



Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania

TFCG Technical Report 27

Integrating the principles of free, prior and informed consent in the establishment of a REDD project: a case study from Tanzania

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About the project 'Making REDD work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania'

The project 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania' aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably. The project will achieve this by supporting the development of a Community Carbon Enterprise hosted within the existing Network of Tanzanian communities engaged in participatory forest management. The Enterprise will aggregate voluntary emission reductions from its members and market them according to internationally recognised standards. A proportion of project funds and carbon market revenue will be channelled directly to the communities on a results-based basis thereby maximising incentives to maintain forest cover and reduce deforestation. The project includes an evaluation and communication component designed to capture the lessons learnt in order to inform project implementation and share them with the national and international community. The project also focuses on building in-country capacity with regards to REDD at both local and national governmental levels. This is linked with a strategic advocacy component aimed at forging a smooth path for REDD in Tanzania by engaging in the formulation of REDD frameworks and processes at national and international level.

The project is a 5 year project that will run from September 2009 to August 2014. It is a partnership between TFCG and MJUMITA, (the Tanzanian Community Forest Network). The project is financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For more information please visit: <http://www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html>

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Abbreviations

AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Political party)
COP	Conference of the Parties
DED	District Executive Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MJUMITA	Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania
MKUHUMI	Mpango wa Kupunguza Uzalishaji wa Hewa ya Ukaa kutokana na Ukataji miti ovyo na Uharibifu wa Misitu
NAFORMA	National Forest Monitoring and Assessment
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
UDSM-IRA	University of Dar es Salaam – Institute of Resource Assessment
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

Executive summary

1. Introduction

TFCG in partnership with MJUMITA is implementing the project 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania'. The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably. The project is being implemented over five years in montane and lowland coastal forests and miombo woodland in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspots in Lindi and Kilosa districts.

The project is committed to demonstrating a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives for communities. Ensuring free, prior and informed consent forms part of the foundation for an equitable REDD model. As such the project has been testing different mechanisms to integrate the principles of free, prior and informed consent from the outset. In addition, the project is seeking validation under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Standards. As part of this process the project must document how communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the project activities have been identified and have been involved in project design. A plan must be developed to continue communication and consultation between project managers and community groups and the project must demonstrate that it has obtained the free, prior and informed consent of all those whose rights may be affected by the project. This study will therefore contribute both to the CCB project design document and to the overall objective of the project to provide a learning opportunity for other proponents of REDD. As part of the project's advocacy strategy, the concept of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is being promoted as a prerequisite for including community land in REDD projects. Since there are few case studies of it being applied in the context of REDD, the project, through this study, is documenting the process, results and lessons learned during the initial stages of establishing FPIC in the two project sites and to make recommendations on a way forward.

Overview of FPIC

The concept of FPIC has been developed as a response to operations with a negative impact on indigenous peoples in the developing world. It has so far mainly been used by companies investing in forestry operations such as logging. There are several principles which also apply to REDD:

- Information and communication – a two way exchange of all the information is essential, so that people can make informed decisions about the proposed operation and those running the operation can access feedback.
- Consent and negotiation – FPIC is a continuous process throughout the relationship between outsider and local people. Initial consent is key, but people need to be included in future decision making too. People must understand that they have the power to reject the proposals. FPIC should be conducted through traditional authorities and should involve as many people as possible, including normally marginalized people. It must be appreciated that there may be different concepts of what it means to give consent and consent must be given freely.
- Time – FPIC is time consuming but ultimately gives greater stability. People must be given time to consider the information provided before making a decision.
- Rights – FPIC recognises that indigenous people have the right to determine how their lands are used

Legal background

FPIC is gradually being included as a principle in international law and jurisprudence which deals with indigenous peoples. It is not yet specifically included in the draft LCA text of the UNFCCC.

Local communities

Much of the literature about FPIC deals with indigenous peoples and there are few references to local communities. It is not clear how rights gained by indigenous people would apply to local communities. Indigenous peoples are often not recognized administratively. In the Tanzanian

context there are two important issues, that people in villages may not be consulted about what happens in their forests, and that pastoralists use the forests, but are often not included in village plans about their management.

FPIC in REDD

Discussions on REDD in the context of UNFCCC have often failed to recognize the need to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. Indigenous peoples' groups have influenced negotiations at AWG-LCA meetings and there is now some language in the draft text about their rights. UNDRIP is affirmed in the (draft) text on REDD that resulted from the UNFCCC negotiations in Copenhagen although there is no direct recognition of the right to FPIC.

REDD is a long term process which involves decisions about how to use land and forest resources. Any attempt to protect forests must come about with the agreement of people who live in these forests, and sustainable solutions can only come from the people who depend on the forest. Through FPIC, local people are kept informed of the project steps. Agreed procedures for FPIC are still evolving and the work of TFCG/MJUMITA in this field will contribute to the debate and the practicalities of the use of FPIC in REDD.

2. Methodology

The approach to carrying out FPIC was worked out by the REDD team through discussion and through referring to the literature on FPIC. As a first step, some basic precepts were agreed upon and plans made around these precepts:

- To reach out to as many people as possible and to make a determined effort to reach more vulnerable and marginalized groups
- To provide people with the key information about the project in ways that are easy to understand;
- To be careful not to raise expectations, particularly with regard to carbon finance, given the uncertainties that currently surround REDD;
- To ensure that the people in the communities understand that they have the opportunity to accept or reject the project.

The process was carried out through several basic steps:

Village meetings

The project was introduced to all Village Executive Officers and Village Councils who recommended a timetable for sub-village meetings so as to reach as many villagers as possible. Project and district staff in two teams conducted meetings at sub village level in order to reach out to as many community members as possible. They explained the project, REDD, the roles and responsibilities of everyone, the benefits that communities would get from conserving their forests and how the project will progress. The project team also explained about the formation of a Village Natural Resources Committees and outlined their role and qualifications. They explained that the community is free to accept or reject the project, and if they accept it, an agreement or contract will be signed by each village. People asked questions and then a vote was held. If the response was positive, VNRC members representing that sub village were elected. Once all meetings were conducted at sub village level, a village assembly was held, to approve VNRCs elected in the sub villages and to launch the project in the village. Amplified music, drama and printed materials were used to gather people for the village assembly and to spread information about the project before the meeting. Local drama groups were trained for the purpose.

Sampling intensities

Tables of attendance at sub village meetings were compiled. There was a big difference in attendance figures in the sub villages, and various reasons were provided for this.

Costs

FPIC requires the expenditure of significant resources – time, people, money – in order for it to be effective. Allowances were a significant proportion of the expenditure, but the process cannot be conducted without people, as was fuel, since many of the villages and sub villages are very distant.

3. Results

Kilosa - summary of the issues

- Forest conservation – some showed interest, wanting to know more about PFM and private forests, others denied that there was a problem, but it was pointed out that many people were not benefitting from the forests. Some wanted to know about the problems of shifting cultivation and its connection with drought. Some were afraid that forest destruction would continue, even with a management plan.
- Fires – people wanted to know what the project would do about fires. The project advised that they would work with the people to seek strategies.
- Forest products - Many people were concerned about the future availability of forest products such as firewood, poles, charcoal and timber, some of which they depend on for a living. People had heard rumours that they would be prevented from getting anything from the forests. They were advised that land use plans would be drawn up and alternative IGAs would be sought.
- Loss of land – people were afraid that their land would be taken away from them. Project staff said it was up to them to draw up land use plans.
- Climate change – people wanted to know the evidence for climate change and its effects. In many cases the people themselves knew the effects.
- Village Natural Resources Committees – people asked about membership of the VNRC, how a small committee could manage a large forest, what responsibilities they would have and how they need to be committed. The project will train the VNRCs and the villages will support their work.
- Wild animals – many people were afraid that wild animals will increase in number. The project said that this is challenging, but they will work on it.
- Land use – people wanted to know who would decide how land was to be used, where farmers would cultivate and whether land would be redistributed. Project staff explained about land use planning and that this would be the decision of the communities themselves.
- Boundaries – there were issues of village boundaries, which will be solved through land use planning. People wanted to know about the boundaries of new forest reserves.
- Carbon - there was much interest, and some puzzlement, in the subject of carbon. People wanted to know about the science and the finance. Project staff said there would be training on measuring it, but that the finances still had to be worked out. The bigger the forest, the more money will be generated. Some thought industrialized countries should be doing more.
- Benefits – people wanted to know how they would benefit. The project will bring many benefits, and the forests will also provide them with benefits.
- Sub village meetings – people questioned the logic of holding meetings in the subvillages and not directly at village level. The response was given that a wide range of opinions are needed, and many people need to know about the project. Some sub villages had never had visitors and were grateful.
- Tree planting – people were interested in obtaining tree seedlings, which the project will bring.
- Logistics – people wondered why the project wasn't including the whole district. It was explained that the project is a pilot.

Lindi – summary of the issues

- Forest conservation – there were many questions – how big will the forest be, where would it be, how far away, what type, would the village own it, what about government forest reserves, how will the community benefit. It was explained that people can decide themselves, but the larger the forest, the greater the benefits. People were concerned about their livelihoods. It was

explained that the project is committed to developing an equitable model for REDD which benefits the poor.

- Agriculture and land use – how was the project going to support the communities in agriculture. The project will introduce improved agriculture to increase productivity. People wanted to know who would do land use planning. It was explained that the communities will.
- Wild animals - many people were worried about the threat from increased number of wild animals. It was acknowledged that this is a difficult issue but that some training can be provided to deal problem animals.
- Forest products – people were afraid that they wouldn't be able to access forest products. They will be able and it depends on the management plan.
- Dependency on the forest – how were people to survive? It would not be possible to continue making charcoal, the community need to consider alternative IGAs.
- VNRC – there were many logistical questions about the set up and responsibilities of the VNRC, and how committee members would benefit.
- Carbon and emissions – there were technical questions about carbon – people would be trained, and enquiries about why they had to reduce their emissions when people in industrialized countries were not.
- Tree planting – people want support to plant trees.
- Sub village meetings – people thought it odd to hold meetings in sub villages.
- Logistics – what would be in the REDD agreement, would it be in Swahili and would it be binding to both sides.

4. Discussion

Effectiveness of the approach

Although FPIC is a long term, ongoing approach, so far it appears to have been effective, particularly in its principal aim of providing information for as many people as possible about the project and of gaining their consent.

- Understanding of the project and its aims – many people have heard about the project and had a chance to contribute their views. There were some suspicions but they were mostly allayed. The project checked people's comprehension when outsiders visited the project area and found that people had a good understanding of the project.
- Consent - Consent is a key part of FPIC. After questions, most people consented to the project. Two villages in Lindi rejected the project. In some villages there were divisions of opinion in meetings. Often it was solved by the people discussing together. People began to feel ownership of the project because they had had the opportunity to accept or reject it. The project felt that people needed time, to consider the project and its implications.
- The FPIC team - It is vital that the FPIC team be equipped with the right skills to carry out the job effectively. This team felt they could do the job but found some challenging areas.

In summary, both the Lindi and the Kilosa teams felt that FPIC was an excellent way to start a complex project of this nature – many people are now familiar with the project and much goodwill has been created. Some of the project staff admitted that at first they were reluctant to work at sub village level but they now say that it is worth the time.

Comparison of the approach with that taken in other areas

FPIC is context specific and varies according to a range of factors. Each organization adapts FPIC to suit its own needs and the situation it is working in. There are difference from the situations found in the literature:

- There is generally only one ethnic group living in an area, although in some cases pastoralists are present
- There is also not the total dependence on the forest for livelihoods as may be seen in the case of forest tribes and people rarely manage it for sustainable use, since the forest has always been sufficiently abundant. There is much destruction in some of the forests in the project area.

The organization coming in is aiming to restore the forests to a better condition rather than exploit them.

There are also similarities – there are still possibilities for marginalized people to be excluded.

TFCG has much experience of the kind of social interaction required through FPIC, and has understood the importance of engaging with the community for many years, in contrast with many companies who have never worked with communities. TFCG was able to start with building relationships with communities, and carried out mapping and boundary demarcation later. The concept of consent has not been an issue at this early stage.

Representativeness

Project staff say that the meetings were more representative than they would have been at village level, and so holding them at sub village level has been a great success. But some of the sub village meetings were poorly attended which may call into question the acceptance or rejection of the project. However, there were many women and poorer people at the sub village meetings, who aired their views. It is not clear how many people were not at the meetings. There were no pastoralists, although the project is now engaging with them. VNRCs also appear to be representative. Although they have never received any governance training, the village council is the appropriate institution to represent the people.

Comparison of the issues raised in the two areas

Most of the issues raised were the same in both Kilosa and Lindi. In Kilosa there was more mention of fires, boundary disputes and the fear of being thrown off land, while in Lindi people were concerned about making charcoal. Two villages rejected the project in Lindi.

- Fear – there were fears about losing land in Kilosa. Those who were fearful either disrupted the meetings, or asked many questions, or stayed away.
- Sub village meetings – people thought it was odd to hold meetings at sub village level, thinking it should be at village level. But later people understood the reasoning behind it.
- Appreciation – many people in the villages showed their appreciation of the project and the fact that they made the effort to go to distant sub villages.

Cost effectiveness of the process

FPIC is a costly process, if it is to be done well. It took time and resources. Initially it was planned that the teams would divide into two and each conduct two meetings a day, but this didn't happen in Kilosa, which made the process more expensive. However, many people were present at the meetings.

Integration of FPIC into national policy

The UN-REDD Programme Guidelines for FPIC, in the draft recommendations produced in early 2011, states that the FPIC process should be set in a national legal and policy framework which respects the rights of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities and recommends that FPIC should apply to activities where there is a risk of impact to rights, lands, territories, resources or livelihoods. The draft National Strategy for REDD+ in Tanzania (2010) contains a section which addresses the rights of communities dependent on forests and the impact of REDD+ programmes on such groups. The wording of the strategy in this section suggests that it would be prepared to embrace FPIC as an approach. TFCG is advocating the benefits of FPIC for REDD in Tanzania.

Planned next steps

Having gained the acceptance of most of the villages, the project has planned the next steps.

- Village level meetings for participatory planning – village representatives will gather to carry out vision based planning, drawing on participatory mapping, a review of the present situation of the village and trends. There will be a discussion on how the VNRC needs to communicate with the village and the project.

- Landscape level meetings – a range of community representatives will gather to review project progress so far, and will analyse the situation, looking at possible negative impacts and ways to mitigate them. There will be an introduction to monitoring and evaluation and a look at the mechanisms for grievances.
- Contract – the project is still working on the agreement contract with close involvement of community representatives.

5. Recommendations

In the context of FPIC, the main danger of the implementation of REDD is that the REDD process excludes marginalized members of the community who are the ones most dependent on the forests. It is essential to maintain communication with these people and ensure they receive benefits. The way forward includes:

- Identify community communicators
- Conduct participatory land use planning
- Identify vulnerable groups and identify measures to ensure that they benefit from the project;
- Keep communication channels open with marginalized and vulnerable groups,
- Identify pastoralist groups and bring them into the FPIC process.
- Establish a strong monitoring system to track the impact of REDD on women and marginalized groups.
- Strengthen decision making processes and transparency through governance training for village leaders and VNRCs.
- Build the capacity of communities to advocate for their rights.
- Develop a grievance mechanism.
- Revisit Lihimilo and Namkongo villages after some time to gauge feelings, and see whether the people may be inclined to change their minds after seeing the progress of the project in other villages.
- Advocate for the inclusion of FPIC in the national draft strategy for REDD+
- Lobby for FPIC to be cited as a requirement in policy documents at national and international levels.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in partnership with the Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA) is implementing the project 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania'. The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably. The project is committed to demonstrating a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives for communities. Integrating the principles of free, prior and informed consent is considered inherent to an equitable approach to REDD.

The project is being implemented over a five year period in an area covering 50,000ha of montane and lowland coastal and miombo forest in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspots in two landscapes in Kilosa District and Lindi Rural District. The project is working with 13 villages in Lindi and 13 villages in Kilosa. In these villages, the project will introduce a number of measures to address deforestation and forest degradation including land use planning, improved agriculture, participatory forest management and support for other livelihood activities. These will provide a basis for the communities to secure longer term incentives to reduce deforestation by generating revenues from the sale of voluntary emission reduction credits. In order to establish the REDD process, the project will assist communities to carry out participatory monitoring of forest status, establish baselines of deforestation rates, market carbon credits and distribute REDD revenues equitably. Ultimately, by the end of the project, it is expected that a 110,000 tonne reduction in carbon dioxide emissions will have been achieved, as well as an improvement in the livelihoods of over 20,000 people, who will benefit from sustainable forest management and REDD financing.

In order to generate tradable voluntary emission reduction credits, the project is seeking validation by the Voluntary Carbon Standard and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity alliance (CCBA). As part of the CCBA process the project must document and defend how communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the project activities have been identified and have been involved in project design through effective consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing community and stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs and values and maintaining high conservation values. Specifically the CCB standards state that project proponents must:

'Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property and has obtained the free, prior, and informed consent of those whose rights will be affected by the project.'

Project developers must document stakeholder dialogues and indicate if and how the project proposal was revised based on such input. A plan must be developed to continue communication and consultation between project managers and all community groups about the project and its impacts to facilitate adaptive management throughout the life of the project. This study will therefore contribute both to the CCB project design document and to the overall objective of the project to provide a learning opportunity for other proponents of REDD.

In addition, as part of the project's advocacy strategy, the concept of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is being promoted as a prerequisite for including community land in REDD projects. The project is promoting this concept both at national level to be reflected in the National REDD strategy and at the international level to be reflected in the wording of agreements on REDD coming out of the UNFCCC process. Whilst this concept has been applied in other contexts there are few

case studies of it being applied in the context of REDD. For this reason, the project, through this study, is documenting one of the initial steps towards applying this concept on the ground in a REDD project. The activities outlined in this report focus primarily on ensuring that stakeholders have prior information about the project and give their consent for specific REDD readiness activities to proceed. This activity follows on from a detailed stakeholder analysis carried out in both sites which identified the on-site and off-site stakeholders who might be affected by the project as well as identifying the key institutions that would be involved in establishing consent. From this foundation the project will continue with the next steps of ensuring communities' free, prior and informed consent. Other steps in relation to FPIC that the project will follow include:

- Participatory planning and social impact assessment so that communities participate in the design of the project's interventions;
- Capacity building on advocacy and governance;
- Facilitating the establishment of community networks within the project sites. These networks will be linked with MJUMITA as a forum for advocacy, communication and capacity building;
- Agreeing on channels of communication;
- Communication and awareness raising using different communication tools;
- Developing a grievance mechanism;
- Developing an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD revenues.

1.2 Objectives of the report

The project is a piloting project with a strong emphasis on sharing experiences and lessons learned. The objective of this report is:

To document the approach, results and lessons learned by the project so far in reaching free, prior and informed consent amongst the communities and to make recommendations on a way forward.

The report will also:

- describe the approach that was taken by the project in such a way that other initiatives could apply the method;
- serve to demonstrate the response of the communities to the project as a record of the first stages in reaching the consent of the communities towards the project;
- document some of the lessons learned during the FPIC process;
- put the project's work in the context of existing literature on free, prior and informed consent. .

1.3 Organization of the report

The report begins with a literature review, with an overview of the concept of FPIC, the importance of FPIC in the context of REDD and a discussion on the application of FPIC with local communities.

The report goes on to describe the development of the methodology, the initial FPIC meetings at subvillage level and then looks at the results of these meetings, in Lindi and Kilosa, providing a summary of the issues brought up and responses to these issues.

In the discussion section, the effectiveness of FPIC in the TFCG/MJUMITA project is reviewed, followed by a look at the representativeness of the process. Issues from the two project areas are compared, the cost effectiveness of FPIC is discussed and finally recommendations are given for the way forward for FPIC.

1.4 Overview of FPIC

The concept of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) has been developed as a response to operations which have had a negative impact on indigenous peoples. It is a process of engagement

which involves communicating with indigenous people before starting any operation in the areas where they live and gain their livelihoods, providing them with sufficient information about the proposed operation, so that amongst themselves, they are able to weigh up the options and make a decision whether to accept the proposal or reject it. Anderson (2011) describes it as:

‘the establishment of conditions under which people exercise their fundamental right to negotiate the terms of externally imposed policies, programs, and activities that directly affect their livelihoods or wellbeing, and to give or withhold their consent to them.’

FPIC has so far mainly been used in the context of companies investing in a forested area, to establish palm oil or timber plantations, start mines, carry out logging, etc. There are several principles involved with FPIC which come out from the literature. These principles are also applicable for conservation activities and REDD:

Information and communication

FPIC is an ongoing process based on a two way exchange of information. People need full access to all information, including possible negative impacts, long and short term consequences, legal implications, and any risks, and the nature of any possible benefits, in a timely manner, so that they are able to make informed decisions about the proposed operation. And conversely, those running the operation also need feedback and information from the people, need to know any sources of conflict, and need a means of diffusing the conflict. Channels of communication must be created so that dialogue can continue throughout the operation. The information must be in the right format and at the right level that people easily understand it. One problem encountered in isolated communities or amongst less educated people is that they are often unaware of the information that they require in order to make an informed decision (Lewis, 2008). Even those who are supplying them with the information must come to an understanding of these gaps of knowledge. For this reason, there is a need for a team in place with good communication skills.

Consent and negotiation

Although the initial consent will be key, FPIC is not simply a case of saying yes or no in the first meeting – it will be a continuous process throughout the relationship between the outsider and the local people. The initial consent may involve much negotiation, and changes to the original proposal may be agreed upon. The outsider will continue to supply the people with information and the people will be included in any future decision making. One of the most important elements of consent is that people understand that they have the power to reject proposals or to have conditions included that will make the operation acceptable to them. (FPP, 2009)

FPIC should be conducted through the traditional authority at community level, and should involve as many people as possible, in order that information is spread widely. It must be recognized that there is often a group of individuals who are key decision makers, another group which is partially active, and many others who do not engage at all in the process, either through their own choice or through not being involved by the first group. Through FPIC the group which does not usually become involved should be sought out. When it comes to decision making, traditional authorities will establish how decisions will be made, based on customary practice. However, where there is no traditional authority, FPIC should be carried out through local government authorities. (UN-REDD 2011). Therefore, if FPIC is conducted as it has been designed, it should not be possible for a single person or group to veto the proposals, or for the process to be hijacked by an elite. It is this consent which gives a company or organization a ‘social license’ to operate’. (Carino and Colchester, 2010)

There may be different concepts of what it means to give consent. Those brokering the ‘deal’ may feel that the situation is clear and that all have understood, but development is littered with examples of cases where two sides have not understood each other. It is necessary to cross check, through dialogue and through giving people time to think about it, that everyone has the same understanding of the situation.

Consent must also be given genuinely and not as a result of manipulation or coercion, or even resignation of the inevitable. In an example given from the Congo Basin, one man explained, 'We accepted because we were obliged to. If the state has already decided that the company can exploit then we have no influence over this.' (Lewis et al, 2008) It may not be a company, or proposed exploitation, but the feeling may be the same, that people have no power over what is going to happen in their village or forest.

Time

Those that have adopted the procedure argue that although FPIC is time and resource consuming, it provides more stability and security for operations from the outset and the investment is less risky – building a solid relationship with local people with a common understanding of what is at stake preempts conflicts and resolves issues before they create delays or misunderstandings in the future. (Lewis et al, 2008) Time is also necessary throughout the process – people should be given time to consider new information before being asked to make important decisions. Decision making processes must be respected however long this may take.

Rights

FPIC recognises that indigenous people have the right to determine how lands are used – lands which they consider to be theirs (although this may not be enshrined in law) which are their means of subsistence, and which they have cultural and social ties connected to their identity which may stretch back for considerable periods of time. A key part of FPIC is the recognition of land rights and tenure, and rights to resources on that land.

1.5 Legal background

FPIC is gradually being included as a principle in international law and jurisprudence which deals with indigenous peoples. The right of indigenous peoples to give or withhold their consent is included in the following:

- It is stated in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- It is recognized by the International Labour Organisation Convention 169 and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- It is a requirement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
- It has been endorsed by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).
- It has been adopted by the Asian Development Bank and IFAD.
- It has been included in the UN REDD programme, a partnership of one specialized UN agency (FAO) and two programmes (UNDP and UNEP), the UN REDD programme is obliged to promote respect for and seek the full application of UNDRIP, including the right to FPIC (UN-REDD 2011).
- In Chapter VI of the UNFCCC LCA negotiating text, multiple references are made to FPIC in the context of safeguards applicable to REDD.

