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PROJECT TITLE*:* SUSTAINABLE USE OF FOREST RESOURCE FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN MKUTI FOREST, KIGOMA REGION-TANZANIA

PROJECT LOCATION**:** *MATENDO WARD AT MKUTI FOREST IN KIGOMA RURAL DISTRICT*

PROJECT DURATION: *TWO (2) YEARS STARTING SOON AFTER RECEIVING A FUND*

**CONTACT PERSONS**

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**BANK STATEMENT OF UDESO**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This will be a two year project which will start soon after receiving a fund. It will be implemented at Mkuti forest at Matendo ward – Kigoma rural district in which it will focus much on capacity building and enhancing key stakeholders to act positively towards forest protection.

Mkuti forest represents one of the richest ecosystems within the country of Tanzania. It have a wonderful natural beauty also it provides a source for numerous natural resources includes miombo forest for the estimated 22,458 inhabitants living in and around Mkuti forest who are supported by these natural resources but unfortunately these resources are not being managed effectively.

Being focused on the most vulnerable communities of Mkuti, the local communities living in and around that forest suffer from extremely low incomes, lack of proper income generation activities, low participation in the decision making process and an over reliance on local natural resources due to lack of alternative sources of energy like biogas and limited alternative livelihood.

Therefore, the proposal aims at encouraging effective management of the natural resources within these local communities whilst enhancing their livelihoods. As a two year project, it will be achieved through various mechanisms such as capacity building in conservation accompanied with reforestation, affrorestation and the use of alternative sources of energy like biogas; good governance and establishment of income generation activities. There will also be a review of relevant policies and legislation.

This project is pertinent due to the fact that, Mkuti forest is among of most affected forests in almost the whole region. This is due to the reason that, charcoal production is more distinct in Kigoma rural district as the production supports two districts; consumption in Kigoma rural district and Kigoma urban district which has a limited forest cover to accommodate the activity (Kigoma socio economic profile, 2008:57). Moreover, the higher rate of charcoal production in Kigoma rural district comes from Mkuti forest whereby 8,000 hectares are cleared in every year mainly for charcoal production. Similarly, Mkuti local communities suffer from extreme poverty leading them to rely on forest resources and in socio – economic activities which hamper the sustainability of forest. This making the problem of deforestation to become a crosscutting problem in Mkuti in which 8,000 hectares of forests are cleared annually but only 241 hectares in the whole district are recovered per year while at Mkuti there is no any hectare planted to recover the loosed trees hence causing land degradation, shortage of rainfall, drying of water sources and shortage of rainfall. The outcome of low agricultural production and lack of other alternative sources of livelihood is not only deterioration of biodiversity though encroachment by the community, but has created the vicious cycle of poverty manifested by unhealthy human labour practices, child malnutrition, poor school attendance, rural-urban migration and desertification.

UDESO will work in partnership with various government institutions in the implementation of this project including village government, Rural Energy Agency (REA), the department of Livestock, department of fruits and forestry, department of agriculture and the department of environment while targeting local communities as the main beneficiaries. KIKANGONET and Mass media will also be important collaborators.

1. **BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS.**

Mkuti forest is among of forests in Kigoma district and region in general which have very low ability of maintaining biodiversity accelerated by local communities who intensively use it in unsustainable manner to the extent that 8,000 hectares are cleared annually while the rate of planting trees is just 241 hectares only in the whole district while at Mkuti there is no any measure of planting trees to rescue this worse situation.

This is due to the reason that, since independence in 1961, Kigoma has been faced with issues of poverty, low health and social welfare standards. This is manifested by several closely related features to include lack of sufficient quality employment, lower agriculture productivity and low participation in social and economic decision making. The situation is worse in rural areas, more so far rural areas of Kigoma having poor infrastructure limit engagement of people in income generation opportunities.

