Forest Reserves (LAFR) for Uvinza district. The next step will be obtaining approval by the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC), prior to submission of the application and documents to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). Meanwhile, Tanganyika District, in close collaboration with partners —JGI and Franklin Zoological Society (FZS) — is in the process of submitting the application and supporting documents for proposed Tongwe West Forest Reserve for approval to the MNRT following its approval by the RCC last quarter. This process stalled because the District

Executive Director (DED), who will be a part of the team presenting the document to the ministry, (DED) was not able to obtain an appointment with the MNRT as most of the key officers were unavailable. It was agreed by the partners that the team presenting the proposal to the ministry would include the District Commissioner (DC), DED, Council Chairperson, JGI and FZS. The team agreed to forego its initial idea to have a joint review of the proposal prior to its submission at the ministry since it was seen to impose unnecessary cost and delay. District and partner teams have been reviewing the proposal regularly during its development. Additionally, this same team will work on responding to any issues raised following the posting of the gazette notice for the proposed reserve in newspapers and the government gazette.

The program facilitated review of the village bylaws to improve their formulation for easy adoption and application by primary courts as reference documents during court sessions. The review was completed by an interdisciplinary team from Kigoma District composed of the Council Legal Officer, Regional Magistrate, Regional State Attorney's Office and District Forester and Land Use Planners, as well as GMU Program staff. The bylaws are now pending printing and distribution to the 41 villages that the review covered. The additional 11 villages will be included next quarter.

The program is in the process of establishing a collaboration with Mweka College of African Wildlife to support eco-tourism activities; building on the concept submitted to PROTECT last quarter and a meeting held with them in June. The GMU team together with the District Land Natural Resources Officer met with the Mweka team. As part of these discussions with Mweka, we would like them to conduct an assessment on tourism potential in Western Tanzania and provide recommendations for next steps, as well as develop an eco-tourism strategy. This we believe would be beneficial to us and inform next steps by JGI and partners and especially how we work with villages that we had earmarked as having potential for eco-tourism (Vikonge and Mwamgongo) and build local and district capacity to support these efforts. The development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between JGI and Mweka College of African Wildlife is underway.

Village Natural Resource Teams (VNRT) conducted participatory village forest resource assessments in five villages (Pamila, Chankabwimba, Uvinza, Kazuramimba and Kalenge), as part of the community-based forest management (CBFM) activities. The VNRT collected and documented forest information on the village forest reserves. These teams are being supported by the District Facilitating Teams that were established last quarter by the program, to develop forest management plans that will be submitted to the village council and later on to the village assembly for approval.

A joint team of program and district staff conducted follow-up visits to 29 micro-credit groups in program villages. There was an increase in savings by 47.8% as group savings raised from Tsh 108,588,646/ to Tshs 160,647,036. The increase in savings is generally attributed to this loan period occurring during the crop-harvesting season thus enabling more members to repay their loans after selling surplus crops, allowing them to increase their savings in micro-credit groups. Other reasons include increasing awareness on alternative income generating activities (IGA) opportunities leading to wide selection of activities such as poultry, horticulture (watermelon, tomatoes and vegetable farming) and regular supervision and close follow-up of group members by their fellow group members especially on loan repayment.

Video shows, implemented as part of the wildfire management campaigns, were broadcast in the evening in 20 program villages and actively reached a total of 6,409 community members (3,242 males and 3,167 females). The videos screened carried messages on environmental conservation

and wildlife management. The evening video shows attract more people in the villages and provides opportunity for more women to attend after their routine activities.

Women's involvement in conservation activities implemented by the program this quarter stands at 47.6%, which is slightly higher compared to previous quarter, but is still within the program target of 43%. There has been an increase in the number of people participating in income generating activities (IGAs) — especially beekeeping — including an increase in the number of women participating in beekeeping. The number of women participating in activities that promote economic benefits is 17.3% which is lower than the previous quarter. However, the program continues to advocate for women's involvement in beekeeping during village meetings.

The program resumed the process to establish the District Land Use Framework (DLUF) plan under the facilitation of retired Zonal Land Use Commission Officer. As a result, a draft plan for Uvinza District was completed and will be reviewed by District Executive Director and the District Commissioner for Uvinza for their comments. Additionally, the program and district staff held a meeting with the Director of the National Land Use Commission, Dr Stephen Nindi, to identify ways to improve the technical aspects of the final DLUF before it is approved at the national level. The recommendation provided by the director was to look into forming a team of experts from the land and natural resources departments who will conduct a thorough review of the District Land Use Framework (DLUF) plans prior to their official submission. This will ensure that all the necessary issues/concerns are adequately and properly addressed prior to the submission for official approval at the MNRT. Once the DLUF process is finalized it will contribute to approximately 124,000 ha of area under improved management.

I.2 Summary of Results to Date

Indicators	FY 17 Annual Target	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY17	Q3 FY17	Q4 FY17	Achievements FY 17	Percent Achieved FY17 (%)	LOP Target	LOP Achievements to Date	LOP Percent Achieved (%)
4.8.1-1 Number of hectares of biological significance and or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (standard)	136,000	0	0	0		0	0%	886,050.65	822,739.6	93%
4.8.1-26 Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance (standard)	0	0	0	0		0	0%	886,050.65	754,336.2	85%
4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (Standard)	T:39,396 M:30,200 F:9,196	T:42,480 M:24,112 F:18,368	T:17,824 M:9,840 F:7,984	T:784 M:664 F:120		T:61,088 M:34,614 F:26,472	155.06%	230,004	215,087	93.5%
4.8.1-6 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by sex) (standard)	T:3,500 M:1,850 F:1,650	T:1,932 M:1,302 F:630	T:2,910 M:1,854 F:1,056	T:318 M:258 F:60		T:5,160 M:3,414 F:746	147.42%	129,914	176,762	136.1%
4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (standard)	2,710	5,048	15	0		5,063	187%	11,389	10,416	92%

Indicators	FY 17 Annual Target	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY17	Q3 FY17	Q4 FY17	Achievements FY 17	Percent Achieved FY17 (%)	LOP Target	LOP Achievements to Date	LOP Percent Achieved (%)
GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (Assets, Income or Employment) (standard)	35%	33%	36.3%	17.3%		26.0%	99%	35%	30.6%	87.4%
Number of people receiving USG supported training in Natural Resources management and or biodiversity conservation (disaggregated by sex) (standard)	T:1,166 M:825 F:341	T:5,181 M:2,933 F:2,248	T:1,104 M:608 F:496	T:38 M:32 F:6		T: 6,323 M:3,573 F:2,750	542.28%	12,760	14,999	117.5%
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance (standard)	1,000	669	552	303		1,524	152.4%	9,000	13,759	183.3%
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (standard)	1	0	0	0		0	0	5	6	120%
4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (standard)	0	11	1	0		12	0	71	66	92.9%
4.8.2-28 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance (standard)	8	0	0	0		0	0	168	188	112%
Indicators	FY 17	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Achievements	Percent	LOP Target	LOP	LOP

	Annual Target	FY17	FY17	FY17	FY17	FY 17	Achieved FY17 (%)		Achievements to Date	Percent Achieved (%)
Number of chimpanzees in GMU landscape (custom) GONAPA: 100 – 104 MUE: 600 – 900 Zashe: 20 – 24 Kwitanga: 15 - 32.	700	0	NA	NA		0	0	700	NA	NA
Number of districts with district land use framework plans (DLUF) (custom)	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	0	0%
Number of new village land use plans (VLUP) developed (custom)	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	2	100%
Number of villages implementing land use plans (VLUPs) (custom)	52	52	52	52		52	100%	52	52	100%
Number of villages with comprehensive VLUP (custom)	0	0	0	0		0	0%	4	4	100%
Number of identified land use villages incorporated into analysis of climate change impacts (custom)	0	0	0	0		0		6	6	100%
Number of operating Participatory Forest Management Plans Developed (PFMP's) (custom)	0	0	0	0		0	0%	38	19	50%
Number of community-based organizations managing interconnected forests (custom)	6	6	6	6		6	100%	6	6	100%
Number of targeted households with pure woodlots (custom)	251	0	0	13		13	5.20%	800	476	59.5%
Number of villages actively implementing fire management plans (custom)	0	0	0	0		0	0%	46	52	113%

Indicators	FY 17 Annual Target	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY17	Q3 FY17	Q4 FY17	Achievements FY 17	Percent Achieved FY17 (%)	LOP Target	LOP Achievements to Date	LOP Percent Achieved (%)
% Reduction of forest fire in targeted villages (custom)	50%	0	0	0		0	0%	40%	0	0%
Number of Conservation Action Plan reviews completed (custom)	0	0	0	0		0	0%	4	4	100%
Number of forest patrols conducted by district patrol teams (custom)	2	2	1	0		3	150%	8	10	125%
Number of villages conducting regular forest patrols (custom)	52	0	0	0		0		52	52	100%
Number of active Forest Monitors/Scouts (custom)	70	59	58	58		58	84%	70	58	82.9%
Number of students involved in NRM activities (R&S) (custom)	T1,000 M 500 F 500	T: 4,904 M: 2,745 F: 2,159	T: 958 M: 502 F: 456	0		5,862	586.2%	8,566	16,618	194.0%
Number of people reached with environmental education and awareness messaging (custom)	T 5,000 M 3,000 F 2,000	T: 4,908 M: 2,749 F: 2,159	T: 4,458 M: 2,502 F: 1,956	T:7,577 M:3,967 F:3,610		16,943	338.8%	104,000	39,587	38.1%
Number of households adopting sustainable farming practices (custom)	Total: 46 KG 10 UV 0 MP18 NS18	0	26	0		26	56.5%	200	166	83%
Number of villages with operating active community-based microfinance associations supported by GMU program (custom)	6	0	0	0		0	0	30	31	104%
% of women actively participating in conservation and livelihood activities (custom)	52.5%	75%	43.0%	47.6%		64.0%	121.9%	35%	80.5%	153.3%

Notes: Annual performance achieved by the end of reporting period depicts level of achievement expressed as a percentage of annual targets versus cumulative total.