1.6 Local communities

Much of the literature about FPIC deals with indigenous peoples however there is growing recognition that the principles should also be applied to local communities, particularly in the context of REDD. For example the draft UN-REDD programme guidelines for FPIC (2011), refer to both indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities. Similarly the LCA negotiating text refers to both indigenous peoples and local communities and recently published guidelines on FPIC in REDD + by RECOFTC and GIZ discuss FPIC in the context of both local communities and indigenous peoples (Anderson 2011). Nonetheless, much of the literature, and in particular several reports produced by Forest Peoples Programme, who support the rights of peoples who live in forests and depend on them for their livelihoods, are focused specifically on indigenous peoples. One challenge in applying FPIC to local communities is that the term can be legally imprecise in some contexts (Carino & Colchester, 2010).

Indigenous peoples and local communities who live in and around forests are often not recognized administratively. However in the Tanzanian context most local communities are organized in villages, with legal rights to their land as provided for under the Village Land Act (1999). Ensuring FPIC in the Tanzanian context is further aided by the widespread use of Swahili which means that local communities speak the same language as government officials and development project staff, and may share a similar culture. However, there are two points to consider in this context:

- People in villages, although they have rights over their land, may not be consulted about operations which are to take place on their land – they may be informed, or consulted, but without sufficient information for an informed decision on their part (examples can be seen in several places, e.g. in Kilwa where people were persuaded to accept a company coming to establish biofuel plantations on their land without being informed of the potential negative impacts and risks associated with this);
- Pastoralists (including Maasai, Barabaig and Sukuma peoples) are not officially recognized as indigenous peoples in Tanzanian law, but by their lifestyle and by the fact that they use the land in a different way from the settled communities, they bear some resemblance to the indigenous peoples in other countries. They may not be included in administrative data, due to their nomadic lifestyle and are often not considered as part of the village on whose land they may spend much of their time. For example pastoralists are rarely represented in the village councils of the farming communities, and therefore their claims to land will not be supported. In addition, there is often hostility from the farming communities and a reluctance to engage with their pastoralist neighbours (FPP, 2009).

1.7 FPIC in REDD

Discussions on REDD in the context of UNFCCC have often centred on technical requirements and cost effective proposals for monitoring REDD, without recognizing the need to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. Indigenous people's organizations have complained that their participation in UNFCCC is limited and that they need to influence negotiations, in particular to emphasise that an acceptable international forest and climate regime must contain effective commitments and safeguards on rights, equity and governance issues.

Before the Copenhagen negotiations in 2009, the Indigenous Peoples' Caucus met at the AWG-LCA meeting in Bonn and agreed on key principles which would inform the advocacy efforts on REDD. They stated that indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights should be included in any text coming out of the negotiations, and that the right to FPIC and the relevance of traditional knowledge should be recognized. The draft negotiation texts prepared by AWG-LCA in 2009 and in 2010 include language on indigenous people's rights and REDD, referring to the need to involve indigenous peoples in REDD in compliance with UNDRIP (Martone, 2010).

The draft COP decision after Copenhagen refers to the rights of indigenous peoples as follows:

Further affirms that when undertaking activities referred to in paragraph 3 below, the following safeguards should be [promoted] [and] [supported]:

2...(c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities in actions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 below;

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is affirmed in the (draft) text on REDD that resulted from the UNFCCC negotiations in Copenhagen. Similarly in the August 2010 UNFCCC AWG LCA negotiating text that was considered at COP 16 in Cancun there are multiple references to FPIC in the context of safeguards for REDD.

REDD is a long term process which involves decisions about how to use land and forest resources which form the basis of the way that many people gain their livelihoods. Much of the literature on FPIC deals with companies coming to exploit an area for their own profit, for timber, oil palms, mining, etc. but in the case of community-led REDD, in theory, the operation is not directly benefitting those who are implementing the project, and should be, if the systems work properly, largely for the benefit of the local people. But experiences have shown that any attempt to protect forests must come about with the agreement of people who live in and around these forests, and sustainable solutions and actions can only come from the people who live in the forest or depend on it. 'Unless indigenous peoples, communities and civil society in tropical forest countries are able to secure full and effective participation in the development of public policies on forests and climate change mitigation, there is a real risk that REDD policies and interventions will end up reinforcing the status quo and serving the interest of forest departments, conservation organisations and local elites.' (Griffiths (FPP), 2009)

In a well designed project, FPIC continues throughout the REDD process, and two way communication is a key element in this process, with systems in place to communicate and provide feedback about opportunities, risks, rights and responsibilities.

Local people are provided with information about the steps involved in the REDD process, and through FPIC there should be identification and mapping of each community's resources and land use, identification of any sites of traditional use, and the establishment of local associations to manage payments from the carbon credits. The two way communication and transparency fostered through the FPIC process will be crucial when the time comes to initiate the carbon credit payments.

Agreed procedures for the application of the principle of FPIC are still evolving and the work of TFCG/MJUMITA in this field will contribute to the debate and the practicalities of the use of FPIC in REDD. RECOFTC and GIZ have recently published a useful guide to FPIC in REDD+ (Anderson 2011) which outlines guidelines on procedures for respecting the right to FPIC, with a particular focus on the issues around consent.

2 Methodology

This section discusses the way FPIC was developed for use by this project in a REDD context, and provides a detailed description of the initial methodology. The approach to carrying out FPIC was worked out by the REDD team through discussion based on the team's collective experience in working with communities in Tanzania and through referring to the literature on FPIC. As a first step, some basic precepts were agreed upon and plans made around these precepts:

2.1 Basic precepts

- To reach out to as many people as possible and to make a determined effort to reach more vulnerable and marginalized groups especially women and those living next to the forest.

One way to ensure that as many people as possible heard about the project was to carry out initial meetings at sub-village level. Thus those women and men who are not able to travel to the main village assembly meeting get the chance to hear about the project. In particular, it was considered that this approach would ensure that the information about the project would reach people living adjacent to the forests, as well as more vulnerable and marginalised people who might normally not attend village meetings or hear new information. In addition, conventional rules about the literacy of committee members were partially waived, in order to attract more marginalised people onto the committees, such as herbalists, hunters, women, poorer people, etc.

- To provide people with the key information about the project in ways that are easy to understand;

It was planned to use a combination of means of communication including drama, printed materials, formal meetings and more informal discussions. As such the format included meetings at every subvillage followed by the main village assembly meeting. Printed materials were distributed with information in Swahili about the project. In addition the project has trained the District Cultural Officer and one staff member as community drama trainers so that in each village one drama group can be trained to communicate key messages about the project. Other media were discussed, including films and other visual media, but these were rejected since there is generally no electricity supply. A key point about information is that it does not go in one direction, from the project to the people – it is important that the people in the villages know that the project is also interested in information: any concerns the people have, conflicts that might arise, feedback about the project - and that indigenous knowledge, particularly about aspects of the forest, is highly valued.

- To be careful not to raise expectations, particularly with regard to carbon finance, since not much is yet known about the business;

Project staff should be careful about raising expectations about the carbon market as it is not yet clear how much money will be generated in this way. The main focus should be on the need to reduce deforestation and on the ways in which the project is aligned with national policy in terms of improved land use planning, participatory forest management and improved agriculture. Nonetheless REDD should be mentioned but with some precautions about the risks involved.

- To ensure that the people in the communities understand that they have the opportunity to accept or reject the project.

The project team looked at experiences from other parts of the world on the issue of consent, and there was discussion about how to obtain the communities' consent to proceed. This should be entirely free from coercion or manipulation on the part of district officials or project staff – people must understand that they have the power to reject the project. There was discussion as to whether a draft agreement should be prepared but it was decided that a written agreement was too formal at this stage and that the communities would need more time to review an agreement. It was agreed that, as part of the meetings, project staff should ask whether or not the community were interested in continuing with the project and to advise that if so, a more formal agreement would be brought for review by their leaders. Consent should be focussed on as an ongoing process, people should understand that they have the right to question and negotiate at any stage in the project life, and those running the meetings needed to seek the communities' comments on what form consent should take.

It was agreed that there needs to be consistency in the messages that are shared with communities within and between sites. A detailed plan for the village meetings was prepared and in this way the village teams had a clear idea of the topics that needed to be covered and the order in which they should be covered.

The process was carried out through several basic steps:

2.2 Village meetings

Introductory meetings

The project was introduced to all village councils. During these meetings, project staff gave an outline of the project objectives, proposed activities and means of operating the project. Project staff listened to feedback from the village council and recorded some basic information about the villages as well as the possibility of undertaking the project in the village.

Project staff prepared letters requesting village leaders (Village Chairperson and Village Executive Officer) to plan a timetable for conducting meetings in each sub village of all of the villages included in the project.

Project staff and district staff divided themselves into two groups to conduct meetings in two sub villages simultaneously, in order to speed up the FPIC and launching process. Each of the two groups consisted of two project staff, one each from TFCG and MJUMITA, one district staff member (District Forest Officer or REDD contact person) and one village leader, either Chairperson or Village Executive Officer. Each group planned to conduct meetings in two sub villages in a day and thus four meetings could be carried out in one day. However, this turned out not to be possible in Kilosa, for two main reasons:

- some of the villages and sub villages are distant and only accessible on foot, with walks of 2-4 hours, so it was not possible for one team to reach more than one sub village in a day.
- during planning the schedule for sub village meetings, most of the village leaders suggested afternoon meetings, since people are busy on their shambas in the mornings and therefore would be less likely to turn up for meetings. In addition, the meetings generally lasted for 2-3 hours.

The sub village meetings

After the village leader opened the sub village meeting, the DFO/District REDD contact person began the session by introducing the purpose of the meeting, why they were conducting a sub village meeting and explaining that the project is directly linked to forest conservation as it aims to support communities to manage their forest sustainably and to benefit from their forests. In addition, it was explained that the project had already been launched at district level, since the district felt that forest conservation was an urgent need, and that there would be benefits coming to people in the villages.

It was made clear that villagers at each sub-village have the right to accept or reject the project proposed for the village.

One project staff member explained in detail about TFCG and MJUMITA as partner organizations in the implementation of the project, together with the communities and collaborators involved in project implementation (e.g. district government, FBD, SUA, UDSM-IRA, CARE, VPO, and international partners including various research institutions). They explained that the duration of the project is five years, with the expectation that MJUMITA will be supporting the communities for much longer (possibly 20 to 30 years). They then described the criteria used in selecting Lindi and Kilosa Districts as project sites (they have relatively intact forests on their land which are at risk of being depleted as a result of a range of threats, and because these forests are important nationally and internationally for their biodiversity values). The project staff member finished by discussing climate change, its causes and effects, and REDD as a way to mitigate climate change.

Another project staff member talked about deforestation and forest degradation and how the project will be implemented, explaining the roles of project staff and the communities. They explained the benefits that communities would gain if they implemented the project. The project and community responsibilities are outlined below:

Project responsibilities

- Support to the villages to implement some of the national policies e.g. participatory forest management, land use planning, improved agriculture and REDD;
- Facilitating a participatory planning process to identify other actions needed to address REDD;
- Implementation of FPIC, ensuring that the community understand that they have the right to say yes or no to the project;
- The provision of training to the newly elected VNRCs.

Community responsibilities

- Reduction of rates of deforestation and forest degradation on village land;
- Improved land use management;

- Participation in project activities including land use management and participatory forest management;
- Provision of accurate and detailed information to contribute to the planning and monitoring of the project;
- Participation in project monitoring and evaluation activities;
- Support for the community communicators in fulfilling their roles;
- Inform TFCG and MJUMITA prior to engaging in other projects which might have an impact on the REDD/MKUHUMI project.

Project benefits to communities will include:

- Support to communities to manage their forests sustainably and to benefit from their forests,
- Support for communities to achieve more secure land tenure through the preparation of village land use plans, and thereby obtaining village land certificates
- Education on improved agriculture,
- Direct motivation to communities conserving the forest through payment for carbon credits, although to date the price of carbon per ton is yet not known, and nor is the mechanism for payments in place yet
- Knowledge of other strategies to reduce deforestation (e.g. the use of improved stoves, building compressed brick houses and use of available resources to develop income generating projects).

The DFO/REDD contact person explained about policies and the legal framework that allow communities to manage their own resources including land so that they can benefit from them (PFM and Village Land Use Planning), describing PFM and the linkages between PFM and REDD. They also gave the current status of PFM in the district, together with the benefits and challenges in implementing PFM.

If the village gives its consent for the project to be implemented, one person will be appointed as community communication facilitator. He/she will act as a channel for information and feedback between the project and the communities. After launching the project in the village an agreement contract will be signed by the village leaders on behalf of the villagers, and TFCG/MJUMITA staff on behalf of the organizations. There will be further consultation on the exact format for any agreement. The contract will put in writing the roles of the organizations and communities and the benefits that communities will get from REDD. The agreement will be in Swahili.

After these explanations, the people at the meetings were given the chance to ask questions about what they had heard, and project and district staff gave answers and further explanations.

After the questions, the community was asked whether they would like to accept the project or reject it. A vote was carried out by raising of hands. If the response was positive, the DFO/REDD contact person introduced the concept of having a VNRC and outlined its roles and responsibilities and the criteria for the selection of VNRC members. The criteria were as follows:

- Members should be not less than 18 years of age;
- The VNRC should be made up of at least 12 people and not more than 15;
- At least one third of the VNRC members must be women;
- There should be at least one representative from every sub-village;
- They should know about the forest and its resources;
- At least half of the members should be literate;
- They must be people who are active and ready to work for the community;
- They must be honest and trusted to manage forest resources on behalf of the community;
- They must be elected and approved by the Village Assembly;
- They should not be members of the Village Council although the Chairperson of the Village and the Village Executive Officer can attend their meetings;

- The first term of office will be four years.

The sub-village chairperson facilitated the exercise of nominating members to be elected as VNRC members from the sub-village and everyone at the meeting was given the opportunity to vote. The results were announced by the Village Chairperson or the VEO and then the elected members were invited to say a few words to the participants.

The village leaders finished by announcing the date for the village assembly meeting and encouraged all the members to attend and participate. The sub-village chairperson finalized the meeting by thanking members for their attendance and closed the meeting.

2.3 Project launching in the village assembly

Village assembly meetings were conducted for two purposes:

- to approve VNRCs elected in each sub village
- to launch the project in the village.

A variety of means of communication, including amplified music, drama and printed materials, were used to gather people for the village assembly and to spread information about the project before the meeting. In Kilosa, a drama group was trained in Ibingu – the group included both women and men, and they came up with three songs about REDD and forests, combined with their own traditional dances, as well as a play which included loggers and conservationists. This group was then used in several of the village meetings. In other villages, a choir group from Kilosa town was taken on, while in Idete and Mfuruni, people formed their own drama group with traditional drumming and dancing. Project staff also organised a quiz around REDD, climate change and the project. T-shirts, sodas and biscuits were offered to people who answered the questions correctly. In Lindi, a community drama expert provided training to the District Cultural Officer during a training of the drama group of Rutamba ya Sasa Village. The District Cultural Officer then went on to train local drama groups in Chikonji and Kikomolela villages, who came up with plays about PFM, REDD and HIV. In Lindi, the project facilitated a quiz to see if people had understood about the project activities, giving out sodas as prizes for correct answers.

The guest of honour at the village assembly was either a Ward Councillor or the Ward Executive Officer. The Village Chairperson opened the meeting. A summary of what was discussed in the sub village meetings was given by project staff and the task of approving the VNRC was facilitated by the Village Chairperson. The drama group / traditional ngoma entertained the meetings with songs and drama about REDD and PFM. Then the Guest of Honour was welcomed by the DFO to give his/her remarks by reading the prepared launching remarks and to declare the official launching of the project in the village. After the declaration the meetings were officially closed.

2.4 Sampling intensities

Tables showing the population of the villages and the number of men and women who attended each sub village meeting and village meetings can be found in appendix 2 and 4 respectively. Below is a summary of attendance, showing the population of each village, the total number of participants in all sub village meetings, and the sub village attendance as a percentage of total village population plus the number of participants in the village level meetings.

Kilosa

Village	Population	No of participants in sub village meetings	Percentage of village population (%)*	No of participants in Village Meetings
Ibingu	1316	96	7	246
Lunenzi	539	87	16	297
Chabima	1020	129	13	120
Munisagara	1918	136	7	137
Dodoma Isanga	1700	214	13	124

Village	Population	No of participants in sub village meetings	Percentage of village population (%)*	No of participants in Village Meetings
Mfuluni	883	161	18	141
Masugu Juu	190	81	43	82
Masugu Kati	528	123	23	123
Mkadage	569	58	10	58
Lumbiji	3575	283	8	209
Nyali	2323	432	19	124
Idete	1451	142	10	151
Ilonga	5923	419	7	201
Kisongwe	3422	92	3	226

Lindi

Village	Population	No of participants in sub village meetings	Percentage of village population (%)*
Rutamba ya Sasa	2499	244	10
Kinyope	4470	108	2
Likwaya	662	83	13
Ruhoma	668	113	17
Milola	1468	101	7
Kiwawa	1313	121	9
Mkanga 1	798	139	17
Muongano	2471	187	8
Chikonji	1621	113	7
Mkombamosi	2471	265	11
Nandambi	920	136	15
Kikomolela	1263	171	14
Moka	1267	192	15
Lihimilo	2500	154	6
Namkongo		Meetings were not completed	

* around 50% of the population are children (45.8% national average, higher in rural areas) who were not counted/were not present at the meetings therefore the proportion of adults is higher. In addition, in some of the more distant sub villages where meetings are a novelty (and where the project particularly wanted to reach people) more people attended than in the central sub villages.

It can be seen from the tables in the appendix that there were wide differences in the attendance at sub village meetings. There were several reasons given for this - some subvillages are large, others very small, and some village leaders were more enthusiastic than others about gathering people. In Kilosa, especially in distant and remote sub villages (e.g. Mkenge sub village in Lumbiji, one sub village of Kisongwe and all sub villages of Lunenzi) where government and project officials have rarely visited, people were so pleased to see outsiders that almost all attended. In some cases (e.g. Chabima village) it was suspected that a few people (timber dealers) motivated others to come to the meetings with the intention that together they could help to reject the project and thus safeguard their livelihoods. In Lindi, some sub villages have very scattered housing, people move away seasonally to distant shambas (Milola), and on one day there was a funeral in another village.

2.5 Costs

FPIC requires the expenditure of significant resources – time, people, money – in order for it to be effective. The costs of FPIC in Lindi and Kilosa as an average cost per village are outlined below:

Items	Lindi US\$	Kilosa US\$
Allowances	203	338
Launching entertainments	263	111
Fuel and motorbikes	161	79

Items	Lindi US\$	Kilosa US\$
Total	627	528

The allowances are paid to district and village staff, but in Kilosa, project staff also received night allowances, since on several occasions, they stayed in villages overnight when it was impractical to return to town. Allowances are a significant proportion of the total expenditure, but the process cannot be conducted without people – project staff, district staff because they are involved in REDD and because in villages people often like to see government officials, and village leaders to provide the link between the outsiders and the people in the sub villages. Fuel use may have been less in Kilosa because the team spent nights in the villages, and were also required to walk to some villages and sub villages. In Lindi, almost US\$ 800 was spent in total on lunches for drama groups, whereas this wasn't an item in Kilosa. This reflected differences in the way that the drama groups preferred to operate in the two sites.

3 Results

3.1 Kilosa - summary of the issues and the responses provided

Forest conservation

There were a variety of views on forest conservation – some showed interest in the concept, while others denied that there was a problem. In Lumbiji people wanted to know more about participatory forest management (PFM), in Mfuluni they wondered whether they were going to be working with existing forests or whether they had to plant new ones, and in Nyali one person asked whether an individual could start their own forest. Project staff explained that TFCG/MJUMITA deal with the management of natural forests, but if there was a desire to plant trees at home or on shambas, then the project may be able to assist. They emphasized however that the REDD project is concerned for the moment with village forest reserves. However, according to the Forest Policy and Act, individuals, groups, private companies as well as villages are allowed to start and manage forest reserves.

In Lumbiji, one person wanted to know what would happen if they continued with their shifting cultivation inside the forests, while someone else asked whether it was true that it rains because of the forest, and that if they are cleared, they will 'welcome drought'. Project staff explained that if all forest cover is removed, there will be many environmental, economic and social consequences - many of the water sources which rise in forests will dry up, irrigation systems will collapse, and there will be no water for domestic use. In the long run there will be droughts, and therefore it won't be possible to produce crops, and the destruction of the forest will contribute to greenhouse gases and ultimately to climate change.

People in Lunenzi and Ibingu were worried that setting aside a village forest reserve and making a management plan wouldn't be enough to stop destruction of the forest – in Lunenzi, they are afraid that people from outside the village would continue to come in and harvest their forest, and in Mkadage one person was concerned that despite the management plan and by-laws, they wouldn't be committed about protecting their forest, and destruction would continue. Project staff emphasized that by-laws are serious laws, and that it was up to the village, if they wanted to benefit from their forests, to make the commitment to uphold the laws in a transparent way.

In Chabima, one man stood up and said, 'What I understand is that the work of managing the forests belongs to all the people of Chabima. But all the forests in this village are in good condition and there has been no destruction. What is the problem?' But there was an immediate reaction from people in the meeting, who disagreed with the speaker and asserted that there is much forest degradation in Chabima, especially from harvesting timber and from fires. The village chairman encouraged the people to work with the project, calling out, 'People of Chabima, this is a good chance to get these opportunities!' There was also dissent in Nyali – one man declared, 'You have said that our forests are degraded. We were born and have grown up here and have been using this forest for centuries with no problem at all. You have just arrived today so how do you know that

we are not managing this forest?’ Project staff talked about population growth and how it has begun to put previously unseen pressures on the forests. In addition, people from outside have added to this pressure, and they were able to cite as evidence that they had met many people that day with bags of charcoal coming out of Nyali’s forests heading for Kilosa.

For those who continued to feel doubtful about the advantages of conservation, project staff asked them how most of them were actually benefitting from the forests, beyond some small subsistence use. People admitted that actually most of them did not benefit and it was people from outside who often came to take timber and charcoal away, with few benefits for local people. The project staff emphasized that if they managed their forests under the new system, then more of them would be able to benefit from the resources in the forests.

Fires

In many of the villages (Munisagara, Dodoma Isanga, Mfuluni, Lumbiji, Idete, Nyali) the problem of fire was brought up and people asked the project how they were going to help to solve this problem. In Lunenzi, there was a long discussion and the blame was laid at several doors, but finally it was decided that it was the people in the villages themselves who held the key to stopping the fires and that the project would help through the village forest reserve management plans and associated by-laws.

Forest products

Many people in the villages were concerned about the future availability of forest products such as firewood, poles, charcoal and timber. In Munisagara and Masugu Kati, several people asked about where they could collect firewood, and one man explained that he doesn’t know how to build a brick house, so he is dependent on poles for house building. These fears were fuelled by rumours from other villages – in Nyali, they said that they had heard from Chabima that people would be stopped from getting firewood and poles in the forest. Project staff explained that they will not be stopped from using their forests, but through development of village forest reserve management plans and land use plans, people in the village will be the ones to decide how they are going to use their forests.

Other people, e.g. from Dodoma Isanga and Masugu Juu, argued that they depend completely on the forest, not only for subsistence needs, such as firewood and poles, but also for their livelihoods, since they cut timber and charcoal for a living. One older man in Masugu Juu expressed his fears, saying, ‘We thank you very much for bringing this project here and involving us in managing our forests. However our lives here depend entirely on farming and charcoal making, so if you decide to stop us from using this forest then we are finished, so please bear that in mind when planning the project implementation.’ People in Mkadage asked how they could get permits for timber harvesting and charcoal making under the new regime. Project staff said that although stopping destructive forest activities such as charcoal harvesting would be a big challenge, they plan to come up with alternative and better income generating activities to reduce dependence on the forest which will be supported by project advice and training.

Loss of land

Many people, particularly in Chabima village, expressed fears that they would lose land as a result of the project. In Lunenzi, people explained that they depend on the beans that they grow on mountain slopes for food and for cash, and cannot afford to lose that land – they were wondering where they would be sent instead. In Ibingu, many people come in to cultivate in a particularly fertile area, and many of them are worried that they might have to move their shambas. In Chabima and Ibingu, people were worried that their shambas occupy land designated for forest or for other purposes and asked what the project would do about this. In Masugu Juu people asked whether there would be compensation if such a situation were to occur. And in Chabima, people in one sub village were anxious that other subvillages might be removed in their entirety when forests were demarcated. Even those with shambas and houses close to forests in Nyali were worried that they

might be affected. And in Nyali, one woman asked what would happen about land for their grandchildren if all the land was used up for forest.