Although there is a national policy for environmental conservation of 1997and Forest Act (2002) for Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in Tanzania which supports various interventions to rescue the worse situation of forests, seek to reduce absolute poverty by addressing policies targeted at reducing inequalities, increasing participation in forest management, improving rational exploitation of forest resources and promoting rural development without compromising the integrity of natural resources and environment but unfortunately these interventions have proved failure due to lack of direct participation to the beneficiaries ( the use of top - down approaches). These interventions include National strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP Cluster I&II). Cluster II provides an operational framework for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Tanzania’s Development Vision 2025, which aims to transform Tanzania into a middle income country until 2025.

UDESO will initiate conservation and development activities related to conservation education and community based forest management. Also conservation strategies will be undertaken in the communities around the forest. Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) will facilitate the preparation of land use plans, resource utilization by laws and active community participation in enhancing livelihood security and natural resources management around forests. UDESO with its partners will also undertake several studies on women and their dependency on forest so as to establish them with sustainable alternative source of energy like biogas also studies in wood consumption survey of the communities around Mkuti forest in Kigoma rural district. Also UDESO will undertake studies related to social, ecological and cultural values of people on forest uses. All these studies will be undertaken with the objectives of yielding information for forest planning and management as well as community development strategies.

This proposal has been designed to incorporate the main aspect of the project which focuses on promoting good governance among institutions and communities, making communities understand their roles, responsibilities and advocacy for their rights in resource management and utilization. This means building the capacities and supporting the interests of poor and marginalized groups through strengthening partnerships in conservation.

1. **ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND**

Upendo Development Society (UDESO) is a Non-profit Organization that was established in 2000 and started its operation in October 2000. The organization legally registered in 27th April 2004 under the society ordinance law number 5 of 1954 under the ministry of Home Affairs. The organization was delivered certificate number SO 10967.

In 2001, the organization started to implement its first project which was to provide vocational training through Businde Vocational Training Center which was in Buhanda ward in Kigoma/Ujiji Municipal. The project beneficiaries were the youth who completed primary education and was under 18 years. Students total were 116 and among them 28 were girls who took the course on electrical installation. Boys were 88 who undertaken the course on M.V Mechanics. After their graduation, all were given certificates of grade three after passing the Examination which was provided by the Authority of Vocational Training (VETA).

In 2006, Upendo Development Society established the center for the purpose of providing Nursery education for children of 3-6 years at Bangwe ward in Kigoma/Ujiji and the beneficiaries were the orphans who lived under harsh condition which was caused by the death of their parents or guardians due to different reasons including diseases like HIV/AIDS. These children were provided with:-

* Porridge
* Reading materials
* Uniforms for Children including shoes
* Soaps

All these services were provided by the members of Upendo Development Society who were committed themselves to volunteer to provide those services to children. The total number of children were 149 among them 63 were boys and 86 were girls.

In 2012, Upendo Development Society was donated by the Foundation for the Civil Society for the purpose of implementing the project in Kandaga ward with its villages such as Mlela, Kalenge and Kandaga village for 3 months. This project was about building capacity and increasing awareness for local government leaders, teachers and famous elders so as to understand the sexual abuse Act of 1998 which prohibit for female children to be humiliated according to their sex (sexual harassment).

Also, that training involved female children in schools in order to build their awareness on the law which prohibit gender discrimination or oppression so as they can know their rights so as they can take action if that law is not well implemented to them. The project cost was TSH 7,500,000/= (USD 4807.7) and it took 3 months to be completed.