Explanations for Custom Indicators with LOP achievement below 70% of the target

1. **Number of districts with district land use framework plans (DLUF - custom)** remained at 0% -because the process was implemented in earnest this quarter and produced a draft document of the Uvinza District Land Use Framework. The document is waiting for review of the Uvinza DED prior to moving ahead with implementation of some aspects of the framework as well as requesting approval from the NLUPC.
2. **Number of operating Participatory Forest Management Plans Developed (PFMP's - custom)** remained 50% because the PFM/CBFM process stalled due to the subdivision of villages and districts and an increase in government personnel field allowance rates so the PFM/CBFM process was implemented in two villages. The program in collaboration with the respective districts have established and trained district PFM teams and reorganized their operation. In the third quarter of 2016, the program revised 15 PFMP's and will finalise revisions of the remaining plans in the next quarter. The program has facilitated this planning effort in five villages that are now developing their management plans.
3. **Reduction of forest fire in targeted villages (custom)** remained at 0% - this data, which was obtained from NASA satellites, was not extracted for analysis following the resignation of the GIS Manager. The program has now employed a new GIS Manager who will be analysing the information from the NASA satellite for regular reporting including historical data for the missing quarters.
4. **Number of Households with pure woodlots increased by 1.5% and is now at 59.5%** - many farmers who were supposed to plant delayed this activity due to a delay in rainfall. Therefore, the number of farmers engaged in woodlot planting will be reported in the next planting season as seedlings are still in the nursery to reduce mortality in the farms.
5. **Number of hectares of biological significance and or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (standard)** - performance remained at zero because some of hectares to be monitored include those that will be covered in the DLUF process, which is still ongoing.
6. **Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance (standard)** - According to the PMP developed in 2015 for GMU II, the target for FY 17 is zero. The program decided to retain this target to prevent double counting once the DLUF and VLUP processes that have been ongoing, though they are delayed, - are completed and the actual hectares reported.

I.3 Pending Issues: Evaluation/assessment status and/or plans

Assessment Type	Planned for (date)	Status
Internal DQA	August - September 2017	The DQA was initially planned for this quarter, but did not take place, as the program was undergoing a mid-term evaluation involving all its staff members. The M&E Officer played a key role in planning and carrying out the evaluation as well as responding to training needs by community groups as highlighted during monitoring and data verification visit. The DQA is now planned for the next quarter (August-September 2017).

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress Narrative

2.2 Implementation Status and Planned Activities

2.2.1 Intermediate Result I: Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) in targeted Villages Developed and Implemented

2.2.1.1. Operationalize existing and new VLUP

Village Land Use Management (VLUM) teams and village governments conducted regular monitoring and supervision of the implementation of their respective land use plans. This also included the forest monitoring conducted by Forest Monitors (FM). There were no supervisory visits by the district and program staff.

2.2.1.2. Facilitate Development of VLUP and DLUF plan

The Bugwe Land Use Plan was not implemented until there is a clear and common understanding on the results of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report produced by the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) on the condition of Katuma River and its catchment. Mpanda District Council and the program agreed to postpone the VLUP implementation in order to wait for the recommendations of the study to avoid contradicting potential approaches. The regional and district authorities in collaboration with NEMC are working to develop the best strategies based on the recommendations.

The program conducted a 15-day workshop to develop the draft District Land Use Framework (DLUF) plan for Uvinza District. The process was facilitated by the retired Zonal Land Use Commission Officer (NLUC) who worked with Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team from Uvinza district councils. The draft Land Use Framework Plan has been circulated for comments and will later be reviewed by a team of experts from the Ministry of Lands and Housing, MNRT and related academic institutions, as identified by the Director of the National Land Use Commission.

The DLUF plan development process involved data collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, and drafting the proposed Land Use Framework plan document. The DLUF plan document has been shared with stakeholders for comment prior to submitting the first draft for review by a team of experts during the next quarter. However there sections of the document that require the decision of the DED and DC, as the PLUM team did not have the authority to decide upon such higher-level matters. Therefore next quarter the facilitator will meet with the DED to finalize the pending areas of the document.

2.2.1.3. Comprehensive Land Use Plans

The program facilitated two PLUM teams from Kigoma and Nsimbo district councils to prepare sectoral land use implementation plans focusing on agriculture, grazing land, settlement and water source areas. The two villages Mgaraganza and Mnyamasi are among the four villages selected for comprehensive land use plans in Kigoma and Tanganyika districts respectively.

Preparation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan involved PLUM teams and respective VLUM teams. In addition, each village nominated additional community members to join each team in order to increase participation and transparency in the planning process. The teams will develop detailed sector plans for entire villages and later on, they will submit to village assembly for comments and approval.

Involving the village representatives is critical to ensuring ownership of the planning processes, implementation and to facilitate the adoption of results after implementation.



PLUM teams at Nsimbo DC (left) and Kigoma (right) planning for comprehensive land use plans for Mnyamasi and Mgaraganza villages respectively

The next step will involve teams completing ground planning and visiting respective village land pieces and proposing where exactly various uses including structures will be located. The facilitation of the remaining two villages, Katete and Vikonge, will be implemented in the next quarter.

2.2.2 Intermediate Result 2: Forest Connectivity achieved and maintained through Community Based Forest Management

2.2.2.1. Facilitate establishment of Joint Forest Management Plans for General land

Masito Local Authority Forest Reserve:

The program facilitated approval process of the Masito Ugalla LAFR by the DCC. The approval meeting was attended by 60 obligatory members and invited guests (53 males, 7 females) of the DCC who discussed a number of items, the first being the endorsement of the Masito LAFR by Uvinza district council. Among the people who attended the meeting were political leaders, division and ward executive officers, religious leaders, the chief park warden for Mahale National Park, the National Microfinance Bank Manager for Uvinza Branch, and JGI staff.

The Uvinza District Land and Natural Resource Office (DLNRO) presented the process and the level of involvement of the bordering communities around Masito LAFR including at the ward level where ward councilors (decision makers) originate. The DCC approved gazettelement of the proposed Masito LAFR at the district level.

During the discussion, district leaders showed strong political will in supporting the process and earmarked the value and potentials of the proposed Masito LAFR and its potential to contribute to the income for the district and village communities living adjacent to the forest reserve. The key advantage being improvement of the health of the ecosystems and reducing human threats to chimpanzee communities.

The DED will now submit the proposed LAFR to the RCCs for further endorsement at regional level prior to submission to the ministry at the national level. The program will continue to support and fast track this process to the end so that the neighboring communities and respective districts councils will benefit through joint forest management while improving the status of the ecosystem.



Uvinza DC (Mwanamvua Mlindoko addressing DCC members during approval of the Masito LAFR at Uvinza District on 16th June 2017

The only current challenge is the boundary dispute between Songambebe village and the proposed Masito and Tongwe LAFRs. The village council has unilaterally extended its boundaries into the proposed forest reserves claiming to be part of its village land against the approved village boundary. On the other hand, the claimed extension disputes the district and regional boundary between Kigoma and Tanganyika districts, which also constitutes Kigoma, and Katavi regional boundary. The district authorities are intervening with the village communities to clarify and rectify the discrepancy to harmonize and allow the process to continue.

Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserve:

The process to establish Tongwe West LAFR was endorsed by the Katavi RCC during the previous quarter and is due in July for submission to MNRT for endorsement during which it will be open for public comment. As required by law, the proposed LAFR will be advertised for public input for 90 days before declaration by MNRT as a LAFR through gazette. The district team is gathering the necessary signatures from regional administrative secretary and regional commissioner as approved and recommended by the RCC.

2.2.2.2. Facilitate establishment of CBFM/PFM for Village Forest Reserves

CBFM activities were implemented in six villages that include Kizenga, Pamila and Chankabwimba in Kigoma district and Kalenge, Kazuramimba and Uvinza in Uvinza district. The process included conducting participatory forest resource assessments, marking forest boundaries and collecting data on existing forest that will enable these respective villages to prepare draft village forest management plans towards formalization and legalization of the proposed village forest reserves.

The District Facilitation Team (DFT) supported Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) consisting of 237 people (180 males, 57 females) in collecting and analyzing data

of two proposed village forest reserves of Chankabwimba and Pamila Villages and four proposed private forests at Kizenga village.

The team also prepared three harvesting plans that form part of Kazuramimba, Kalenge and Uvinza village forest management plans. These plans act as the basis, guide and regulator in the utilization of forest products such as timbers and poles in village land forest reserves.

Among the challenges encountered are unsettled boundary disputes among the subdivided villages therefore more time was used to raise awareness and negotiate between the subdivided villages until an agreement was amicably reached. The key strength of CBFM as well as LUP is the power to negotiate and use of bylaws as a follow-on to promotion measures. Following our previous reports, we have had a number of disputes that were solved through the use of negotiating with villages and land owners, as well as enforcement of bylaws.



Mnumba Village Forest Reserve (on the left) and members of the village natural resource committees measuring tree diameter at Chankabwimba village.

2.2.2.3. Promote Good Governance

No specific activities reported this quarter. However, discussions were held with Development Impact on the possibility of securing their mentorship of village and district governance teams. This is an ongoing activity as local communities adopt good practices.

2.2.3 Intermediate Result: Strategies to abate Major drivers of deforestation are developed and implemented

2.2.3.1: Support Community tree planting in program villages

The program distributed 13,140 tree seedlings to 13 farmers (12 males, 1 female) for establishment of woodlots at Sunuka, Ilagala, Mwakizega, Mkongoro and Mkigo villages. The current tree seedling distribution brings the total number of seedlings distributed during 2016/17 cropping season to 170,540 seedlings, which is 82.8% of 206,000 seedlings raised. The remaining 35,460 seedlings will be planted in the next rainy season expected to begin in the first Quarter, October – December (Annex 1).

The program resumed tree nursery activities by supporting the establishment of five nurseries by Village Nursery Attendants (VINA) and Community Based Distributor Agents (CBDAs). The program works with 19 VINA and 13 CBDAs in raising tree

seedlings. Distribution of polythene tubes and tree seeds will follow during the next quarter.

The dry spell that prevailed through mid-April this year; impeded tree planting resulting in failure to meet the target.

2.2.3.2: Energy Efficient Measures Implemented

The program visited 303 households and found 303 fuel-efficient stoves (FES) in use (see annex 2 for more details).

The program continued to educate and sensitize communities on the use of the FES and promoted advantages for using it. These include time saved in firewood collection especially for women, and in this way allowing time to engage in other income generating activities. With the slower burning rate, FES reduces firewood consumption, which ultimately reduces pressure on forests.

Case Study: Mwadawa Hussein – Fuel Efficient Stove user

The visiting program team met Mwadawa Hussein at her home in Katambike village, Tanganyika district. Mwadawa, 48 years, mother of three was preparing lunch for her family using fuel-efficient stove. When asked about her experience in using FES, Mwadawa shared her story where she started using FES in 2016 after she participated in a training organized by the program. Since then she has never stopped using the stove. The main incentive for Mwadawa's regular use of the stove has always been due to the reduction of firewood and charcoal used for cooking family meals. Mwadawa commented, *"Before using FES, I used three bundles of firewood in a month but since I started using FES I hardly use one bundle for a month and use the rest of my time in running my business and other household chores."*



When the team asked why she chose to use the FES while there were still abundance of wood around, Mwadawa replied: *"... even though there is a lot of firewood around, saving time for other activities is very important especially when you are engaged in income generating activities (IGA). I also need to relieve myself with carrying heavy firewood bundles. Mwadawa advocated the use of FES to her fellow women.*

Making and using stoves in Mpanda and Nsimbo District Councils is relatively low as compared to Kigoma district due to the easy access to natural woodlands and therefore the availability of firewood.