These fears affected the meetings – in Lunenzi, in one sub village, the meeting was very active with many questions asked because of the fear of being moved from their shambas. In Chabima, in one sub village, project staff heard that many people didn't come to the meeting through fear of being told that they had to move, and in another, people were hesitant to accept the project for the same reason. And in Nyali, people came to one sub village meeting in a hostile mood, ready to reject the project, on the basis of rumours they had heard from Chabima that the project would force them from their land.

The project staff were at pains to reassure people in the villages that the REDD project is for the forest and the adjacent communities, and that without the community there is no project. The project has not come to evict people from areas where they have been for decades, and in fact the project has no authority to remove people from their land. The aim of the REDD project is to reduce emission of gases from deforestation and forest degradation but at the same time to reward communities who have achieved that. Once the project is accepted in the villages, the community will be supported to develop a village land use plan, and the people themselves will make the decisions about where forests, shambas, houses, etc will be located, for now and also in the future. Project staff together with the district land use planning team will give advice based only on what the community has agreed, and for this reason, there is no facility for compensation. Project staff explained that present sub villages in the village are recognized in the Prime Minister's Office and nobody has the authority to remove these sub villages.

Climate change

In Ibingu there were several questions about climate change – one person wanted to know what evidence there was for climate change, and another wanted to know what the effects of climate change were. The facilitators threw the questions open to the community group, who were able to answer the questions themselves, contributing their ideas and saying that the effects of climate change are already being seen, e.g. changes in rainfall patterns(vuli and masika rains not coming at the right time as in the past) , unexpected floods as in Kilosa, the spread of diseases like malaria which was not common in cold areas such as Kilimanjaro, Iringa and Arusha, prolonged drought as happened last year in Arusha and Manyara regions, and the drying up of rivers. In Mfuluni, after the project staff explained about the project, one man stood up and said, 'I completely agree with what you have told us today in relation to climate change. In our village some rivers and streams have dried up and if something is not done things will get worse!'

VNRC

A variety of issues were raised about the to-be-elected VNRCs. Membership was asked about, e.g. could disabled people be voted onto the VNRC (Masugu Juu); and someone in Lunenzi queried a project recommendation that traditional healers and hunters could be included in the VNRC, as having much experience and knowledge of the forests – they wanted to know how such people could be on a committee and write reports, since they are generally not literate. In Lunenzi, people also felt that such a small committee would have difficulties managing extensive forests. Project staff said that there was space on the VNRCs for a variety of people – some could do patrols while others could write the reports, and it was good to get people onto this committee who might not have other opportunities like this. Only half the members have to be literate.

A group of people in Lumbiji concluded that the VNRC members must be committed and trustworthy people since they would have a lot of responsibility invested in them, and there will be many temptations. These responsibilities were discussed – in Mkadage, people wanted to know what sort of motivation would be given to VNRC members, while in Lumbiji people complained that at present if fines are paid for encroaching on the forest, it is never clear where the money goes, and therefore the system needs to be improved. Project staff explained that the project would facilitate the village council and the VNRC in good governance, and therefore accountability and

transparency would be encouraged. VNRC members are volunteers, so the village needs to help them where they can, since they will be working for the benefit of the village, but at the same time, members will be motivated through training, seminars and study tours.

Wild animals

The same question about wild animals came from five villages – Lunenzi, Dodoma Isanga, Munisagara, Masugu Juu ad Mfuluni. The people like the sound of forest conservation and the benefits which it will bring, but fear that they will be overrun by wild animals, e.g. blue monkeys, baboons, wild pigs, who will destroy their crops. 'To conserve the forests means to welcome crop destructive animals onto our shambas,' cried one man in Mfuluni. All were interested to know how the project was going to deal with this issue. Project staff commented that one of the problems is that people cultivate very close to the forest, and this can be solved through the land use planning exercise. They also explained that through the improved agriculture component, they will draw on special techniques to scare away destructive animals. However, they acknowledged that this is a challenging issue.

Land use

There were questions about land and the land use planning. In Chabima, people wanted to know who would be the ones to decide which land would be used for what purpose. Project staff emphasized that the project would be there to facilitate the land use planning exercise, but not to decide where to allocate land – the people of the village know how and where their land should be used. There were also questions about land distribution – in Mfuluni someone asked what the project could do with farmers who have large areas of land but who don't cultivate it while there are those with no land, and in Ibingu a man wondered how a newcomer could obtain a good piece of land. In Lunenzi, people explained that they depend on small valleys next to water sources, and don't have any other land to cultivate, while in Mfuluni farmers protested that they see that it is inevitable that they will have to stop shifting cultivation, but are worried about decreasing productivity. In two sub villages of Ilonga people complained that they don't have enough land, some because they are living in old sisal estate quarters. Again, the project staff explained that they will be facilitating land use planning, and through this, it is possible for villagers themselves to decide to redistribute land, or to allocate certain areas for newcomers, but they said that adding to existing land would not be easy. However, they did say that the project together with experts from the agriculture department would be working on agricultural techniques, so crop productivity on existing land could be improved, even if the same piece of land is farmed every year. People in Ibingu asked about obtaining a village certificate, and were told that once the participatory land use plan is completed, then they will be eligible for a certificate.

Boundaries

In several villages, there were questions about boundaries. There is a boundary dispute between Lunenzi and Ibingu (Lunenzi was formerly a sub village of Ibingu) and in both villages questions were asked about this. In both Lunenzi and Ibingu, people were worried that there would be confusion when it came to demarcate village forest boundaries, since the disputed boundary is in the forest. In one of the sub village meetings in Ibingu, there were some people from Lunenzi present, standing at a distance, who were clearly worried about the boundary issue. The project staff reassured people that during the land use planning activity, the district land officer and project staff would be present, and they could bring the two villages together to resolve the issue.

Most of the other questions about boundaries concerned those of the village forest reserves. In Nyali and Idete, people wanted to know who would demarcate the forest boundaries, and how it would be done. People in Lumbiji wanted to be sure that the newly elected VNRC would be well acquainted with the boundaries of the forest reserves, and in Ibingu they went further, emphasizing the danger that if the VNRC was not aware of the boundaries, they might try to remove farmers from legitimate areas of cultivation. Accountability was clearly a concern to several groups – 'the boundaries of the forest reserve should be known not only to the VNRC but also to the rest of the villagers,' asserted one man in Lumbiji. Project staff informed villagers that they would all have the

opportunity to participate in the land use planning exercise with the project and the district land use officer, and also in demarcating the boundaries, so many people would know where they were – it would not only be leaders and the VNRC.

Carbon

There was much interest, and some puzzlement, in the subject of carbon. Questions about carbon were broadly divided between enquiries about the science involved, and about finances. People in several villages were clearly sceptical about the whole thing, wanting to know how it is possible to sell carbon. A man in Nyali demanded 'How are you going to make people understand this project and how will carbon dioxide gas be harvested and sold because I think it is very difficult to harvest air?' while a woman in another subvillage of Nyali exclaimed – 'How is this possible? I think this is not true at all because how can air be sold? This is a lie - how are you going to collect air?' Others wanted to know how they were going to measure carbon, and how they could tell how much carbon was being fixed in their forests (Munisagara, Dodoma Isanga, Lumbiji). Project staff explained that the VNRC would receive training on carbon measurement and there would be assistance from experts. However, it is clear that it will not be an easy concept for people to grasp at first. Another person from Mfuluni wanted to know how these gases could move such long distances, since the countries producing the gases are far from here. In Idete there was indignation about this – that they were being advised to reduce carbon, but it was the developed countries which were actually producing it – what steps were being taken in those countries? Project staff informed them that these countries have been challenged to make financial compensation which equals the emissions they have produced from their industries, and for this reason there is now money available under REDD for projects like the one starting in this village.

There were many questions about the finances of carbon sales. In Munisagara, they wanted to know how carbon was going to be sold and in Chabima, someone wanted to know how much could be earned from carbon credits in their village. Others, in Dodoma Isanga and Mfuluni, asked whether it would be sold every year. Project staff continued to emphasise that the mechanisms for the sales of carbon credits are still under discussion at international level, as are the models for measuring carbon. This provoked a reaction in Ibingu, where a man demanded to know how they are ever going to benefit if developed countries have not yet reached a consensus on the sale of carbon in the international market. In one subvillage in Nyali the question concerned the size of forest necessary to sell carbon, and in another subvillage a man asked whether he could generate income from carbon sales from his private forest. Project staff explained that the sale of carbon depends on the size of the forest, so the bigger the forest, the more income from carbon sales. Sales from private forests may come later, but for the moment, the project is working with the village as a whole, and income from carbon will be used for community development.

Benefits

There were a variety of questions from people wondering how they were going to benefit from the project. In Masugu Juu and in two sub villages in Nyali several people wanted to know how they were going to benefit from accepting the project and from protecting their forests. Others, in Nyali and Dodoma Isanga asked how they were going to benefit as individuals from the project. Project staff explained that there was a range of benefits for the community and for individuals, including gaining benefits from the village forest through PFM, and from village land through drawing up a village land use plan, improving farming systems and thus productivity, being able to access new income generating activities and ultimately, the community will benefit from carbon sales. People in Mkadage were worried that, as a subvillage of a larger village which is not involved in the project, they would make all the effort to protect the forest, but would then have to share the revenues with the rest of the village. Project staff reassured them that they would keep the revenues from the forest, since they would be the ones working to manage it.

There were questions about individual and community activities. One person in Mfuluni expressed an interest in building a brick house, and asked whether the project could help, and another in Munisagara wondered if there was a market for honey if he were to start up beekeeping. Project

staff said that there will be experts attached to the project in brick making and also beekeeping. In Ibingu, people from one subvillage asked whether they would receive support to continue building an irrigation system which was left unfinished by KDC. In Dodoma Isanga, a man gave his opinion, saying, 'If this project has come to benefit local people, I think you could start to solve the problems which are obvious, such as building a school, dispensary, installing tap water, road construction, etc and later to continue with forest conservation.' He went on to add that he viewed the REDD project as being solely for the benefit of industrialized countries and not for local people. The project staff emphasized that once the system of carbon credits is in place, the villages will effectively be paid for protecting and managing their forests, so will gain benefits twice, once for a well managed and productive forest and secondly the income from carbon credits. From this income, villages can choose whether to build a dispensary, rehabilitate an irrigation system, etc.

Subvillage meetings

In several subvillages, people questioned the logic of holding meetings in the subvillages and not directly at village level. In Chabima and Nyali, people protested that REDD is a whole village project, so there was no point discussing it in the subvillages. In Nyali people were of the same opinion, arguing that the project will get different opinions from subvillages than they would from a village meeting. Project staff emphasised that they wanted to involve as many people as they could, and that this was easier if the process started at sub village level. This particularly applied to Nyali, where most of the objections came from, which has eleven subvillages. However, the final decision about the project would be made at the village assembly.

In Manyomvi subvillage of Lunenzi village, one of the community members thanked the project team for visiting them, since they are very far from the road. 'Most projects only reach places which are easily accessible, and so they don't reach our sub village, so we thank you very much for this,' he continued. 'Please don't despair for the long distance walking in mountainous areas to reach us, let us start to implement all the good you have explained. But we hope that all this will be translated into action because many have come with good promises but due to the distance they never come again.'

Tree planting

Several people in the sub villages (Dodoma Isanga, Nyali, Idete) wanted to know where they could obtain tree seedlings so that they could plant trees around their shambas and houses, while some people in Nyali felt it would be a good idea to plant trees in the gaps in the forest, to help the forest to be restored. Project staff said that they would not be bringing tree seedlings, but would assist people with expertise in how to set up tree nurseries. In Nyali there was a question about which tree species they should plant – project staff said that there would be experts from the project and the district to help out with advice on species suitability according to location and climate.

Logistics

There were several questions in the villages about TFCG/MJUMITA. A man in Idete demanded to know why, if TFCG has been operating since 1985, they have only showed up in his village today. Others, from Mfuluni and Nyali, wondered why the project was only starting in two districts, if there were so many potential benefits to be had for the people of Tanzania. People from Ilonga shared this view, asking whether other villages in the area were not being included in the project, since they also had problems of deforestation and destruction of water sources. Project staff explained that since it is a pilot project, it has to start in fourteen villages in a few districts and then the experiences gathered from these areas will later be spread to other districts. In addition, there are limited funds available. Someone in Ilonga was worried that, having seen other projects come and go with not many results, this project would be the same. Project staff said that although it was a five year project, the investment was long term and the carbon cooperatives would continue through MJUMITA and in this way it would be sustainable. One person in Idete wanted to know how to become a member of MJUMITA, and someone from Mkadage asked where future village meetings would be held.

3.2 Lindi - summary of the issues and the responses provided

Forest conservation

There were many and varied queries from most of the villages about aspects of forest conservation. The question in Rutamba ya Sasa on what the importance of forest conservation was answered by people themselves at the meeting. There were several practical considerations: Where would the forest for the project be located (Milola), how many acres are needed for a REDD forest (Lihimilo, Kiwawa, Namkongo) and what is the required distance between village and forest. The answers to most of these questions were that it is up to people to decide themselves. The size of the forest depends on the community's capacity to manage it, but the larger the area that is protected, the more benefits will be yielded in later years, when carbon payments begin. In Namkongo, people wanted to know whether the forest chosen by the people would be acceptable to the project. Project staff explained that the forest must be chosen by the people, since they know the area well.

In several villages, people asked about government forest reserves. In Rutamba ya Sasa, people explained that they already have two reserves in the village and they are not sure whether there is enough forest remaining for REDD. And in Kikomolela, people wanted to know what the relationship between government forests and REDD forests were. In Kinyope, someone asked whether all types of forest, or only selected forests would be acceptable for REDD. Project staff explained that all forests can be used for REDD, since generally all forests are under some sort of pressure. However, it is important that all forests are checked, since it is no use protecting one forest while destroying another forest on the other side of the village. In Ruhoma people wondered whether they would now own their forests, and everything in them. They also suggested that each sub village could own and manage their own forest. Project staff said that while villages will own their forests, this is on the condition that they use them sustainably. It is still illegal to harvest some resources, such as wild animals. In the case of sub villages owning forests, not all sub villages have forests. However, in future, it may turn out that this happens, depending on how village forest management goes.

In Muungano people asked how the community will benefit from conserving the forest. Project staff explained about sustainable forest use and future carbon payments, but also about land use planning support, education on improved agriculture and other useful technologies such as energy efficient stoves. A man in Mkombamosi tried to rally his community, crying, 'The project benefits are good for the community but look, my fellow villagers, do you think this is more important than the benefits we usually earn from the forest through shifting cultivation?' Others shared this concern in other villages – in Likwaya and Muungano people asked what the use of a project is if they are told to conserve the very forest they cultivate in and risk their survival. Others in Likwaya and also in Milola enquired whether it would be possible to set aside areas of the forest for other purposes such as cultivation and charcoal making. In Kiwawa they were worried about future availability of land if they set aside too much for the forest.

Project staff countered these arguments in various ways – they pointed out that in Likwaya they have a huge area of land which can be used for improving their agriculture, and what they need is a good land use plan and knowledge and techniques of the cultivation of crops. Setting aside forest for cultivation and charcoal making is not possible, since the whole point of the exercise is to reduce deforestation and emissions

People in two villages (Chikonji and Ruhoma) brought up the fact that many areas of their villages have permanent crops planted, which will make it difficult to demarcate forests for conservation. In Ruhoma, people wanted to know if there would be compensation for such crops. Project staff stressed that there would be no compensation, because it was up to the community which land is included in their forest reserve. However, they advised them to select land with no permanent crops, or with a written declaration that the owner is happy to include those crops in the forest reserve, to avoid conflict in future.

In Milola a person asked how they should deal with people who continue to destroy their forests. Project staff pointed out that they will be doing much awareness raising, so that people will have a greater understanding of forest conservation. But in addition, there will be a management plan with by laws, which will set out the penalties for forest destruction.

Agriculture and land use

Most people who asked questions about agriculture wanted to know how the project was going to support them – questions were asked in Mkanga 1, about reducing weeds and increasing fertility in ‘used’ shambas in Rutamba ya Sasa, and about dealing with shifting cultivation and assisting farmers to cultivate permanent shambas in Nandambi and Moka. The project staff explained that they will be working with farmers on improved agriculture, which will help farmers to increase productivity on existing shambas. In Rutamba ya Sasa one person asked how the project linked with Kilimo Kwanza. The project staff made it clear that they will be working closely with the district agricultural officers, thus the project direction will reflect government priorities.

There were questions about land use planning – in Namkongo people asked whether the areas for agriculture will be selected by people from the village or project staff, and in Mkombamosi, someone wanted to know whether, after setting aside land for forests, there would be enough land for agriculture in the future. Project staff said that people in the villages will be the ones to make the land use plan according to their knowledge and wishes, and they would receive advice from the district land use planning team, agricultural officers and project staff.

In Muungano, one person asked how the village will demarcate the forests to be protected, when the boundaries are not clear. Project staff said that they would work together with people from the village to identify the boundaries during the land use planning exercise.

Wild animals

In six villages (Rutamba ya Sasa, Kiwawa, Nandambi, Namkongo, Mkombamosi and Kikomolela) the same question was asked about wild animals – people were concerned that if the forest was to be protected and its size increased, then there would also be an increase in wild animals which destroy farmers’ crops. Project staff said that they would work with people in the villages to seek natural ways of scaring away wild animals, and people in the communities would be trained in these methods.

Forest products

Many people in the sub villages asked questions about the availability of forest products once the forests were protected. In Chikonji they asked about forest products in general, about firewood in Rutamba ya Sasa, Kinyope and Mkombamosi, about medicines in Kinyope, about ming’oko in Ruhoma, Kinyope and Mkombamosi, about reeds for basket making and ropes for making beds in Likwaya, about wild fruit in Ruhoma and about hunting animals for meat in Kinyope and Mkanga 1. The project staff reassured people that they would continue to obtain these products - the project is not aiming at total protection of the forests, but to educate the community in the sustainable use of the resources available to them. The use of these products also depends on the management plan drawn up by the village people. They cautioned that in the case of ming’oko, there should first be some monitoring and documentation, since some collectors of ming’oko also start fires in the forest. In reply to the question about whether permits would be issued for the collection of poles, they said that this will depend on the village management plan, and what was important is sustainable harvesting. In the case of hunting, at the moment people are hunting illegally and should have a permit from the district natural resources department. However, there is some discussion at policy level about the possibility of communities carrying out a limited amount of hunting for food and income generation. In Muungano, a man mentioned that gypsum was being mined in one part of the village. The project staff warned that this could cause forest destruction.

In Rutamba ya Sasa, a woman asked about improved cooking stoves, if the supply of firewood was to be made more difficult. Project staff denied that they wanted people to stop using the three stones method of cooking, but said that they would be explaining the many advantages of using improved stoves and the way it made women's lives easier.

Dependency on the forest

There were many questions about how people who depended on the forest for their livelihoods were going to survive. All the questions came from villages where they earn their livings from charcoal. In Moka, people asked if they would be allowed to continue making charcoal. In Likwaya and Mkanga 1, people wanted to know whether the project was going to provide an alternative source of income, especially for young men who particularly depend on charcoal for their income. The project staff said that it would not be possible to continue making charcoal since it is so destructive of the forest, but the project would support people to seek other income generating ideas and help them with business knowledge and markets. There are many possibilities of cultivating new crops, or continuing with the usual crops with greater expertise and productivity. For home use, expert methods of charcoal preparation may be introduced. People in Likwaya admitted that they have a large area of land which can support everyone, but they were worried that, as with other projects in the past, no benefits will be seen from the project's presence in the village.

VNRC

People in Rutamba ya Sasa asked whether the project expected to find a VNRC in the village, or whether they were planning to set one up. In Kinyope, someone asked whether village council members could be elected onto the VNRC, while another person asked how long the VNRC remained in place. Project staff explained that one of the tasks they were planning to carry out at the meeting was the election of members by the subvillage onto the VNRC. The committee will have a four year term subject to the community being satisfied with their performance. No council members can be elected onto it.

In Rutamba ya Sasa and Milola, people wanted to know what the relationship was between the VNRC and the land committee and the village council as a whole. And in Kinyope, one person asked who has authority over the VNRC - the village council or the project. Project staff explained that the VNRC is the same as any other council committee – they report to the village council, which has authority over them and which is responsible for overseeing their activities. In Kinyope people wanted to know what would happen if the VNRC didn't carry out their responsibilities as envisaged by the community and the project. Project staff emphasizes that since the VNRC is under the village council, it is up to them to take steps. At the same time, there will be by-laws, made at the time of the management plan, which will give guidance on what to do if there are problems with the VNRC.

Other questions involved benefits for the VNRC – in Likwaya they asked if there would be any medical services available in the case of VNRC members being injured while on duty, in Kinyope they wanted to know whether VNRC members would receive weapons for patrol duties and in Mkanga 1 people asked about seminars for the VNRC, so they would know more about forest conservation. Project staff replied that the project would supply a first aid kit to be available in the village, there would be no weapons, since it is too risky to have firearms amongst the community and there would be seminars for the VNRC.

Carbon and emissions

There were a few questions about carbon and emissions. One man in Kikomolela wanted to know how the project was going to get carbon from the forest so that it could be sold, while another from Chikonji asked whether they would be able to harvest anything else but carbon from the forests. Project staff explained that people in the villages would be trained in measuring amounts of carbon stored in trees, which can then be exchanged for cash.

In Moka and Namkongo, there were enquiries from people wondering why they had to look after their forests, while industrialized countries continued with their emissions from their industries. It was explained that efforts are also being made in industrialized countries to control emissions, and part of this is paying people with forests to protect those forests. We all have a part to play.

Tree planting

In Ruhoma, people wanted to know whether the project would support them in tree planting, to fill gaps in the forest. Project staff said that they have already planned this and would provide expertise on starting up nurseries to grow both indigenous species and also exotics, which will grow quickly and which can be planted around the village and shambas.

Sub village meetings

In Namkongo and Mkanga 1 people thought it odd that meetings were being conducted at sub village level and wondered how they could come to a coherent conclusion for the whole village. Project staff said that they would also hold a village assembly at the end of the process, but that they wanted to ensure that as many people as possible hear about key project messages. Many people, especially in larger villages, don't manage to go to village assemblies.

Logistics

There were various questions about the logistics of the project. In Lihimilo, they asked when the project would start, if they decided to accept it. In Rutamba ya Sasa, people wanted to know what the contents of the REDD agreement between the village and the project would be, and in Namkongo, they asked whether the agreement would be in Swahili or English. Project staff said that the project would start soon after launching it in the project villages. The agreement, which will be in Swahili, will map out the responsibilities of both sides. People in both Kinyope and Kikomolela drew on previous experience when they said that previous projects had not implemented what they had promised to the village. Project staff said that TFCG/MJUMITA have a very long record of project work all over Tanzania, but also that there will be a binding agreement signed between the village and the project which will keep the project to its promises. In some villages people asked whether they would be required to contribute something to work with the project. Project staff assured them that no financial contributions would be needed, but that people would have to be prepared to volunteer for project activities.

4 Discussion

4.1 Effectiveness of the approach

Although FPIC is a long term, ongoing approach, so far it appears to have been effective, particularly in its principal aim of providing information for as many people as possible about the project and of gaining their consent.

Understanding of the project and its aims

Project staff and district officials gauge that a large number of people in both project areas have gained an understanding about the project and their planned activities. There were various ways this was done:

- The meetings at sub-village level have got the information about the project directly to a large number of people. The news has then spread to others who were not at the meetings.
- The introductory meetings held with village leaders ensured that the leaders were able to help to explain or reassure people in the meetings who had not understood clearly
- Project staff have followed up the initial meetings closely and are often in the villages, thus available for further questions and discussion.

- The subsequent land use planning, PFM and other project activities have clearly shown to people that the project is not planning to take land away from them, which was one of the chief fears.

There was initial suspicion about project intentions in some villages. This was sometimes fuelled by people engaged in illegal activities in the forests, who were trying to divert the project from their village. The legacy of previous activities also caused people to be suspicious, as in the case of the NAFORMA exercises, which made people worry that their forests would be taken from them. In Nyalii in Kilosa, people were prepared to reject the project on the basis of rumours from other villages – they had heard that they would be removed from their land. The project team spent much time explaining the situation, assuring them a project does not have the authority to remove people from their land. In addition, as a result of the preparatory meetings that the project had had with the village council, the chairman was able to add his weight to the argument for the project, giving explanations in the local language.

