BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES SURVEY AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL
IN THE SOUTH NGURU MOUNTAINS LANDSCAPE**

Adding Value to the Arc Project

By Emmanuel Lyimo

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Executive summary

This is a report detailing findings of the baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey conducted in January 2014 covering 9 sectors in Mvomero District Council (MVDC) These sectors include forest, land, wildlife, community development, planning, livestock, human resources and administration (DAS and DED). The KAP monitoring tool is designed to track changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Reducing greenhouse gas Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), Climate Change and conservation in general.

Methods

Data was collected through structured interviews with 15 (8 men and 7 women) local government staff members from nine departments.

The key issues that were measured in this baseline survey and which may also be tracked in subsequent survey include knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to:
- Participatory Forest Management
- Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)
- REDD
- Climate change
- The AVA project
- Awareness of Climate Change

Also covered were practices in relation to:
- Sharing of information and reports
- Preferred means of information sharing

Results

Participatory Forest Management

100% of the respondents were familiar with the term Community Based Forest Management and 93% could explain what it meant. 87% were familiar with the term joint forest management. 7% could describe the steps required to establish CBFM and JFM. Only staff in the District Land, Natural Resources and Environment Office could describe the full process.   District staff recognised 16 benefits of CBFM and JFM to communities with bee-keeping and protection of water sources being the most frequently cited benefits. In terms of attitudes, all respondents considered it feasible to establish CBFM but questioned its sustainability beyond the project lifespan. In terms of practices, the District has actively supported CBFM when donor funds are available. Since 2005 when CBFM was first introduced to the district, the District has never allocated any funds from their general budgets to support the establishment or implementation of CBFM. Reasons cited include the current structure of forestry sector financing where 95 % of funds are retained by TFS with only 5 % remaining at District level resulting in inadequate funding for the district forest department.

Village Savings and Loans Associations

80% of the respondents were familiar with the term VSLAs of whom 58% could describe it accurately. 25% of respondents could not distinguish between VSLAs and other types of micro-finance institutions such as SACCOS and VICOBA. In terms of attitudes 100 % of respondents stated that they think that VSLAs can help to reduce poverty.

Climate change and REDD
The survey found that 100% of District staff had heard of term climate change and 43% could define it correctly. 55% of the respondents were familiar with the term REDD / MKUHUMI and 37% could define it correctly. Some staff were sceptical as to whether REDD could be practiced in Mvomero District; and raised concerns that it might be donor dependent.

The survey found that 93 % of respondents were familiar with the project; and 79% were optimistic that the project will benefit poorer households.

Local media, leaflets, biannual newsletters, and seminars conducted with various organizations were the most important sources of information for MVDC.

The findings summarized in this report clearly demonstrate that there is work to be done to raise awareness on VSLA concepts, REDD concepts and how to make CBFM more sustainable in the district. The survey recommended having a stronger channel of report-sharing between the project and the various departments at the MVDC; and to use more local media to raise awareness and involve more people from other sectors like agriculture, wildlife and planning..

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Abbreviations

AVA	Adding Value to the Arc
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DED	District Executive Director
DFO	District Forest Offcer
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
EU	European Union
CO_2.	Carbon dioxide
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
IGAs	Income Generative Activities
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MVDC	Mvomero District Council
MJUMITA	*Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania*
MKUHUMI	*Mkakati wa Kupunguza Uzalishaji wa Hewa ya Ukaa inayotokana na uharibifu wa Misitu*
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PFRA	Participatory Forest Resource Assessment
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUM	Village Land Use Management
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VNRC	Village Natural Resources committee
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
%	Percentage

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 About the project "Adding Value to the Arc: Forests and Livelihoods in the South Nguru Mountains"

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in partnership with the Community Forestry Network of Tanzania commonly known by its Swahili acronym, (MJUMITA), the Mvomero District Council (MVDC) and the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) has been awarded a grant from the European Union (EU) to implement a project known as "Adding Value to the Arc: Forests and Livelihoods in the South Nguru Mountains". The primary objective of this action is to alleviate poverty and improve economic resilience among marginalised rural, natural resource-dependent communities living in Mvomero District, Tanzania. Studies conducted by TFCG over the past five years have found that communities living closest to government forest reserves and forests on village lands are some of the most disadvantaged because of their remoteness and relative inaccessibility. As part of the efforts to strengthen the management of these forests and improve the community livelihoods, in the South Nguru Mountains AVA project was established. The project aims to reduce poverty by supporting the sustainable forest management through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Joint Forest Management (JFM).

This can only be assured by creating tangible benefits from forest management in ways that respond to people's priority needs – namely economic and social development. The action will improve the situation of the target groups and final beneficiaries by supporting the legal transfer of forest management rights and responsibilities through CBFM and JFM. The project will also help the communities to identify opportunities for income generation and enterprise development based on sustainable use and management of forest resources. This will contribute towards the overall objective of reducing poverty and improving economic resilience, while building local incentives for long - term forest management, which is accompanied by the transfer of forest management rights and responsibilities to the communities.

1.2 Objectives of the survey
The following were the survey objectives:
i.   To provide baseline information on knowledge, attitudes and practices amongst local government staff at the start of the AVA project.
ii. To collect information that will inform project planning.

1.3 Methods
The survey was led by the monitoring and evaluation officer from TFCG assisted by two district officers namely, the District Natural Resource Officer and the District Forest Officer. The survey was conducted between 15th – 17th January, 2014. A face to face interview using a structured questionnaire (see annex 1) was carried out to a total of 15 randomly selected MVDC staff, of whom 8 were men and 7 were women. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that it measures the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the representative staffs on CBFM, JFM, REDD, Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) and the NGO which is implementing the AVA project. Table 1 summarises the nine departments in which the 15 interviewees work, and their gender.

Table 1: Number of respondents from various departments

S/N	Sector	No of men respondents	No of women respondents	Total
1	Land office	1	2	3

S/N	Sector	No of men respondents	No of women respondents	Total
2	Forest and Wildlife office	1	2	3
3	Agriculture office	1	0	1
4	Livestock office	0	1	1
5	Community development office	1	0	1
6	DAS office	0	1	1
7	DED office	1	0	1
8	Planning office	1	0	1
9	Human resources office	0	1	1
	Water	2	0	2
Total		**8**	**7**	**15**

Source: *District survey, 2013*

2.0   FINDINGS

2.1   Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Community Based Forest Management