Next quarter, the program will take advantage of the dry season to mobilize more people to make and use FES as a way of participating in forest conservation efforts and in turn relieving household members — especially women — from this burdensome household chore.

2.2.4 Intermediate Result 4: Capacity of communities to Manage and control forest fire increased

2.2.4.1. Provide training equipment and materials to community patrol team

No equipment was provided to the patrol teams this quarter. The program has placed an order for the supply of camping equipment, mainly tents and small field items that will be distributed to the Community Based Organizations (CBO) in support of their multi-day patrols. The equipment will be delivered to the program in Kigoma during the next quarter.

2.2.4.2. Develop and Implement fire management plans and command chain

The program supported Kigoma District Council to supervise village fire crews on wildfire management. The activity took place in 19 program villages, which are Kagunga, Zashe, Kiziba, Mwamgongo, Mtanga, Kigalye, Kagongo, Mgaraganza, Bubango, Matiazo, Mukigo, Bitale, Nyamuhoza, Kalalangabo, Kizenga, Chankabwimba, Kasuku, Nyamoli and Kaseke. The main activities included making fire lines, firebreaks and prescribed burning. The activity involved 213 participants (165 males, 48 females) including village fire crews and community members. Early burning exercise was done to reduce and control the intensity of late burning which usually becomes very severe if it takes place. There were no significant challenges during the exercise. However, an agreement was reached during the Kigoma and Katavi neighborhood meeting conducted in April 2017 to have the DCs from the four program villages lead fire control campaigns in their respective district. DCs will visit a number of strategic centers especially major villages to deliver the government message on fire control. The activity will continue to be implemented in the rest of the villages.

2.2.4.3. Facilitate construction of fire lines and fire breaks

See section 2.2.4.2 and 2.2.4.4

2.2.4.4. Management of Kitwe Forest Reserve

In order to protect forests from wildfires, the program conducted fire management practices that include making fire lines and natural trails covering 13,542 m. During this quarter, 44 community members (10 males, 34 females) from neighboring village communities were engaged as laborers. The trails were cleared inside the forest and along the boundary of the forest.

The program used the opportunity to create awareness among the laborers on the importance of forests and the negative effects of uncontrolled wildfire on the ecosystem and the people.



Community members from around the forest cleaning natural trails and burning debris to control wildfire hazards

The program will involve communities in picking tree seeds of the hard wood species including *Dalbergia mellanoxyllon* (African Black wood - Mpingo) when the seeds have dried. This process is aiming to increase tree species diversity in other areas especially in conserved school areas where students study important Tanzanian tree species. Local seed collection aims at ensuring control in introducing exotic tree species and maintaining species diversity in the landscape. It also makes it easier and cheaper to obtain tree seedlings for village and school tree nurseries where students learn about important tree species in Tanzania. African black wood is one of the important, but threatened tree species, as it is extensively used for making carvings.

2.2.5 Intermediate Result 5: Capacity of District authorities and Communities to monitor Illegal extraction of Natural resource in conservation area enhanced/increased

2.2.5.1. Conduct Joint District Patrols

No activity on joint forest control was conducted this quarter. Activities are planned for next quarter. The program maintained regular communication with district land and natural resource officers to discuss the situation and emerging forest degradation hotspots. Joint patrols are planned for next quarter.

2.2.5.2. Support Implementation of Community Patrols

No community patrols activities were conducted this quarter Efforts were instead devoted to CBFM.

2.2.5.3. Support Forest Monitors

The program continues to support 58 forest monitors who monitor forest threats by collecting data and sharing information with their respective village leaders, district authorities and the GMU program. Data collected by FMs at Katambike, Kasisi, Mnyamasi and Nyamoli villages and general land was used by regional and district authorities (district and regional peace and security committees) to plan for patrols in the VLFR and the proposed Tongwe West LAFR. The village government used information generated by forest monitors to inform the district government of the imminent threats within the forests.

2.2.5.4. Applying new Technologies to Support decision making on natural resources

Forest monitors are continuing the data collection and submission using the tablets provided by JGI. However, the amount of data collected has gradually decreased due to reduction in number of available tablets due to mechanical defects. The number of FMs still using tablets is 28 (Uvinza 14, Kigoma DC 11, Mpanda 1 and Nsimbo DC 2) as compared to 61 FMs who were collecting data in 2015. The program has been using tablets donated to JGI by Google but the stock has run out. The program has initiated discussion with the JGI Vice-President of Conservation Science on what options are available in providing FM's with additional tablets.

JGI continued to collaborate with its technology partners who provide latest technology for monitoring forest conservation in the program landscape. Analysis of 2014 and 2016 high-resolution satellite images detected that *both forests and miombo woodlands have shown signs of improved conservation within the protected areas (village forest reserves, national parks and government forest reserves) as compared to other non-protected village land uses*. However, this same analysis also revealed farming taking place in remote and difficult to protect pristine areas, often in riverine areas, far from settlements and village boundaries. This is causing more evergreen forest loss in the landscape. As a result, there is an urgent need to complete gazettement process for the Masito and Tongwe Local Authority Forest Reserves for Uvinza and Tanganyika districts respectively and intensify inter-district forest patrols to effectively protect these remote evergreen and riverine forests and conserve biodiversity. Information collected by the technology will be used in planning patrols during the next quarter.

2.2.5.5. Testing new tools to Monitor Vegetation and Quantify Forest Regeneration

Monitoring and Evaluation of forest conservation in GME using 2014-2016 satellite images

As one of the first consortium partners of the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform, the Jane Goodall Institute has been increasingly using GFW forest loss data developed by remote sensing researchers at the University of Maryland (UMD) to inform conservation in practice and support management decisions. However, UMD/GFW forest loss data for Tanzania only covers the period from 2000 to 2014. Therefore, the latest Landsat 8 satellite images have been used during the last quarter to complement GFW data and evaluate trends in forest and habitat conservation in GMU between 2014-2016 period.

While the 30-meter spatial resolution Landsat 8 satellite images were able to capture forest and woodland loss, but the time interval was too short to detect forest regeneration between 2014 and 2016. Therefore, we continued to use 60-cm resolution DigitalGlobe satellite images to visualize natural regeneration of forests in select villages. Figure 1 shows that forest regeneration continues in Kigalye Village Forest reserve, first detected and reported between 2005 and 2013/14. It also shows that new farms are located outside the boundary of the village forest reserves according to VLUPs.

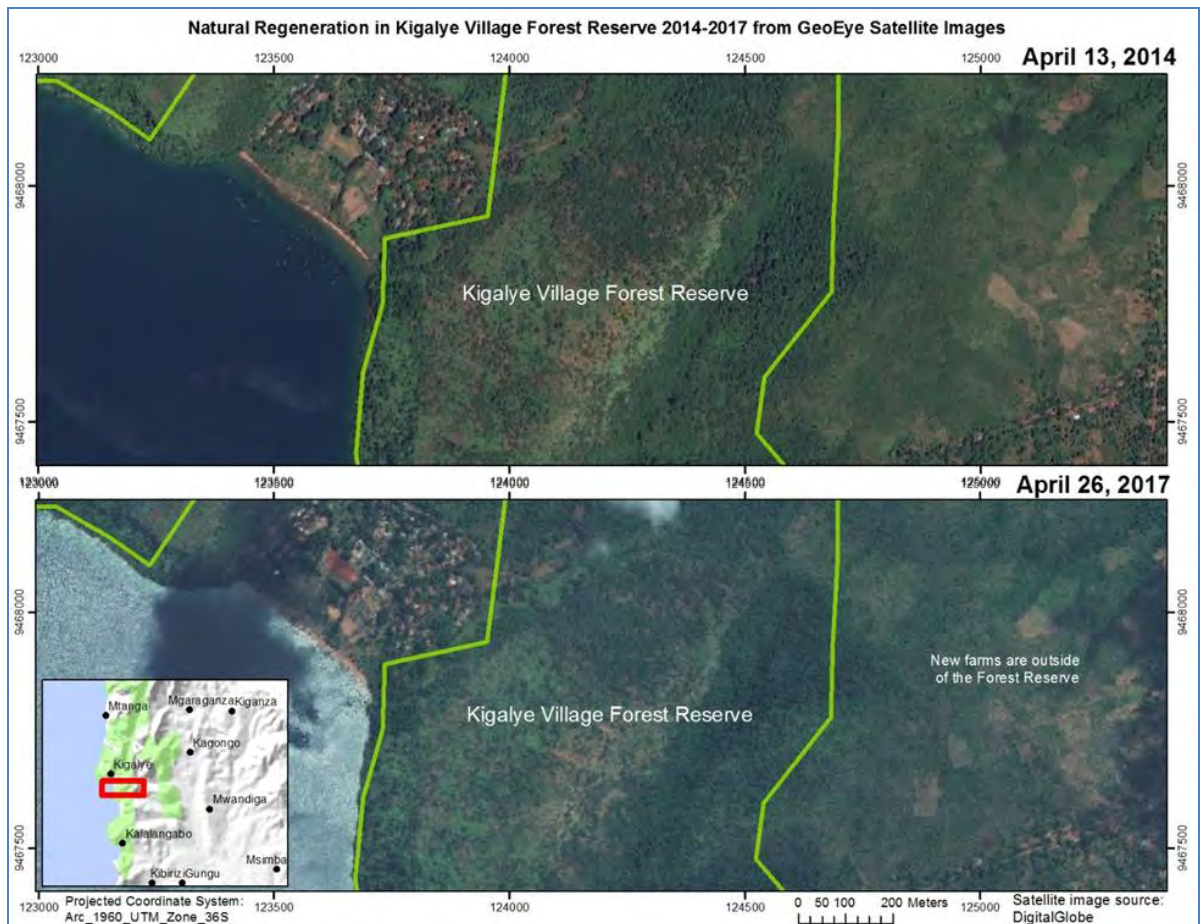


Figure 1. Natural regeneration in Kigalye Village Forest Reserve between 2014 and 2017 as detected by the DigitalGlobe's GeoEye satellite images.

The analysis shows that, as a percentage, forest and woodland loss was less in areas that received some form of protection as community village forest Reserves or as government supported forest reserves and national parks compared to village lands with no protection and other lands uses assigned by land use plans (Figure 2).