3. **PROJECT PARTNER AND TARGET GROUP**

**3.1 PROJECT PARTNER**

In order to ensure project sustainability, UDESO will work in principle partnership with 5 governmental institution such as village government, department of fruits and Forestry, The department for Agriculture, department of livestock and the department of environment. Rural Energy Agency (REA), Mass media and NGOs like KIKANGONET will also be important collaborators. There will be a project coordinator to be selected amongst the partners as a way to strengthen ownership of the project participatory by the government and communities and enhance sustainability. The village government including Matendo ward councilor will be assigned with the duty of motivating and mobilizing village dwellers to participate well in the project. The department of forest will participate in the process of providing a course on types of trees to be grown and planted in the area and also in collaboration with other key stakeholders; this department will provide clarifications on various policies and legislation concerning forest management. The department of agriculture will be responsible in introducing various opportunities to local community of Mkuti in agricultural sector so as they cannot depend on unsustainable forest activities. This will go together with the department of livestock on educating these local communities of Mkuti. The department of environment will take a lead on reviewing the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004 and National Environment policy of 1997. KIKANGONET will collaborate with UDESO on facilitating and coordinating the project stakeholders throughout the project life. Rural Energy Agency (REA) will provide education on the importance and how to use biogas energy instead of charcoal and fire wood. Mass media will report project activities and motivate Mkuti local communities on the importance of forest protection and using of biogas. In addition to formal capacity building events, through joint planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation with its partners, UDESO can both contribute to and learn from each organization. This is expanded as the project long term goal calls for direct engagement of many actors. Working through partnership, will also help the project leverage support and combine forces for joint advocacy campaigns to influence policy. UDESO will also strengthen the capability of civil society organizations (KIKANGONET) in the project area and will foster partnerships between civil society organizations and local government jointly enhance good governance to effect high quality and equitable service delivery. Finally collaboration with the private sectors for example crops buyers, charcoal sellers and agricultural input suppliers. They are explained well in the table below:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NO. | INSTITUTION’S NAME | RESPONSIBILITY |
| 1 | village government | Mobilizing village dwellers to participate well in the project |
| 2 | The department of forest | Providing a course on types of trees to be grown and planted in the area and providing clarifications on various policies and legislation including the forest Act of 2002 |
| 3 | Department of agriculture | Inducing with various opportunities to local community of Mkuti in agricultural sector so as they cannot depend on unsustainable forest activities. |
| 4 | Department of livestock | Providing a course on modern livestock keeping to local community of Mkuti in so as they cannot depend on unsustainable forest activities. |
| 5 | The department of environment | Reviewing and elaborating environmental management act (EMA) of 2004 and National Environment policy of 1997. |
| 6 | KIKANGONET | will collaborate with UDESO on facilitating and coordinating the project stakeholders throughout the project life |
| 7 | REA | Providing education on the importance and how to use biogas energy instead of charcoal and fire wood |
| 8 | Mass Media | Reporting project activities and motivating Mkuti local community on the importance of forest protection. |

* 1. **TARGET GROUP**

The target group is local community (22,458 inhabitants) living in and around Mkuti forest - Matendo ward in Kigoma rural district, who are selected according to their level of vulnerability to the problem of illegal harvest of forests which is very higher in these communities living in and around forest to the extent that, 8000 hectares are cleared annually while the rate of planting trees is very low to the extent that can make the area to turn to be a desert in few years to come. The specific activities are aimed at farmers, livestock keepers and petty business. Since women perform most of the agricultural and home activities which are related with destruction of forests for instance collecting firewood for energy and clearing forests for agriculture they will be also involved in the same manner.

1. **PROJECT RISKS MANAGEMENT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **KEY RISK TYPE** | **EFFECT** | **RISK OWNER** | **MITIGATION** |
| Donors delay to offer the grant s due to applicant competition | H | UDESO | The proposal submission observes deadlines and goals of Donor Grant |
| Lack of Environmental, agricultural, livestock husbandry and Rural energy experts | L | UDESO | UDESO shall invite, environmental, rural energy, agricultural and livestock professional from the District Council to offer advisory and facilitation on the project |

1. **GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**
   1. **LONG-TERM GOAL**

The long-term goal of the project is to ensure the continued existence of the globally significant eco-system contained within these local communities through in a participatory, sustainable manner, whilst at the same time raising the livelihood assets of the more than 22,458 inhabitants of Mkuti communities surrounding the forest. This will be achieved through a mixture of capacity building in the area of natural resources management, good governance and improved income generation activities.

