

ANNEX 1

Results from interviews carried out during field work.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS 1

Interview with forester at Kibungo village, Mkuyuni ward, Mkuyuni Division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Permission is needed from the village leaders if people would like to use the forests on the public lands.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES - In the last 6 months Catchment have set up environmental committees in villages surrounding the reserves. These committees are concerned with fire, illegal timber harvesting, they report to the village leaders, and any problems are also reported to the Catchment. But these environmental committees do not feel responsible for the forests on the public lands, and there is little communication between the comity and the forestry staff.

FORESTRY AND CATCHMENT - Due to the little interaction between the forestry and Catchment there is confusion on the villages behalf on who controls what land.

CHIEF KINGALU - He has no influence on the people or the ways they use the land.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from the farther, there are problems as there are many cases of people arguing over who owns what land, this is mainly in the family. To get land from the public forest permission has to be sort from the village leaders.

EMMIGRATION - Many people are staying in the are as there are many small business and mining. IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - There are people coming from the mountains to live and farm the lands in the valleys, for there is plenty of land in Kibungo. People even come form Morogoro to cultivate, these people provide bribes to village leaders.

IMMIGRATION (MINING) - People are coming from all over the country to mine in the area.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Low land rice is the main staple.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Bananas and citrus fruits are the main products sold.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Vermin from the forest are a problem, especially monkeys and bush pigs.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVES - Both the Ruvu and Kimboza Catchment reserves are clearly marked.

FOREST USES (PUBLIC AND RESERVE) - In forested areas people collect firewood as well as timber.

USE OF TIMBER - The forest products that are sold are furniture and wooden handle's for tools.

PREFFERED SPECIES - Preferred species are now hard to find e.g. Mvue and Mkangai.

FIRE - Fires are started by miners in the area.

Interview with Village executive at Mkuyuni village, Mkuyuni ward, Mkuyuni Division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNEMENT / LEADERS - Permission is needed from the village leaders if people would like to use public forested land for agriculture.

CATCHMENT FORESTRY - There are no conflicts between the Catchment people and the locals.

CHIEF KINGALU - He has no influence on the people.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from the farther, people can buy and hire lands. Land is only sold when people need cash. There is no problem between locals and outside farmers, but between locals there are disputes over neighbouring farm borders, though this is rare.

To acquire land from the public forest villagers have to see the village government. Land can also be got from people with a lot of land and who are willing to sell.

EMMIGRATION - Farmers are moving out of the area to other areas e.g. Lhungazi to plant low land rice.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - People come from Iringa region and Morogoro to cultivate they hire locals to farm for them.

IMMIGRATION (MINING) - People are coming from near by villages to find gold. These people are usually from outside the area e.g. Pare tribes. Mining is from the fields and rivers.

FARMING (FIELDS) - Usually farmers have 3 fields, that may be far apart. With the minimum size of the fields are 1/4 acres, with people usually having fields of 1/2 acres. Some people have fields of 3 acres.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - From a farmers house to the furthest field takes 1 hour, to the nearest field it takes 15 minutes.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - New land is converted to agricultural land by cutting the trees then burning and finally making the holes and planting. Land that has already been used for cultivation is burnt and then the holes are dug. Sowing of seeds is done just after the rains have started, with farming being done in both the short and long rain. All land is used for farming during the peak rains.

FARMING (FALLOW) - Cultivation is continuous with no land being left, this has not changed in the last 4 years.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, cassava, beans and millet are grown for food

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Coconuts are the main markets more than bananas. Also sell mangoes and jack fruits. Only a small amount of fields are used for cash crops usually 1 out of 3 fields. The farmers go to Mkuyuni to sell their products to outsiders who come from Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa and Zanzibar.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Farmers prefer to plant fruit trees. There are 3 small groups who have started to grow timber trees as well as fruit, this was started with the help of UMADEP, these groups have problems due to lack of tools and polythene bags, as well as technical ability.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize and cassava are grown separately. If a farmer only has one field then he may mix coconuts and cassava, maize and beans or millet.

FARMING (YIELD) - Yields have been constant for the last 4 years, before they were increasing due to the weather.

FARMING (INPUTS) - No irrigation or fertilisers are used.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Vermin for the forest are a problem. In villages off the main road there is a problem of loss of crops due to bad roads in the rains, this can result in a 25% loss of crops.

Forest state and use

BORDERS OF THE RESERVES - People are respecting the boundary.

FOREST USES (RESERVE AND PUBLIC LAND) - People get firewood, timber, poles, wild animals, and herbs. Usually people collect fuel wood with little demand for timber. For timber the people have to get a license from the district council, but people ignore illegal harvesting. There have been requests to the government to use the reserve for farming.

USE OF TIMBER - Wood is bought by carpenters.

PREFERRED SPECIES - There are no problems in collecting specific timber species.

General

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - 2 years ago there was a problem with roads to Mkuyuni due to lots of rain, but usually there are no problems. But for villagers further afield there is a problem during the rains with vehicles not being able to get to the villages.

WATER - There used to be a problem with water, but since the pipes have been laid this is no longer a problem.

MINING - Mining is from fields and rivers. Traders come on Friday and Sunday to buy. There are no big companies but some Koreans and Thai's come to buy.