2.1.1   Knowledge on Community Based Forest Management

The survey found that, 100% of the respondents were familiar with the term CBFM and 93% could explain what it meant (Figure 1). Those who could define CBFM described it as involvement of communities in the conservation and transfer of power from forest department to the communities surrounding the forest.
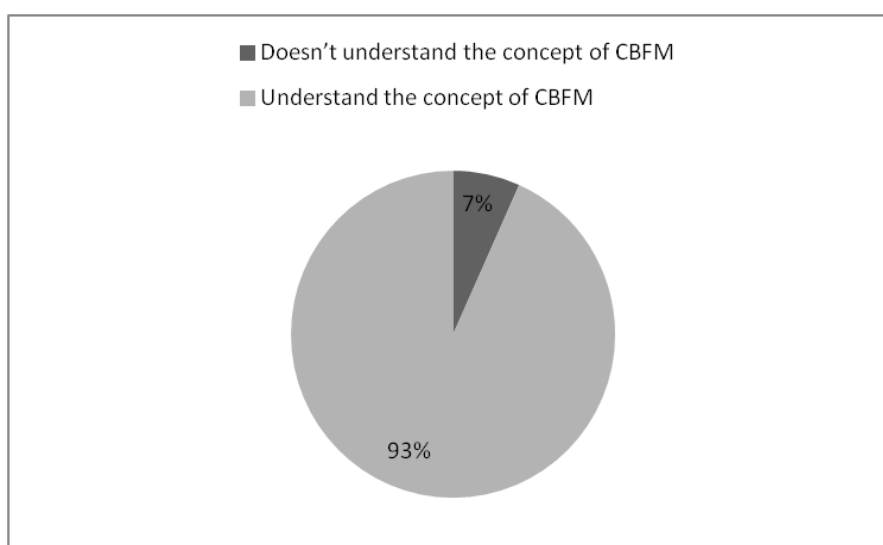

Figure 1: Percentage of MVDC staff responses to "what does CBFM meant"

Respondents stated that they had heard the term CBFM from: their District forest department, the AVA project, TFCG / CARE project, various seminars / workshops and studies attended by the respondents (Figure 2).
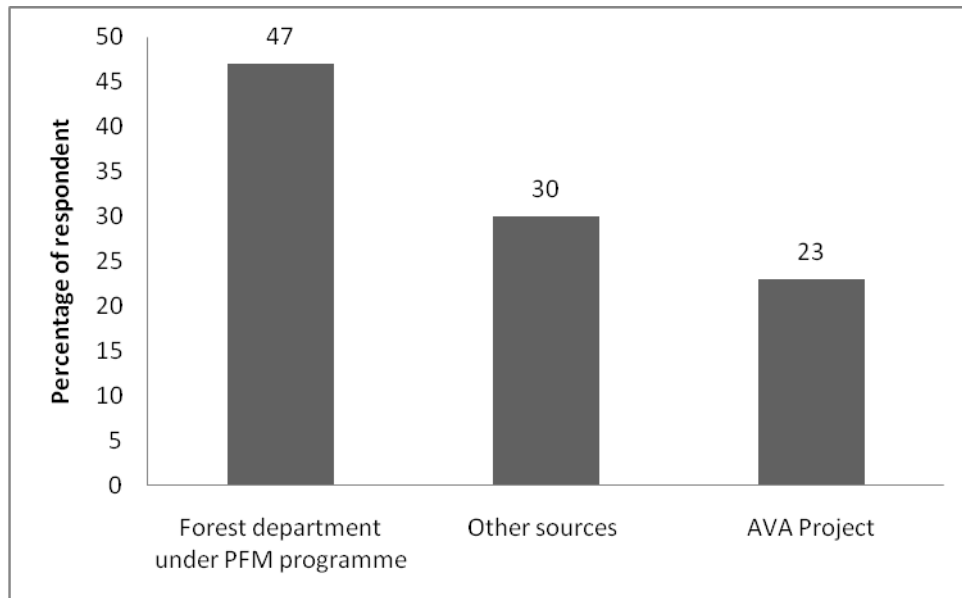
Figure 2: Percentage of respondents citing different sources of information on CBFM.
Note: Other sources include TFCG/ CARE Tanzania, Radio, TV and local news paper.

The survey also went further to document respondents' understanding of the legal procedures required for the establishment of participatory forest management (PFM) i.e. both CBFM and JFM. The procedures, as stipulated in the Forest Act, 2002 are as follows:

- Villagers must have legal tenure over their land.
- The villagers must then describe the boundaries of their village land forest reserve
- The villagers must then develop a management plan for their village land forest reserve, this management plan describes how the forest is to be used, managed and protected.
- The villagers must elect a Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC). The VNRC must be elected by the village assembly (all members of the village) and not appointed by the village council (section 33 of the forest Act 2002).
- The village must prepare by-laws that support the management plan (section 34 (4)).
- The management plan, the bylaws, the minutes and membership details of VNRCs must be approved by the whole Village Assembly and then be forwarded to the district for ratification by the district council. Once this has been passed, the VLFR is then declared. Following declaration by the village assembly and district council, the VLFR will be managed in accordance with the forest management plan (section 34 (4)).

The survey showed that 33% of respondents were able to list one to three steps for establishing the PFM and 7% were able to list more than three steps while more than half (60%) of the respondents were not able to list any the steps (Figure 3). Those who were able to mention more than three steps were regarded as being able to mention the steps of CBFM. This means that 93% were not familiar with the details of the process. Further analysis indicated that those respondents who managed to mention more than one step were from the forest and lands department. Their involvement in the implementation of the CBFM activities as part of the AVA project has contributed to this. This result indicates that the knowledge on legal steps of the implementation of CBFM is low among the district staff.
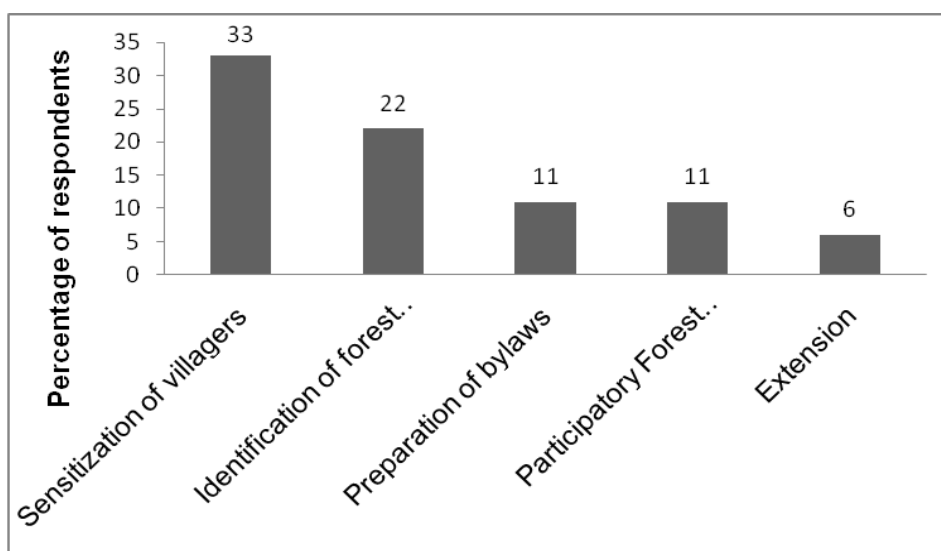
Figure 3: Percentage of respondents mentioning specific CBFM steps.