Therefore, the long-term goal of the project can be summarized as “*The natural resources are effectively and sustainably managed whilst the livelihood security of Mkuti communities enhanced”*

**5.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

To achieve the long-term goal, the project has been split into three main project objectives, such as key stakeholders each considering an individual theme, which covers the conservation of natural resources accompanied with reforestation, afforestation at a household level, in institutions as well as in different water sources and use of alternative source of energy like biogas, improving governance amongst the stakeholders, and increasing livelihood assets of the communities. Each of the project objectives is considered in more detail below:-

**i/ Key stakeholders’ actively and sustainably conserve natural resources in and around Mkuti forest.**

It is important that the communities surrounding Mkuti forests take responsibility for the sustainable management of the natural resources in their own immediate environment. To achieve this objective, key stakeholders will facilitate and ensure households maintaining planting trees in any incidence of cutting down trees and in those areas with no trees and uses of alternative source of energy like biogas. Additionally, in order to preserve water sources, some friendly trees will be planted to allow sustainability of these natural resources. This will ensure their capacity for natural resources management will be improved. As reflected during all exercises, key institutions include village government, REA, KIKANGONET, department of environment, department for livestock, department of Forestry and the department of Agriculture will develop community capacity to sustainably manage the natural resources while taking a lead in laying the foundation for participatory management with UDESO in facilitating the process.

**ii/ Informed, empowered and motivated key stakeholders groups constructively engage in a transparent and inclusive governance system for natural resources.**

To promote effective management of natural resources within these local communities, improved mechanism for good governance will be developed and promoted amongst all key stakeholders. This will help to promote participation and equity in decision making especially for issues affecting the community, preliminary all findings site the need to bridge the communities amongst themselves and with key development actors to include private sectors, non-governmental and local and central government institutions. Central to this process, awareness capacity building and use of forums to enhance transparency, accountability and effective implementation of agreed actions will be applied.

**iii/ Communities within the forest project area actively engaged in, and benefiting from environmentally sensitive and locally adapted on-farm and off-farm income generation activities.**

In order to reduce the dependency of the local communities on the natural resources within the project area, and at the same time increase their livelihood security, numerous alternative income generation activities will be sought and developed. This will also necessitate the need to secure long term viable market for goods produced. Currently, the majority of community members are participating in farming and livestock production. The project aim at improving these practices in the majority of cases, rather than introducing alternative, although this will be the case where appropriate especially where the market dictates investment decisions. Indeed, a market-based production approach will be adapted.

**6. RESULTS EXPECTED**

**Results expected from the first project objective**

The skill base of institutions and communities in natural resource management will be developed and enhanced, allowing for more effective management like the increased cases of using alternative sources of energy like biogas, planting trees in the most cleared areas and in water sources and also there will be decrease in the number of hectares cleared per annum.

This will be undertaken in conjunction with the production of relevant natural resources management plans and agreements for Mkuti project being developed and implemented allowing for organized and transparent management.

The relevant policies and legislation concerned with natural resource management will be reviewed and advocacy for any appropriate changes undertaken. Finally, all community members will be sensitized to and participating in natural resource management through protecting forests and reporting all actions related to destruction of forests.

**Results expected from the second project objective**

Established and functioning effectively mechanisms of good governance over natural resource management amongst stakeholders. Once the mechanisms are in place, stakeholders’ capacity and competence to promote good governance over natural resource management will be developed.

Promotion and advocacy for the establishment of a community Development Fund will be undertaken and once established, mechanisms for transparent and equitable distribution of funds will be put in place.

**Results expected from the third project objective**

In order to improve the production within the farming and livestock production sectors, farmers’ knowledge and skill base in regard to better livestock keeping and farming practices will be developed. This will include the provision of artificial insemination facilities for close breeding of certain livestock. Established suitable functioning market for outlets for the increased production of community goods will also be present to facilitate effective increase of household income. From a sustainability point of view, the communities’ capacity to identify, implement and manage environmental sensitive income generation activities will be developed and maintained.

1. **ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION**
   1. **Activities**

The following activities will be undertaken to ensure the project objectives are achieved. Each set of activities is grouped under the project objective they relate to.

* + 1. Conducting a meeting with representatives from various district departments like Forestry, Livestock, Agriculture and the department of Environment. Also that meeting will contain members from KIKANGONET. This will be done purposeful to launch the project and increase participation of many stakeholders in the project for its sustainability.
    2. Enhancing institutions and communities skills in natural resource management.