Discussion with the project team and persuasion from other village members who had already understood the intentions of the project all helped to allay suspicions. In Kilosa the project brought in local radio (Radio Jamii Kilosa) to hold discussions in villages where people were not initially happy – they were able to air their concerns and discuss their fears, which helped to bring them round in the end. In Lindi, the presence of the DFO helped to reassure people, since he is a familiar and trusted figure in the area, and in Kilosa, project staff heard that people had gone to discuss the matter with the WEOs, who were also able to provide reassurance that the project's aims were valid.

The project was able to check people's comprehension of the information they had received when visitors external to the project spoke to people in the villages. In Lindi, members of the Norwegian Embassy team asked people randomly in the street about the project and received satisfactory answers, while a member of the Project Advisory Committee asked school children, who had just sung an environmental song, to explain the meaning behind it, which they were able to do. Project staff say that when they go to the villages, they are asked many questions, which show that people have gained a basic understanding of the project, but now want to know more details. However, one area which is still not clear to many is the issue of the sale of carbon.

Consent

Consent is a key part of FPIC. Gaining that consent is part of the process and may take some time to come about. In the villages in Kilosa and Lindi, generally, at the end of the sub village meetings, the sub village councils stood up and asked the participants of the meeting whether they were in favour of accepting the project. In most villages, people had heard enough about the project to agree to it. In some meetings, people continued to ask more questions to make sure of some more difficult points. In a few villages, there were some who rejected the project, e.g. in Muungano in Lindi, four people rejected the project since they were still not convinced of the benefits for them. There was more discussion and in the end, they decided to join the rest of the sub village and accept the project.

Although in most villages people were happy to accept the project after some questions and discussion, there were several villages where things did not run so smoothly. Two villages in Lindi rejected the project outright. In Lihimilo the three central sub villages united to oppose the project from the outset, saying that they have good lives and do not need the project. However, there is anecdotal evidence that marijuana is being cultivated in the forest and that there are therefore some villagers who are afraid that this will be stopped. In Namkongo, a village near to Lihimilo, the project was also rejected, this time on the grounds that since the elections were imminent, it must be a project of the ruling Party, CCM, to convince people to vote CCM. A man from Lihimilo waged a campaign the previous night to persuade the people of Namkongo to reject the project. In the meetings, they advised the project to come after the elections if they wanted to prove that they were not CCM people. Even with the reassurance of the DFO and the REDD contact person from the

District, who explained, 'I am coming here from the District Executive Director – you shouldn't fear this project!' the village voted to reject the project.

In some villages there was a division of opinion, with some in favour of accepting the project, others adamant that it should be rejected. In Ikamba sub village of Chabima (Kilosa), young men opposed the project on the grounds that they believed that the project was going to take their land to establish a forest reserve to house wild animals. In the end, although the project made many clarifications of the situation, it was other people in the village who stepped in to help with the persuasion – it became clear that these young men were working with timber in the forest. One man stood up and said, 'You, Mangi, you aren't from here, and you will leave this village in a few years. We will remain here and we think that we should accept this project.' A woman supported him, suggesting that they vote and see where the majority lay. The meeting voted to accept the project, and during the village assembly they assured the project that they were no longer worried about the concerns of the young men – they were using the resources of the village for their own gain, but the project was going to be for the benefit of all. There was a similar situation in Nyali, but again, the project, district staff and leaders were able to diffuse it, and in the village launching meeting, the leader of the opposition was heard to say, 'Originally I opposed this project, but I have come to see that it is a good project.'

There were several factors which convinced people to accept the project (apart from the fact that they saw that the project would benefit them)

- People saw that it was their own decision to accept or reject the project and that no-one was forcing them to do anything – in some villages it was the people who finally convinced their fellow villagers to accept the project.
- They were given the option to reject the project – some said they would only accept if their concerns were addressed.
- Village leaders, who had been briefed about the project earlier, stepped in to help to convince those who were still in opposition
- there will be a formal agreement for signing which people see that they can take to a lawyer or to the police if there are problems
- the document would be in Swahili, so that all could understand it.
- The community has nothing to lose so long as the land remains village land and the forest is left intact.

Some projects hand out money to the participants of meetings, to compensate for their time. In the context of FPIC, this could be interpreted as a 'bribe' to accept the project. However, in the case of this project, no money was given to people in the sub village meetings, nor in the main village assembly. The VEO and Chairperson generally received a thank you in the form of a soda, or some remuneration if they accompanied the team to a distant sub village and stayed the night. On only one occasion did people try to demand money – at one sub village in Nyali, about 60 people were at the meeting, but they were mostly drunk and demanded the team buy them beer so that they could participate well. The team decided to return the following day.

In the literature it is clear that sufficient time should be given to the communities to consider the proposed project. In this case, although a vote was taken at sub village level, people seemed to be clear that the main decision would be taken at the village assembly, and that nothing was binding until the agreement was formally signed. The village assembly was generally held two or three days after the sub village meetings, to give people time to think further about what they had heard. Often people came to the village assembly with new concerns and questions. And in the villages where the FPIC team spent the night, people seized the opportunity to come and discuss the proposals informally with the team. In addition, the village leaders knew of the project in advance from the introductory meetings, and therefore some information about the project had already started to circulate. The team felt that there was an advantage to leaving time between the sub village meetings and the village assembly, the ideal time being two days – there were a few examples,

especially in villages with few sub villages, where the village assembly was held the day after the last sub village meeting, and the team felt that there wasn't sufficient time for the people to digest fully the implications of the project.

The FPIC team

It is vital that the FPIC team be equipped with the right skills to carry out the job effectively. In this case the team felt that they were able to do the job, but they found that there were some challenging areas.

At first the project teams drew up a list of issues which they were to discuss at the sub village meetings, and raised all the possible issues which might come up in the meetings, and then decided who would explain each issue. This was a useful exercise since it harmonised the process for the different groups in the sub villages. However, the teams sometimes encountered difficulties in answering questions, and felt that they needed some support to work out the answers. Such questions included:

- examples of previous projects or operations in the area or outside the area, especially where people were removed from their land
- what to do about wild animals destroying crops
- whether individuals can benefit from REDD with private forests

In some cases it was a matter of learning on the job, especially for some of the district officers who had not been at the initial training.

In summary, both the Lindi and the Kilosa teams felt that FPIC was an excellent way to start a complex project of this nature. The reasons given are as follows:

- Many people now in the villages are familiar with the project and what it is planning to do. This is right down to household level.
- Many people in the villages know the project team and know what they are doing in the village, and are happy to stop and talk to them and ask questions – FPIC has created immense goodwill.
- FPIC has built a solid relationship with the people in the villages which has helped the project, especially through hearing the opinions and concerns of the people.
- The project feels as if it belongs to the villages, because they are the ones who consented to it
- The opportunity to reach some of the very distant sub villages was invaluable for building a relationship and spreading information. Some of the village leaders had not been to sub villages in their own villages.
- All the concerns the people might feel came out at the sub village meetings, and also later at the village assembly. People therefore feel comfortable about expressing their doubts, and know that they will get answers to their questions. The project team say that they have had the opportunity to hear all opposing ideas, and are able then to ask why people feel like that.
- Using other media such as drama groups and choir also works well, attracting people to attend the main village assembly.

Some of the project staff admitted that at first they were reluctant to work at sub village level, since they realised that it would take much time and effort, but they now say that it is certainly worth the time, since their reception in the villages is now so positive and consent has overwhelmingly been given.

4.2 Comparison of the approach with that taken in other areas

FPIC is context specific and varies according to a range of factors, including people's own representative institutions, customary laws, land tenure, customs, and the planned interventions. Each organization adapts FPIC to suit its own needs and the situation it is working in.

In many parts of Africa there is more than one ethnic group living in different ways in one area. This is largely not the case here, although there are pastoralists from the Masai and Barabaig tribes who pass through some villages in Kilosa on a seasonal basis. Therefore the dominant/subordinate positions of groups in one place as is described in much of the literature barely exists.

There is also not the total dependence on the forest for livelihoods as may be seen in the case of forest tribes in e.g. the DRC – people do seek many things from the forests, but they also cultivate and sell crops. They live adjacent to the forest, not in it, and although they know the forest well and understand it, they rarely manage it for sustainable use. This may derive from the upheaval of villagisation – previous to the 1970s there may have been individuals or clan groups which managed the parts of the forest where they lived, but after being moved into concentrated villages, this was lost. In addition, the forest has always been sufficiently abundant for everyone to satisfy their needs without any form of management – ‘the forest will never finish’ were words heard several times during a socio-economic study in the Lindi villages.

So the situation described in most of the literature on FPIC is reversed in this case. Rather than the people ‘living in harmony’ with their forests, which an outsider wants to come and alter, by cutting down and planting something else, or by mining or logging and causing significant destruction, in the situation of this REDD project, it is largely the local people who are causing the destruction of the forest (this can be seen, for example, in the systematic felling of forest for charcoal in Likwaya village in Lindi). Their subsistence needs do not cause significant destruction, and although they clear large areas of forest for shifting cultivation, they leave it for many years to regenerate, but it is commercial exploitation for charcoal and to a lesser extent timber which is really affecting the condition of the forest in some of the villages, combined with an increase in population. The organization coming in is aiming to restore the forests to a better condition rather than exploit them.

However, there are also similarities with the examples cited in the literature. Within a ‘homogenous’ village, there are still differences, still possibilities for marginalized people dependent on forests in a way that other people aren’t to suffer under REDD. REDD can be hijacked by elites, income generating opportunities can be seized by those with the means to do so and people who relied on the forests can be doubly disadvantaged by losing their livelihoods and then by missing the opportunities for alternative benefits.

TFCG has much experience of the kind of social interaction required through FPIC, and has understood the importance of engaging with the community for many years, although not in such a formally structured way as FPIC, and they have the institutional know how to do it. This is in contrast to many companies cited in the literature, for whom social issues are uncharted territory and may initially be regarded as a waste of time and resources.

There are examples of organizations beginning with mapping exercises, working out which lands have customary rights, and then seeking the community institutions with which to engage. Since the villages already have administrative boundaries, and village councils which are, in theory, democratically elected and universally accepted in Tanzanian villages (although there is an example of a project in Shinyanga, HASHI, working with Sukuma people which by chance uncovered a traditional institution for environmental management during the course of project activities (ILEIA, 1994)) the project began with building relationships with the community and initiating the two-way flow of information. However, it has still been necessary to carry out mapping, and this has been included in the land use planning exercise. Although the village boundaries are basically agreed, there are many boundary disputes, which the project is systematically trying to resolve through a participatory conflict resolution approach – holding meetings between leaders and elders from the villages with boundary disputes. The concept of consent is something that the project is still working on. Whilst communities have consented for the project to proceed, it is recognized that consent needs to be affirmed as the project enters its different phases, particularly when it comes to the issue of selling REDD credits. Developing consent mechanisms that are acceptable to the communities to apply to different aspects of the project is something that the project will develop on

the basis of further consultation with the communities. However, for the steps that have been so far been followed for the inception of the project, the concept of agreeing or disagreeing appears to have been well understood by all involved.

The exception to the above may be in the case of pastoralists who are found at certain times of the year in villages in Kilosa and also in some areas of Lindi. The project did not manage to engage with these communities. This is something that the project is now working on.

4.3 Representativeness

Project staff say that the meetings were far more representative than they ever would have been had they only been held at village level, and in this respect, holding them at sub village level has been a great success.

Some of the sub village meetings were poorly attended, however, particularly in Lindi. This may be because they held four or sometimes five meetings a day, as was planned beforehand. In Kilosa, they changed the schedule, since they found that people wouldn't come if the meetings were held in the mornings – most were busy on their shambas, or involved in business. By the afternoon they were more at leisure to attend meetings. The poor attendance calls into question the acceptance or rejection of the project. In most villages, people were always going to accept the project, although there was much discussion and many questions before this happened in many cases. But in the case of Lihimilo which rejected the project, a small minority made the decision for an absent majority (only 6% of the village was present, and even if children are discounted, this doesn't rise to much more than 10%). There is no mention in the literature of recommended proportions at meetings, but it is clear that the case of Lihimilo is problematic.

Project staff say that there were many poorer people and women, two groups generally considered to be marginalised at village level. One of the main reasons for them being at the meetings was because they were held at the sub villages. In several villages in Kilosa, project staff say that women spoke out and asked many questions. Project staff say that they could tell that poorer people attended the meeting by their appearance – no shoes and torn clothing, and many emerged from dilapidated houses with a single room. In Ruhoma in Lindi, two disabled women were present at a sub village meeting and later also at the village meeting.

However, it is not clear how many people were not present at the meetings. One group who were not represented were pastoralists in Kilosa. In some villages (e.g. Chabima, Dodoma Isanga, Masugu Juu, Nyali, Ibingu) Masai and Barabaig may pass through to graze their cattle, particularly in the dry season. In Chabima, there have been conflicts with Masai livestock keepers grazing cattle in the forest, and during land use planning, people were hostile to the idea of setting aside an area for grazing – 'we don't want this,' they objected, 'because then the Masai will come to this area.' No pastoralists came to the sub village meetings, although they were expected in Dodoma Isanga and Nyali. Having realised this, the project is now undertaking consultation meetings directly with the pastoralists and they will also be involved at the landscape level meetings.

Project staff encouraged the people in the sub villages to elect some representatives onto the Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) from the more marginalised groups. This also would not have been possible if they had not been working in sub villages. In Kilosa, the project tried to check the wealth status of the new VNRC members by asking who had iron or thatched roofs on their houses, who had bicycles or phones. And from this they were able to gain an impression of the proportion of poorer people on the VNRC. In Lindi, when asking about levels of wealth, one woman said 'we are all poor in this village.' However, there are always degrees of poverty, even in a village and it is not clear whether the extreme cases of poverty were represented. In some sub villages in Lindi, the project team found that women hesitate to join the VNRC without permission from their husbands.

In the Tanzanian system, village leaders and the village council represent the people. Village leaders were present at all meetings, generally either the Village Executive Officer or Chairperson and the sub village leader. In Lindi, the leaders are respected and powerful and generally popular, and thus, if the leaders are seen to approve an issue, then the people will often feel comfortable following suit. However, there has never been any governance training and leaders have little knowledge of their roles, e.g. rarely holding village meetings. In Kilosa there are some villages (e.g. Chabima, Nyali) where the village leaders do a good job and are trusted whereas in other villages, e.g. Ibingu, the leaders are less respected. Despite shortcomings, however, the village council is the appropriate institution to represent the people. The project will address the problems by providing governance training, encouraging women members of the council to speak out about their views and working with them in a transparent way on project activities.

4.4 Comparison of the issues raised in the two areas

Most of the issues raised were the same in both Kilosa and Lindi. There were doubts expressed about the value of forest conservation, fears about the availability of forest products and the destructiveness of wild animals, questions about who would be doing the land use planning, scepticism about selling carbon and perplexity about why they had to change their ways and not the industrialized countries who are producing most of the greenhouse gases... In Kilosa there was more mention of fires and how to control them and there was discussion of a boundary dispute between two Kilosa villages. In Kilosa it seemed that people were more fearful of being thrown off their land than in Lindi, but in Lindi more people pleaded to continue with charcoal making since their livelihoods largely depend on charcoal. In Kilosa timber harvesters, mostly young men, came to the meeting with the intention of persuading people to reject the project, although in the end the project was accepted, whereas in Lindi two villages rejected the project outright.

Fear

There were many instances of fear and it came out in various different ways, particularly in Kilosa. The issue of fear of losing land was strong in Kilosa because of previous experiences and suspicions. NAFORMA (National Forest Monitoring and Assessment) exercises have been carried out in Chabima in the project area. This has involved government foresters setting up sample plots for measurements in the forest. But many people assumed that this was an indication that they were about to be evicted from the forests. In another sub village the project team heard that there were rumours that the NAFORMA team were in the forest to assess the area for investment in a zoo, where wild animals such as lions and leopards would be kept. People in the village clearly realized that it would not be possible to live alongside such dangerous animals and were thus fearing that they would have to migrate. For this reason, people were wary of welcoming the REDD project into the village, fearing that they were part of the same group. This situation is a clear indication of the value of carrying out an exercise such as FPIC, in order that people in the villages understand what is going on when outsiders come in. In contrast those conducting NAFORMA went into the forest with only a game officer, and were not even accompanied by village leaders. People in Nyali were also fearful of the project because of the rumours filtering through from Chabima.

Fear had different effects in different villages – in Chabima, in one sub village, a group of young men came to the meeting with the express purpose of disrupting the proceedings and persuading others at the meeting to reject the project. It turned out that the young men were timber dealers who were worried that they would be stopped from harvesting timber and would thus lose their livelihoods. Fear brought many people to the meeting in a subvillage in Lunenzi, and in this situation it encouraged the people to ask many questions, in order to find out the truth. In other villages, people kept away from the meetings through fear.

Sub village meetings

In several of the villages in both Lindi and Kilosa there were comments which showed that people thought it odd that meetings were being held at sub village level rather than in the main part of the village. People protested that they couldn't make decisions on their own without knowing what other people in the village were thinking, and were nervous about accepting something that other sub

villages might reject. In one sub village of Kikomolela the people were suspicious that the project might inform the village assembly that they had accepted the project when they hadn't, and others felt that the project was trying to operate a 'divide and rule' approach. Village leaders in some villages protested, 'why should we waste out time going around all the sub villages? Why can't we just have the one meeting, as usual?' Even retired government officers in some of the Kilosa villages criticized the approach as unnecessarily cumbersome, and felt that perhaps the project had an alternative agenda, otherwise it would be an impossible approach.

This was all because no-one has held sub village meetings in the past. However, once they had seen it in action and had understood why it was happening, people realized that it was more inclusive. Even some of the project staff were wary of the approach at the beginning, but they say that it works extremely well. And when the village assemblies were held for the launching of the project, the decision was validated in several villages with distant sub villages when the only people from those sub villages who attended were the selected VNRC members and the sub village chairman.

Appreciation

Many people in the villages in both areas showed their appreciation for this new project. A man in Dodoma Isanga in Kilosa said, 'I want to thank the donor for their decision to support us and bring such a project to our village. This is a big and sustainable project which although we cannot get an immediate or quick profit, in a long run we will gain from this project.' In many of the sub villages people were keen to ask many questions and to understand the difficult concepts of climate change and selling carbon, and in many of the meetings women were very active in asking questions. In Mkenge, a sub village of Lumbiji, people were so impressed that someone had come to their sub village that they slaughtered a goat for the project team. And in Kipunga sub village of Milola, people were surprised to see officers from the government, since this had never happened before. They said 'you are very different from other projects. We never hear what is happening in the village. You have come all this way to tell us, so you must be good people, and we welcome you.' They said they had nothing to give, but nevertheless produced some pawpaws for the project team.

Broken promises

Again, previous experiences have affected people in some of the villages. In several villages in both Kilosa and Lindi, people pressed project staff to know whether they were going to be like previous projects, making ambitious promises about what they were going to bring and then either not returning or not doing what they promised, and failing to bring benefits for the village.

Repetition

Most of the questions which were asked were about topics which had been covered during the meetings. It is possible that the questioners were latecomers, but it is more likely that people had not understood everything which was presented and underlines the importance of repeating important messages often, and in different media so that there is a greater chance that more people will ultimately understand.

4.5 Cost-effectiveness of the process.

FPIC is a costly process, if it is to be done well – this is one of the principal caveats of the process. In the case of this area, it required holding meetings in each sub village which took time (several months) and resources, including diesel for the vehicle to travel to the villages (often very distant), allowances for the staff facilitating the meetings (since it was introductory meetings which were being held, it was necessary for several project staff members and district officials to be present, to familiarize people in the village with those who would be working with them and to answer questions) and equipment and people for the village assemblies (drama groups and choirs, audio equipment).

It was planned that the FPIC team would divide in two and each conduct two sub village meetings a day – it would therefore be possible to carry out four meetings a day, which in some cases would

complete the whole village, since some villages only have three or four subvillages. In Lindi, four or even five meetings were held per day, whereas in Kilosa only two meetings were held in one day, which obviously increased the cost of the exercise. In addition, project staff in Kilosa say that they found that at least two days were needed for people in the villages to digest and discuss further what was raised in the sub village meetings before the final village assembly. However, by changing the plans and holding the meetings only in the afternoon, more people were able to attend the meetings. In Lindi, attendance at some meetings dropped below 10. It is therefore necessary to weigh up the benefits of getting through to as many people as possible with the cost of the exercise. But given that it was essential to hold the meetings at sub village level, there may be ways which could be sought to ensure that more people come to the meetings – more notice or more advertisement or mass publicity for the meetings via mobile phones where there is a network, or holding meetings at times which suited people better (as in Kilosa) or in seasons when people are not so busy. In some cases if sub villages are close together, they could be combined, e.g. the central sub villages in some villages are contiguous. Ways to reduce the budget for lunch for the drama groups in Lindi could also be sought.

4.6 Integration of FPIC into national policy.

The UN-REDD Programme Guidelines for FPIC, in the draft recommendations produced in early 2011, states that the FPIC process should be set in a national legal and policy framework which respects the rights of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities, based on the national government's commitment to existing international agreements such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity, ILO 169, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It goes on to recommend that FPIC should apply to activities where there is a risk of impact to rights, lands, territories, resources or livelihoods, and that the sort of activities which call for FPIC should be designated in the UN-REDD national programme document (UN-REDD 2011)

The draft National Strategy for REDD+ in Tanzania (2010) contains a section (2.2.2.2) which addresses the rights of communities dependent on forests and the impact of REDD+ programmes on such groups. It acknowledges that it is essential that communities should be 'involved in a positive and mutually beneficial way in management' of the forests and goes on to state that although there are positive models in Tanzania with regard to PFM implementation, 'adding carbon into PFM raises a lot of issues that need to be resolved'. It recognizes that it is important that 'the interests of these people are considered in the development of the REDD+ implementation strategy.' It discusses the international obligations concerning indigenous peoples and members of the local communities, noting that 'the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples'.

The wording of the strategy in this section suggests that it would be prepared to embrace FPIC as an approach which would fit with its aims. To promote FPIC and to influence its inclusion in the national strategy for REDD+, TFCG could use its influence as an advocacy body to publicise the benefits of FPIC to the relevant government ministries and could make a case for the government to adopt FPIC. In particular, to correspond to the Tanzanian situation, TFCG could advocate for the debate on FPIC to be broadened to include local communities, rather than just indigenous peoples. It could then provide initial training in the implementation of FPIC and a guide for the training of FPIC operators with case studies from their own experiences.

4.7 Planned next steps

Having gained the acceptance of most of the villages, the project has planned the next steps.

Village level meetings for participatory planning

The project will gather together village, ward and district officers, staff from village based institutions, farmers, forest users, young people, etc., for participatory vision based planning for each village. The process will start with a description of the current situation of the village, including factors such as public services, agriculture, forest use, wild animals, fire, history of the village, health and

governance. Participatory mapping will be done of the present land cover, using large scale maps of the village areas. Once this is complete, the participants will examine past trends in the village over the last 20 years, looking at agriculture, the forests and the availability of forest products, social services, health, rainfall and water. With these trends in mind, the participants will then envisage a scenario without the future project interventions, and then the vision which they would like to see for the next ten years. A variety of visions will be produced by the participants, which will then be prioritized. The priorities of men and women and any differences between them will be particularly noted. Once the participants have agreed on which vision is the most appropriate, they will then list the supporting and opposing factors to achieve these visions, and identify strategies to achieve those visions. The workshops will finish with a discussion on communication – how and what the VNRC should communicate with the people and the project, and how a conflict resolution and complaints mechanism can be established most effectively.

Landscape level meetings

The project will invite a range of people, including village, ward, district, project and other institution leaders and staff, farmers, forest users (e.g. charcoal makers, ming'oko collectors), young people, etc) to a workshop at landscape level. The workshop will start with a recap of project progress so far, and a presentation of the stakeholder analysis, which the participants will review, correct and add to. The future scenarios without the project generated at the village planning sessions will also be reviewed and validated. Then a conceptual model of the project will be presented, based on an analysis of the drivers of deforestation, as well as other broader threats. Again, this will be validated, and further suggestions added. The groups will review the conceptual model in groups according to the individual drivers of deforestation (e.g. charcoal production, fire). The theory of change will be presented, and participants will then create results chains leading to the impact level (impacts on reductions in deforestation and also in poverty), looking at the different proposed project activities (e.g. training to communities on PFM, capacity building on governance). Any potential negative impacts of these activities and outputs will be identified through this exercise, and actions to mitigate these impacts will be indicated. After this, there will be an introduction to monitoring and evaluation, and using the results chains, the participants will consider whether project indicators adequately measure the potential positive and negative social impacts of the project. The workshop will wind up with a presentation of the project monitoring plan, a review of the grievance plan as put forward by the communities and a review of communication procedures.