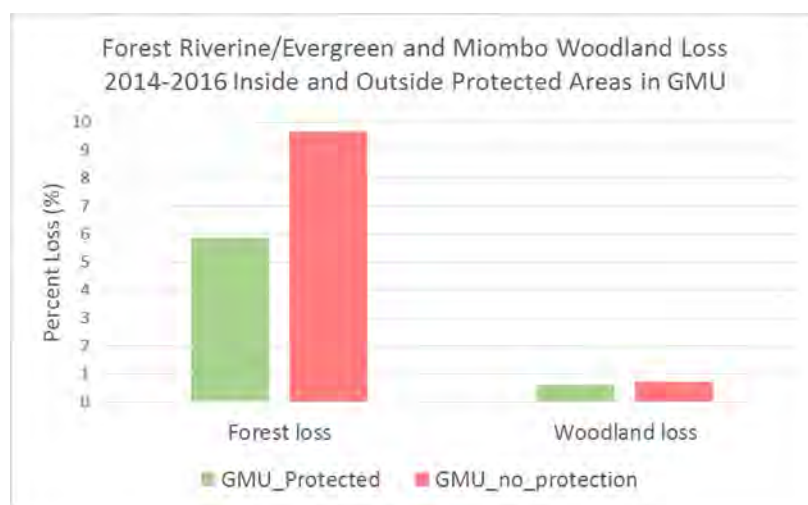


Figure 2. Percent forest vs miombo woodland loss in areas with no protection and inside protected areas (village forest reserves, government reserves and national park) in GME between 2014 and 2016.

Analyses also show that overall miombo woodlands were relatively well protected during 2014-2016. Most of the forest loss, as a percentage, occurred in evergreen and riverine forests (Figure 2). The difference between protected and non-protected areas was larger in vegetation occupied by evergreen and riverine forests compared to miombo woodlands.

When compared with government-protected areas such as forest reserves and national parks, community reserves were less effective in protecting the evergreen/riverine forests (Figure 3). However, with few exceptions, village forest reserves were still more effective in protecting the forests compared to other village land uses on the village lands that had no protection (Figure 4). This said, some villages had various pressures and were more successful than others in managing their forests.

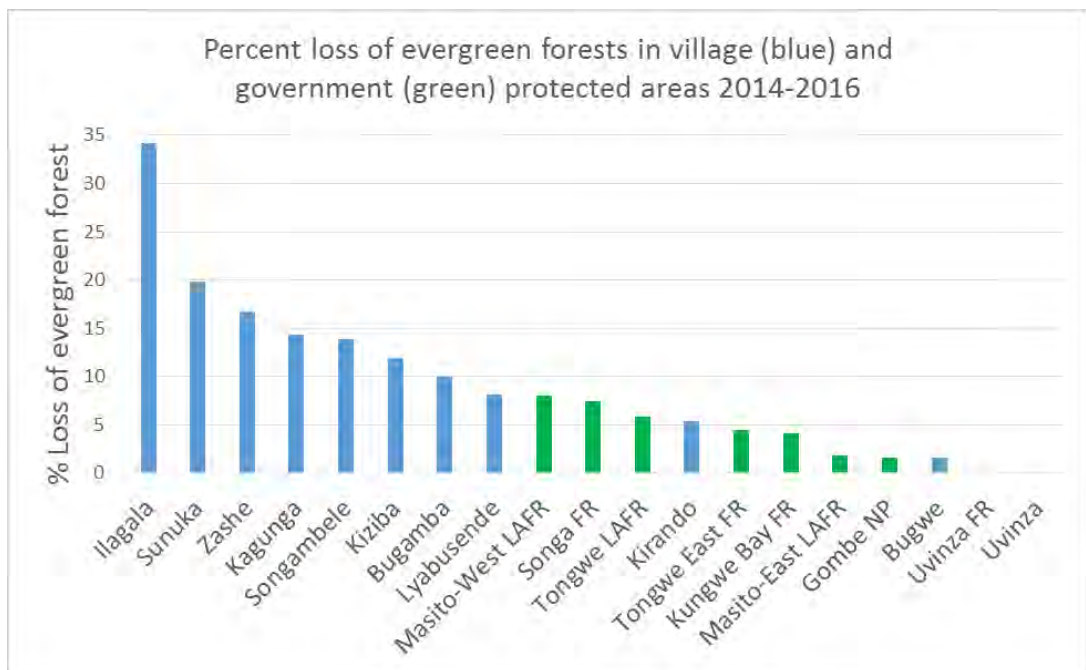


Figure 3. Percent loss of evergreen/riverine forests in village forest reserves (blue) and government reserves and national park (green) in GME between 2014 and 2016.

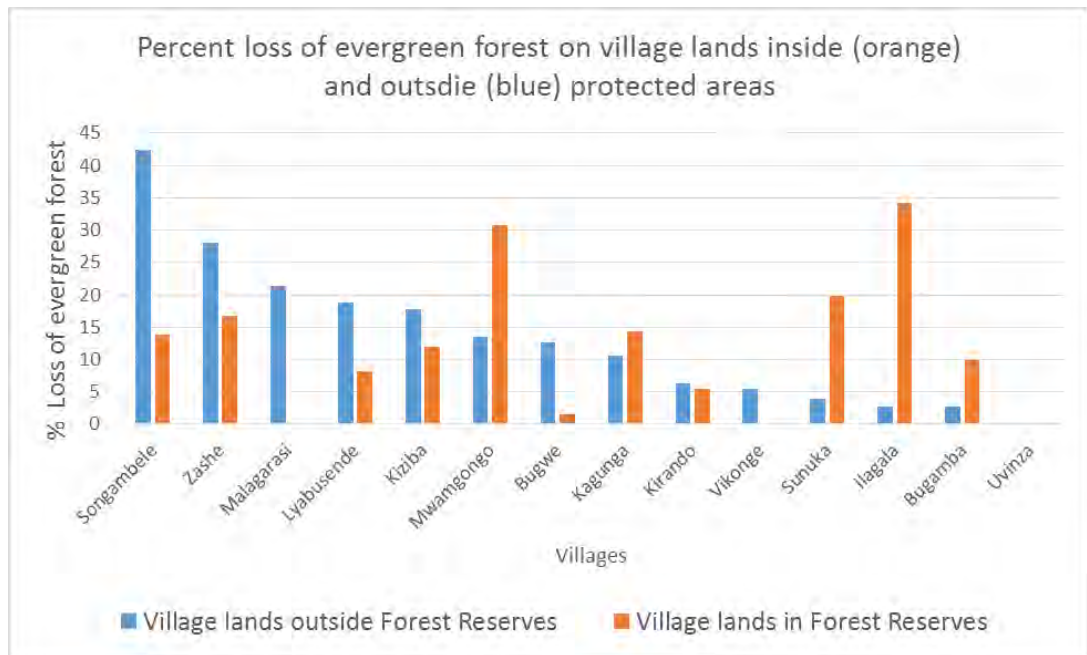


Figure 4. Percent loss of evergreen forests on village lands inside (orange) and outside (blue) protected areas.

In conclusion, analysis of 2014 and 2016 satellite images detected that *both forests and miombo woodlands show signs of improved conservation inside the protected areas compared to other non-protected village land uses*. Agricultural expansion is particularly damaging to evergreen/riverine forest habitat in the valleys since these forests tend to grow on more fertile soils that are suitable for farming.

Evergreen and riverine forest are naturally scarce and represent only around 2% of the forest cover in the GME project area. However, these narrow and small patches of forests are critical for important global biodiversity and for the viability of chimpanzees in Tanzania. Chimpanzees are adapted to use miombo woodlands but their range always include evergreen forests. Chimpanzee and many other species survival depends on access to these small evergreen forest patches.

The latest 2016 and 2017 very high resolution satellite images (see examples in Figure 5 and 6) at 60-cm from DigitalGlobe were used to zoom into the riverine forest loss hotspots detected by the medium resolution 30-meter Landsat 8 satellite images. These higher resolution satellite images confirm that farmers expand further away from settlements and village boundaries to more remote and difficult to protect pristine areas, often in riverine areas hence causing more evergreen forest loss in the landscape. There is an urgent need to adopt new or modify and scale up existing conservation strategies to effectively protect these remote evergreen and riverine forests and conserve globally important biodiversity.

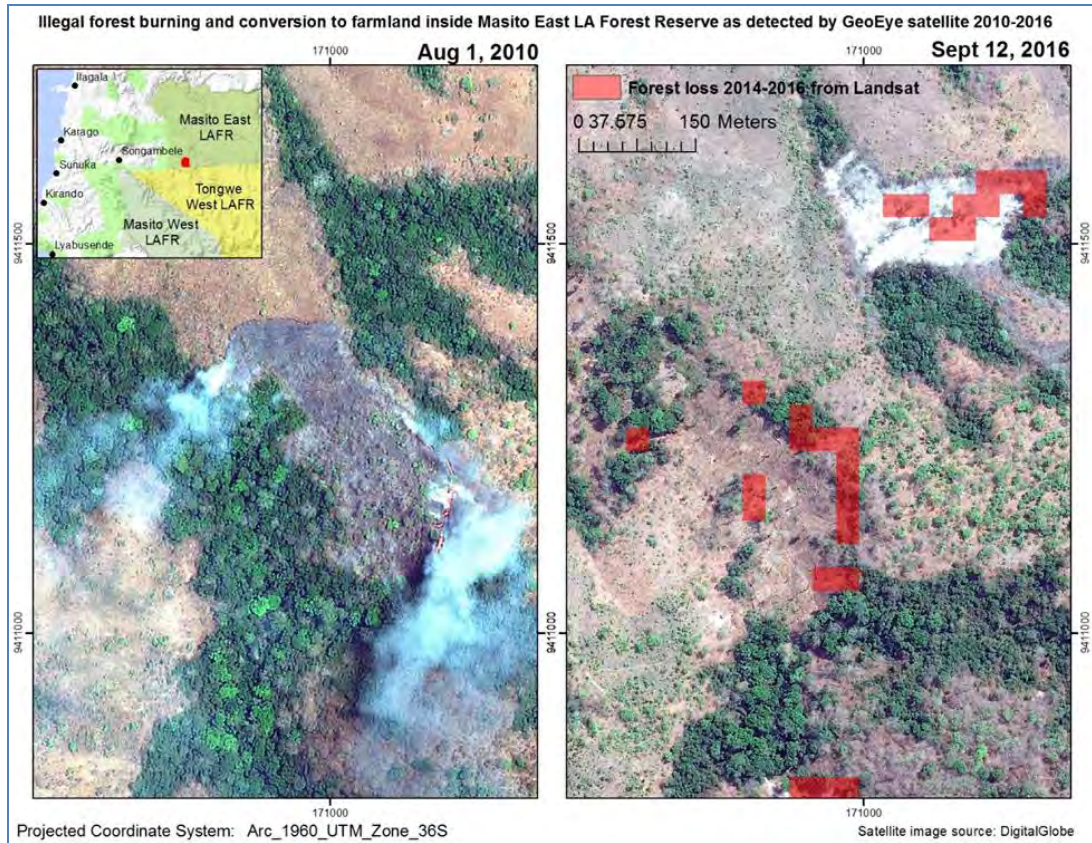


Figure 5. Riverine forest conversion to agriculture and burning in Masito LAFR between 2010 and 2016 as detected by 1-meter resolution GeoEye satellite imagery and overlay with riverine forest loss (red) mapped from 2014 and 2016 using 30-meter Landsat 8 satellite images.