The survey also asked, 'what benefits do you think the communities can get through CBFM and JFM? Sixteen benefits were mentioned. Beekeeping was the most frequently mentioned benefit (mentioned by 40% of the respondents) followed by protection of water sources (33% of respondents). Less frequently mentioned benefits (7% each) include protection of ritual sites, REDD payments, other IGAs and harvesting of dead wood (See figure 4).
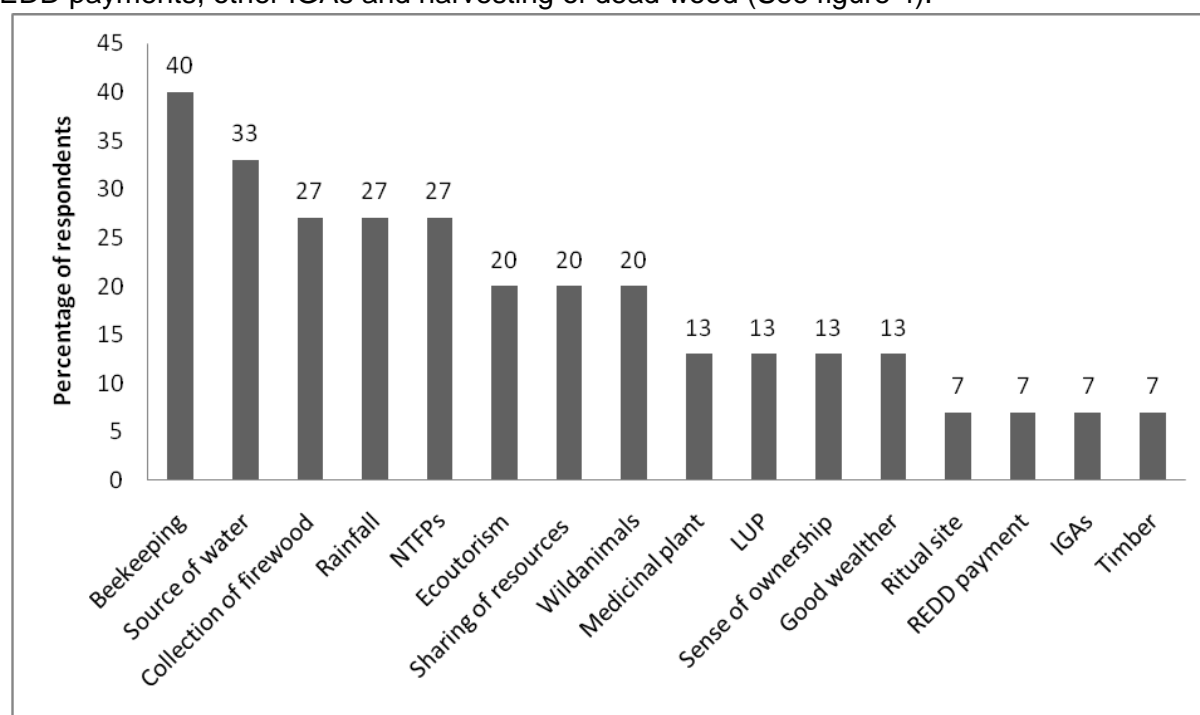
Figure 4: Perceived benefits which communities derive from PFM

2.1.2 Attitude towards Community Based Forest Management

In order to measure the attitude of the MVDC staff towards CBFM, the respondents were asked if they think that it is possible to implement PFM (i.e. the combination of CBFM and JFM) in the District. All (100%) respondents agreed that it was possible to be implemented in the district. However, they commented that to make the PFM effective the government should:

- help the communities to enforce their by-laws,
- allocate funds for PFM and
- conduct frequent monitoring of the progress of the communities implementing CBFM.

Although the respondents had a positive attitude towards the possibility of implementing PFM in the District, they expressed doubt about its sustainability and described how PFM that had been introduced previously had performed poorly once the project that had supported its establishment, phased out. The reasons that they cited for this included:
- failure by the communities to enforce the PFM by-laws and implement the management plans;
- dependence on charcoal, timber, agriculture and non timber forest products (NTFPs).

2.1.3   Practices regarding Community Based Forest Management
The district started implementing CBFM in 2005 with support from DANIDA through the PEMA programme. As a partner in the AVA project, MVDC has another opportunity to implement CBFM with support from the European Union. The survey included the question, 'does the District facilitate villages to establish CBFM and JFM?'

87% of the respondents stated that the district facilitates villages to establish participatory forest management. During discussions, district staff stated that the support from the district is in terms of technical expertise and they explained that most of the funds for implementing PFM activities have come from Donors such as the EU and DANIDA. Furthermore, the respondents mentioned that the district had PLUM and CBFM teams which were working together with different projects to implement Land use plans and CBFM. The survey went further to find out whether the district use their own funds to facilitate CBFM in the villages. According to the DFO, since 2005 when the district started practicing CBFM all of the funds for implementing CBFM activities were provided by donors and the District have not allocated any funds from their own sources to supporting CBFM. The main reason that was cited as to why the district relies on donor funds was the meagre funding that is allocated in the district budget to the forest department to carry out forest activities in the district. The DFO stated that, the priority sectors that receive the highest budget allocations were health, water and roads. It was also reported that all funds collected by the district from forest resources were submitted to TFS and then TFS returns 5% which is insufficient for the district to support forest management activities in the district.

2.2   Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of JFM
Expected Result 2 of the AVA project covers the second principal form of Participatory Forest Management that is permitted under Tanzanian forest law, namely Joint Forest Management (JFM). JFM constitutes a legally binding agreement between community level forest managers and the government agency responsible for the management of a recognised forest reserve. JFM is different from CBFM in that it takes place on forest land owned usually by either central or local government. Communities living around the forest can enter into JFM with either central or local government regarding the use and management of the forest. Under such arrangements, each village defines an area within the forest that it will jointly manage with government. Such areas are called Village Forest Management Areas (VFMAs) (Section 39, (2)).

The steps that are required to implement JFM are very similar to those in CBFM and include:
- Formation of Village Natural Resource Management Committee

- Mapping of forest boundary and Village Forest Management Areas
- Assessing forest uses and resource availability
- Undertaking a Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (if utilization of forest produce is allowed)
- Developing draft management (and utilization) plan and discussing with Village Assembly
- Developing forest management bylaws
- Signing of joint management agreement by village and forest owner (either central or local government – or other body owning the forest)