Other steps include a clarification of the grievance mechanism and the development of a contract to be signed by the villages. The project is still working on the wording of the agreement, with the close involvement of community representatives through the MJUMITA board. It is likely once it is completed, that the communities will be the contractors with MJUMITA as the contractee, i.e. as a service provider to the communities.

5 Recommendations

In the context of FPIC, the main danger of the implementation of REDD is not that people are dispossessed of their lands, as is often the case with the establishment of industrial plantations, etc, but that the REDD process excludes the more marginalized members of the community who tend to be the ones who were most dependent on the forests. Maintaining communication with 'the community' through the village council is relatively easy – what is not easy is keeping or even initiating contact with these marginalized people and ensuring that benefits, either in the form of income generating opportunities, or ultimately a share of the carbon payments, filters through to them. It is not likely to happen if it is left to village council mechanisms alone.

FPIC is context specific, and every area is different, even every village within an area is different. There is always the risk that FPIC can become a simple checklist of actions for outsiders to tick off, which are mechanically followed, without looking at and working with the specifics of each location. FPIC must be kept alive by attending to specific situations with specific solutions. A blanket approach will not be suitable.

Ways to maintain FPIC (many of which are already planned through the project):

- Identify community communicators who will help to liaise between the project and the village, providing a conduit for two way communication, feedback and negotiations with the community.
- Conduct participatory land use planning leading to the acquisition of village land certificates – secure land rights are fundamental to FPIC. Ensure that people, and not only village council officials, are included. And for those who inevitably are not included, make sure that they know what has been decided. Sub village leaders could be facilitated to hold meetings at sub village level to inform their people.
- Carry out some sort of wealth ranking or ‘forest-use ranking’ to identify who depends on the forest most
- Target the people who come out of the above ranking, document them in a sub village register, and discuss with them possible alternative income generating ideas, looking at their skills, the time they have, the available resources, etc. The range may be wide, e.g. herbalists, hunters, single mothers with many children, disabled people, older people, households headed by children, young men who have depended on charcoal making or timber harvesting.
- Subsequently, keep communication channels open with marginalized groups, not just village leadership. Use the community communicator for work in sub villages if it is not possible for project staff, but make sure that s/he is genuinely working with them.
- Identify pastoralist groups who use the land seasonally and bring them into the FPIC process. Seek their representative institutions, map their movements and the way they use the land and facilitate discussions with the village councils in question in order to diffuse hostilities.
- Establish a strong monitoring system to track the impact of REDD on women and marginalized groups, the equitability of the distribution of any benefits, including access to alternative means of generating income, levels of poverty.
- Strengthen decision making processes and transparency through governance training for village leaders and VNRCs. Transparency is key to FPIC, so that there can be an open and honest dialogue on both sides. The VNRCs must all be trained, so that they are all accountable to each other – in a group of 12-15 it is not so easy for corruption to thrive. At the same time, ensure that the people in the villages know their rights and how to claim them, as well as the forest management plan and by laws, when they come to be formulated, so that they can hold the village councils and VNRCs accountable.
- Develop a complaints mechanism so that people, from village council members down to people in the sub villages know what to do and who to contact if there is a problem or a conflict arises.
- If Lihimilo and Namkongo are considered to be important villages for the REDD project, revisit the villages after some time to gauge feelings, and see whether, observing the activities other villages are engaged in, and how many perceived threats have not materialized, the people may be inclined to change their minds.
- Advocate for the inclusion of FPIC in the national draft strategy for REDD+ and publicise its benefits.
- Lobby for FPIC to be cited as a requirement in policy documents at national and international levels, and assist in the development of guidelines and the development of a mandatory system for monitoring and reporting on FPIC. Ensure that the debate on FPIC is broadened to include local communities, as well as indigenous peoples, to better reflect the situation in Tanzania.

Appendix 1 Subvillage meetings schedule and attendance

Kilosa sub village meetings

Village	Population	Sub-village	Date of sub-village meeting (2010)	Total attendance	No of women/men	
					Women	Men
Ibingu	1316	Msufini	10 August	68	17	51
		Shuleni	10 August	28	10	18
		Kokoto	11 August	33	6	27
		Ngalamilo	11 August	38	16	22
Lunenzi	539	Lunenzi	13 August	45	12	33
		Manyomvi	13 August	42	12	30
Chabima	1020	Shuleni	19 August	59	19	40
		Muzizi	18 August	28	10	18
		Ikamba	18 August	42	12	30
Munisagara	1918	Iganga	21 August	53	22	31
		Muhero	21 August	30	10	20
		Magadu	22 August	23	8	15
		Isima	22 August	30	13	17
Dodoma Isanga	1700	Dodoma Kati	25 August	65	31	34
		Kipekenya	24 August	66	31	35
		Isanga	24 August	83	39	44
Mfuluni	883	Iselo	27 August	43	14	29
		Malungu A	27 August	32	13	19
		Malungu B	28 August	86	46	40
Masugu Juu	190	Masugu Juu	22 September	81	30	57
Masugu Kati	528	Masugu Kati	23 September	123	51	72
Mkadage	569	Mkadage	26 September	58	14	44
Lumbiji	3575	Lumbiji	27 September	147	38	109
		Kisale	28 September	57	10	47
		Mkenge	29 September	79	26	53
Nyali	2323	Magawa	1 October	72	32	40
		Gulioni	1 October	35	10	25
		Upangwani	4 October	53	26	27
		Shuleni B	4 October	61	31	30
		Shuleni A	5 October	26	12	14
		Msikitini	5 October	35	17	18
		Mkwajuni	5 October	31	19	12
		Chimbwi	7 October	25	12	13
		Mtego wa Simba	7 October	23	9	14
		Mlandawe	7 October	59	22	37
Kigunguli	7 October	12	8	4		
Idete	1451	Mkiga	12 October	55	24	31
		Idumba	12 October	30	14	16
		Ipela	13 October	29	7	22
		Kimela	14 October	55	14	41
		Ngh'unde	14 October	42	13	29
		Ilonga	5923	Ilonga Juu	18 October	54
Gongoni	18 October			54	28	26
Bondeni A	19 October			64	38	26
Msimba	19 October			127	52	75
TTC Muenda	20 October			27	6	21
Bondeni B	20 October			32	15	17

Village	Population	Sub-village	Date of sub-village meeting (2010)	Total attendance	No of women/men	
					Women	Men
		Msalabani	21 October	61	32	29
Kisongwe	3422	Kisongwe	4 November	47	10	37
		Mlenga	5 November	45	11	34
		Kilumbi	5 November	39	18	21

Lindi subvillage meetings

Village	Population	Sub-village	Date of sub-village meeting (2010)	Total attendance	No of women/men	
					Men	Women
Rutamba ya Sasa	2499	Matepwe	22 June	28	18	10
		Mtele	22 June	45	29	16
		Milola	21 June	84	37	47
		Madukani	21 June	20	9	11
		Limbende	21 June	11	8	3
		Mwenge	21 June	56	24	32
Kinyope	4470	Shuleni	25 June	28	9	19
		Gulioni	25 June	26	17	9
		Sokoni	25 June	30	23	7
		Nankopo	25 June	24	20	4
Likwaya	662	Lumumba	27 June	41	23	18
		Mapinduzi	27 June	42	16	26
Ruhoma	668	Mkundi	30 June	32	17	15
		Shuleni	30 June	51	22	29
		Mchati	30 June	30	17	13
Milola	1468	Dodoma B	8 July	40	23	17
		Magela	7 July	10	10	0
		Kipunga	7 July	8	8	0
		Kukumbi	7 July	27	18	9
		Noto	7 July	13	11	2
		L/Mkumbi	7 July	3	3	0
Kiwawa	1313	Kiwawa A	9 August	19	14	5
		Kiwawa B	9 August	52	30	22
		Mchinjidi A	9 August	21	10	11
		Mchinjidi B	11 August	7	4	3
		Mmumbu A	10 August	22	13	9
Mkanga 1	798	Mkanga Juu	16 August	23	14	9
		Kilangalamatu	16 August	60	33	27
		Mandanje	16 August	30	15	15
		Mkanga Chini	16 August	26	21	5
Muongano	2471	Mnazi mmoja	14 September	31	22	9
		Kipunga	14 September	29	21	8
		Umoja	14 September			
		Uleka	15 September	46	28	18
		Naluwi	15 September	34	24	10
		Likonde juu	15 September	15	9	6
		Ujamaa	14 September	32	20	12
Mkombamosi	2471	Mwenge	17 September	64	38	26
		Cheleweni	17 September	32	20	12
		Msikitini	17 September	64	37	27
		Sokoni	17 September	25	10	15
		Lumo	17 September	32	12	20

Village	Population	Sub-village	Date of sub-village meeting (2010)	Total attendance	No of women/men	
					Men	Women
		Likandilo	18 September	27	18	9
		Likonde chini	18 September	21	14	7
Kikomolela	1263	Kikomolela	21 September	50	21	29
		Mnanje	21 September	22	15	7
		Nampoa	21 September	13	9	4
		Kingoli	21 September	64	48	16
		Mnemba	21 September	22	18	4
Lihimilo	2500	Lihimilo	23 September	28	18	10
		Msikitini	23 September	49	37	12
		Mbuyuni	23 September	33	26	7
		Namtamba	23 September	44	28	16
Namkongo		Mapinduzi	27 September			
		Mtandi	27 September	25	21	4
		Michiliwe	27 September			
		Mangochi	27 September			
Chikonji	1621	Likabuku	20 August	22	10	12
		Nanjinga	20 August	20	11	9
		Umoja	20 August	18	7	11
		Jamuhuri	20 August	24	8	16
		Muhimbili	20 August	29	9	20
Nandambi	920	Umoja	18 August	34	20	14
		Nandambi shleni	18 August	48	23	25
		Kilombwani	18 August	54	23	31
Moka	1267	Mchinga road	24 August	76	35	41
		Mbalala	23 August	57	23	34
		Chemchem	23 August	114	42	74
		Mtakuja	24 August	63	29	34
		Kizimbani	23 August	49	21	28
		Mpatila	23 August	103	42	61

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Appendix 3 Reports of FPIC sub village meetings held in Kilosa and Lindi

Kilosa sub village meetings

Ibingu village



Msufini sub village (Ibingu village) 10 August 2010 (3 – 5.00pm)

Project representatives: Enos Kitumbika and Hassan Chikira
District representative: Abdalla Mazingira
Village council representative: Village Executive Officer – Elias Mahala
Number of women participants: 17
Number of men participants: 51
Total participants: 68

Questions raised by the project staff

Q. Is there any forest in Ibingu village?

A. Yes there are.

Q. How are those forests managed?

A. The forests are managed by the village council and villagers as a whole.

Q. What factors are contributing to forest degradation and deforestation?

A. Uncontrolled fire and agriculture in the forests.

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. If we decide to cultivate in the forest, as some of us already do, what disadvantages will this bring us?

A. Cultivating in our forests means removing all trees because we want to establish new farms. If we remove all the forests in areas we have set aside for forests, we will face many environmental, economic and social consequences - many of your water sources which rise in forests will dry up and your irrigation systems will collapse, and you will have no water for domestic use. You will in a long run experience shortage of rains and therefore you will be unable to produce crops. You will also face problems of obtaining forest products (both wood and non wood products). You will contribute to increasing greenhouse gases and hence climate change, which is now a global challenge, and the source of our being here today through the REDD project. We therefore advise you not to clear fell your forests for farming because you have enough land which, as mentioned earlier, the project will support when you come to prepare a village land use plan.

Q. In the explanation given here, you have insisted that there must be management of the forest. My question is - who will be responsible for this management and conservation?

A. The management of your forest areas will be the responsibility of all villagers because it is your forest. However, as it was mentioned during the presentation, you will elect the VNRC with members from each sub village, who will be the forest managers of your forest on your behalf. For the VNRC to do their work efficiently you will be required to give them full support.

Q. On the top of the mountain you can see the forest which belongs to Lunenzi village, but people talk about it as if the forest belongs to Ibingu. How are we going to manage forest outside our village boundary?

A. We have noted from your explanation that Lunenzi was once a sub village of Ibingu before it became an independent village. You therefore share common interests like school, market and shops, many of which are found in Ibingu. We therefore believe that once the project is accepted and launched in these two villages, you will also reach an agreement on the boundaries of your two villages (during the land use planning exercise and PFM) and then you will be able to agree on the forest areas of the two villages.

Q. My advice is that before starting any conservation/management of forests in our village we need to demarcate forest areas that we want to conserve and areas where we want to cultivate, and we should not mix the two.

A. You're quite right that the forest can only be effectively managed if its boundaries are well established and known to all villagers. The project will therefore work with you (once the project is accepted of course) during the land use planning exercise and PFM, and demarcate all the village lands for various uses, like forests, agriculture and others.

Q. My advice is that the committee you said will be elected to supervise the management of forests in our village need to be shown the demarcated forest areas, otherwise they may stop villagers farming in areas where they have been farming for many years.

A. The elected VNRC members will participate in the land use planning exercises and therefore will know the forest areas to be managed and so they cannot go and stop villagers from farming in the designated areas.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Patrick Yohani (m)
- Enyasi Jeremia (m)
- Kulwa Mkunda (m)

Observations

It was noted that some villagers from Lunenzi village, which was once part of Ibingu, were observing the whole process from distant, but one man decided to join the meeting and wanted to ask questions regarding the boundaries of the two villages. However he could not be accepted as he was not the villager of Ibingu. This was an indication that there was no consensus on boundary between the two villages despite the fact that the two villages have been surveyed.



Shuleni sub village (Ibingu village) 10 August 2010 (3.30 – 6.00pm)

Project representatives: Emanuel Lyimo and Wilfred Pima
District representative: Sebastian Malisa
Village council representative: Village Chairman - Damas Msavi
Number of women participants: 10
Number of men participants: 18
Total participants: 28

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. The REDD project has come to the community with the aim of conserving our forests to mitigate climate change. If deforestation continues despite the project activities, how could you as the project help the community?

A. You are required to prepare a management plan and by laws with the help of the project for the management of the village forest reserve. If destruction continues, you will need to review the management plan and by laws.

Q. What will the project do to those who cultivate in areas which will be earmarked for the village forest reserve?

A. The project has no authority to remove the farmers from a forest reserve, and also does not pay compensation. The community itself will plan land use in the village, and if anyone needs to be moved from the forest reserve, you will do it and provide farmers with an alternative piece of land.

Q. What was the forest like in the past?

A. Community members have answered, saying that in the past the forests were dense, but now they are increasingly degraded because of timber extraction, charcoal burning and wildfires. The population increase has contributed to forest destruction as more people are now seeking forest resources and land for cultivation.

Q. What is the evidence to show that climate change is occurring?

A. Community members answered that there is irregular rainfall and an increase in temperature.

Q. If rainfall becomes scarce, what will the effects be?

A. Community members replied that there will be drought and rivers will dry up.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Gabriel Muhameni (m)
- Riyana Gasi (f)
- Bertha Rafaeli (f)

Kokoto sub village (Ibingu village) 11 August 2010 (11.30 – 2.30pm)

Project representatives: Enos Kitumbika and Hassan Chikira

District representative: Abdalla Mazingira

Village council representative: Village Executive Officer – Elias Mahala

Number of women participants: 6

Number of men participants: 27

Total participants: 33

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. What are the factors contributing deforestation and forest degradation?

A. Deforestation is largely caused by clearing forests for farming purposes and for charcoal making. Forest degradation is caused by cutting trees for timber logging, poles, debarking trees and forest fires.

Q. What are the effects of climate change?

A. These include changes in rainfall patterns(vuli and masika rains not coming at the right time as in the past) , unexpected floods as happened in Kilosa, the spread of diseases like malaria which was not common in cold areas such as Kilimanjaro, Iringa and Arusha, prolonged drought as happened last year in Arusha and Manyara regions, the melting of snow on mountains like Kilimanjaro and the drying up of rivers.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Maneno Maarifa (m)
- Monika Msagati (f)
- Marimo Mtwale (m)

Observations

People were not active in asking and answering questions.

Ngalamilo sub village (Ibingu village) 11 August 2010 (1 – 3.10pm)

Project representatives: Emmanuel Lyimo and Wilfred Pima

District representative: Sebastian Malisa

Village council representative: Village Chairman – Damas Msavi

Number of women participants: 16

Number of men participants: 22

Total participants: 38

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives



Q. Once we have accepted and implemented the project how are we going to benefit if developed countries have not yet reached a consensus on the sale of carbon on the international market?

A. It is true that negotiations are still going on at international level on how the carbon market will operate. However TFGC and MJUMITA through the REDD project have decided to start preparing the communities so that once the agreements on carbon market have been reached, villagers will be able to sell their carbon and hence will benefit from managing their forests.

Q. In our sub village the KDC started the construction of an irrigation scheme, but it was not finished. How can we get support for this during the land use planning exercise?

A. During the participatory land use planning exercise, which will be implemented once the project has been accepted, you will have an opportunity to identify major problems related to land use, including the irrigation canals in question. Once it has been identified as a major problem it will appear in your community action plan, which indicates how it will be solved (i.e. resources available within the village and resources from outside - KDC and other stakeholders)

Q. As villagers of Ibingu how and when can we get a village certificate?

Q. If I am a new comer and I want to join the village, and have seen a good piece of land and want to own it but one native of the village comes and claim that the piece of land belong to him, how can issues like these be solved through this project?

A. For the remaining two questions they will also be solved once the village land use plan has been done because for the village to get a certificate one condition is to have completed a participatory village land use plan. Again once all village land has been allocated for various purposes, it will be possible for newcomers to be given areas to live and farm because the plan will indicate how much area the village has reserved.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Anakleti Ngoi (male)
- Siwema Kasian (fe)
- Stella Kimena (fe)

Observations

It was noted that this sub village has a large area of forest, good water sources and so local irrigation is a common practice. It therefore attracts villagers even from outside Ibingu. So some of these villagers were hesitant in accepting the project for fear that they will be stopped from cultivating in these areas.

Lunenzi village

Lunenzi sub village (Lunenzi village) 13 August 2010 (1 - 3.30pm)

Project representatives: Enos Kitumbika and Hassan Chikira

District representative: Abdalla Mazingira

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Simon Mwagula

Number of women participants: 12

Number of men participants: 33

Total participants: 45

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. We people of Lunenzi, we may aim to conserve our forest but the land is also used by people from the nearby villages of Kibasigwa and Lunenzi. What steps can be taken if these people destroy our forest?

A. This question was answered by the people themselves - Lunenzi village will set bylaws to deal with anybody who contravenes the regulations.

Q. A few years ago, Lunenzi village was a sub village of Ibingu. After separation as independent villages, beacons marking the boundary between the villages were not put in place. We fear this situation can bring confusion during demarcation of village forest boundaries between the two villages.

A. With the cooperation between the two villages in the presence of the district land officer and project staff you will all agree where the boundary separate the two villages.

Q. What are the factors contributing to deforestation and forest degradation?

A. The people answered themselves, claiming first that no destruction was taking place in the forest but then adding that during heavy rains, unstable trees fall down.

Q. Another person said that fire is a problem in the forest, and the villages of Lunenzi, Kibasigwa and Ibingu are the source of these fires. Every year the grasslands and woodland forests are burnt and only the mountain forests are spared - due to their humidity, fire fails to penetrate into the forests.

A. A hot discussion took place, and it was finally agreed that the problem of uncontrolled fire can be solved by the villagers themselves.

Q. According to the explanations, it is good to include in the VNRC members who have traditional knowledge such as hunters or traditional healers. Most of those people don't know how to read and write, so how they are going to produce a written report?

A. According to the criteria for selection of VNRC members, at least half should be literate.

Q. The forest is big - six people in the village are too few to manage the whole forest.

A. In Lunenzi there two sub villages - Lunenzi and Manyomvi. Each sub village will contribute 6 members to form 12 VNRC members.

Q. If VNRC members have gone to patrol and find some destruction but no-one has confirmed that destruction. If the VNRC members don't write a report, what will happen?

A. VNRC members are required to report every event happening during patrols. If they don't, it will be suspected that they have a hidden agenda with those who are destroying the forest.

Q. Forest conservation is a good thing but it also acts as good habitat for animals which destroy crops such as blue monkeys, baboons, wild pigs etc. How can we deal with these animals?

A. There are special techniques to scare destructive animals. There is expertise which the project can draw on to help you in case this happens.

People selected to represent the sub-village on the VNRC

- Elisha Nyaumba (m)
- Isaya Stamani (m)
- Elias Madabuka (m)
- Sabina Malonga (f)
- Paulina Hassan (f)
- Salum Omary (m)

Observations

The villagers in this sub village were so active and asked many questions. Because most of the farming in this village is done on mountain slopes, it was noted that some people feared that they may be stopped from farming on these slopes, which they heavily depend on for cultivating beans, their main cash crop.



Manyomvi sub village (Lunenzi village) 13 August 2010 (1 - 3.30pm)

Project representatives: Emanuel Lyimo and Wilfred Pima
District representative: Sebastian Malisa
Village council representative: Sub village Chairman - Christopher Mwanosa
Number of women participants: 12
Number of men participants: 30
Total participants: 42

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. In our village we don't have large areas for cultivation; we depend on small valleys along water sources. How will the project help this community?

A. We expect the project to have an agricultural component, and the experts from this component together with district agricultural officers and other stakeholders will provide improved agricultural knowledge which will enable you, with the scarce land you have, to improve your farming and hence to increase production.

Q. In our area we depend on beans as a major food and cash crop; most people here clear the forest on mountain slopes for the cultivation of this crop. Are the people in those areas going to be removed? If so, where the people will be sent?

A. The aim of the REDD project is to reduce emission of gases from deforestation and forest degradation but at the same time rewarding communities who have achieved that. Once the project is accepted in your village, you will be supported to develop a village land use plan. In this process of developing a LUP you will decide where you want to set aside as forest, farms, settlements etc. If it is decided that this particular area is set aside for forest purposes then no one will be allowed to farm because you will have also set aside areas for farming. This will help to conserve your forest. Also people expand their fields by clear felling forests in search of fertile land due to poor farming methods. It is expected that the agricultural component will address this problem through giving knowledge on improved farming systems.

One of the community members thanked the project team for visiting them in Manyomvi sub village, which is very far from the road. Most projects implemented only reach villages which are easily accessible, and hence they don't reach our village, so we thank you very much for this. Please don't despair for the long distance walking in mountainous areas to reach us, let us come together and start to implement all the good you have explained. But we hope that all that you have told us will be translated into action because many have come with good promises but due to the distance they never come again.

People selected to represent the sub-village on the VNRC

- Josefu Jenga (m)
- John Mtomo (m)
- Christopher Mwamlo (m)
- Janet Jaribu (f)
- America Abdalla (f)
- Mwajuma Chilonga (f)

Chabima village

Shuleni sub village (Chabima village) 19 August 2010 (11 – 1.50pm)

Project representative: Emanuel Lyimo and Wilfred Pima

District representative: Sebastian Malisa

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Mlonga S.Mlonga

Number of women participants: 19

Number of men participants: 40

Total participants: 59



Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. In Shuleni sub village there are many people, but the attendance today is only 30 people. Many people have not attended because of their fear that if they accept the project their land will be taken.

A. REDD project is for the forest and the adjacent communities. Without the community there is no project! So the project is not here to evict people from their areas where they

have been for decades. We also know that there is confusion of this project with the ongoing NAFORMA exercise because your leaders have told us. Let us once again assure you that no one will be evicted by this project, and even the NAFORMA exercise is not meant to remove people but rather to collect information about what is available in our natural forest.

Q. During demarcating areas for the village forest reserve, it may happen that my farm is included. What will be the fate of my farm, which I depend on?

A. The decision will depend on your village because it is the villagers who will decide where they want to set aside their forest. This will also be done after agreeing on where you want to put your farms; the project staff together with the district land use planning team will give advice based only on what you have agreed.

Q. What I understand is that the work of managing the forests belongs to all the people of Chabima. But all the forests in this village are in good condition and there has been no destruction. What is the problem?