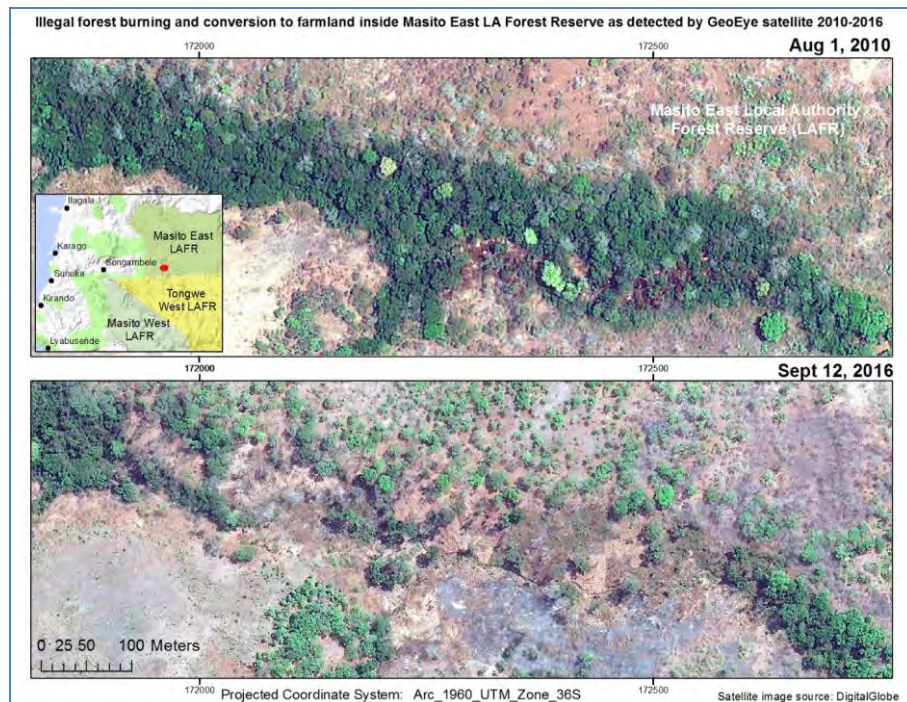


Figure 6. Riverine forest conversion to agriculture and burning in Masito LAFR between 2010 and 2016 as detected by 1-meter resolution GeoEye satellite imagery.

Publications and presentations

USAID supported work in Western Tanzania was presented at the International Congress for Conservation Biology in Cartagena, Colombia “From Pixels to Decisions: Using Remote Sensing Data to Inform Chimpanzee Conservation in Tanzania”. The talk was part of the larger symposium organized by Dr. Lilian Pintea in collaboration with Nick Salafsky from the Foundations of Success and Conservation Measures Partnership entitled: “A Standard Framework to Convert Spatial Data into Meaningful Conservation Management Information”.

JGI’s also included the Western Tanzania case study in two presentations by Dr. Lilian Pintea at the Esri International User Conference in San Diego that was developed in collaboration with the University of Maryland, Northern Arizona University and Microsoft Research. The presentations were titled: “A Decision Support Tool to Monitor Chimpanzee Habitat Health in Africa” and “Big Data to Conservation Actions: Protecting Chimpanzees by Monitoring and Forecasting Habitat Health and Connectivity in Africa” as part of Esri’s Showcase: Sustainable World.

2.2.6 Intermediate Result 6: Environmentally Friendly Agricultural Practices and their benefits promoted

2.2.6.1. Support Agro-forestry farming in project villages

No activity took place during the quarter as it is the dry season.

2.2.6.2. Promote Horticulture in Mpanda and Nsimbo – Katavi region

No activity took place during the quarter.

2.2.7 Intermediate Result 7: Increase Income from Environmentally Friendly enterprises in project Areas

2.2.7.1. Facilitate Formation of SACCOS

The program visited 29 microfinance groups to track the progress in financial management, number of members and to conduct a training need assessment.

All micro credit groups visited by the program had a cumulative total of 2,114 group members (964 males, 1,125 females). There were no new members joining the groups during the quarter.

Total savings by the groups was Tshs 160,647,036.00, an increase of 48% as on the Tshs 108,588,646.00 saved during the last quarter. This increase in savings is largely due to this being the crop-harvesting season where members were able to repay their loans after selling surplus crops and top-up their savings in micro credit groups. (See Annex 5 for more details).

The program supported loan repayment from borrowers using a trustee who signed borrowers’ forms. This created pressure on loan holders, and as a result it facilitated

quick loan repayment. Increased opportunities for diversification of income generating activities (IGA) has resulted in engagement in locally available business opportunities including poultry and horticulture (watermelon, tomatoes and other vegetables).

As a follow-up to challenges identified in consistent savings by the members, a solution was identified that incorporates a new complementary and parallel system for village saving and loans into Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (SACCOS). Members within a group agreed to save on a weekly basis. Their funds are then submitted during the SACCOS meeting each month. This approach has been successfully piloted in Bitale village and based on these results considered to be a successful trial and will be introduced to two more SACCOS as we continue to monitor its impact on microfinance groups.

The program facilitated a two-day training on record keeping and financial management to 16 SACCOS leaders (13 males, 3 females) from Kalalangabo, Kigalye, Mtanga, Zashe, Kiziba and Kagunga villages. The training center was at Mwamgongo village and focused on maintaining good records, fund management, regular checking of financial books and report writing and submission deadlines. The training constituted of a total of 256 person-training hours.

The program will conduct more training for SACCOS leaders in other villages because record keeping skills and financial management were identified as key training needs for all group leaders. Regular follow-ups, visits, sensitization and support to the micro credit groups (SACCOS and village savings and loan groups) across the landscape will continue in order to boost loan repayment and increase savings.

2.2.7.2. Improve Coffee Value Chain and Support Marketing

This quarter marks the peak-harvesting season for coffee farmers. The Kanyovu Coffee Cooperative designated coffee supervisor is monitoring coffee picking, processing and drying which takes place at the coffee processing units (CPU) in Matyazo village. The total amount of coffee harvested this season will be reported next quarter once all the records are collated.

As a way to improve the coffee value chain, the program supported Kigoma district extension staff in providing extension services at Kalinzi and Matyazo villages including a survival assessment for coffee seedlings planted during the last two quarters. The main objective of the practice is to improve farming practice that will lead to improved quality of coffee.

The extension team assessed 3,450 clonal coffee plants where 2,539 (73.6%) were found to be performing well while 911 (26.4%) dried out due to a dry spell in the 2016 cropping season. Fourteen (14) farmers (11 males, 3 females) from the two villages were involved in this exercise.

Extension services were also provided to farmers who are currently picking and processing coffee at the CPUs.



District extension officer assessing clonal coffee plant (left) and Farmers sorting coffee beans after picking from the farm ready to be taken to the CPU at Matyazo village.

2.2.7.3. Improve Honey Production and Value Chain

The program collaborated with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) to organize and facilitate a three-day training on improving safety and quality of bee products to beekeeping SME's from the 8th to 10th May 2017.

The training was attended by 22 participants (19 males, 3 females) from various beekeeping groups in Mpanda, Nsimbo, Uvinza and Kigoma district councils (*see annex 6 for list of participants*). The objective of the training was to equip the groups with the appropriate knowledge and skills on safety, quality and standards of beekeeping products especially honey in order to better access domestic and international markets.



A beekeeping training session in progress (left) and participants during group discussion (right).

The training covered various topics including an introduction to TBS and its activities, various standards and their importance, in addition to quality control and systems of quality control. A pre-test on quality indicated 20% of the participants had a basic understanding of Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and honey product quality issues.

A similar assessment conducted at the end of the training showed 80% increase in number of participants with adequate understanding of quality functions of TBS and the importance of safety standards in SMEs quality control.

At the end of the training, several recommendations were made:

- The program should follow up with Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) so that the process for certification of honey from SMEs can start at an earliest opportunity

- SMEs register with Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) to speed up TBS certification process and
- More SMEs has to be educated on quality improvement

The program provided 50 improved beehives to beekeeping groups at Kasisi village. Additional beehives will help increase honey production volume by the group. There was an increase of 37 beekeepers (30 male, 7 females) in the groups. This is attributed to the improved beekeeping equipment and regular training in beekeeping husbandry and marketing provided by the program.

This quarter marked the beginning of honey harvesting season. The program conducted supervision to various beekeeping groups including Kasisi village.



Some of the beehives under construction waiting for painting (on the left) and harvested honey before processing.

All harvested honey will later be processed and packed using packaging tools provided by the program as a way of controlling quality for local and external markets. The honey from project villages, especially Bitale, is ranked as the best honey in the region. Beekeepers have been sending representatives to local, national and international exhibition to market their bee products.

2.2.7.4. Promote Eco-tourism Activities in Program villages

To promote eco-tourism at Vikonge and Mwamgongo sites, the program has consulted tourism experts from Mweka Wildlife College of African Wildlife, the Department of Tourism to assess and develop plan for establishing eco-tourism at Nkondwe area.

On May 13, 2017 the Program Director, Community Development Officer and Mpanda District Land and Natural resource Officer conducted a meeting with key staff at Mweka College of African Wildlife for exchange of ideas on sustainable use of forest resources including involving the college in developing eco-tourism ideas. The main agenda was to establish collaboration on eco-tourism area and seek professional advice as the program begins to provide support to identified villages which will establish eco-tourism sites in the GMU landscape.

A number of action items were agreed upon by both parties as follows:

- Develop memorandum of understanding between the College and JGI that will guide collaboration. Mpanda District Council should share maps of Vikonge village showing potential areas for eco-tourism sites
- Mweka College draft a concept paper and visit the proposed area for eco-tourism assessment and planning by quarter four

- Mweka College to assist on technical needs identification and draft a proposal in collaboration with JGI.

The program continues to support and monitor Mwamgongo Eco-tourism center. This quarter there was no visitors received at the site however the tour guides continued to maintain the area and trails by regular visit and cleaning.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Participation of women in economic activities has reduced from 36.3% to 17.3% (13 female out of 75 participants) this quarter. The reason being an increase of more men joining beekeeping groups as a result of improved equipment supported by the program and the fact that there are still only a few women joining beekeeping. However, the program continued to mobilize and sensitize women participation and gender integration as a way of empowering women. The program continues to follow up on how women are involved in ownership of, and decision-making on natural resources.

3.2 Youth Engagement

3.2.1 Environmental Education

The program implemented several activities across the program that continues to promote environmental education to youth and the general public. The aim is to convey conservation messaging, to stimulate active participation and to advocate for community participation in conserving environment for human beings and wildlife. The program focused on designing and printing of Roots & Shoots leaflets and newsletter that carry environmental conservation messages. Students participated in an excursion to Kitwe conservation area commemorating World Environmental Day, conducted wildfire suppression exercises, took part in awareness raising campaigns, including production and distribution of posters and supported a tree-planting exercise in schools.