2.2.1 Knowledge on Joint Forest Management

The survey found out that 87% of the respondents had heard the term 'joint forest management' whilst 13% indicated that they have not heard about JFM. Sources of information on JFM cited by respondents included the AVA project, the FBD / TFS PFM programme and other sources such as CARE-Tanzania, media –TV, Radio and local newspaper (Figure 5). Understanding of the processes required to establish JFM were combined with the question on CBFM. See section 2.1.1.
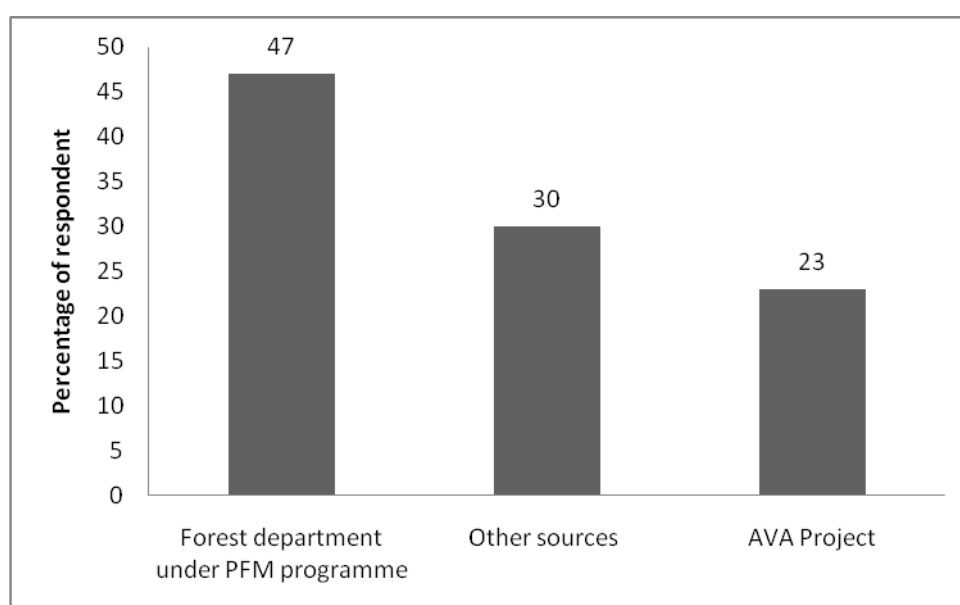
Figure 5: Respondents source of information about JFM

2.2.2 Attitude towards Joint Forest Management

This was assessed together with assessing attitudes towards CBFM. See Section 2.1.2.

2.3 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Village Savings and Loans Associations

One of the expected results of the project is enterprise development which revolves around identifying opportunities for income generation and enterprise development based on sustainable use and management of forest resources. This Expected Result will contribute towards the Overall Objective of reducing poverty and improving economic resilience, while building local incentives for long-term forest management, when accompanied by the transfer of forest management rights and responsibilities. Among the enterprise opportunities for income generating including Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Beekeeping and REDD. VSLAs have been promoted in Mvomero District through various initiatives including the EU-financed LIVING project that was led by CARE International between 2007 – 2009.

2.3.1 Knowledge on VSLAs

In terms of knowledge of MVDC staff on VSLA, more than three quarters (80%) had heard the term VSLA whilst 20% had not heard of it. Of those respondents who had heard the term VSLA, more than half (58%) were able to define it correctly as being a program to empower people in rural communities to take control of their personal finances, or the programme where the villagers save their money and take loans according to simple procedures or informal financial institution based in the village which focused onr villagers who have limited access to get financial services from formal institutions like SACCOS and Banks for saving and credits. Some respondents (25%) could not distinguish between VSLAs and SACCOS or VICOBA and 17% of the respondents were not able to define the concept.

2.3.2 Attitude towards VSLAs

The aim of the VSLAs is to help VSLA members to save money for their children's education, small investments, micro-enterprises and agriculture. VSLAs also operate a welfare fund where community members contribute a small amount of money each week. The money is kept available for any emergencies. If the communities are well involved in the programme VSLAs can reduce poverty.

In this survey attitudes of the MVDC staff towards the VSLA in reducing poverty were assessed. The survey included the question, 'Do you think that VSLA will help the communities to reduce poverty?'

100% of the respondents responded that they think that that the VSLA programme can reduce poverty. In discussions, respondents elaborated that the VSLAs will be most effective if VSLA members invest in agriculture, livestock, education for their children and small business.

Mvomero district has three main groups of people: small scale farmers, large scale farmers and pastoralists. The majority of residents in this district are engaged in agricultural activities and small business. Most small scale farmers and small businesses cannot access formal financial institutions which leads to less opportunity to invest in agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, tractors and labour that could increase their income. By being involved in VSLA programmes the district officers believed that the community can improve their livelihoods.

Respondents also explained that there are very few opportunities for remote villagers to get bank loans and where they do succeed it requires high collateral and a lot of follow up. As such VSLA provide an efficient and effective alternative.

2.3.3 Practicing of VSLA at MVOMERO district

The PEMA II and iWash programmes helped communities to establish VSLAs in Mvomero and Turiani divisions. The AVA project aims to strengthen the already formed associations and to support the formation of new associations. The AVA project is working together with MVDC to support the communities. According to the district community development officer, the district has 411 VSLAs which have been formed with support from various donors, MVDC and villagers themselves. The officers insisted that the most of the groups were formed with donor funding but a few were established by the district where the MVDC provided allowances, transport and training material to the district facilitators. Other materials including the cash box padlock and stationery

were contributed by members of the group themselves. So far the district has facilitated VSLA establishment in two divisions: Mlali and Mgeta. The district staff copied the ideas of the VSLA from the CARE project which was implemented in Turianai and Mvomero divisions.

The survey posed the question, 'Does the district support communities to implement VSLAs?' 46% of the respondents said that the district supports community to implement VSLAs. During follow up discussions District staff explained that skilled officers from the district community development office helped to train the communities and register groups, while 54% said there was no support from the district because the district so far had never located a budget for the VSLA, and there is no monitoring of the existing VSLA groups.

2.4 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of REDD / MKUHUMI

2.4.1 Awareness of REDD/MKUHUMI programmes

The rapid loss of forests effectively counts for about 17% of total global emissions of greenhouse gases every year (Brunner, et al., 2010). Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is a global initiative designed to reward groups or countries for protecting their forests and reducing emissions of greenhouse gas pollutants, especially CO_2. It aims to reduce net emissions on a global scale. If it succeeds, it could help protect the world's forests as carbon reservoirs and maximize their potential for slowing down and reducing the impact of climate change.

With REDD, wealthy countries could buy carbon credits, often called "carbon offsets," from developing countries who keep their forests standing. Alternatively, REDD could be separate from the carbon credit market, so that wealthy countries would have to meet REDD commitments in addition to their own emission reductions.

REDD is a way to compensate people who manage forests better, but in doing so it takes away some short-term economic benefits. It can help staunch the loss of forests and enhance their capacity to capture and store carbon.

Therefore, the project wanted to know whether MVDC staff are aware of the concept of "REDD / MKUHUMI". The survey results found that 53% of the respondents had heard the term "REDD / MKUHUMI" and had some idea of what it meant. Of those who had heard the term 'REDD', 37% stated that they had heard the term at school or University or from researchers; 25% from AVA project; 25% from media and 13% from the land and forest sector at the MVDC.

37% of the respondents stated the full name of the REDD / MKUHUMI *(Mkakati wa Kupunguza Uzalishaji wa Hewa ya Ukaa inayotokana na Uharibifu na ukataji wa Misitu),* half (50%) of respondents reported that REDD is about conserving forests whilst 13% could not provide a general description of REDD/MKUHUMI.

The survey also asked the MVDC staff to describe how REDD / MKUHUMI works. Half (50%) of the respondents asserted that REDD involves communities in forest conservation by paying them money for conservation practices. The other (13%) described REDD / MKUHUMI as a mechanism to address climate change. The rest (37%) failed to describe how REDD /MKUHUMI works. This implies that most people have a basic idea of REDD/MKUHUMI.