A. Other people in the meeting opposed the speaker, asserting that it is not true that there is no destruction. There is a lot of destructions in Chabima forests, e.g. cutting trees for timber, fires.

A. The village chairman, elaborated that the REDD project will assist the village with the land use plan survey and develop a map which will show the distribution of land use according to the allocation. The project will also bear the cost of obtaining the certificate. Furthermore the project will facilitate us to manage our forests. People of Chabima, this is a good chance to get these opportunities!

People selected to represent the subvillage in the VNRC

- Ignas Midoie (m)
- Honorina Josefu (f)
- Julius Magungu (m)
- Hassan Alli (m)

Muzizi sub village (Chabima village) 18 August 2010 (12.50 – 3.35pm)

Project representative: Emanuel Lyimo and Wilfred Pima

District representative: Sebastian Malisa

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Mlonga S. Mlonga

Number of women participants: 10
Number of men participants: 18
Total participants: 28

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives



Q. Which forests will be demarcated and put under management so that we can know well in advance to avoid being removed?

A. One villager answered his colleague that no one from outside can remove people in this village from their land and farms. Project staff added that once the project has been accepted the village will be supported to develop a village land use plan whereby the villagers will be the ones who make decisions on how their village land will be used e.g. where to farm, where to establish village land forest reserves, where to locate settlements etc.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Rozadina Chambeho (f)
- Mawazo Kipanda (m)
- Melikiori Mwegamile (m)
- Simon Mzenga (m)



Ikamba sub village (Chabima village) 18 August 2010 (12 – 3.35pm)

Project representatives: Enos Kitumbika and Hassan Chikira
District representative: Abdalla Mazingira
Village council representative: Village Executive Officer - Ahmadi Ngwambi
Number of women participants: 12
Number of men participants: 30
Total participants: 42

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. How much can be earned in this village from carbon credits?

A. It is too early to ask this question, because the project is in the early stages, and models for measuring carbon and payment systems are still under research. Also to know the income to be earned from selling carbon as a village, the forest needs to be measured in terms of the carbon captured.

Q. The villagers are hesitant to welcome the REDD project in this area because many of them fear their land will be taken by the project.

A. The Village Executive Officer explained that in Ikamba sub village there were rumours, especially when NAFORMA team came to conduct forest resource assessment in the village. People believe that NAFORMA team came to assess areas for investment in a zoo, in which wild animals such as lions, leopards etc would be kept - as the result the villagers would have to migrate because they would not be able to live with dangerous animals. This rumour has been caused by insufficient information and this is the reason the villagers are hesitant to welcome the REDD project, fearing that their land will be taken.

Q. Another villager pointed out that members of Ikamba sub village are satisfied with the explanation about the REDD project, but we still have doubts that other sub villages will disappear because the area will be set aside for the REDD project.

A. The present sub villages in the village are recognized in the Prime Minister's Office hence nobody has the authority to remove these sub villages. Setting aside areas for land use plans will involve the villagers as decision makers as they are the ones who know the village and the PLUM team (experts on land use) will seek your advice and knowledge.

Q. According to the explanation given about the land use plan, this will be concerned with allocating pieces of land to specific uses e.g. pieces of land for agriculture, settlement, livestock keeping, institutions, etc. Suppose the settlements or farms of some families fall within the areas assigned for other purposes, how can this be solved?

A. The decision will depend on your village because it is the villagers who will decide where they want to set aside the different areas. This will also be done after agreeing on where you want to put your farms; the project staff together with the district land use planning team will give advice based only on what you have agreed.

Q. REDD is not a sub village project but rather belongs to the whole village. Why can't we wait till the village assembly meeting where we can reach an agreement together?

A. It is true that the final decision will be reached during the village assembly which will be conducted the day after tomorrow. However the project has decided to start with sub village meetings because we want to involve and reach as many people of different age, gender, and economic status as possible. This is very important because the project cannot take off without the consent of the villagers. Experience has also shown that not all villagers attend village assembly meetings due to a variety of reasons like the distance from some sub villages

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Peter Boma (m)
- Monika Msagati (f)
- Eyasoni Mwiinga (m)
- Ana Jonas (f)
- Jastin Martin (m)

Observations

It was noted that some villagers, especially young men, came purposely to the meeting to influence others to reject the project. This was so obvious because after a few opening sentences of the meeting they started saying that they are not interested in the project. Later it was discovered that some of those who were opposing the project were actually timber dealers who feared that they will be stopped from logging, which is very common in this village.

Munisagara village



Iganga sub village (Munisagara village) 21 August 2010 (3 – 6.15pm)

Project representative: Enos Kitumbika

District representative: Mama Lyimo

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Angelo Sekeni

Number of women participants: 22

Number of men participants: 31

Total participants: 53

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. In the forest of the REDD project which we are going to set aside, how is carbon going to be sold?

A. The mechanism of the global carbon market is still under discussion at international level and we hope that soon we will have agreements on how the carbon market will operate. However, the REDD project through TFCG/MJUMITA has decided to start preparing the communities so that once the agreement is in place then the communities will start right away to benefit from the sales of carbon.

Q. In that REDD forest, will people be allowed to collect firewood?

A. Once the project is accepted in your village, you will be facilitated to develop PFM (CBFM) where you will be the ones to decide how you are going to zone and use the forest. This means that you will agree on how and where to get fire wood from the forest because most of you depend on firewood for cooking.

Q. One of the problems we struggle against, is animals which destroy our crops. According to the explanation today we need to conserve the forests and to plant trees which harbour animals. How is the REDD project going to help people to solve that problem?

A. It is true that crop destruction by wild animals is a big problem in some areas like here. This is partly due to the fact that some of us farm very close to the forest, which is the home of these animals and hence they easily destroy our crops. Through the agricultural component in the REDD project, we will work together to come up with effective ways of solving this problem.

Q. In the village there is a big challenge of uncontrolled fire. Sometimes the fire comes from other neighboring villages around Munisagara village. How will this challenge be solved through the REDD project?

A. Forest fire is one of the drivers of forest degradation which contributes to the destruction of our forests and even our properties (houses and farms when it gets out of hand). It is the people who start fires for various reasons so through the REDD project first we will work together and agree on what steps should be taken for those who set fire to our forests. Through PFM you will prepare a forest management plan and by-laws which will govern how the forest is to be used and what activities will be prohibited and its fine in case it happens. As for the neighboring villages of Chabima and others, these have also been involved in the project.

Q. I have tree poles built house and I don't have ability to build the bricks made house. What should I do when the present house needs repair or to build a new one?

A. The issue of the use of building poles is just like the answer to the question about firewood - you will decide where and how to get building poles and other forest products which are essential for your daily life.

Q. Beekeeping is an income generating activity which can help to boost the livelihoods of Munisagara people. Is there a market for honey?

A. There is a market for honey, even in Kilosa town which is close to your village. The price for one litre of honey in Kilosa is 6000/= which means that if you produce 100 litres per season you will get 600,000/= which is a good income. Another potential you have is that there is a beekeeping officer at the district who can support you to start beekeeping together with the REDD project.

One of the members of the meeting insisted the income generating activities should be implemented immediately in order to build trust with local people.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Hidaya Salum (f)
- Agripina Augustino (f)
- Ramadhani Mlalwa (m)

Observations

Generally the villagers were very active in asking questions and they wanted to know many things.

Muhero sub village (Munisagara village) 21 August 2010 (4 – 6.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Abdallah Mazingira

Village council representative: Village Executive Officer - Salum Chali

Number of women participants: 10

Number of men participants: 20

Total participants: 38

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Once we have agreed to the project and decide to give our forest area to be used in this project where will we get forest products we depend like firewood and building poles?

A. Setting your forest area aside for management under this project does not mean that you will be stopped completely from using the forest. However you will be facilitated to develop the forest management plan and by-laws which will guide you on how to use the forest sustainably.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Ezekiel Kinga (m)
- Sharif Selemeni (m)
- Helena George (f)



Magadu sub village (Munisagara village) 22 August 2010 (11 – 1.05pm)

Project representative: Enos Kitumbika

District representative: Mama Lyimo

Village council representative: Village Executive Officer - Salum Chali

Number of women participants: 8

Number of men participants: 15

Total participants: 23

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

No questions raised

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

Josephina Omary (f)

Ernest Ndagaya (m)

Kasimu Amri (m)

Isima sub village (Munisagara village) 22 August 2010 (11 – 3.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Abdallah Mazingira

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Angelo Sekeni

Number of women participants: 13

Number of men participants: 17

Total participants: 30

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Once we have accepted the project and established a village forest reserve for conservation, what are we going to sell in these forests?

A. After you have established and are managing your forest you will be able to get wood and non wood products according to your management plan. You will also be able to sell carbon which will be accumulated in your forest and hence get money which can be used for development activities in your village.

Q. I have been told that I will be required to pay tax of my own farm, where will this money go?

A. No one will be required to pay any money or tax. In fact the LUP exercise is meant to add value to your land/farms in such a way that you can in future get loans from bank.

Q. If we set aside an area as a village forest reserve, where are we going to get firewood for our daily use? These forests will also attract wild animals like monkeys and pigs which will destroy our crops how are you going to help?

A. It is not true that you will not be able to use the forest to get your daily needs like firewood. You will have your management plan which will guide you on how to use the forest in a sustainable way. With regards to wild animals through agricultural component the project will work out with you on ways to deal with wild animals.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Veneranda Gabriel (fe)
- Abubakari Kasegere (male)
- Deni Andrea (male)

Dodoma Isanga village



Dodoma Kati sub village (Dodoma Isanga village) 25 August 2010 (1.30 – 4.30pm)

Project representative: Enos Kitumbika and Wilfred Pima

District representative: Abdallah Mazingira and Mama Lyimo

Village council representative: Chairman - Lustiki Kanisa and VEO - Onesmo Magota

Number of women participants: 31

Number of men participants: 34

Total participants: 65

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Once we decide to demarcate our forest areas some farms will be inside the forest, now where will these people go to farm because our village has a big problem of finding farming areas?

A. This exercise will be done during LUP where you villagers will be the ones to decide where the VLFR will start and end and where farms will start and end. So if it will be decided that a certain area will be included in the VLFR then the village will decide where to take those who was inside the forest.

Q. Our village, especially this sub village has a big problem of farming areas because most of the fertile land is in the sisal estates and most of us hire farm plots from the estate owners. Putting more of our land into a forest reserve will further increase the land shortage problem.

A. We have also noted that there are sisal estates in your village, however you will only be able to know how much area you have during land use planning, and it is also possible after the LUP to request to the government to get a piece of land from the estates if it is not used.

Q. In our village we are surrounded with the sisal estate plantations, if part of our village area will be set as village forest reserve, where are we going to farm now and future, because the size of our land is not increasing but our population is growing year after year.

A. According to the explanation given in the meeting, one of the benefits that the village will get from the project is to support land use planning in the village. After the land use plan is prepared, it will be easy to know different areas set aside by size. Also the project will provide support for improved agriculture, in that way you may be able to increase the yields on the land that you are already farming.

Q. When establishing the village forest reserve, where will the boundary end?

A. Decisions on the boundary of the village forest boundary will end, will depend on the consensus of the people and village leaders, project and district staff will just facilitate the work.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Hamisi Abiria (m)
- Lucia Tobias (f)
- Iddi Juma (m)



Kipekenya sub village (Dodoma Isanga village) 24 August 2010 (1.15 – 4.30pm)

Project representative: Eliakimu Kitumbika

District representative: Mama Lyimo

Village council representative: Chairman - Lustiki Kanisa

Number of women participants: 31

Number of men participants: 35

Total participants: 66

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. According to the situation of environmental destruction we need to plant trees and conserve our forests. Where can we get tree seedlings to plant at our homes and farms?

A. One of the activities of the project is to assist villagers with how and where to get tree seeds and the knowledge of how to raise the seedlings. So once you have decided what tree species you want to plant and where, you will be assisted on how to get the seeds.

Q. In Kilosa and Dodoma Isanga as whole uncontrolled fire is a big problem. Can you explain to us the ways used by people of Iringa to overcome the fire problem in their areas?

A. The project will work together with you and agree on measures to be taken to solve the problem of fire because it is ourselves who start fires.

Q. Most of the people in the village depend for their livelihoods on the forest by cutting trees to get firewood, charcoal and timber. If the REDD project is implemented in the village where will people get their daily needs and how can the project help them?

A. It is true that our lives depend on forests and the project will try as much as possible to discuss with you and come up with alternative income generating activities of your own choice which will reduce dependence on the forest. We know this is a challenging task but we will work together and with other stakeholders so we can achieve it.

Q. You have brought the project to get our consensus on whether to accept or to refuse to start the project in the village, but you continue explaining what the project will do while we have not yet agreed to implement the project in the village.

A. It is important that we explain to you everything about this project including how is it going to benefit you. This is necessary because at the end you will be able to make your own choice based on the information we have given you.

Q. If this project has come to benefit local people, I think you could start to solve the problems which are obvious, such as building a school, dispensary, installing tap water, road construction, etc and later to continue with forest conservation. To me, I view the REDD project as being for the benefit of industrialized or developed countries.

A. The REDD project is aimed at benefiting local people and not otherwise because it is the local people who are living adjacent to many forests and are the ones who will be responsible for managing these forests and hence reduce greenhouse gases. The project focus is on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation by paying the communities managing the forests. The money once obtained can be used in any way the village wants - for constructing a dispensary, classrooms, water taps, etc. Therefore we cannot start giving you these social services because it is expected that it is through your efforts that you can get money from the sale of carbon and hence use it according to your priorities. Also through this REDD approach, the developed countries which contribute significantly in greenhouse gas emissions, will now be paying developing countries for managing the forests.

Appreciation by one villager

First of all I want to thank the donor for their decision to support us and bring such a project to our village. This is a new project that can't be compared with other projects we have already seen. This is a big and sustainable project which although we cannot get an immediate or quick profit, in a long run we will gain from this project.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Selina Mkinga (f)
- Hassan Said (m)
- Juliana Bruno (f)

Isanga sub village (Dodoma Isanga village) 24 August 2010 (11.30 – 3.15pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Abdalla Mazingira

Village council representative: Village Executive Officer - Onesmo Magota

Number of women participants: 39

Number of men participants: 44

Total participants: 83

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. How can we know how to measure carbon?

A. There will be special training on how to measure carbon for VNRC you will elect. Our project is also working with other institutions like SUA, who will assist in this area.

Q. As an individual how can I benefit from the REDD project?

A. As an individual you will benefit from the PFM benefits, income generating activities to be implemented and also the money to be earned from selling carbon will be given to the village and you can be involved in the possibilities of how it can be used.

Q. Will carbon be sold every year?

A. The selling of carbon will be every year if there are additional amounts, because addition is what is sold.

Q. One of the problems we have been struggling against is animals which destroy crops. According to the explanation today we need to conserve the forests and to plant trees which harbour these animals. How is the REDD project going to help people to solve this problem?

A. There are special means which are used to scare animals. The project will call in experts to teach villagers how to scare away animals.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Charles Tendega (m)
- Magreth Patrick (f)
- Aron Mshani (m)
- Flora Bazil (f)

Mfuluni village



Iselo sub village (Mfuluni village) 27 August 2010 (3.30 – 5.15pm)

Project representative: Eliakim Enos Kitumbika
District Representative: Josephine Lyimo
Village council representative: Village Chairman - Gerald P.Lui
Number of women participants: 14
Number of men participants: 29
Total participants: 43

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. According to your explanation, to cultivate on one of piece of land every season is inevitable and so the productivity decreases every year, that is why farmers prefer shifting cultivation.

A. We expect the project to have an agricultural component, and the experts from this component together with district agricultural officers and other stakeholders will provide improved agricultural knowledge which will enable you to improve your farming and hence to increase production, even on the same piece of land.

Q. In our village the big challenge is wildfire. How is the REDD project going to help the community to overcome this problem?

A. The project will work together with you and agree on measures to be taken to solve the problem of fire because often it is ourselves who start fires.

Q. To conserve the forests means to welcome crop destructive animals in our farms. How will the project help to solve this problem?

A. There are special means which are used to scare animals. The project will call in experts to teach villagers how to scare away animals.

Q. In our village there are farmers who own large areas of land but they don't cultivate it while others have no land. How can the REDD project help the landless people?

A. The project will help to facilitate land use planning together with the district land use planning team. They will give advice based on what you decide. The villagers will decide what to do with your land and helping landless people could be included in this.

Q. My ability is to build a house made from poles and mud, thatched with grasses. How can I be helped to build a house made from bricks?

The project expects to have experts who can give advice about making soil bricks.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Bornifasi Paskali (m)
- Bornifasi Benwa (m)
- Benadeta William (f)
- Monika Michaeli (f)

Mfuluni village



Malungu A sub village (Mfuluni village) 27 August 2010 (3.30 – 6.45pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
District representative: Abdallah Mazingira
Village council representative: VEO - Selestini S.Selestini
Number of women participants: 13
Number of men participants: 19
Total participants: 32

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. How is it possible that greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide can move from one country to another? Some countries are very far from ours.

A. Gases can move freely over long distances, which is why the issues of climate change is tackled globally because movement of gases has no boundaries.

Q. When you talk about forest conservation do you mean the conservation of these natural forests which surround us or do you mean we will have to plant and establish new forests?

A. TFCG/MJUMITA deals with the management of our natural forests. Also in this new project the idea is to facilitate communities to manage their natural forests in their village areas so that they can reduce greenhouse gases. However if villagers want to plant trees around their homes or in farms for various purposes they can be assisted.

Q. Will the money from carbon sales of carbon be received every year?

A. This will depend on your efforts in conserving the forests because what you will be paid is the additional carbon in your forests as a result of conservation. Also there are other processes which need to be worked on, for instance land use planning, PFM, baseline studies to know the amount of carbon in your forest before management has started and so on.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Clemence Selestine (m)
- Isaya Mageni (m)
- Kandila Remi (m)
- Ernest Mariseli (m)

Malungu B sub village (Mfuluni village) 28 August 2010 (3.30 – 5.15pm)

Project representatives: Enos Kitumbika and Wilfred Pima
District representatives: Josephine Lyimo and Abdallah Mazingira
Village council representative: VEO - Selestini S.Selestini; Chairman - Gerald P.Lui
Number of women participants: 46
Number of men participants: 40
Total participants: 86

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Why is this project is operating in only two district of Kilosa and Lindi Rural?

A. Because it is a pilot project hence it has to start with few districts and then the experiences gathered from these areas will later be spread to the rest of the districts.

Q. You talk about forest conservation, but we have the problem of wild animals from the forests destroying our farms. How are you going to help us with this?

A. There are special means which are used to scare animals. The project will call in experts to teach villagers how to scare away animals.

I completely agree with what you have told us today in relation to climate change. In our village some rivers and streams have dried up and if something is not done things will get worse.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Frank Olfini (m)
- Abdallah Mfolea (m)
- Mariam Zakaria (f)
- Alex Paul (m)

Masugu Juu village



Masugu Juu sub village (Masugu Juu village) 22 September 2010 (2.30 – 4.20pm)

Project Representatives: Enos Kitumbika, Hassan Chikira, Wilfred Pima, Emanuel Lyimo
District Representatives: Abdalla Mazingira, Sebastian Malisa, Mpangala Magnus
Village council representative: Village Chairman - Kondo O.Pilipili
Number of women participants: 30
Number of men participants: 51
Total participants: 81

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Many of us are interested in this project due to the way you have presented it, but if we accept to conserve the village forest in our village, in what ways are we going to benefit, because for a long time we have been getting our daily needs from the same forest.

A. The project once accepted is going to benefit you in the following ways:

- You will be assisted to start PFM process in your village because you said there is no forest management here. Through PFM you will be able to manage your forest and hence benefit from it as you will have a management plan and by laws on how to use the forest.
- You will be assisted to prepare a village land use plan and hence all village land areas will be put under specific plan for now and the future. This land use plan will help you to get a village certificate.
- The project together with other stake holders will also assist you to improve your farming system and hence increase agricultural production.
- Once the forest is well managed and meets the set standards you will sell the carbon absorbed and get money which can be used for other village development activities.

Q. We know that if the forest is well conserved, the animals destroying the crops will come to our farms. How will our crops be protected against these animals?

A. Through the improved agricultural component ways of controlling destructive animals to crops will be developed together with you and hence solve the problem. Again after the land use planning exercise, areas for farms will be set and hence the problem of some of us farming near to the forests, where animals live, will be minimized. Also once LUP is done (in a participatory way) farming inside the forests will be stopped because areas for farms will be set aside. Those with farms inside the forest will be given time to harvest their crops hence there may not be need for compensation.

Q. Are disabled people allowed to be elected onto the VNRC?

A. Even disabled people if elected by the rest of the villagers can be part of the VNRC because they can do other activities while others are doing patrols. Furthermore even people who are marginalized must also be elected as VNRC members.

Q. On setting the area for the village forest reserve, inside the area there are farms. Are the farms going to be compensated?

A. There is no facility for compensation in this project. However, it is up to you as villagers to decide where to set aside your village forest.

General comment from one older man - We thank you very much for bringing this project here and involve us in managing our forests. However our lives here depend entirely on farming and charcoal making, so if you decide to stop us from using this forest then we are finished, so please bear that in mind when planning the project implementation.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Omary Pilipili (m)
- Juma Omary (m)
- Asha Hussein (f)
- Kasimu Saidi (m)
- Mohamed Omary (m)
- Emmanuel Samweli (m)
- Fatuma Selemani (f)
- Hamadi Mahewa (m)
- Anna Kushoka (f)
- Shaibu Rajabu (m)
- Edina Nyambuya (f)

Observations

Masugu juu has only one sub village. People were active during the meeting, especially women.

Masugu Kati village



Masugu Kati sub village (Masugu Kati village) 23 September 2010 (11 – 2.50pm)

Project representatives: Emanuel Lyimo, Wifred Pima, Eliakim Enos, Chikira, Hassan

District representatives: Sebastian Malisa, Mpangala Magnus

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Simon Y. Masamla

Number of women participants: 51

Number of men participants: 72

Total participants: 123

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. As a villager of this village I am getting my daily needs from the forest. If our forest is going to be set aside for the village reserve, where are we going to get our daily needs?

A. It is true that our lives depend on forests and the project will try as much as possible to discuss with you and come up with alternative income generating activities of your own choice which will reduce dependence on the forest. We know this is a challenging task but we will work together and with other stakeholders so we can achieve it.

Q. According to the explanation you have given, one of the project work is to help villagers to conduct land use plan, is it the REDD project or villagers who will decide the location of areas for land use during this LUP exercise?

A. One of the project's main tasks is to facilitate the entire LUP exercise, but not to decide where to allocate what. It is you who know how and where your land should be used, so together with the district PLUM team you will plan how you want the village land to be used. That is why this exercise is called participatory LUP because you and the PLUM team will work together to develop the LUP.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Lucas Thobias (m)
- Alex Ligazio (m)
- Anthonia Joseph (m)
- Asha Sajilo (f)
- Ranadhani Mkilikiti (f)
- Florian Paulo (f)
- Athumani Omary (m)
- Mwajabu Yohana (f)
- Suzana Petro (f)
- Agatoni Nikodemu (m)
- Asha Saidi (f)
- Philimath Philimon (m)

Observations

It is important to note that Masugu Kati has only one sub village.

Mkadage village



Mkadage sub village (Mkadage village) 26 September 2010 (2 – 5.25pm)

Project representative: Emanuel Lyimo, Wilfred Pima, Eliakim Enos

District representative: Sebastian Malisa, Mpangala Magnus

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Mohamedi Hamisi Kikologa

Number of women participants: 14

Number of men participants: 44

Total participants: 58

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. From the explanation given here, you have said we will understand well the project if we always attend meetings. Where will meetings be conducted?

A. The venue for village meetings will be decided by you and your leaders, whether it continues to be this venue or a new one.

Q. What kind of motivation will be given to those who are elected members of the VNRC?

A. The VNRC members are generally volunteering so you need to support them because the work they will be doing is for the benefit of the whole village. However they will be motivated through training, seminars, study/exchange visits, etc.

Q. The people of Mkadage get their needs from the forest. Now that we are discussing about setting aside the same forest for conservation, my fear is that when the forest is under control we

will not be serious about taking action against those who break the law, and so, more destruction of the forest will continue.

A. Once the forest is set aside as a VFR we will all be required to manage it according to the management plan and the by-laws which we will put in place ourselves. To be able to get benefits from this project we need to be serious and committed in managing our forests.

Q. After setting aside an area for the village forest reserve, how will permits for charcoal and timber harvesting be obtained?