Initially an institutional, organizational and capacity building assessment focusing on natural resource management, for key stakeholders will be undertaken to gauge the current situation. After gaps have been identified, there will be developing and implementing capacity building strategies for both the institutions and the communities. The effectiveness of the capacity building project will be monitored and documented, with lesson learnt being acted upon. Through PRA with institutional leaders from both governmental and non-governmental organizations, it will be done also to get important information for sustainability of the project.

* + 1. Enhancing institutions and communities skills in natural resource management. This will be done through seminars
    2. Developing and implementing relevant natural resource management plans and agreement for forest project.

There will be revision of some local resource use plans and agreements being used through various interventions. It will be necessary to review these documents in participatory fashion to ensure they are applicable in the current situation. Where necessary, these plans will need to be revised and updated. To increase the effectiveness of any of the revised plan, the stakeholders will be sensitized to the content of the new plans and their proposed implementation. This will be done through seminars with all key stakeholders.

To assess the efficacy of the plans, the participation level of the community and the institutions will be monitored, with all plans and agreements being reviewed every time. Lesson learnt and best practices undertaken will be documented.

* + 1. Reviewing relevant policies and legislation and undertaking advocacy concerned with natural resource management.

Initially all relevant policies and legislation documentation will be collated. A policy and legislation review committee, composed of representative of all key stakeholders will be formed and term of reference for the committee developed.

All relevant policy and legislation document will be disseminated to all stakeholders prior to being reviewed by the committee. All key stakeholders will be sensitized to the developed strategy before its implementation. This will be dome at the same time with the activity number 1.1.3

* + 1. Sensitizing community members and participating in natural resource management.

Community information education communication (IEC)/ Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) strategies for natural resource management will be managed and the strategies implemented through, for example school, mosques/churches and community management groups which later will be aware of taking care of forests through raising seedlings and planting trees.

1.1.7 Conducting a two days course on trees type and how to grow and plant them and declaring a 12 months campaign for tree seedlings and planting. Within this two days course, dwellers will be given a course on how to apply biogas technology.

2.1.1 Establishing functioning mechanism of governance for natural resource management amongst stakeholders.

To date, some work has been undertaken on good governance within existing government institutions as well as some community groups. This will be assessed and the existing governance structure and practices reviewed. A good governance capacity building strategies will be developed for the communities and institutions to strengthen existing system and practices, for example understanding the rule and responsibility of each stakeholder. The level representation and participation and the decision making process. Once the capacity building strategy has been developed it would be implemented. These would link directly with the activities for the expected results 1.1.2 in-terms of the institutional and community capacity building assessment. This process will be monitored throughout and the result documented.

2.1.2 Increasing and developing stakeholders’ capacity and competence to promote good governance over natural resource management.

IEC materials for promoting good governance around natural resource management would be developed which would include sensitization and awareness rising of rules and responsibility, as well as transparency and accountability over ones’ responsibility related to natural resource management which will be done through public meeting with all key stakeholders. Guidelines for key stakeholders participating in seminars will be developed as well as guidelines for and standard for the execution of monitoring and reporting responsibility for all key stakeholders.

2.1.3 Establishing the functioning community development fund.

An advocacy strategy for the promotion and enactment of the necessary laws to support the establishment of the community development fund would be developed including registration. This would be followed by lobbying and finally, the implementation of the enabling strategy. Mechanisms for management of the community development fund would be designed through training in collaboration with department of Agriculture, Livestock, KIKANGONET, UDESO and communities which will consider the percentage to be allocated to the community and will also allow for complete transparency. This community development fund will support all farmers and keepers to run their activities sustainably. Once the development fund has been established, monitoring and evaluation of the mechanisms would be undertaken.

3.1.1 Developing farmers’ knowledge and skill base on better livestock keeping and farming practices.

Initially, the existing skill base in terms of improved farming practices of farmers and livestock keepers would be assessed subsequently; a technical skill building program would be developed to allow the skill base to improve. It will be done through one week training with livestock keepers and farmers. The project would then be implemented and monitored. The result of monitoring project would be reported. To ensure sustainability, farmer-to-farmer resources personnel would be trained and facilitated to support their peers.