2.4.2 Attitude toward the REDD/MKUHUMI

The survey found out that more than three quarters (87%) the respondents thought that it was possible to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in Mvomero District, only 20 % thought that REDD was possible. The respondents who were positive about REDD based their positive attitude on what they have heard from the REDD project being implemented by TFCG and MJUMITA in the neighbouring Kilosa District. Respondents claimed that REDD can bring changes in the communities because communities can get tangible benefits. However, the DNRO continued that neighbour Kilosa district communities received money from REDD / MKUHUMI for improved their forest and development project. Of the respondents with negative attitude stated that the concept was very new to Tanzania and the process of implementation still on the piloting to test its applicability, hence it will be difficult to say if the REDD will work in the district. Since REDD was piloted in different areas in Tanzania no results of the piloted projects have been circulated or shared with MVDC.

2.5 Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on climate change

2.5.1 Knowledge on climate change

All staff interviewed in the MVDC survey (100%) had heard of the term "climate change" and had some idea of what it meant. The respondents we asked to define the term climate change. 46% defined climate change as the long term (>10 years) change in weather patterns such as rainfall and temperatures. 40% of the respondents defined it as a change in the seasons such as a change in the rainfall pattern forcing farmers to switch their farming system. 14% of the respondents had heard of the term but were unable to define climate change but could mention some causes and effects of climate change.

The survey went further to investigate if the staff were aware of the causes of climate change. The causes that were most frequently cited were: agriculture, over-grazing, bushfires, timber harvesting and charcoal. Figure 7 shows the percentage of respondents who were able to list different numbers of causes.
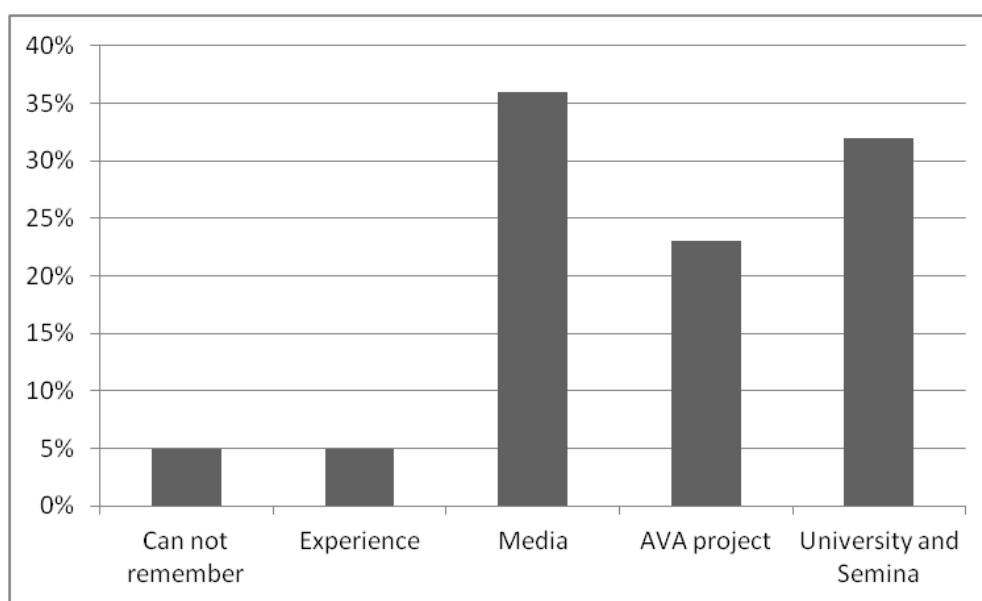
Figure 6: Source of information about climate change
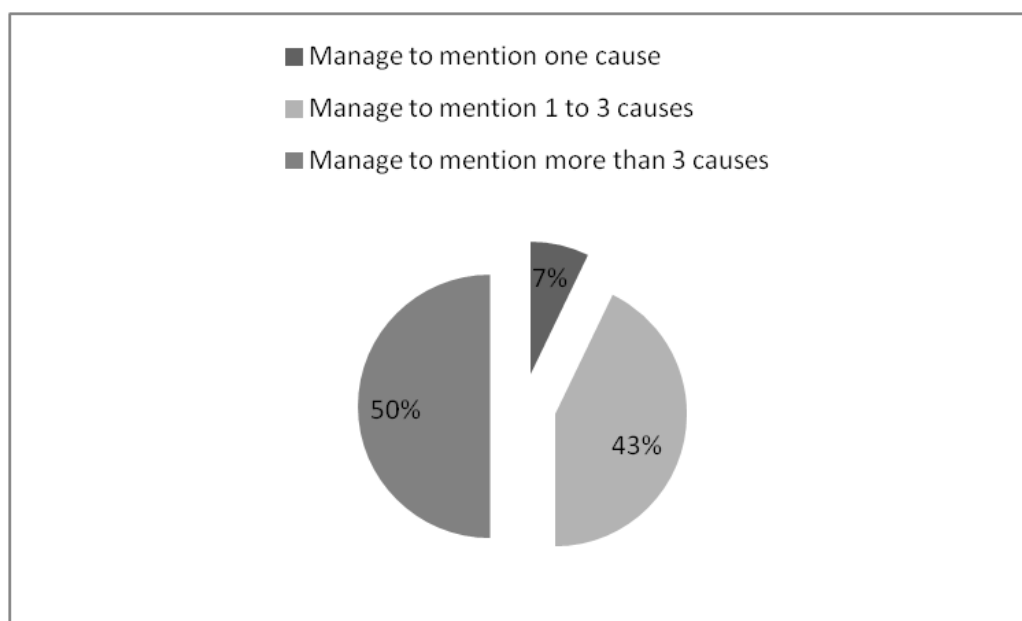
Figure 7: Awareness on causes of Climate Change

On the effects of climate change the MVDC staffs were asked to mention the effects of climate change on the communities. Figure 8 show that 57% of the respondents listed more than three effects. Drought, changing rainfall patterns, and global warming were the most frequently cited climate change effects.
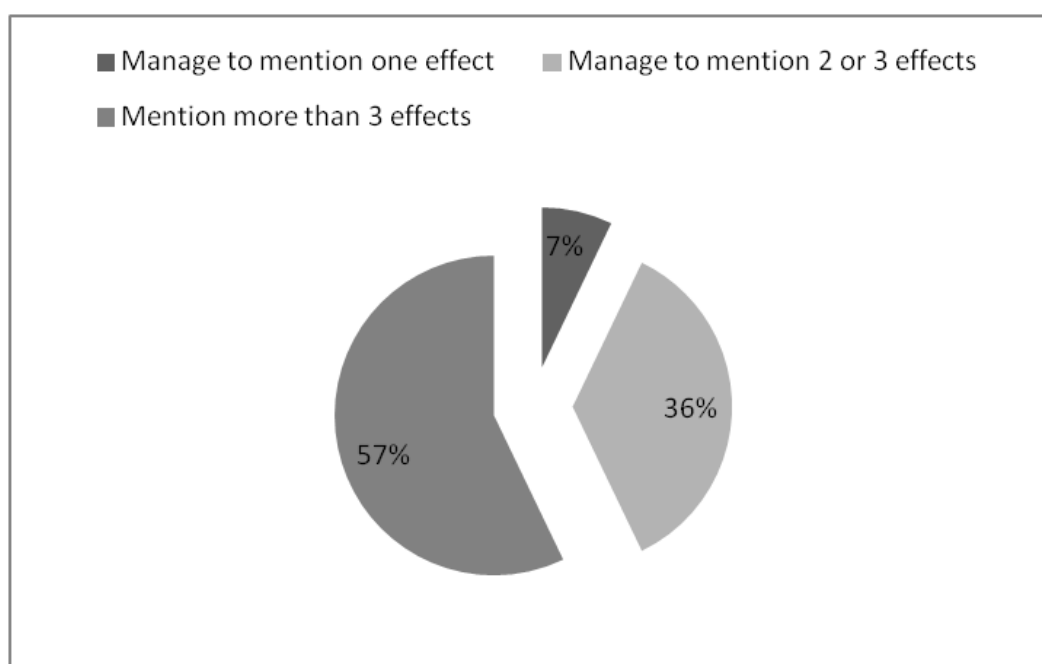
Figure 8: Percentage of respondent's awareness on causes of climate change