A. The VNRC you have elected will be forest managers hence you will follow the forest management plan which you will develop; they will supervise all activities to be done in your forest including harvesting permits. Also all benefits to be obtained will be for the people of Mkadage only because they are the ones who will be doing all the management works.

Q. Mkadage is a sub village of Magomeni ward. Are we going to share the revenues with other sub villages?

A. No, the revenues obtained through managing the forest that you will set aside in your area will be yours because you are the ones who have done all the work. Other sub villages of Magomeni ward (like Masugu Juu and Masugu Kati) will also get their revenue as they will also be involved in this programme.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Joseph Mathias (m)
- Hussein Makanga (m)
- Shida Ismail (f)
- Kasele Hassan (f)
- Salum Mkopi (m)
- Farida Ramadhani (f)
- Hamisi Halili (m)
- Maria Michael (f)
- Rashidi Hussein (m)
- Jostini John (f)
- Gerald Kusupa (m)
- Mariamu Mbegele (f)

Lumbiji village



Lumbiji sub village (Lumbiji village) 27 September 2010 (3 – 5.40pm)

Project representatives: Enos Kitumbika, Hassan Chikira, Wilfred Pima, Emanuel Lyimo

District representative: Abdalla Mazingira, Salum Mandia, Mpangala Magnus

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Augustino Vicent

Number of women participants: 38

Number of men participants: 109

Total participants: 147

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. How can I know the amount of carbon fixed in the forest?

A. The amount of carbon fixed in the forest can be known by measuring it, which will be done by experts but you as community will also be involved in all the processes.

Q. The forests which are seen on the mountains are encroached every year, and people are fined in the village office but we don't see where the fines are going.

A. The project will also facilitate the village in good governance, hence transparency and accountability will be encouraged and hence all fines and other income generated will be known to everyone. The village chairman was also invited to comment on the matter.

Q. There is the big challenge of wildfire in the village every year. How is this problem going to be solved?

A. The project will work together with you and agree on measures to be taken to solve the problem of fire. In many cases, it is ourselves who start fires.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- William Gabriel (m)
- Mark Daniel (m)
- Sesilia Martin (f)
- Antony Thomas Mkunda (m)

Observations

Active participation

Kisale sub village (Lumbiji village) 28 September 2010 (12 – 2pm)

Project representatives: Emanuel Lyimo, Wilfred Pima

District representative: Mpangala Magnus

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Augustino Vicent

Number of women participants: 10

Number of men participants: 47

Total participants: 57



Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. You have also talked about HIV/AIDS. Which is the best way to protect ourselves from the HIV?

A. The best method is to have one partner (i.e one husband or one wife) and trust each other.

Q. How can we as individuals be helped to raise and plant trees in our areas?

A. We have found that the most effective way for us to reach many people is if you can form groups whereby we can reach many of you. We expect that people in groups will be trained and will be given facilities and materials to establish group tree nurseries. Then the groups will decide how to distribute the seedlings among themselves to plant in their farms.

Q. In Lumbiji village uncontrolled fire is a problem happening every year, what are the strategies can be used to minimize or to varnish the problem of uncontrolled fire?

A. Even us as project and district staff we don't have specific strategies which will work to the problem. Who start fire are the local people themselves, to come out with solution the local will suggest good ways in cooperation with that will be given by staff.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Wilfred Kopwe (m)
- Bibiana Martin (f)
- Tadei Lubote (m)

- Thomas Antony (m)

Mkenge sub village (Lumbiji village) 29 September 2010 (9.10 – 11.25am)

Project representatives: Hassan Chikira and Eliakim Enos

District representative: Abdallah Mazingira

Village council representative: VEO

Number of women participants: 26

Number of men participants: 53

Total participants: 79

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. We want more detail, what do you mean by participatory forest management?

A. PFM (CBFM) is an approach where villagers are involved in managing their forests, taking the leading role. The forests to be managed under this approach will be owned by the communities thus all the benefits accrued go to the villagers.

Q. To conserve forest is a difficult task. Before electing the committee it could be better to demarcate the forests in order that the committee members when elected know the forests they are going to manage.

A. It is true that the forest to be managed under PFM needs to be known by the VNRC members if they are to manage it effectively and efficiently. Therefore during the land use planning exercise the village forest reserve will be identified and demarcated so that it will be known not only to the VNRC but also to the rest of the villagers.

Q. The main challenge here is wildfires. How will this be overcome?

A. The project will work together with you and agree on measures to be taken to solve the problem of fire because often it is people in the villages who start fires.

Q. Is it true that it rains because of the forest and trees that are present and that once they are cleared we will welcome drought?

A. Clearing our forests has very serious consequences on our environment. Many water sources/springs/streams have dried up due to forest clearance because these water sources originate in forests. Forests also assist in attracting rainfall so when it is cleared it is true that we will welcome drought and hence our crop production will be affected.

Comment from village group: Apart from the qualifications of the VNRC members, it is also better to make sure that those elected are also committed and trustful because this work has a lot of temptations.

People selected to represent the Mkenge sub-village in the VNRC

- Yohana Esimo (m)
- Rashidi Mundo (m)
- Anderson Wilbroad (m)
- Penina Mnyika (f)

Observations

Mkenge sub village is reached after a 4 hour walk through the mountains. On day one of our arrival few people attended the meeting and so did not succeed, because the sub village chairman decided to arrange the meeting at a different venue instead of the old venue which is at Mzee Mundo's residence (a very famous traditional doctor). It was later arranged that the meeting should be held on the following day at Mzee Mundo's premises, which proved positive and many villagers attended, including women with ngomas for entertaining (see photo).

Nyali village

Magawa sub village (Nyali village) 1 October 2010 (9.10 – 11.25am)

Project representatives: Hassan Chikira and Enos Kitumbika

District representative: Abdalla Mazingira.

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Lucas Nikolus

Number of women participants: 32

Number of men participants: 40

Total participants: 72

Questions raised by villagers and answers provided by project representatives

Q. How are we going to benefit from this project?

A. The project once accepted is going to benefit you in the following ways:

- You will be assisted to start the PFM process in your village because you said there is no forest management here. Through PFM you will be able to manage your forest and hence benefit from it as you will have a management plan and by laws guiding you how to use the forest. Also in your forest management plan if tree planting is needed then you will be supported on how to raise tree nurseries and get seedlings for various planting purposes.
- You will be assisted to prepare a village land use plan and all village land areas will be put under a specific plan for now and the future. This land use plan will help you to get a village certificate.
- The project together with other stake holders will also assist you to improve your farming system and increase agricultural production.
- Once the forest is well managed and meets the set standards you will sell the carbon absorbed and get money which can be used for other village development activities.

Q. If we accept this project can we be assisted in getting tree seedlings so that we can plant them on our farms and around our homes?

A. Yes, the project will help you to set up tree nurseries, and experts will supply you with the knowledge you need for tree raising and planting.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Mathias Mahewa (m)
- Kachuki Mabayo (m)

Gulioni sub village (Nyali village) 1 October 2010 (2 – 4.25pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Mpangala Magnus

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Michael Mkwavi

Number of women participants: 10

Number of men participants: 25

Total participants: 35

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

No responses were recorded for this meeting.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Joseph Msule (m)
- KEizabeth Kijelela (m)

Upangwani sub village (Nyali village) 4 October 2010 (3.10 – 5.15pm)

Project representative: Hassan Chikira

District representative: Abdalla Mazingira.

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Ibrahim Mangwela

Number of women participants: 26

Number of men participants: 27

Total participants: 53

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Is it possible for a villager or anyone else in our village to start his or her own forest?

A. According to the Forest Policy and Act, individuals, groups, private companies and villages are allowed to start and manage forests in our country. However as far as the REDD project is concerned at the moment the arrangements are for villages through a VLFR.

Q. If some of us are interested in tree planting is it possible to be assisted in getting the knowledge, seedlings and other inputs?

A. Yes, the project will help you to set up tree nurseries, and experts will supply you with the knowledge you need for tree raising and planting.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Anna Mgugula (f)

Observations

Women were very active in asking questions.

Only one VNRC member was proposed as the village has 11 sub villages.

Shuleni B sub village (Nyali village) 4 October 2010 (3 – 5.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Magnus Mpangala

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Juma Pume

Number of women participants: 31

Number of men participants: 30

Total participants: 61

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. What is the benefit of this project starting from village and sub village levels?

A. The project once accepted is going to benefit you in the following ways:

- You will be assisted to start the PFM process in your village because you said there is no forest management here. Through PFM you will be able to manage your forest and hence benefit from it as you will have a management plan and by laws, guiding you on how to use the forest. Also in your forest management plan if tree planting is needed then you will be supported to raise tree nurseries and get seedlings for various planting purposes.
- You will be assisted to prepare a village land use plan and through this, all village land areas will be put under a specific plan for now and the future. This land use plan will help you to get a village certificate.
- The project together with other stakeholders will also assist you to improve your farming systems and increase agricultural production.
- Once the forest is well managed and meets the set standards you will sell the carbon absorbed and get money which can be used for other village development activities.

Q. How are you going to make people understand this project and how will carbon dioxide gas be harvested and sold because I think it is very difficult to harvest air?

A. The project will raise community awareness on REDD through meetings like this one, training to some of you e.g. VNRC, VCs, etc, leaflets, brochures, cinema shows, radio and TV programmes. There are experts who will assist you in measuring the carbon so you don't have to worry.

Q. If I have a private forest can I also sell CO²?

A. Selling CO² from private forests may follow later, but at the moment we are facilitating through the villages hence when the money is obtained from the sale of CO² it will be used for development of the village as a whole.

Q. How are you going to put boundaries on village land and its forests so that it can be known to everyone?

A. Through land use exercises which will follow later. You will be able to plan and demarcate your entire village land.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Tukae Athumani (f)



Shuleni A sub village (Nyali village) 5 October 2010 (4.20 – 5.55pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Magnus Mpangala

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Magie Ndanga

Number of women participants: 12

Number of men participants: 14

Total participants: 26

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. What are the benefits if we accept the project in our village?

A. The project once accepted is going to benefit you in the following ways:

- You will be assisted to start the PFM process in your village because you said there is no forest management here. Through PFM you will be able to manage your forest and benefit from it as you will have a management plan and by laws guiding you how to use the forest. Also in your forest management plan if tree planting is needed then you will be supported on how to raise tree nurseries and hence get seedlings for various planting purposes.
- You will be assisted to prepare a village land use plan and all village land areas will be put under a specific plan for now and the future. This land use plan will help you to get a village certificate.
- The project together with other stakeholders will also assist you to improve your farming systems and increase agricultural production.
- Once the forest is well managed and meets the set standards you will sell the carbon absorbed and get money which can be used for other village development activities.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Antony Sanane (m)

Msikitini sub village (Nyali village) 5 October 2010 (3.30 – 4.55pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Magnus Mpangala

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Madaffu

Number of women participants: 17

Number of men participants: 18

Total participants: 35

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. If this REDD project has all the benefits you have mentioned why then is this project to operate in only two districts (and in few villages) instead of the whole country so that all Tanzanians can benefit?

A. The REDD project is a pilot project because it is something new and there are issues which need to be worked out while it is being tested. Therefore it is important to get experiences and meet challenges during this testing period and then these experiences will then be shared with other places within and outside Tanzania. Also the funds which have been released for these projects are limited. However, apart from TFCG/MJUMITA there are others institutions/NGOs which are also implementing REDD in other districts of Tanzania like Kilwa and Liwale in Lindi, Kigoma, etc.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Emmanuel Kibungu (f)

Mkwajuni sub village (Nyali village) 5 October 2010 (2.45 – 5.15pm)



Project representative: Hassan Chikira

District representative: Abdalah Mazingira

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman -
Ramadhani Amiri

Number of women participants: 19

Number of men participants: 12

Total participants: 31

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. You have said that this project is aimed at involving the whole village so why are you conducting meetings at sub village levels instead of having only one big village meeting? Don't you think that these sub village meetings will give you different ideas and views?

A. One condition to be met in this project is to make sure that as many villagers as possible and of all gender, economic status, marginalized groups, etc are involved so that they all get an opportunity to hear about the project and have time to think and make decisions. Your village has 11 sub villages which if only one village assembly meeting is held not all people will have time to attend and decide. Furthermore some of your sub villages are remote and only a few people normally attend the village assembly.

Q. You have mentioned that our village will be supported to manage our forests so that we can eventually be able to sell carbon. Now my question is what is the size of forest needed to be set aside for this purpose?

A. This will depend on the size of the forests you have in your village, and this will be determined during the development of the land use plan for your village. However the bigger the forest areas (which have been deforested or degraded) are included under effective management then the more benefits you will get.

Q. What the tree species are recommended to be planted under this project?

A. The tree species to be planted will depend on people's preferences, areas to be planted and purposes. However the project and district staff will be assisting you in technical matters like species selection depending on climate and other conditions.

Q. Apart from having a VLFR as you have mentioned is it possible for someone to have his/her own forest?

A. Yes it is possible according to the Forest Policy and Act to have individual, group or other private forests. However, the mechanisms of the sale of carbon have not been worked out and the REDD project will be dealing with the whole village.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Agripina Degewala (f)

Chimbwi sub village (Nyali village) 7 October 2010 (2 – 3.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representatives: Magnus Mpangala, Josephine Lyimo

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Paulo Mgina

Number of women participants: 12

Number of men participants: 13

Total participants: 25

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Once we accept this project and set aside an area for forest purposes where are we going to get farms for our grandchildren in the future because our population is expected to increase?

A. In developing land use planning for your village these issues will be worked out because you will be asked to set aside lands for various purposes now and in the future. So future farming areas will be set aside.

Q. You mentioned that during the land use planning exercise we will get a certificate. Is this certificate for each villager, sub village or the whole village?

A. Once the whole process of LUP has been completed the certificate to be issued is for the whole village and for sub villages.

Q. Are you going to bring us tree seedlings to be planted in our forests?

A. When you are developing the forest management plan and have indicated that there is a need for tree planting in your forest or other areas around your homes then you will be assisted to start tree nurseries, rather than the project bringing seedlings.

Q. You have said that our forests are deforested and degraded. We were born and have grown up here and have been using this forest for centuries with no problem at all. You have just arrived today so how do you know that we are not managing this forest?

A. It is true that you have been living with these forests for centuries and there has been no serious problem. However in recent years factors like population growth, economic growth and other issues have increased the pressure in many forests. People from outside have also contributed to this problem, and when we were coming to this village we met many people with bags of charcoal being taken to Kilosa.

Q. We have heard from our neighbouring village of Chabima that they will be stopped from farming, collecting firewood and building poles; now if this is true how are we going to make our lives?

A. The project is aiming at helping people and not the other way round. It is therefore not true that villagers will be denied access to those things. We have mentioned earlier that through PFM and LUP you will be able plan how to manage and use forests resources and the village land yourselves.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Vincent Kayombo (m)

Observations

The villagers in this sub village were very active and very curious about the project. They asked many questions, especially women.

Mtego wa Simba sub village (Nyali village) 7 October 2010 (2.40 – 4.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima

District representative: Josephine Lyimo

Village council representative: Sub Village Chairman - Benjamini G.Galanzila

Number of women participants: 9

Number of men participants: 14

Total participants: 23

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

No questions were recorded in this sub-village.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Jackson Meshack (m)

Mlandawe sub village (Nyali village) 7 October 2010 (2.45 – 5.15pm)

Project representative: Hassan Chikira

District representative: Abdallah Mazingira

Village council representative: Village Chairman - Ally Lusanilo

Number of women participants: 22

Number of men participants: 37

Total participants: 59

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. What will happen to those villagers who have farms and even houses very close to the forest?

A. In developing land use planning for your village, which is one of the project activities, these issues will be worked out because you will be asked to set aside lands for various purposes like farming, residence, etc. The LUP exercise is done in a participatory way such that the villagers will be the ones to decide where they want the VLFR to be and where the farms should start and end.

Q. You are telling us once we manage our forests we will be able to sell carbon dioxide gas and get money. How is this possible? I think this is not true at all because how can air be sold? This is a lie - how are you going to collect air?

A. It is true that this concept appears difficult to many of you, and even in other sub villages and villages it has been raised. However let me assure you that it is possible because there are carbon experts and other institutions which we are working with who will work with you in doing all the activities needed to assess CO² in your forests.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- James Mwamba (m)

Observations

At the beginning it appeared that the villagers in this sub village had made an agreement to reject the project because they did not even want the meeting to be held. They said they have heard from other villages like Chabima that this project will end up taking their land and stopping them from using the forest. However the village leaders and project staff encouraged them to have the meeting, which they eventually agreed to.

Kigunguli sub village (Nyali village) 7 October 2010 (3 – 4.20pm)

Project representative: Enos Eliakimu
District representative: Magnus Mpangala
Village council representative: Sub-village Chairman - Elias Mambaga
Number of women participants: 8
Number of men participants: 4
Total participants: 12

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. What will happen to those villagers who have farms and even houses very close to the forest?
A. In developing land use planning for your village, which is one of the project activities, these issues will be worked out because you will be asked to set aside lands for various purposes like farming, residence, etc. The LUP exercise is done in a participatory way such that the villagers will be the ones to decide where they want the VLFR to be established and where the farms should start and end.

Q. We have heard from our neighbouring village of Chabima that they will be stopped from farming, collecting firewood and building poles; now if this is true how are we going to make our lives?

A. The project is aiming to help people and not the other way round. It is therefore not true that villagers will be denied access to these things. We have mentioned earlier that through PFM and LUP you will be able plan how to manage and use forest resources and the village land.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Julietha Petro Kibawa (f)

Idete village



Mkiga sub village (Idete village) 12 October 2010 (4.30 – 6.10pm)

Project representative: Eliakim Enos
District representative: Josephine Lyimo
Village council representative: Sub village Chairman - Steven Mdoe
Number of women participants: 24
Number of men participants: 31
Total participants: 55

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. There have been great changes in the environment; the volume of river water we used to see years back is reduced nowadays. Another challenge in the village is fires in the forests every year – young men are notorious because they use fire for hunting small animals.

A. It is true that deforestation and degradation of our forests is a result of setting fire to the forests, and this, among other factors, reduces or even dries out our rivers/water sources. It is for this reason and others which have been mentioned that the project was started. We therefore hope that once the project is accepted we will start PFM and you will be assisted to develop a management plan and by-laws for your forest and therefore deal with the problem.

Q. How many tree nurseries will the project help us to start?

A. The tree nurseries to be started will depend on your needs and your ability to run them because the day to day tending of the nursery will be your work.

- Q. I want to know when those forests will be demarcated and who will participate in that activity?
A. The forest areas will be demarcated during the land use planning exercise. This will be done in a participatory manner by villagers and the district land use planning team.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Petrina Peter Thomas (f)
- Wilfred Joseph Muwelu (m)
- Ludovick Pius Akilimali (m)

Idumba sub village (Idete village) 12 October 2010 (3.30 – 6.15pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
District representative: Abdalah Mazingira
Village council representative: Sub village Chairman - Charles Kidama
Number of women participants: 14
Number of men participants: 16
Total participants: 30

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

No records are available for this meeting.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Rene Fransis Feregi (f)
- Selina Damiani (f)
- Martina Michael (f)

Ipela sub village (Idete village) 13 October 2010 (4 – 5.20pm)

Project representatives: Eliakim Enos, Wilfred Pima
District representatives: Josephine Lyimo, Abdallah Mazingira
Village council representative: Sub village Chairman - Christopher John
Number of women participants: 7
Number of men participants: 22
Total participants: 29

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

- Q. I want to know when those forests will be demarcated and who will participate in that activity?
A. The forest areas will be demarcated during land use planning exercise. This will be done in a participatory manner by villagers and the district land use planning team.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Agatha Kasian (f)
- John Christopher (m)
- Gerald Ibrahimu (m)

Kimela sub village (Idete village) 14 October 2010 (12.15 – 2.20pm)

Project representative: Eliakim Enos
District representative: Josephine Lyimo
Village council representative: Sub village Chairman - Albert Antony
Number of women participants: 14
Number of men participants: 41
Total participants: 55

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. TFCG was established in 1985, and has been working with communities on the conservation of forests. Why have you come today to our area while TFCG started many years ago?

A. Though TFCG was established 25 years ago it could not spread throughout the whole country, because our country is too big with vast forests, and TFCG's resources (human resources, financial etc) are limited. So it started with few villages and later spread to others depending on the available resources, and now we are here today.

Q. I want to be a member of MJUMITA - how can I do this?

A. We will tell you about MJUMITA membership and how to join it later after this process. We will explain how it will start and how it will operate.

Q. Developing countries are advised to reduce carbon dioxide. What about the industrialized countries who are the main polluters of the environment?

A. It is true that developed countries are major polluters and it is because of this reason that these nations have been challenged to make financial compensation which equals the emissions produced from their industries. For example countries like Norway have agreed to support REDD projects in our country and that's why we are here today. There are however a few countries which have not yet signed these agreements but it is hoped that as time progresses, they will understand and contribute according to the pollution they produce.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Karolina Elias Michael (f)
- Charles Wambura Warioba (m)
- Paulo Albeth Antony (m)



**Ngh'unde sub village (Idete village) 14 October 2010
(3.30 – 6.15pm)**

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
District representative: Abdalah Mazingira
Village council representative: Sub village Chairman – Albert Antony
Number of women participants: 13
Number of men participants: 29
Total participants: 42

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

No questions were raised by the participants.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Merina Sebastian (f)
- Patrick Simon (m)
- Amon Lazaro (m)



**Ilonga Juu sub village (Ilonga village) 18 October 2010
(11 – 1pm)**

Project representative: Emanuel Lyimo
District representative: Josephine Lyimo
Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Grace Maxime
Number of women participants: 35

Number of men participants: 19
Total participants: 54

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. We have seen other projects starting and after some time it ends, how about this one will it be sustainable?

A. This is the five year pilot project but after that period it will continue through the existing MJUMITA network, which will be responsible for the day to day running of the carbon cooperatives. This is important because management of forests is a long investment and hence it is hoped that the activities will continue in a sustainable way

Q. You mentioned that our village will be supported in the management of the forests. What about the nearby villages where there is also deforestation and destruction of water sources?

A. The project will be working in 14 villages and some are your neighbours like Mfuluni, Idete and Kisongwe. It is hoped that the experience to be gained from you will be taken to other remaining villages.

Q. Our village doesn't have enough land. Can the project help us to get more land?

A. The project cannot promise to add your land because it is out of our capacity. However the project can support villagers to improve their agricultural methods hence increase crop production.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Sadam Norbat Mngoyo (m)
- Asha Somoni (f)

Gongoni sub village (Ilonga village) 18 October 2010 (11.30 – 2.10pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima,
District representative: Abdallah Mazingira,
Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Sape Halihali
Number of women participants: 28
Number of men participants: 26
Total participants: 54

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

No questions were raised by the participants.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Kanisius Viusent (m)
- Raymond Chaki (m)
- Koleta Matei (f)



Bondeni A sub village (Ilonga village) 19 October 2010 (2.30 – 4.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima, Enos Kitumbika
District representative: Abdallah Mazingira
Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Edward Kayembo
Number of women participants: 38
Number of men participants: 26
Total participants: 64

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Most of our sub village area is surrounded by a sisal estate which belongs to Msimba Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA). Will the project be in a position to ask the government to cut part of the area and distribute it to local people so that we can benefit from agroforestry practices?

A. The project can only advise who to contact but cannot assure you on this matter because the land under ASA has been set aside legally for that purposes. However during the LUP exercise it will be known how much area the village have and how much is needed.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Moses John (m)
- Mwanaidi Juma (f)



Msimba sub village (Ilonga village) 19 October 2010 (3 – 4.50pm)

Project representative: Emanuel Lyimo,
District representative: Josephine Lyimo,
Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Fatuma Mbaruku
Number of women participants: 52
Number of men participants: 75
Total participants: 127

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Most of the people in Msimba sub village were workers on a sisal estate and we are living in the Quarters, which were the property of the sisal estate. We don't have land to do tree planting. Can the project help the people to get a piece of land?

A. The issue will be addressed during land use planning exercises because we will all have a better idea of the areas in the village available for use and the size of those areas.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Daniel Francis (m)
- Laurent Bernard (m)

T.T.C. Muhenda sub village (Ilonga village) 20 October 2010 (2.30 – 5.30pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
District representative: Abdallah Mazingira
Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Joseph Fabian
Number of women participants: 6
Number of men participants: 21
Total participants: 27

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. How we going to benefits from the project?