3.1.2 Establishing functioning market outlet for community produces.

To ensure that adequate reliable market is available for the increase in production, a market based production strategy would be developed and implemented. This would include the establishment of an inventory or data of potential parent and future markets for particular commodity to allow for continued expansion of the market base. This would be undertaken in conjunction with the training of market information persons from the community to build in an element of sustainability. The project would also be undertaken to support the publishing of all market outlet to maximize the potential client base.

3.1.3 Developing and maintaining community capacity to identify, implement and manage environment sensitive IGAs.

To ensure sustainability after the project completion, it is imperative that the communities involved be able to identify, implement and manage environmental sensitive income generation activities. To achieve this, the available IGAs will be assessed in-terms of their current capacity, as well as gender representation. Support will then be given to establish on and off-farm activities, considering gender. A capacity building strategy in IGAs leadership and business management will be developed.

3.1.4 Improving facility for cross breeding cows.

To improve livestock production within the project area, artificial insemination (AI) equipment will be installed, with the use of artificial insemination being promoted through the use of IEC and community sensitization through courses and mentoring of 15 keepers from the community. A pilot AI unit will be introduced and then expanded to other areas within the project area. In addition, other veterinary services will be re-introduced to increase livestock production such as improved poultry keeping and tick control under the cooperation from the department of Livestock.

* 1. **IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES**

The above activities will be implemented by using the following approaches soon after fund delivery:-

***Capacity building:*** Capacity building of all types, for technical and managerial skills; organizational development; advocacy and leadership; and community organization and mobilization; will be a keystone strategy of the project. To this end, the project will focus on the development process as much as the result for ultimate sustainability. For example capacity building of market information persons who can provide technical assistance to groups will help ensure sustainability of viable markets. Capacity building will take place through mid and short-term training; consultancy; PRAs; technical assistance on-the-job training (through mentoring and coaching strategy) and cross-visits.

***Civil society strengthening and promoting active participation:*** Through strengthening civil society (capacity building to community organization). This will be done through awareness rising, skills building in community mobilization, and introduction of rights-based approach concepts. The project will seek to wherever possible, building relationship and linkages between communities and local government, assisting communities to better understand the mechanism for their participation in society in line with local government reform. This will include targeting specific groups such as women, male or female farmers and livestock keepers to help facilitate their participation in local government planning process for combating with environmental destruction.

***Policy analysis and advocacy:*** Also essential for effective active citizenship will be through analysis of policies that address underlying causes of poverty as well as contradictory policies for natural resource management and appropriately targeted advocacy plans. Policy analysis and advocacy will be facilitated by the project, but depending on the issue and target group, different project partners or stakeholders may take the lead. It is likely that, most advocacy campaigns will be undertaken by as combination of players including UDESO, local government institutions like village government, civil society organizations like KIKANGONET and the private sectors like Mass media.

1. **PROJECT PRINCIPLES**

The project will be working under the following principles:-

*Cooperation among stakeholders*: There should be a system of joint planning, collective decision making and regular feedback of issues related to management of natural resources including sharing of benefits.

*Stakeholders’ participation*: Key stakeholders play respective active roles in project implementation

*Motivation*: There should be mechanism of providing incentive such as training to project government staff and community for enhancing working morals.

*Accountability*: Individual stakeholders playing effective role of the project activities.

*Respect*: Sense of value, trust and dignity among stakeholders, especially the community views

*Appreciation*: There will be a tendency of displaying/positive responses towards stakeholders, output and contributions.

*Commitment*: Sense of valuing responsibilities and demonstration of high working spirit of all stakeholders especially the higher-level authorities.

*Peace and patience*: Project partners should install and maintain safety mechanisms, avoid violation and social harassment and create a climate of toleration in case of differences between the actors.

*Satisfaction*: Tendency of appreciating the realized basic needs and requirements regardless of how inadequate. In other words actors should not be too demanding as it may lead to less transparency

*Security:* Should create a situation of peace and harmony among stakeholders.