2.5.2 Attitudes toward the Climate Change

100% of the MVDC staff responded that they are very concerned about climate change. Respondents mentioned that the district has been experiencing some climate change effects like changes of rainfall pattern, flood, recurrent drought, deforestation and progressive land degradation and forest degradation results in calculable crop, livestock and environmental losses. They insisted

that communities and MVDC staff need to change otherwise the forest in the district will disappear and communities will suffer due to climate change. The agriculture officer provided an example that change rainfall patterns and high temperature have forced farmers to shorten the growing seasons and switched to more expensive hybrid crops.

2.5.3 Practices regarding climate change

The respondents listed important actions that should be implemented by MVDC to adapt to climate change. Many respondents cited awareness raising and education programmes (60%). Other commonly cited responses included promoting IGAs such as conservation agriculture, agro forestry and drought resistant crops such as millet, cassava, lima beans, pigeon peas and sweet potatoes (30%) and lastly was to ban charcoal and timber business (10%). The respondents described that the level of charcoal and timber harvesting in the district is high which contributes to climate change. The district should develop mechanism of having sustainable harvesting of forest products like sustainable charcoal and timber.

2.6 Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the AVA project

2.6.1 Knowledge on AVA project

The survey indicated that 93% of the District staff had heard about the AVA project. This shows that AVA project is well-known amongst district staff. This indicates that in the course of the implementation of the AVA project, awareness was done well in the district level. The respondents were also asked if they know the objective of the AVA projects. Of those who stated that they had heard of the AVA project nearly half (46%) knew the project objective whilst 54% were unable to describe the AVA project objective. Furthermore the project wanted to explore whether the respondents were aware of the main donor to the project. 40% of the respondents correctly mentioned the EU as the Funder of the project whilst 60% were not aware and instead mentioned other donors such as USAID and DANIDA whilst others said that they don't know.

2.6.2 Attitude towards the AVA project

The respondents who were aware of the AVA project were asked about how they perceive the AVA project's impact in terms of poverty reduction. The aim of this question was to know attitude of MVDC staff towards the project objective pertain in reduction poverty. It was noted that more than three quarters (79%) had a positive attitude on AVA project towards reducing poverty. This shows that respondents anticipate that the AVA project can help the community to reduce poverty.

2.6.3 Practices regarding AVA project

The results show that 47% of the respondents had been involved in AVA project activities whilst 53% had not been involved. Of those involved, some revealed that they were involved in activities such as land use planning, establishment of village forest reserves, formulation of local MJUMITA networks and sometimes in the workshop. However, the respondents mentioned that AVA project provided working gears to MVDC for facilitating the conservation activities. The recognized working gears provided were vehicle, motorcycle and computers.

2.6.4 Sharing of AVA information and reports

The survey found out that 40% of the respondents agreed that the AVA project shares project reports with MVDC, 53% revealed that AVA project did not share the reports whilst 7% they didn't know if the AVA project is sharing the reports. According to the AVA project, the project had been sharing the reports and information with the district through biannual newsletter, leaflet and posters which included project progress. However, it was explained that the chain of sharing information

probably is ending at the forest and land office where more staff were involved in the project activities. It was claimed in the District council that no information had been submitted by the project since the project had been launched. More effort is needed to make sure that more District staff are getting information related to the project. This will include also sending the reports to each of the MVDC departments instead of just relying on the DNRO to do the work.

3. 0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall it is clear that the impact of the project in terms of awareness was already evident at the time of conducting the survey as evidenced by the widespread understanding of the AVA project and its objectives. As such this cannot be considered a baseline survey as such. However it does provide a valuable measure of knowledge, attitudes and practices by the beginning of the second year of the project; and these findings can usefully inform project plans and implementation.

3.1 Conclusions

For many concepts there was widespread awareness with >80% of the district staff familiar with the terms: community based forest management, joint forest management, village savings and loans associations, climate change and the Adding Value to the Arc Project. Awareness on the details of some of these concepts was lower as was awareness on REDD, TFCG and MJUMITA. This provides a useful analysis of gaps in basic knowledge on concepts central to the project which can inform future awareness raising activities at district level.

In terms of attitudes >75% of respondents had a positive attitude towards participatory forest management and 100% and 79% of respondents respectively believed that VSLAs and the AVA project in general would contribute to reducing poverty. Most (80%) of respondents were doubtful as to whether REDD could work effectively in Mvomero.

In terms of practices, the two practices that were most frequently cited as being supported by the district were CBFM and agroforestry. Further discussions with DFO indicated that, in terms of CBFM establishment, this has been entirely donor funded and is not priorities in district budgets.

Lastly, the survey found that District staff are being informed about issues through different means of communication including seminars involving academics or researchers; broadcast media (television and radio); and from the project. It was found that the project needs to make more effort to distribute progress reports within the District as they are not always shared between district departments.

3.2 Recommendations

The project interventions should take the following into consideration when planning a response to address the current levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices:

- Even though many MVDC staff were aware of CBFM and JFM there is still a need to provide more education through seminars, training and publications on the steps of establishing of CBFM; the benefits that communities that can be derived from CBFM and JFM; and the need for the district to invest in supporting CBFM.
- In order for CBFM to be more sustainable and to generate benefits for the communities, it is recommended that the District should allocate funds for supporting villages in establishing and managing village forest reserves even in the absence of development partner funding.

- More training on VSLAs is needed amongst District staff. This will help the district staff to spread the knowledge of VSLA to other villages whenever they have the project in the villages.
- It is recommended that the district should allocate a budget for following up on the existing VSLA and training of community based trainers.
- If the project is to proceed with REDD it will need to invest in awareness raising at District level since the levels of awareness are quite low.
- The staff from MVDC participating in implementation of the the project activities should regularly prepare a brief report for their department. Also the biannual and newsletter should be circulated to all the head of departments.