- A. As explained in the meeting, we have said that the village will benefits from the following:-
- Development of village LUP
 - Improved agricultural practices
 - Supporting alternative income generating activities
 - Supporting establishment of PFM process
 - Selling of carbon

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Mathias Bernard (m)
- Wille Ngetao (m)



Bondeni B sub village (Ilonga village) 20 October 2010 (3.50 – 6pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
 District representative: Abdallah Mazingira
 Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Andrew E.Bilali
 Number of women participants: 15
 Number of men participants: 17
 Total participants: 32

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. we are living in the forest depending cultivating beans and maize in the valleys. According to the issue of setting areas as forest reserve, do you think it will not affect our farms?

A. In fact, I cannot say yes or no, when doing the land use plan it will be known which areas will be set as VLFR, farming areas etc. so those who will be found in areas allocated as VLFR will be affected but you will decide where they will farm.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Lucy Kirumbi (f)
- Christophina Josseph (f)



Msalabani sub village (Ilonga village) 21 October 2010 (4-5pm)

Project representative: Emanuel Lyimo, Wilfred Pima
 District representative: Abdallah Mazingira
 Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson - Deodatus Gothard
 Number of women participants: 32
 Number of men participants: 29
 Total participants: 61

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Most of the people in the sub village, they are living in rented houses and don't have land for agriculture. How are we going to benefit from tree planting and agroforestry?

Q. What are the income generating activities which will be help people who depend on the forest reserve?

A. We expect that the income generating activities will be suggested by the community themselves, The project will provide technical support. For those who own their farms and houses, they can plant trees in their areas but others can take part in the VLFR which will be demarcated after the land use planning.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Peter Edmund (m)
- Selasiana Gothard (f)

Kisongwe village

Kisongwe sub village (Kisongwe village) 4 November 2010 (2.10 – 5.15pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
 District representative: Abdallah Mazingira



Village council representative: Sub village Chairman - Patrick Dominick
 Number of women participants: 10
 Number of men participants: 37
 Total participants: 47

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. In our farming we depend on irrigation using local irrigation canals (mifereji). We have been using these for a very long time. But in recent years the amount of water in these canal

has started to decrease, how are you going to help? Also one project / programme came to our village to support us in our irrigation system, however they started charging us for using the water to irrigate our farms. Are you also going to introduce payments?

A. One of the impact of deforestation and forest degradation is the decrease in water or even drying up of the water sources just like you have said. Through establishing LUP and PFM process all the water sources will be protected and you will make by laws which will protect these water sources.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Thomas P. Sehoya (m)
- Keneth Michael (m)
- Theophil Gome (m)
- Odilia Kosmas (f)



Mlenga sub village (Kisongwe village) 5 November 2010 (2.30 – 5.15pm)

Project representative: Wilfred Pima
 District representative: Abdallah Mazingira
 Village council representative: Sub village Chairperson – Faustin Lusiani
 Number of women participants: 11
 Number of men participants: 34
 Total participants: 45

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Fire is a very big problem in our village and the forests are being burnt every year and those who do that are known but people fear to mention them because of witchcraft beliefs. I don't know if this problem will end, the forest will continue being destroyed.

A. from another villager: I agree from what has been said because those who set fire to our forests are well known among ourselves but we don't want to mention them hence our forests are destroyed and we will eventually have our streams dry up and fail to cultivate beans.

From Project staff: Once you start the PFM process and prepare a forest management plan with its by laws this problem will be solved because a penalty will be imposed for those who will set fire to forests.

People selected to represent the sub-village in the VNRC

- Ezekiel G. Mkuchu (m)
- Joseph Daniel (m)
- Leonce Domonic (m)
- Selina Gerald (f)

Lindi sub-village meetings

Rutamba ya Sasa village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Matepwe	22 June	18	10	28	DFO REDD contact person	FC MJUMITA CDC
Mtele	22 June	29	16	45	REDD C/person	FC TFCG CMC
Milola	21 June	37	47	84	DFO	FC TFCG CMOC
Madukani	21 June	9	11	20	REDD C/person	FC MJUMITA CDC
Limbende	21 June	8	3	11	DO REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Mwenge	21 June	24	32	56	REDD C/person	FC MJUMITA CDC

Questions raised by villagers and answers from project representatives

Q. Did you expect to find an elected committee for the project in the village or are you expecting to set it up yourselves?

A. No. Committee members will be elected by the sub village in meetings.

Q. There are two forests in the village; both are reserved forests so we don't think that there are enough forests for the REDD project.

A. (this was answered by village leaders and village council members) The village has many forests, all of which are under human pressure. Project staff replied that the project is also considering government reserved forests.

Q. What is the relationship between the VNRC and the land committee?

A. Both are committees under the village council but they are independent committees with different responsibilities.

Q. What is the importance of forest conservation for the village?

A. (This question was answered by the people themselves) There are a variety of benefits – the availability of forest products, and the preservation of our climate.

Q. There are areas where we cultivate food crops but we are worried that these areas are no longer fertile. How will the project help us to get fertilizer?

A. The project, as we mentioned earlier, does not have a budget to purchase fertilizers for individual households, but through education to improve agriculture which the project will be providing, you will come to understand how to use natural fertilizers on your shambas.

Q. How is the project linking with the Kilimo Kwanza policy and how will it support farmers, especially in reducing weeds?

A. Through education from agriculture officers you will see the relationship; after all, the project is actually implementing government policies for community development.

Q. How will the project support villagers in reducing the problem of destructive wild animals?

A. Project staff have been trained in the use of natural methods, using available resources, to scare away wild animals. Community members will be trained in how to use these resources.

Q. What are the contents of the agreement between the village and the organizations?

A. The content deals with the responsibilities on each side - community members and the project. The agreement will specify what the community is supposed to do to avoid deforestation and forest degradation, and the project will be required to implement what was promised in these meetings.

Q. Women collect firewood from the forest, but what will happen after conserving the forest?

A. They will continue to collect forest products. The project is not aiming at total protection of the forests but to educate the community to understand the sustainable use of these forest resources and environmental conservation.

Q. How will we get efficient cooking stoves if the project is not going to let us use our current stoves?

A. The project doesn't intend to prevent you from using the three stone stoves you have at home, but to give you the knowledge so that you can understand the differences between the two stoves, e.g. the amount of firewood used in the two stoves.

Kinyope village

Name of subvillage	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Shuleni	25 June	9	19	28	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDC
Gulioni	25 June	17	9	26	REDD C/person	FC TFCG CMC
Sokoni	25 June	23	7	30	REDD C/person	FC TFCG CMOC
Nankopo	25 June	20	4	24	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDC

Q. Villagers harvest poles for building their houses. Will the VNRC issue permits to harvest building materials?

A. Yes but it depends on how you have developed your management plans. If you have stipulated that the VNRC will track any use of materials from the village forest, then the permits will be given to those who want to collect forest products. The REDD project is not stopping forest utilization but it encourages sustainable forest management therefore villagers, through the forest management plan, may harvest mature trees outside the reserved forest. However, they should be careful because of the issue of additionality and leakage.

Q. We usually get firewood from the forest, so where will we get it if the forest is conserved?

A. Conserving the forest doesn't mean total protection of all the resources, and the community will still use them in a sustainable way. The management plans will stipulate what, how and when the resource is to be used.

Q. Will villagers be allowed to take local medicine from the forest?

A. Yes this is the same as above but it depends on the decision of the community in the management plan, as some of the products can also require permits.

Q. For what period will the VNRC remain in office?

A. The community can decide the time span for the VNRC, but at the start, the committee will last for one year, but can be re-elected if their work is accepted by the community members.

Q. We collect ming'oko from the forest. Will we still be allowed to get these products?

A. It is just a matter of arrangement and documentation on how to monitor the collection, as some of these people are the ones involved in starting fires in the forest.

Q. Will the REDD project consider all forests in the village or only selected forests?

A. The priority is for the selected and marked forest, but all the forests in the village have to be checked to avoid leakage. Remember our discussion on the conditions to implement the project - it is of no use to say that we're conserving the forest, but illegal activities are still going on in other parts of the village.

Q. What does the agreement say in case the VNRC fails to implement its role?

A. The committee is under the village council which should take the lead in supervision. It will be stated in the bylaws what to do where members have committed crimes or misconduct.

Q. What If the project doesn't implement what they promised to the village? Will the village have the mandate to withdraw from the project?

A. There should be a clear reason for that, although it is not anticipated. This will, however, be stated in the agreement.

Q. Who will have authority to discipline the elected VNRC members, the village council or the project?

A. The village council is the key institution responsible for the VNRC. The project can advise and reinforce the decision of the village council.

Q. Can village council members be elected onto the VNRC?

A. No, village council members are not allowed to be elected onto the VNRC.

Q. Villagers usually get meat from wild animals in the forest. What will happen about this?

A. According to the Wildlife Department policies, any hunting should be done with a permit. If someone hunts without a permit; action should be taken according to the law. There is some discussion at policy level on the possibility of communities to using the animals as food and a source of income.

Q. Will the forest patrols carry weapons?

A. No, this is not recommended as it might cause unnecessary risks among the community. Most of the illegal activities done in the forest by the community members, so there is a risk in using weapons.

Likwaya village

Name of sub village	Date of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Lumumba	27 June	23	18	41	REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Mapinduzi	27 June	16	26	42	REDD C/person	FC TFCG

Q. We've seen several project coming into the village with not much support for communities. Likwaya village is very poor and we depend totally on the forest for survival, but we have plenty of land. How is the project going to support us?

A. You have land, but you lack the knowledge of the way to use the resources you have. The REDD project will help you to understand how you can best use the resources you have.

Q. What are the alternative sources of income for Likwaya community if the forest is protected, since we depend totally on the forest?

A. The benefits which you will gain from the project, including new information about agriculture and other livelihood activities, will make you stop thinking that the forest is the only solution to your problems.

Q. Our life depends totally on charcoal production. How is the project going to help us with this?

A. As we said before, different methods of farming will be taught and so there will be enough food and some surplus which you can sell. If it is necessary to make charcoal for home use, then we will introduce improved methods of charcoal making.

Q. What medical services will the VNRC get from working to the forest in case of injuries?

A. The project will provide a first aid kit to each village to be used by the committees.

Q. In the land use plan and PFM process, is it possible to set aside forest for PFM and other areas for charcoal making?

A. The problem here is not to set aside the forest areas but the excessive cutting and the emissions of carbon into the atmosphere. The project aims at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and cutting down the forest for charcoal causes emissions. This is why the project is looking for different means to help you to live well without environmental destruction.

Q. What is the use of conserving the forest, if this is the area we use to cultivate and seek other products for our lives?

A. You have a vast area that can be used for agriculture as well as conservation, so that you will have a good climate. What is required is a land use plan and knowledge and techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops.

Ruhoma village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Mkundi	30 June	17	15	32	REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Shuleni	30 June	22	29	51	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDC
Mchati	30 June	17	13	30	REDD C/person	FC TFCG

Q. If the area to be conserved consists of permanent crops like coconut trees will the owner be compensated?

A. No, such an area is individually owned, unless it is declared to be the village area in a written and signed document. The project is looking for village land areas. If an area is found to be individually owned or is an area with conflicts, it will not be considered unless the conflicts are resolved and the ownership is transferred to the village.



Q. This project needs to set aside forest area for conservation and also aims to educate villagers on sustainable agriculture, so which will start?

A. It is good if we understand the village plan in using the land. So the village land use plan will start first through which the community will decide the best land use system. Other activities will follow soon afterwards.

Q. Where will villagers get wild fruits, ming'oko and poles if the forest is conserved?

A. Not everything will be totally protected - all the uses will be specified in the management plans which will be developed.

Q. Will the village own the conserved forest and the wild animals inside the forest?

A. The village will own all the resources in the forest but they need to be used sustainably. Illegal harvesting of these resources including wild animals is strictly prohibited.

Q. Because each sub-village has an area of forest, why doesn't the project plan that each sub-village own its forest?

A. Not all the sub villages own forests, according to the village leaders, but where all the sub villages in a village have a forest, they will be able to protect their own. If things go well with village forest reserves, we can move to sub village reserves.

Q. If we implement the project in our village will it support us with seedlings of indigenous trees to fill the gaps inside the conserved forest?

A. Yes, this is also a project plan, and not only indigenous tree species which are slow in growing but also exotic ones which are fast growing species. We will establish nurseries in each village to supply enough seedlings for the village.

Milola village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Dodoma B	8 July	23	17	40	DO REDD C/person	FCs CDO
Magela	7 July	10	0	10	DFO REDD C/person	FCs CDO
Kipunga	7 July	8	0	8	DFO REDD C/person	FCs CDO
Kukumbi	7 July	18	9	27	DFO REDD C/person	FCs CDO
Noto	7 July	11	2	13	DFO REDD C/person	FCs CDO
L/Mkumbi	7 July	3	0	3	DFO REDD C/person	FCs CDO

Q. Where will the forest for the project be located?

A. Villagers will decide.

Q. How will villagers deal with people who continue with forest destruction?

A. Villagers will develop a forest management plan and by-laws. Awareness on forest related issues will be done by the project. People who act against the forest management plan will be judged according to the by-laws.

Q. Will the whole forest be conserved or will there be areas set aside specifically for other uses?

A. Forest management will be done in all village forests though there will be a specific forest for implementing REDD. Villagers will still get forest products in a sustainable way especially outside the REDD forest.

Q. What is the relationship between the VNRC and village council?

A. The VNRC is like other village committees which report to the village council. The village council has the responsibility of overseeing the performance of the VNRC.

Kiwawa village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Kiwawa A	9 August	14	5	19	REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Kiwawa B	9 August	30	22	52	REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Mchinjidi A	9 August	10	11	21	REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Mchinjidi B	11 August	4	3	7	REDD C/Person DFO	FC TFCG
Mmumbu A	10 August	13	9	22	DFO REDD C/person	FCs CDO

Q. If we set aside forest for the village, how many hectares will be needed and who will protect the forest?

A. This will depend on your capacity to manage the forest. Conserving large area may yield many benefits in future once the carbon payments have started. The VNRC with support from villagers have the responsibility of protecting all village forests.

Q. How will the project assist villagers in dealing with destructive wild animals?

A. Project staff have been trained in the use of natural methods, using available resources, to scare away wild animals. Community members will be trained in how to use these resources.

Q. When we are setting aside forest for conservation, how will we know if we have left enough area for future agricultural needs?

A. The area of forest to be conserved will depend on your capacity to manage the forest. Through the village land use plans, you will decide how much area is needed for different activities.

Mkanga1

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Mkanga Juu	16 August	14	9	23	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDO

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
Kilangalamatu	16 August	33	27	60	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDO
Mandanje	16 August	15	15	30	REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Mkanga Chini	16 August	21	5	26	REDD C/person	FC TFCG

Q. Why are you conducting sub-village meetings?

A. It is a way to ensure that as many people as possible hear about key project messages as those villagers who can't get to the main village assembly, will also hear about the project. Also in sub village meetings villagers have the freedom of accepting or rejecting the project.

Q. Where will the community get building materials – we have been accustomed to getting poles from the forest?

A. Villagers can continue to get building materials especially outside the protected forest, but in a sustainable way to avoid leakage.

Q. After forming the VNRC, will there be any seminars to educate them on forest conservation?

A. Yes, after launching the project at all project sites there will be an awareness raising stage where the VNRC and village councilors will receive training on forest conservation and PFM.

Q. If the village implements this project, will hunters be allowed to continue hunting wild animals in the forest?

A. Most hunters in the village are hunting illegally therefore they are advised to communicate with the district natural resources department to get a hunting permit.

Q. How will the project support the villagers in agriculture?

A. The project will train farmers in improved agriculture.

Q. Most young men depend on the forest for a living. Will the project support them to overcome hardship when they stop activities relating to forest degradation?

A. Young men depending on economic activities relating to forest harvesting will be advised to think of other alternative income generating activities and the project is ready to support them with business training to develop their projects.

Nandambi village

Q. The project does not want shifting agriculture but most villagers practise shifting cultivation because they need fertile arable land. How will the project deal with this problem?

A. The project will train farmers on improved agriculture and also the village will be supported to develop a village land use plan.

Q. How will the project assist villagers in dealing with wild animals which destroy their crops?

A. Project staff have been trained in the use of natural methods, using available resources, to scare away wild animals. Community members will be trained in how to use these resources.

Chikonji village

Q. If the village accepts the project will villagers be allowed to harvest trees or only carbon dioxide?

A. REDD is not stopping forest utilization but it encourages sustainable forest management, therefore villagers through the forest management plan may harvest mature trees outside the reserved forest but they should be careful with the issue of additionality and leakage.

Q. The community gets our non wood forest products from the forest. Will we be allowed to continue using these products?

A. You will continue to get these products. The project is not aiming at total protection of the forests but to bring to the community's understanding the sustainable use of these forest resources and environmental conservation.

Q. Most of the area in the village contains permanent crops. How are we going to demarcate forest for conservation?

A. When selecting a forest to conserve villagers should avoid land with individual properties unless the owner declares in writing that his crops can be included in the forest reserve, because the project does not pay compensation

Moka village

Q. Charcoal is one of the main economic activities in the village. In the forest to be conserved will villagers be allowed to make charcoal?

A. No, charcoal makers will be advised to think up alternative income generating activities and the project is ready to support them with business training on the alternative projects they establish.

Q. Because most of the emissions come from industries, is there a strategy to deal with these sources?

A. Industrialized countries are playing a large role in implementing projects that reduce GHG emissions in different sectors as agreed under the Kyoto protocol. They are allowed to operate their industries depending on the amount of carbon they sequester from the atmosphere but also by supporting communities conserving their forests.

Q. How will the project help villagers to deal with shifting cultivation since we are looking for fertile and land with no weeds?

A. The project will train farmers in improved agriculture.

Q. What is the required distance from the village to the forest to be conserved?

A. A buffer zone of 60m is enough.

Muongano village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Mnazi Mmoja	14 September	22	9	31	DFO, REDD C/person	FC TFCG MJUMITA
Kipunga	14 September	21	8	29	DFO, REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Umoja	14 September				DFO, REDD C/person	FC TFCG MJUMITA
Uleka	15 September	28	18	46	DFO, REDD C/person	FC MJUMITA
Naluwi	15 September	24	10	34	DFO, REDD C/person	FC TFCG
Likonde Juu	15 September	9	6	15	DFO, REDD C/person	CMO

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
Ujamaa	14 September	20	12	32	DFO REDD C/person	FC TFCG MJUMITA

Q. If the forest is located in the area where we expect to cultivate how will the villagers survive?

A. The forest to be conserved will be selected by villagers themselves and through the land use planning exercise, villagers will identify agricultural areas and areas for other important activities in the village.

Q. Some of boundaries surrounding the village are not well known, so how will the village set aside forest for conservation?

A. Villagers will have the opportunity to identify village boundaries during the land use planning and forest demarcation.

Q. How will the villagers benefit from the conserving the forest?

A. Villagers will have sustainable forest management and also in future may get cash from the sale of carbon. Also during project implementation they will be supported to develop a land use plan, trained on improved agriculture and also on improved stoves and building using soil bricks.

Q. There is an area identified for the quarrying of gypsum as a raw material for cement production. Will this activity affect the project in future?

A. Villagers should be careful when collecting gypsum to avoid leakage, as digging the land may result in forest degradation.

Kikomolela

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Kikomolela	21 September	21	29	50		
Mnanje	21 September	15	7	22		
Nampoa	21 September	9	4	13		
Kingoli	21 September	48	16	64	DFO	FC MJUMITA
Mnemba	21 September	18	4	22		



Q. What is the relationship between government forests and REDD?

A. Government forests are managed by the government, REDD is a strategy of reducing emissions through sustainable forest management which can be implemented either in government forests, private forests or village forests.

Q. There are several organizations which didn't fulfill their promises in the village. What about you?

A. TFCG/MJUMITA are non governmental organizations with experience of forest conservation and PFM and have a good record in the Eastern Arc zone. But also in this project we aim to sign an agreement with the village that will set out our promise and the responsibilities of both parties.

Q. How are you going to get carbon from the forest so that it can be sold?

A. Carbon is stored in trees and villagers will be trained how to measure the amount of carbon stored in trees. This carbon will be regarded as a commodity and will be paid for in cash.

Q. In conserving the forest we are welcoming wild animals. How will villagers be supported to deal with destructive animals?

A. Project staff have been trained in the use of natural methods, using available resources, to scare away wild animals. Community members will be trained in how to use these resources.

Lihimilo village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Lihimilo	23 September	18	10	28	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDO
Msikitini	23 September	37	12	49	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDO
Mbuyuni	23 September	26	7	33	DFO	FC MJUMITA CDO
Namtamba	23 September	28	16	44	REDD C/Person	FC TFCG

Q. If we accept the project, when will it start?

A. Soon after finishing the project launching in the proposed project villages.

Q. How many acres are required for forest conservation in this project?

A. It will depend on your capacity to manage the forest but conserving a large area may yield many benefits in future once carbon payments have started.

Namkongo village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Mapinduzi						
Mtandi	27 September	21	4	25	REDD C/Person	FC TFCG
Michiliwe						

Mangochi						
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Q. For a protected forest, how much area is required?

A. It depends on your capacity to manage the forest but conserving a large area may yield many benefits in future from the payment of carbon.

Q. If the forest to be conserved is selected by villagers, will the organization accept it?

A. Yes, villagers are required to propose the forest for conservation, but it should be on land with no conflicts.

Q. After identifying the forest when will project activities start?

A. Soon after finishing the project launching in the proposed project villages.

Q. Will the area for agriculture be selected by villagers or project staff?

A. Villagers will propose the area with advice from the district land use planning team and agricultural officers.

Q. How will the project assist us in preventing wild animals from destroying our crops?

A. Project staff have been trained in the use of natural methods, using available resources, to scare away wild animals. Community members will be trained in how to use these resources.

Q. Why are we advised not to degrade and burn our forests but industrialized countries are still operating their industries?

A. Industrialized countries are playing an important role in implementing projects that reduce GHG emissions in different sectors as agreed under the Kyoto protocol. They are allowed to operate their industries depending on the amount of carbon they sequester from the atmosphere but also by supporting communities conserving their forests.

Q. The village has four sub villages and each sub village is conducting a separate meeting. How will the conclusion of accepting the project be reached?

A. In each sub village meeting communities will be asked if they like or dislike the project. If many sub villages accept the project then the village will be considered to have accepted the project.

Q. Will the agreement be written in Swahili or English?

A. The agreement will be written in Swahili.

Mkombamosi Village

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
		Men	Women	Total		
Mwenge	17 September	38	26	64	DFO & REDD C/person	CDO
Cheleweni	17 September	20	12	32	REDD C/Person	
Msikitini	17 September	37	27	64		FC MJUMITA
Sokoni	17 September	10	15	35		FC MJUMITA

Name of sub village	Dates of meeting (2010)	Number of participants			District officer present	Project staff present
Lumo	17 September	12	20	32		FC MJUMITA
Likandilo	18 September	18	9	27	REDD C/Person	
Likonde chini	18 September	14	7	21		CMO



Q. If the village releases land for CBFM while the population is increasing, where shall we get land for agriculture in the future?

A. There will be a land use plan in every village and it is up to you all to identify areas for present and future needs.

Q. If we conserve the forest there will be an increase of wild animals which usually destroy our crops. How will the project assist villagers in dealing with these animals?

A. Project staff have been trained in the use of natural methods, using available resources, to scare away wild animals. Community members will be trained in how to use these resources.

Q. What about women's activities in the forest after conservation e.g. collecting fuel wood and ming'oko?

A. Villagers will continue getting fuel wood, ming'oko and other forest products like wild fruits as these products will not have a significant impact in forest conservation.

Q. The project benefits are good for the community but look, my fellow villagers, do you think this is more important than the benefits we usually gain from the forest through shifting cultivation?

A. Because the project aims to train villagers in improved agriculture they will have both benefits – a managed forest, project benefits and more agricultural crops.

Appendix 4. Number of women and men participating in the village-level FPIC meetings.

Village	Total attendance	Male	Female	VNRC
Ibingu	246	162	84	12
Lunenzi	297	219	78	12
Chabima	120	80	40	12
Dodoma Isanga	124	66	58	12
Mfuluni	141	79	62	12
Nyali	124	66	58	12
Idete	151	99	52	12
Ilonga	201	124	77	12
Kisongwe	226	150	76	12
Munisagara	137	68	69	12
Masugu Juu	82	52	30	12
Masugu Kati	123	72	51	12
Mkadage	58	44	14	12
Lumbiji	209	144	65	12
Total	2239	1425	814	