3.2.1.1 Design and Printing of Roots & Shoots leaflets/Newsletter

The team managed to design, edit and review the leaflet/newsletter that is now ready to be shared by USAID for quality review before production. The newsletter focuses on environmental conservation issues, which include tree planting, forest regeneration, sustainable land use plan management, food security, sustainable livelihoods, ecosystem based adaptation and wildlife and habitat. After production, copies will be distributed to schools across the GMU landscape, government offices and community institutions.

3.2.1.2 Tree Planting in Schools

The program conducted monitoring of trees planted in 117 schools (19 secondary and 98 primary schools). The aim was to determine rapid tree survival rate of the planted seedling. The team noted that 37,489 seedlings were planted in schools farms and schools boundaries. The trees planted range from fruits trees, timber, poles and shade

trees. The program established tree seedling needs for 117 schools for 2017/2018 planting season to be 171,570 seedlings. The program has been supporting schools in establishing tree nurseries in order to reach the estimated target.

3.2.1.3 World Environmental Day Commemoration

Commemoration of the World Environment Day (WED) was done for four consecutive days from 2nd to 5th June 2017. The program facilitated students, teachers and local leaders from Ilagala and Sunuka villages to participate in WED by doing environmental activities. Participating students were mainly from Ilagala and Sunuka secondary schools and Ilagala and Mkuyu primary schools. During commemoration 827 participants (482 males, 345 females) including teachers, parents and invitees participated. The main theme of the WED was “Connect to Nature”.



Students and other participants marching from Ilagala Ward Executive Office to Ilagala Primary school grounds during commemoration of Environmental Day.

During commemoration students, villagers, teachers and village leaders joined in cleaning the banks of Malagarasi River. Their activities centered on the ferry-landing site as a major point source pollution point. It is at this point, where oil palm spills from palm oil extraction and eventually ends up in the water.

Cleaning was also done at the Ilagala Marketplace as its dumping site was full which resulted in garbage being carried up to close to Ilagala primary school. In order to have permanent solution, students asked the village government to enforce bylaws that prevent people from polluting the environment including the school area.

3.2.1.4 Wildfire suppression and awareness campaign

The program conducted a wildfire management campaign in 20 villages out of 26 planned which reached 6,409 people (3,242 males, 3,167 females- *see table at annex 9*). Katambike, Mnyamasi and Kasisi villages were not covered due to other activities that

were taking place with the regional government on the same days planned for wildfire campaigns. The campaign focused on screening educational films about habitants causing destruction to forests by wildfire and other threats. The campaigns also aimed at addressing the World Environment Day theme directed at connecting activities to nature, meaning the management of wildfire helps to conserve nature for wildlife and human beings

3.2.1.5. Production and Distribution of Posters:

Posters are one of the environmental education materials that are crosscutting among the target population especially when it is well designed to cater for a wide range of age groups. The program is redesigning a poster that seeks to promote knowledge and understanding on environmental conservation to targeted audience.

3.3 Local Capacity Development

Capacity building continued to be a central role in program implementation to ensure that results from program efforts can be sustained. The program facilitated training to district teams on CBFM, lawyers and other decision makers on understanding and interpreting village bylaws, and continued with one-on-one training of FM's on data collection through the use of tablets.

3.4 Integration and Collaboration

3.4.1. Collaboration with District Councils

The program continues to collaborate with four district councils in four districts (Kigoma, Uvinza, Tanganyika and Mpanda), regional government and NGOs that include TUUNGANE project, Ugalla Primate Project and Gombe, Mahale and Katavi National Parks authorities as appropriate. Other collaboration efforts are with the National Land Use Commission and Department of Forestry and Beekeeping. The collaboration with District Councils is a key to supporting and championing the program's efforts in the process to establish LAFR by changing the tenure of the general land to LAFRs, joint district patrols, planning and implementation, provision of extension services to coffee farmers, management of FMs and VLUM teams. District councils are the beneficiaries as well as implementers of the program activities. The collaboration with the program is based on material, financial and expert support provided by and through the program.

3.5 Sustainability

The involvement of district and community teams in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of program activities as part of the program sustainability helps to obtain skills and experiences for the community. PLUM teams at the district level took part in DLUF process including data collection, analysis, interpretation and strategy preparation. Therefore, the knowledge will remain in the district and become a reference for more DLUF in other districts.

The program continues to involve decision makers at multiple levels in land use planning, while building ownership at district and village level in the program area. There is also continuous discussion with the district and village teams on how to sustain these efforts.

Through recent discussions on sustaining district patrols within the LAFRs into the future, the need to look into how revenues generated from these patrols from fines to illegal farmers and pastoralists, confiscation of illegally harvested timber and other related misconduct, could be deposited into a special conservation account that supports monitoring and patrols.

Participating USAID/TZ representatives recommended that JGI should discuss the matter with PROTECT in order to explore further on how a policy intervention can be developed. These discussions took place in June and PROTECT was interested and will follow-up on how it can be incorporated into their upcoming work plan. This work has implications not only for the work in Western Tanzania, but also for the whole country.

3.6 Environmental Compliance

The Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) is the guiding tool in environmental compliance. The program continued to implement activities that have a threshold of **negative determination with conditions** that could have a minimal impact but if mitigated the impact is manageable. The program guided community members to plant multipurpose tree seedlings and denied trees that have negative impact on the environment. Again, the program reviewed the IGAs implemented by micro-credit members when applying for loan in their individual groups. The main aim is to ensure that implementation of such activities is in line with the approved EMMP. Activities monitored include tree planting and woodlot establishment, promotion of ecotourism activities operation, assessment of SACCOS and implementation of the honey value chain. Annex 10 summarizes activities (i.e. Activities 3.1, 6.1, 7.1, and 7.4.) monitored for compliance in the EMMP.

3.7 Global Climate Change

No activities conducted this quarter

3.8 Policy and Governance Support

There were no activities implemented this quarter.

3.9 Private Sector Engagement, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Collaboration

3.10 Science, Technology, and Innovation

3.11 Population Health and Environment (PHE)

During this quarter, the program started recruitment process of family planning (FP) coordinator, FP field officer, project Assistant and a driver. All staff are expected to be on board by early next quarter. The initial activities under FP will be project inception meetings for district and regional staff. The program will also organize a study tour funded by ABCG to areas where TUUNGANE project (The Nature Conservancy and Pathfinder) implements PHE activities. The study tour will involve CBDAs from the GMU program area, program staff, one representative from each district council and drivers.

The main aim is to learn, share experiences and draw lessons from areas where such activities i.e. integration of health in conservation activities have been going on for several years.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

4.1 DLUF Planning

As part of the coordination team, PLUM team from Uvinza District took the lead in developing DLUF for Uvinza district. The team was involved at all stages starting from data collection, consolidation, analysis, plan development and report writing. Full involvement of district staff creates a sense of ownership and builds a knowledge base for the district.

4.2 Vikonge Eco-tourism Development Strategy

In initiating collaboration in eco-tourism activities with Mweka College, the Mpanda District Council was represented by the District Land and Natural Resource Officer (DLNRO). Since the eco-tourism, activities will be implemented in the District it is important district staff participate in the planning phase so that they will be ready to play their roles when the implementation phase begins. Involvement of the district as a key stakeholder is crucial in order to build local capacity in eco-tourism activities, creating ownership and ensuring community mentoring continues even when the GMU program phases out.

4.3 Visit by Home Office - JGI USA

Executive Director JGI US visit

The Executive Director for JGI US (Carlos Drews), Vice president of Africa Programs (Tammy Palmer), Director Africa Programs (Alice Macharia) and Director of Species Conservation (Marc Fourrier) visited the JGI Tanzania for supervision, to provide support and to introduce the new ED to JGI Tanzania programs. The visit started with an introduction to the program, landscape and beneficiaries in areas of coffee farmers, beekeeping groups, land use plans, tree regeneration and tree planning activities. The team attended a presentation and participated in field visits to four villages.



A team from JGI US receiving introduction at Kanyovu Coffee Cooperated and at a tree farm in Kalinzi respectively.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The Governance Officer for the program resigned during this quarter. To ensure that there is no gap in implementation of this important work, the program is in discussions with Development Impact (who supported implementation of the transparency and governance training to district and village leadership) to invite one of its senior staff members to fill the Governance Officer

position during the interim period. The placement will also be part of the mentorship clause we have in our MoU. This individual, working closely with district champions, would lead the good governance monitoring and follow-up leadership training scheduled for next quarter. JGI hired two new staff including a director for human resources and human resource assistant. The two staff will help the organization in improving staff policy while ensuring productivity.

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1 M&E training for Village Nursery Attendant

In this quarter, the program worked on a training for village nursery attendants focused on data collection, quality, management and reporting. The first phase of the training involved how to fill out the data forms and submit them to the office. During pretesting, all participants had some knowledge about the data collection form and as well as some other details, which were available in the previous form.

6.2 Data Quality Assessment

The program participated in Data Quality Assessment (DQA) done by TMEMS. The DQA aimed at assessing quality of data of two new indicators, which are:

1. Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions
2. Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance

During assessment of indicators against data quality attributes, precision, reliability, timeliness, integrity and validity were assessed on the reported data. The source documents and reports were available as evidences of the documentation during implementation of activities, which helped to get the data. The team visited two sites to talk to beneficiaries who were involved during implementation of activities. Despite the availability of source documents and visit to the site, the assessment team discovered several challenges that the program should work on to improve consistency and ensure quality of data reported. The challenges include use of standardized tools, signing attendance forms and captures activities conducted by Trainer of Trainers in absence of the program staff.

6.3 Mid-term Assessment

The program participated in the GMU midterm assessment, which was conducted in 25 program villages. The evaluation commissioned to Ardhi University (ARU) department of humanities. This quarter, the consultant arrived in Kigoma for data collection. The team started with an inception meeting with all program staff, presented field schedule, methodology, data collection tools and selection of enumerators who will be collecting data.



Evaluation team during enumerator training at JGI office (photo on the left). One of the assessed village during focus group discussion (photo on the right).

After the discussion on methodology, data collection tools and field schedule, enumerators were trained and tested on the tool in the field. There were few required adjustments of the tool; especially questionnaires and focus group discussion. The adjustments aimed to make data representative and include more community groups in focus group discussion. The team collected data, analyzed, interpreted and prepared draft a report and summary of key findings. The summary findings were presented to GMU and USAID for comments and utilization. Some of the findings include:

- The project design and conservation approach are good, especially program incorporation of cross cutting issues.
- Accomplishment of the results is generally good and the project is likely to achieve the plans.
- The efficiency of the program is good in terms of utilization of funds and the program delivery. There is a corresponding immediate impact that can be realized.
- The program is likely to be sustainable due to the capacity building done and a number of lessons learned has been tracked.