4. List of references

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5. Annex 1 Questionnaire

Table 2: Questionnaire for local government staff

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL
Sheet No._____ **Name of interviewee** _____   **Department**_____
Date _____**Name of Enumerator**_____
SECTION A: KNOWLEDGE
1.   Have you heard about community based forest management (CBFM)? *Yes=01* *No=0*
2.   If yes what does it mean? 1.Doesnt know the meaning of CBFM=00 2.Understands the concept of CBFM=01
3.   Where did you hear about Community based forest management? *1. Forest sector through PFM program=01* *2.Water sector=02* *3.AVA project=03* *4.Through MJUMITA network=04* *5.University, SUA, Researchers =05*
4.   Have you heard about Joint forest Management? *1.Yes=01* *2. No=0*
5.   Where did you learnt about Joint Forest management? *1. Seminar out of AVA project=01* *2.Through AVA project=02* *3.CARE programme=03* *4.University=04* *5.Forest sector under PFM program=05*
6.   Can you tell me the process of establishing CBFM and JFM in the village level?
1. Doesn't know any step=00 *2.Can mention at least one step=01* *3.Can mention two to three steps=02* *4.Can mention more than three steps=03*
Steps mentioned by respondents *1.Sensitization of communities=01* *2.Formulation of committee=02* *3.Formulation of bylaws=03* *4.Development of land uses plan=04* *5.Identification of forest areas=05* *6. Participatory Forest Resources Assessment=06* *7.Extension=07*

8.Zonation=08

7.   What benefits do you think the communities can get through CBFM and JFM? Answers from respondent *1.Sense of ownership=01* *2.Sharing of resources=02* *3.Haversting of NTFPS=03* *4.Water Sources=04* *5.Beekeeping=05* *6.Ecoutorism=06* *7. Good weather condition=07* *8.Collection of fire wood=08* *9.Wild animals=09* *10.Medicinal plant=10* *11.Ritual site=11* *12.Rainfall=12* *13.REDD payment=13* *14. Land use plan=14* *15.other IGAs (VSLA)=15* *16. Haversting of dead wood for timber=16*

8.   Have you heard about VSLA? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=0*

9.   What does it mean? Common answers from the respondents *1.Village Saving Loan Association=01* *2.Group of villagers join to formulate VICOBA=02* *3.SACCOS=03* *4. I don't know=04*

10.   Do you know what REDD stands for? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *1.Mention full name of REDD(Reduce green gas Emisition from Deforestation and forest Degradation=01* *2.Mention about forest conservation =02* *3. Doesn't know*

11.   Where did you first learn/heard about REDD? *1.AVA project=01* *2.Media (TV,Radio and newspaper)=02* *3. University/Researchers=03* *4.Land or Forest office=04*

12.   In your own word, can you described how REDD works? *1. Doesn't know how REDD works=00* *2.Involve motivation to the communities by paying some money for conserve forest=01* *3.One one the mechanism of solving climate change=02* *4. Deal with carbon credit=04*

13.   What is climate change?
Common respondent from the respondents
1.The long term more than a decade that shift the climate on the specific location=01
2.Change of weather condition=02
3.Miss behaviour of Season=03
4.Mention the effect of climate change=04
5. Cannot able define the term climate change=05

14.   Where did you learn about climate change?
1. Can not remember =00
2.Through experience=01
3.Media=02
4.AVA project=03
5.University and seminar=04

15A.   What the causes of Climate Change?
1. Can not manage to mention any causes of CC=00
2.Mentions one cause=01
3. Mentions two to three causes=02
4. Mentions more than three causes=03

15B.   What are the effects of Climate Change?
1. Can not mention any effects of CC=00
2. Mentions one effect=01
3.Mentions two to three effect=02
4.Mentions more than three effects=03

16.   Have you heard about AVA project
1.Yes=01
2.No=00

17.   Do you know the Donor of this project?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
Common answers from respondents
1.EU=01
2.USAID=02
3.TFCG=03

18.   What is the main objective of this project?
Common answers from respondent
1.I don't know=00
2.Reducing poverty to the communities surrounding Mkingu NR and Kanga FR=01
3.Adding Value to the forest=02
4.Protecting forest=03
5.REDD=04
6. To implement PFM=05

19.   Have you ever heard of TFCG If so are you familiar with any of their work that it is doing in your district?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
1.Can not manage to mention their works=00
2.Mentiononly one work =01
3.Mention more than two works

20.   Have you ever heard of MJUMITA? If so are you familiar with any of the work that it is doing in your district? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *1.Can not manage to mention their works=00* *2.Mentiononly one work =01* *3.Mention more than two works*
21.   Do you know what are main categories of land are in Tanzania? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *1.Mention one type of Land=01* *2.Mention two type of land=02* *3.Mention three type of land=03* *4. Failed to mention any type of land=00*
22.   Do you know that the general land can be converted to village forest? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00*
23.   Are you aware of Land Act and Village land Act? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *1. Mentions only Land Act No.4 of 1999=01* *2.Mentions only Village land Act No.5 of 1999=02* *3.Mention both =03* *4.Failed to mention any one=04*
SECTION B: ATTITUDE
1.   Do you think PFM will be possible to be implemented in the District? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00*
2.   Have district staff been involved in implementing AVA project? If so how was the district involved *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *3.Dont know=02* How *1. I don't know =00* *2. Land Use Planning =01* *3.Seminar and workshop=02* *4.PFM=03* *5. Enter. Development=4* *6.Network formulation=5* *7.working gears=6*
3.   Do you think is possible to implement REDD in the district? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00*

4. How do you feel when you see the forests in your district are cleared for new farms, bush fire, timber and charcoal making?
1. Bad=01
2.Not care=02
3. Good=03

5. Do you think it is possible to significantly reduce deforestation and forest degradation in your district?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
3.Dont know=02

6. Do you think that AVA project will benefit poor families in this District?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
Why?

7. Do you think that the district natural resources office is fulfilling its roles and responsibilities?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
3. Don't know=02
Why no
1.No fund=01
2.Staff are not enough=02
3.Other reason=03

8. Do you think that TFCG and MJUMITA are fulfilling their roles and responsibilities?
1.Yes=01
2.No =00
3.Dont know=02

9. Do you think that the project has provided enough information about what is doing?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
3.Dont know=02

10. Do you think that VSLA will help the communities to reduce poverty?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
3.Dont know=02

SECTION C: PRACTICES

1. Does the district have a strategic plan to fight with bush fire?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
3.Dont know=03

2. Does the district facilitate villages to establish village land use plans?
1.Yes=01
2.No=00
3.Dont know=03

3. Does the district practice agro forestry? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *3.Dont know=03*		
4. Does your district allow charcoal business? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *3.Dont know=03*		
5. Does the district allow timber business? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *3.Dont know=03*		
6. Does the District facilitate villages to establish CBFM and JFM? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *3.Dont know=03*		
7. Does the district support communities to implement VSLAs? *1.Yes=01* *2.No=00* *3.Dont know=03*		

Annex 2: Data score per each questions

Table 3:Data score per each question

Questions	Answers	% of respondents
1. Have you heard about community based forest management (CBFM)?	Head of CBFM	100%
	Not heard of CBFM	0%
2. If yes what does CBFM mean?	Understood the concept	7%
	Not understood the concept	93%
3. Where did heard about Community based forest management?	AVA project	38%
	CARE Tanzania	15%
	Forest sector under PFM programme	47%
4. Have you heard about Joint forest Management?	Heard of JFM	87%
	Not heard of JFM	13%
5. Where did you learn about Joint Forest management?	AVA project	38%
	CARE Tanzania	15%
	Forest sector under PFM programme	47%
6.Can you tell me the process of establishing CBFM and JFM in the village level	Mention one step	6%
	Mention 2 to 3 steps	27%
	Mention more than 3 steps	7%
	Doesn't mention any step	60%
6b. Common steps mentioned by respondents	Sensitization of communities	33%
	Formulation of committee	11%
	Formulation of bylaws	11%
	Development of land uses plan	6%
	Identification of forest areas	22%