1. **Indicators**
   1. **Indicators for the long-term Goal**

Two main indicators will be used to measure the success of poverty reduction theme of the project, namely the percentage of community members lifted above the poverty line and the change in household income using a proxy indicator. Whilst the effective management of the natural resources in and around forests will be measured by the maintenance of biodiversity levels. The controlling end is the Threat Reduction Assessment (TRA) that will examine both the biodiversity and socio-economic development.

**9.2** **Indicators for the project objectives**

For project objective 1. The change in attitude of the community towards natural resource management and the percentage increase in distribution and diversity of forest eco-types will be used as indicators of the projects’ success. A positive change in the communities’ attitude toward natural resource management will reflect the success of capacity building exercises. Whilst an increase in forest eco-type distribution, diversity and the rate of reforestation and afforestation will evaluate the efficacy of the active management that has taken place. The number of households using biogas energy will also act as an indicator for this project objective.

For project objective 2. The resources mobilized and appropriate allocation retained in the villages for community development will be used as indicators of success. This will be supplemented with the levels of presentation and discussions of natural resources plans, revenue collected and expenditures in public meeting as well as the proportion of community groups that have active representation in monitoring and auditing supervision of natural resources.

For the project objective 3.The proportion of community members engaged in environmentally sensitive and viable on-farm and off-farm income generation activities will be used as an indicator for project objective 3. This will be combined with the percentage increase in agricultural and livestock production and the proportion of income generation activities assessing reliable market.

The percentage of community members by gender actively engaged in management of on-farm and off-farm income generation activities will be used to assess the gender relevancy. The proportion of livestock keepers benefiting from artificial insemination campaign will be used to indicate the efficacy on this theme of project objective 3.

1. **TIME FRAME**

In this two years project, the time frame for the project will be divided into four quarters. The first project quarter will comprise activities such as launching the project, conducting a PRA and a seminar. Also there will be monitoring and evaluation which will be done to evaluate this project quarter. In the second and third project quarters, all activities will be initiated by the two days course on raising seedling and planting them. Also within these two days of this course, there will be a course concerning biogas technology in which participants will get know its importance hence they can be read to use it in order to reduce dependence on charcoal. This will be followed with great campaign on planting trees and massive adoption of biogas technology. There will be also monitoring and evaluation on each project quarter which will be taken to measure the project sustainability. During the last project quarter, there will be a one week course on entrepreneurship skills especially to farmers and keepers so as most people can adopt friendly sustainable income generation activities. Summative evaluation also will be done so as to see if the long term project goal is achieved.

1. **COSTS (RESOURCES REQUIRED)**

To complete the long-term goal and project objectives, several resources are required. These includes the recruitment of permanent and temporary personnel including facilitators, information technology and communication, office equipments, training materials and audiovisual materials. Also purchasing of seeds for seedling and planting. The artificial insemination center will require some refurbishment and equipping in addition to other veterinary supplies. Agricultural supplies including improved seeds and crops, as well as herbarium equipment will also need to be procured. Also various PRAs, seminars, meeting, consultancy, mentoring and coaching with various stakeholders will be needed to achieve the goal.

1. **FUNDING**

TSHS 43,110,500 (USD 27,635.196)

1. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

In this 24 months project, Monitoring and evaluation will be done participatory with all stakeholders in four quarters in order to increase sustainability. Monitoring will be done daily and after the completion of any activity in collaboration with beneficiaries in order to test if the original project plan is followed and if not, quick reformulation to be done so as to achieve the project's results. Evaluation will be done at the end of the first quarter of the project which will be done by the implementing team in collaborating with project stakeholders. This evaluation will be used to write a quarter project reports which will be submitted to all stakeholders. Another participatory evaluation will be done at the mid of the project which will be used again to write a report of the first half of the project. This mid-term evaluation will be done to know if the project is doing well or not so as to make adjustment in order to achieve the intended goal. Also, another evaluation will be done after 18 months in which will be used to measure the success of the third quarter of the project. At the end of the project, summative evaluation will be done in collaboration with the external or outsiders purposefully to measure the long term impact of the project. This annual evaluation will be used to write a general report which will be submitted to all key stakeholders.