Lesson learned include:

- If well mobilized and motivated, community members are able to plan and implement their VLUPs.
- Successful implementation of the land use plans can enhance conservation.
- Political dynamics can affect project implementation resulting in nullification of intended land uses.
- Experiencing the impact of deforestation and realization of the benefits from forest products play a key role in conservation.
- Facilitation of the communities towards alternative environmentally friendly IGAs has been an important and useful input for the success of the project.
- Advancement in technology can be tackled to improve the strategies that local communities employ for natural resources conservation.
- If well trained, CBOs can play an important role in maintaining and managing interconnected forests.
- Incorporation of governance issues is important for effective natural resources management.
- Adequately mobilized communities can take their own initiative and actions for forest conservation.
- Trainings on cross cutting issues such as climate change have an effect on the capacity of local communities to monitor and manage forest resources.

- Mobile technology use can enhance Local Government Authorities performance in conservation issues.
- Communities are able to choose among the practices introduced to suit their interests.
- Behavior change made easier when a viable alternatives are made available.
- A well sensitized community is able to scale and manage its resources sustainably.
- Beekeeping has not only remained the best alternative environmentally friendly activity but has acted as a motivator for forest conservation

The consultant is finalizing the evaluation report which will be presented to the program in quarter four 2017.

6.4 Stakeholders M&E meetings

The program attended M&E meeting in Iringa organized by USAID for implementing partners (IPs) of the Natural Resources, Feed the Future and Health programs. Engender Health hosted the meeting in collaboration with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) – Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARRP) Project. The Programs M&E Officer represented the GMU program. The focus of the meeting was to share experiences on how to conduct evaluations and understand the USAID standards of evaluation. During experience sharing, most of the IPs have conducted evaluation i.e. midterm evaluation and or final evaluations to assess the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of programs.

7. SPECIAL EVENTS FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Conduct Inception meetings for introducing the integration of family planning activities into the GMU program.
- Dr. Jane Goodall will be awarded a Life Time Achievement Award by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) in recognition of her lifetime achievement in research and conservation.

8. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED A/COR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY OR SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Sn	Issue raised	Measured taken
1	Why there is zero value on indicator no 4.8.1-26 Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance (standard) in FY 1, 2 and 3	According to the PMP developed in 2015 for GMU II, the target for FY 17 is zero. The program decided to keep this value instead of putting the unachieved values for FY 15, FY 16 whose processes are still ongoing like DLUF, VLUP etc. This is to avoid double counting during gathering of actuals. Once these processes are completed the actuals for the previous two periods will be reported.
2	Include information on Science and Technology section for relevant activities	The information was included

9. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Table of Tree seedlings distribution and planting in 5 villages of Kigoma and Uvinza districts.

No.	Village	Farmers' name	No. of trees planted
1.	Sunuka	Hussein Kabeke	3500
2.	Ilagala	Frank Joel	170
		Juma Amani	110
		Musa Bakari	75
		Ally Menshi	150
		Jofrey Edward	200
		Lumanula Musa	100
		Silinano Fabian	55
3.	Mwakizega	Obadi Kihwahwa	100
		Moris Philipo	60
		Philipo John	100
		Mama John	100
		Musa Mrisho	150
4.	Mkongoro	Kihinga FDC	1200
		Planted at water source	1100
5.	Mukigo	On woodlots	1030
	Planted by CBDAs in 4 villages	On woodlots	4940
	Total		13,140

Annex 2: Number of Households with FES in Nsimbo and Mpanda district councils

SN	VILLAGE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	REMARKS
1	Katambike	166	
2	Mnyamasi	53	
3	Kasisi	15	
4	Mpanda	69	
	Total	303	

Annex 3: Summary table of Participants of Economic Activities

SN	Description	Women participants	Total number of participants
1	Tree planting	1	13
2	Beekeepers engaged in Processing Honey	10	59
Total		1	13
Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance		6	78

Annex 4: Growth survival of planted coffee seedlings in villages

No.	Farmers' name	Age	Sex segregation		Planted	Survived
			M	F		
1.	Charles Hume	48	V		600	481
2.	Gerald Matson	43	V		150	125
3.	Clementina Mlobela	60		V	235	188
4.	John Balashingwa	61	v		300	251
5.	Sabina John	55		V	300	278
6.	Shedrack Gidion	47	v		150	69
7.	Stella Ntunzwe	44		V	75	74
8.	Setson Danford	46	v		250	4
9.	Said Bijenge	55	v		500	500
10.	Witto Wilson	33	v		50	41
11.	Thomas Wilson	55	v		500	200
12.	Ulimwnbgu Ahmad	51	V		100	83
13.	John Nkumilah	74	V		120	117
14.	Rashid Adam	49	V		120	128
Total			11	3	3,450	2,539 (74%)

Annex 5: Table of Micro finance Groups Members and Outstanding Portfolio

NO	VILLAGE	SACCOS NAME	STATUS (SACCOS or VSL)	ON GOING MEMBERS			TOTAL	NEW MEMBERS			AGE GROUP				SAVINGS	LOAN DISBURSED (Tshs)	OUTSTANDING LOAN >5 YRS
				M	F	T		M	F	T	M	M	F	F			
1	Kagongo	Twifashe	SACCOS	28	42	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,849,800.00	8,838,000.00	150,000	
2	Bitale	Furaha	SACCOS	7	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,480,000	20,000	
3	Nyamoli	Hiari	SACCOS	19	23	42	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1,070,000	672,000	0.00	
4	Kasuku	Ruhiche	SACCOS	35	51	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,088,000	1,000,000	1,900,000	
5	Mwakizega	Kilimo hai	SACCOS	14	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	785,000.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Ilagara	Mwangu	SACCOS	226	459	685	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	683,000	0.00	500,000	
8	Mwamgongo	Matumaini	SACCOS	36	62	98	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,988,000	14,000,000.00	588,000	
9	Mtanga	Juhudi	SACCOS	10	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594,000	1,500,000	94,000	
10	Nyarubanda	Tulihamwe	SACCOS	18	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202,500	8,000,000	400,000	
11	Kidahwe	Vijana	SACCOS	22	13	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37,902,736.00	25,700,000	4,900,000	
12	Malagarasi	Imalamagambo	SACCOS	163	100	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	6,000,000	315,000	
13	Kigalye	Katongwe	SACCOS	7	18	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318,000	300,000	18,000	
14	Kandaga	Kandaga	SACCOS	106	44	150	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	13,875,000	12,000,000	1,875,000	
15	Mukigo	Mkigo	SACCOS	10	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154,000	600,000	6,000,000	
16	Katambike	Upendo group	VSL	68	101	169	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	51,676,000	49,800,000	2,464,000	
17	Kagunga	Tanganyika	SACCOS	9	16	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212,500	1,700,000.00	999,500	
18	Mgaraganza	Kaharambuga	SACCOS	15	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000	650,000	
19	Kaseke	Chem chem	SACCOS	21	9	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900,000	700,000.00	98,000	
20	Uvinza	Jitihada	SACCOS	48	19	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840,000	840,000	67,000	
21	Sunuka	Nyota	SACCOS	11	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,900,000	1,700,000	1,200,000	
22	Bubango	Twiluke	SACCOS	18	20	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210,000	200,000	10,000	
23	Kiziba	Tutungane	SACCOS	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471,500	400,000	71,500	
24	Majalila	Ujamaa group	VSL	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	1,000,000	200,000	
25	Majalila	Tujadiliane	VSL	22	13	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440,000	400,000	40,000	
26	Mkongoro	Tugendimbele	SACCOS	10	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	150,000	0	
27	Zashe	Umoja	SACCOS	10	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215,000	200,000	15,000	
28	Kalalangabo	Jikwamue	SACCOS	9	21	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990,000	980,000	960,000	
29	Bubango	Twaweza Group	VSL	12	18	30	0	0	0	6	6	11	7	640,000	640,000	20,000	
	Total			964	1,150	2,114	0	0	0	6	12	18	11	160,647,036	139,100,000	23,555	

Total Microfinance

Male members	964
Female members	1,150
Total SACCOS members	2,114
New members male	0
New F Members	0

Annex 6: List of Participants for SMEs Safety and honey

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	MOBILE NUMBER
1.	Juma Mkondo	DBO-Uvinza	0762442026
2.	Said Mpumbi	DBO-Nsimbo	0787406244
3.	Victor Fungo	B/keeper-Mnyamasi	0787798892
4.	Jafari Zuberi	Mwamila	0684192450
5.	Neema Adam	Ilagala-Tulavyuse	0758043438
6.	Madua Omary	Bitale	0788814070
7.	Mbaya Sadiki	Kagunga	0754879651
8.	Amrani Shendo	Majalila	0782516970
9.	Yunusi Mrisho	Katambike	0759212189
10.	Omary Seiph	Vikonge	0683965062
11.	Ngombo Tinya	Chakulu	0768914952
12.	Vicent Mhezi	DBO Kigoma	0768142265
13.	Asha Rajabu	Uvinza	0758134223
14.	Issa Hassan	Kasuku	0759247767
15.	Mnyonge Ruhiso	Machazo	0768110616
16.	Mussa Juma	Songambebe	0784421851
17.	Dominiko Rutozi	Songambebe	0787660656
18.	Joseph antoni	Songambebe	0786940186
19.	Braiton Kimaka	Sambala	0768568244
20.	John Masekanya	Kasuku	0622991400
21.	Makango Bukuru	Matendo	0754415440
22.	Jayneveve Emmanuel	TEN	0713942477

Annex 7: List of Participants of SACCOS Training

No	Name	F	M	SACCOS Name	Position	Village
1	Twaha Rashidi		v	Tanganyika SACCOS	Chairperson	Kagunga
2	Hamis Maulid		v	Juhudi SACCOS	Chairperson	Mtanga
3	Essau Seth		v	Juhudi SACCOS	Secretary	Mtanga
4	Geoffrey Komanya		v	Katonga SACCOS	Secretary	Kigalye
5	Daudi Kisimbi		v	Katonga SACCOS	Chairperson	Kigalye
6	Yasin Mohamed		v	Matumaini SACCOS	Chairperson	Mwamgongo
7	Hamza Yusuph		v	Matumaini SACCOS	Secretary	Mwamgongo
8	Amina Shaabani	v		Matumaini SACCOS	Treasure	Mwamgongo
9	Shaaban Ibrahim		v	Jikomboe SACCOS	Chairperson	Kalalangabo
10	Bahati Huruma		v	Tanganyika SACCOS	Secretary	Kagunga
11	Siasa Shabani		v	Umoja SACCOS	Secretary	Zashe
12	Samwel Mamilo		v	Umoja SACCOS	Chairperson	Zashe
13	Anet Maiko	v		Tutungane SACCOS	Secretary	Kiziba
14	Adam Koba		v	Tutungane SACCOS	Chairperson	Kiziba
15	Hamisi Kalenga		v	Jikomboe SACCOS	Secretary	Kalalangabo
16	Juma Bimandi		v	Tanganyika SACCOS	Ass Chairperson	Kagunga