	Participatory Forest Resources Assessment	11%
	Extension	6%
	Zonation	0%
7. What the benefits do you think the communities can get through CBFM and JFM?	Sense of ownership	13%
	2.Sharing of resources	20%
	3.Haversting of NTFPS	27%
	4.Water Sources	33%
	5.Beekeeping	40%
	6.Ecoutorism	20%
	7. Good weather condition	13%
	8.Collection of fire wood	27%
	9.Wild animals	20%
	10.Medicinal plant	13%
	11.Ritual site	7%
	12.Rainfall	27%
	13.REDD payment	7%
	14. Land use plan	13%
	15.other IGAs (VSLA)	7%
	16. Harvesting of dead wood for timber	7%
8. Have you heard about VSLA?	Heard	80%
	Not heard	20%
9. What does it mean/concept of VSLA	Understood the concept	58%
	Compare with SACCOS and VOCOBA	25%
	Doesn't understood the concept	17%
10. Do you know what REDD stands for?	1.Yes	53%
	2.No	47%
	1. Able to mention the full name of REDD (Reduced green gas Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation	37%
	2. Cannot list the full term but mentions that it is linked to forest conservation	50%
	3. Doesn't know	13%
11. Where did you first learn / hear about REDD?	1.AVA project	25%
	2.Media (TV,Radio and newspaper)	25%
	3. University/Researchers	37%
	4.Land or Forest office	13%
12. In your own word, can you described how REDD works?	1. Doesn't know how REDD works	37
	2. Involve motivation to the communities by paying some money for conserve forest	50%
	3. A mechanism of solving climate change	13%

	4. Deal with carbon credit	0%
13. What is climate change?	1.The long term (>10 yrs) shift in the climate on the specific location	46%
	2.Change of weather condition	20%
	3.Variability of Season	20%
	4.Mentions the effect of climate change	7%
	5. Cannot define the term climate change	7%
14 Where did you learnt about climate change?	1. Cannot remember	5%
	2.Through experience	5%
	3.Media	36%
	4.AVA project	22%
	5.University and seminar	32%
15A. What are the causes of Climate Change?	1. Cannot manage to mention any causes of CC	0%
	2. Mentions one cause of CC	7%
	3. Mention two to three causes	43%
	4.Mentions more than three causes	50%
15B. What the effect of Climate Change?	1. Cannot mention any effects of CC	0%
	2.Mentions one effect	7%
	3. Mention two to three effects	36%
	4.Mention more than three effects	57%
16. Have you heard about the AVA project	Yes	93%
	No	7%
17. Do you know the Donor of this project?	1.Yes=01	40%
	2.No=00	60%
	Common answers from respondents	
	1.EU	
	2.USAID	
	3.TFCG	
18. What are the main objectives of this project?	1.Not aware with objective	0%
	2.Reducing poverty amongst the communities surrounding Mkingu NR and Kanga FR	15%
	3.Adding Value to the forest	15%
	4.Protecting forest	8%
	5.REDD	0%
	6. To implement PFM	8%
19. Have you ever heard of TFCG If so are you familiar with any of their work that it is doing in your district?	1.Yes	53%
	2.No	47%
	1.Can not manage to mention their works	12%
	2.Mention only one work	25%
	3.Mention more than two works	63%

20. Have you ever heard of MJUMITA? If so are you familiar with any of the work that it is doing in your district?	1.Yes=01	73%
	2.No=00	27%
	1.Can not manage to mention their works=00	36%
	2.Mentiononly one work =01	9%
	3.Mention more than two works	55%
21. Do you know what main categories of land are are in Tanzania?	1.Yes	40%
	2.No	60%
	1.Mention one type of Land	11%
	2.Mention two type of land	33%
	3.Mention three type of land	56%
	4. Failed to mention any type of land	0%
22. Are you aware of the Land Act and Village land Act?	1.Yes	33%
	2.No	67%
	1. Mention only Land Act No.4 of 1999	0%
	2.Mention only Village land Act No.5 of 1999	10%
	3.Mention both	80%
	4.Failed to mention any one	10%
SECTION B: ATTITUDE		
1. Do you think PFM will be possible to be implemented in the District?	1.Yes	100%
	2.No	0%
2. Have district staff involved in implementing AVA project? If so how was the district involved	1.Yes	87
	2.No	13
	3.Dont know	0
	How was the district involved:	
	1. I don't know	0%
	2. Land use planning	27%
	3.Seminar and workshop	23%
	4.Participatory forest management	19%
	5. Enterprise development	11%
	6.Network formulation	8%
	7.working gears	12%
3. Do you think is possible to implement REDD in the district?	1.Yes	20%
	2.No	80%
4. How do you feel when you see the forests in your district are cleared for new farms, bush fire, timber and charcoal making?	1. Bad	100%
	2.Not care	0%
	3. Good	0%
5. Do you think it is possible to significantly reduce deforestation and forest degradation in your district?	1.Yes	87%
	2.No	13%
	3.Dont know	
6. Do you think that AVA project will benefit poor families in this District?	1.Yes	79%
	2.No	21%

7. Do you think that the district natural resources office is fulfilling its roles and responsibilities?	1.Yes	33%
	2.No	60%
	3. Don't know	7%
	Why no	
	1.No fund	69%
	2.Staff are not enough	31%
	3.Other reason	
8. Do you think that TFCG and MJUMITA are fulfilling their roles and responsibilities?	1.Yes	70%
	2.No	20%
	3.Dont know	10%
9. Do you think that the project has provided enough information about what is doing?	1.Yes	40%
	2.No	53%
	3.Dont know	7%
10. Do you think that VSLA will help the communities to reduce poverty?	1.Yes	100%
	2.No	0%
	3.Dont know	0%
SECTION C: PRACTICES		
1. Does the district have a strategic plan to fight bush fire?	1.Yes	47%
	2.No	13%
	3.Dont know	40%
2. Does the district facilitate villages to establish village land use plan?	1.Yes	7%
	2.No	80%
	3.Dont know	13%
3. Does the district practice agro forestry?	1.Yes	80%
	2.No	20%
	3.Dont know	0%
4. Does your district allow charcoal business?	1.Yes=01	46%
	2.No=00	7%
	3.Dont know=03	27%
	4. Not applicable	20%
5. Does the district allow timber business?	1.Yes	46%
	2.No	7%
	3.Dont know	27%
	4. Not applicable	20%
6. Does the District facilitate villages to establish CBFM and JFM?	1.Yes	87%
	2.No	6%
	3.Dont know	7%
7. Does the district support communities to implement VSLAs?	1.Yes	46%
	2.No	7%
	3.Dont know=03	27%
	4. Not applicable	20