Annex 8: Status of Beekeeping groups working with GMU Program

No	Village	District	Group Name	Ongoing members		Total	New members			Beehives			
				M	F		M	F		Improved	Local	Total	Other comments
1	Matendo	Kigoma	Ndetuluye	11	11	22	0	0	0	0	166	166	Still on harvesting
2	Mwamila	Uvinza	Juhudi	13	8	21	0	0	0	159	106	265	Starting harvesting
3	Uvinza	Uvinza	Wanyuki	12	16	27	0	0	0	0	160	160	
4	Kasuku	Kigoma	Tupendane	16	9	25	0	0	0	0	464	464	
5	Chakulu	Uvinza	Muungano	9	12	21	0	0	0	32	24	56	Starting harvesting
6	Ilagara	Uvinza	Tulavyuse	5	20	25	0	0	0	37	17	54	Starting harvesting
8	Simbo	Kigoma	Magengere	2	8	10	0	0	0	67	0	67	Harvesting
9	Ilagara/Sambara	Uvinza	Umoja ni nguvu	5	6	11	0	0	0	64	79	143	Harvesting
10	Songambebe	Uvinza	Ukombozi	9	4	13	0	0	0	56	0	56	Harvesting
11	Songambebe	Uvinza	Abhatama	6	0	6	0	0	0	90	20	110	Harvesting
12	Songambebe	Uvinza	Inuka	15	15	30	0	0	0	50	0	50	Harvesting
13	Mnyamasi	Nsimbo	Ondoa Umaskini	25	0	25	0	0	0	53	491	544	Harvesting -
14	Kasisi	Nsimbo	Kasisi A	21	1	22	0	0	0	20	250	270	Harvesting
15	Kasisi	Nsimbo	Muungano group	15	1	16	0	0	0	0	50	50	Harvesting
16	Katambike	Nsimbo	Misitu nyuki	8	5	13	0	0	0	80	20	100	Harvesting
17	Majalila	Mpanda	Msagano	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	300	300	Harvesting
18	Majalila	Mpanda	Kemfwa Mnyamas	12	0	12	0	0	0	100	800	900	Harvesting
19	Majalila	Mpanda	Tongwe	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	400	400	Harvesting
20	Bitale	Kigoma	Tuyagilehamwe	18	7	25	0	0	0	37	50	87	Harvesting
Total				234	123	356	0	0	0	845	3,397	4,242	

Annex 9: Table showing participants during commemoration of World Environmental Day at Ilagala village

SN	Village	M	F	Total	Participation	
					%Female	%Males
1	Nyamoli	162	124	286	43.4	56.6
2	Kaseke	234	173	407	42.5	57.5
3	Kagongo	35	54	89	60.7	39.3
4	Mgaraganza	186	235	421	55.8	44.2
5	Bubango	356	448	804	55.7	44.3
6	Chankele	176	132	308	42.9	57.1
7	Mkongoro	276	388	664	58.4	41.6
8	Bitale	113	156	269	58.0	42.0
9	Malagarasi	116	108	224	48.2	51.8
10	Kazuramimba	112	103	215	47.9	52.1
11	Vikonge	302	214	516	41.5	58.5
12	Mwamila	307	285	592	48.1	51.9
13	Sunuka	70	58	128	45.3	54.7
14	Sigunga	64	58	122	47.5	52.5
15	Lyabusende	87	78	165	47.3	52.7
16	Karago	194	176	370	47.6	52.4
17	Songambebe	102	107	209	51.2	48.8
18	Ilagala	350	270	620	43.5	56.5
Grand total		3,242	3,167	6,409	49	51

Annex 10: Table, GMU Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Activity	Conditions (reproduced from the IEE)	Mitigation	Monitoring	Timing and Responsible Parties
Activity 3.1: Support tree planting and establishment of woodlots by farmers				
Tree nurseries and woodlots establishment	The GMU team shall ensure that improvements in land and integrated water resources management techniques do not cause destruction or degradation of natural habitat, including deforestation, desertification and drainage of wetlands; lead to loss of biodiversity; do not lead to the Introduction of exotic and non-native animals and plants; lead to erosion and loss of soil fertility, siltation of water bodies or reduction in water quality; or spread disease. For activities involving CBNRM, good-practice design and operation standards must be implemented, generally consistent with Chapter II of the USAID EGASSA at: http://www.encapafrika.org/EGSSAA/Word_English/cbnrm.doc .	Promotion of tree planting and woodlots as a farming technique seeks to improve the soil's moisture and fertility, reduce erosion, and provide alternative sources of wood (outside of conservation areas and forests) and not cause the destruction and degradation highlighted in the IEE condition. The project does not promote or supply invasive species that might overgrow the native species. Invasive species are eliminated from the nurseries and woodlots. Best practices on how to implement agroforestry, establish woodlots continue to be incorporated in our work. Additionally, we are incorporating many of the CBNRM good-practice design and operation standards that are generally consistent with Chapter II of the USAID EGASSA at: http://www.encapafrika.org/EGSSAA/Word_English/cbnrm.doc .	Program Forest Officer and District Extension Officers (agriculture and forestry) conduct regular supervision from tree seed selection that the program is not introducing tree of destruction in nature. Therefore the program has been focusing on multipurpose tree that have benefits to farmers and soil. The trees respond to questions/concerns raised by farmers and schools. An inventory of tree seeds is maintained by the GMU project and district.	Responsible Party: Program Forest Officer who ensures that these techniques are incorporated. Progress on compliance will be included in an Environmental Compliance section in the quarterly reports submitted to USAID/Tanzania by GMU Program Director.

Activity	Conditions (reproduced from the IEE)	Mitigation	Monitoring	Timing and Responsible Parties
Activity 6.1: Support agro-forestry farming by contact farmers				
Agroforestry farming	<p>The GMU team shall ensure that improvements in land and integrated water resources management techniques do not cause destruction or degradation of natural habitat, including deforestation, desertification and drainage of wetlands; lead to loss of biodiversity; do not lead to the Introduction of exotic and non-native animals and plants; lead to erosion and loss of soil fertility, siltation of water bodies or reduction in water quality; or spread disease. For activities involving CBNRM, good-practice design and operation standards must be implemented, generally consistent with Chapter II of the USAID EGASSA at: http://www.encapafrika.org/EGSSAA/Word_English/cbnrm.doc.</p>	<p>Promotion of agroforestry as a farming technique seeks to improve the soil's moisture and fertility and reduce erosion and not cause the destruction and degradation highlighted in the IEE condition. Best practices on how to implement agroforestry continue to be incorporated in our work including banning of shifting cultivation through village bylaws developed during the village land use planning process. The program focuses on increasing crop production per unit area instead of expanding farms. Additionally, we are incorporating may of the CBNRM good-practice design and operation standards that are generally consistent with Chapter II of the USAID EGASSA at: http://www.encapafrika.org/EGSSAA/Word_English/cbnrm.doc.</p>	<p>Ongoing supervision visits are conducted by the Forest Officer, Environmental Education Officer together with the District Extension Officers that respond to questions/concerns by individual farmers and schools.</p>	<p>Responsible Party: Forest Officer will ensure that these techniques are incorporated. Progress on compliance will be included in an Environmental Compliance section in the quarterly reports submitted to USAID/Tanzania by GMU Program Director.</p>

Activity	Conditions (reproduced from the IEE)	Mitigation	Monitoring	Timing and Responsible Parties
Activity 7.1: Facilitate operation and assessment of SACCOS performance.				
Small businesses established by SACCO members who receive loans are not negatively impacting the environment	MSE credit and service providers are urged to institutionalize their own environmental reviews of credit and service projects and individual activities. MSE & environment guidelines can be used to improve the effectiveness, on a case-by-case basis, of reviewing and mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of MSEs, so there should be scope for factoring in some screening criteria in the loan provision process. JGI facilitated the establishment of 27 micro-credit groups and one umbrella/apex association that governs these micro-credit groups and continues to provide supportive supervision and technical support to the groups GMU shall ensure that the Guaranteed Party or Parties have environmental screening system sufficient to demonstrate compliance with local environmental laws and to enable GMU to make an assessment of the environmental impact of such activities and shall submit to USAID their proposed policies and procedures to assure that the projects financed are environmentally sound and comply with applicable laws and procedures. MSE credit and service providers are urged to institutionalize their own environmental reviews of credit and service projects and individual activities. MSE and environment guidelines can be used to improve the effectiveness, on a case-by-case basis, of reviewing and mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of MSEs, so there should be scope for factoring in some screening criteria in the loan provision process.	The program work with the SACCOS groups to incorporate a criteria for screening loan applications that ensures that all businesses are environmentally friendly and comply with local environmental laws. By-laws that ensure that businesses established are environmentally friendly can be incorporated by the groups.	This quarter GMU continued to monitor income generating activities where micro credit members are investing in and explain the importance of having a criteria that seeks to look at the environmental impact of the IGAs. This help to eliminate activities that have adverse negative impact to environment.	Responsible party: Community Development Officer. Progress on compliance will be included in an Environmental Compliance section in the quarterly reports submitted to USAID/Tanzania by GMU Program Director.

Activity	Conditions (reproduced from the IEE)	Mitigation	Monitoring	Timing and Responsible Parties
Activity 7.4: Promote Eco-tourism development in villages				
Eco-tourism site renovated and/or constructed will be done in accordance with construction guidelines	The GMU team shall ensure rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of facilities in which the total surface area disturbed is less than 10,000 square feet (1000 m ²), the total cost is less than \$200,000, the construction is not done in protected areas or other environmentally sensitive areas and that these activities shall be conducted following principles for environmentally sound design and construction, as provided in the Small Scale Construction chapter of the USAID SEGs: http://www.usaidgems.org/Sectors/construction.htm .	Size of the eco-tourism site that will be constructed and/or renovated will not be greater than 120 sq. m. The construction of the eco-tourism site will take place in areas designated as residential or for community services as part of the land use planning exercise. Natural trails that lead to tourism to the sites will be well marked and maintained. Additionally, none of the construction will be done in environmentally sensitive or protected areas. Buildings will follow the construction guidelines set forth by the government, as well as refer to the Small Scale Construction chapter of the USAID SEGs: http://www.usaidgems.org/Sectors/construction.htm .	This quarter, there was no initiated or ongoing construction however the anticipated construction Eco-tourism information center will be supervised to ensure that the Small Scale Construction Chapter guidelines are referenced by the contractors. The program is working together with the village leadership and district land and Natural resource team in ensuring that rules and regulations on natural resources management are followed.	Responsible Party: Community Development Officer: Progress on compliance regularly shared with respective village authorities and conservation partners and included in the Environmental Compliance section in the quarterly reports submitted to USAID/Tanzania by GMU Program Director.