Interview with members from the Environmental Committee of Changa village, Mkuyuni ward, Mkuyuni Division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNEMENT / LEADERS - Permission is needed from them if a person wants to go and collect wood in the public land.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES - The idea of an environmental committee came from the district, it was started in 1998. Before this the village were not allowed to look after the forest. The environmental committee was set up to protect the forest, plant trees and stop illegal uses. They patrol Kimboza reserve, as well as looking after 5 public forests (Ndimane, Lupala, Ndime, Kisenga and Kipungole), the committee would like to get gum boots and another bicycle for at the moment it takes them 1 hour to cycle to the start of their patrol. Usually the patrol is with 6 people and a minimum of 4 people. In total there are 20 members of the committee

When people are caught illegally cutting trees in the reserve or public land they are taken to the village leaders and fined 20,000 TSh, the timber is also confiscated.

CATCHMENT FORESTRY - Have set up a nursery and the environmental committee.

Land Use

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - There is a nursery in the village, the equipment is supplied by Catchment, this includes a bicycle, wheel barrow and seedlings. The trees grown are based on the needs of the people but they would like to get Eucalyptus and Zandralia. These trees grown will be given to farmers who ask for them once they have been educated, the environmental committee is not yet sure if it will sell the seedlings or give them away. So far they are growing 5000 seedlings, they still have a large area in which to expand the nursery.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Vermin raid the farms surrounding the forests, this include monkeys and bush pigs, they usually come when there is no fruit on the trees in the forest. Farmers try to control them with guns but they do not have enough bullets.

Forest states and uses

BORDER OF THE RESERVE - The border of Kimboza reserve is marked by a firebreak, pits and paths, this is patrolled by the village environmental committee.

FOREST USES (RESERVE AND PUBLIC) - Illegal harvesting of timber going on in Kimboza Catchment Reserve, this is carried out from people from Changa B. Firewood, medical plants and poles are also collected from the forests on the public land and reserve.

USE OF TIMBER - The timber from the reserve is used to make beds.

General

TOURISTS - Kimboza reserve is famous for its tourists

Interview with the secretary of Changa village, Mkuyuni ward, Mkuyuni Division.

Institutions

CENTRAL GOUVERNMENT - Kimboza reserve was controlled by central government. But now it is controlled by the Central Government and the Village Government.

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Together with the Central Government they control Kimboza reserve. They have asked the Central government to use the forest for farming, but the government says that they need to survey the forest first.

It is from the village government that permission to use the public forest is got, the village then writes a letter to the district officer. But now no permission is now being given from the village government as they think that they may need timber in the future. People caught getting timber from the public land are fined 20,000 TSh by the village government and the wood is confiscated.

People who want to leave the area and move to another have to get a letter of introduction from the Village government.

CHIEF KINGALU - The chief has no influence.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited through the father, but in the past it used to be matrilineal. Land is being sold between locals, no outsiders are coming in to buy land 1 acre of land can be rented for 3000 to 5000 TSh per year.

EMMIGRATION - People are moving to the lowlands (Kikundi ???) as well as to Muvha. If people want to go they have to get a letter of introduction from the village.

FARMING (FIELDS) - People usually have 3 plots. The size of the plots are 1 to 10 acres. With cash crops are planted on 2/3 of the land and the rest is for food. About 25% of the fields are used for annual crops, the remaining is used for permanent crops (the two types of groups are mixed). During the peak rains all the land is being used and is used twice a year.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - It takes 2 hours to go to the furthest fields, and sometimes people prefer to stay at field. It takes 30 minutes to 1 hour to go to the nearest fields.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Lowland fields are prepared by cutting and ploughing, in the mountains cutting and setting fire is used.

FARMING (FALLOW) - There is no fallow period, with all the land being used for cultivation in the peak rains. Land is used twice a year.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Rice, Millet, Sugar cane, Maize, Cassava and Cocoyams are for sale and home use.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Bananas, Oranges, Maize, Rice, Millet, Sugar cane, Sweet potato, Coconut, Mangoes, Pineapples. With Oranges the main trading product. The crops are carried to the road. For oranges that are harvested during the rains the road is cleared.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize, millet, cow peas, cassavas are intercropped, but only by people with small farms. Rice and cassava are usually kept in pure stands.

FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Rice is being replaced by oranges.

FARMING (YIELDS) - Yields of rice have been decreasing, 1 acre now produced 5 to 8 bags, in the past it used to make 30 bags, this land is now used for oranges. The decrease in yields is due to soil erosion with soil run off with the rains, rarely land slides occur.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - It is very difficult to find new land. 20 % of crops are lost due to monkeys and pigs. There is a problem of fungus on the oranges

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVES - The border of the reserve is known.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - In past the attitude was negative as they regarded the forest as Central Government and they used it however they wanted. Today the forest is more respected.

FOREST USES (RESERVE) - Not allowed to enter the reserve to collect wood or other products. The village have asked for permission to collect products such as firewood, mushrooms, vegetables and medicinal plants.

FOREST USES (PUBLIC LAND) - Timber, poles, pestle and mortar, tool handle's and fuel wood. a charcoal industry has just started which is made by local people and sold to locals. In the past everyone got permission to use the public forest, but today no permission is being given.

There are several reason for the conversion of forest to agricultural land, villigisation, employment and uncontrolled timber harvesting.

SACRED FORESTS - There are now only two sacred forest that are left ??? and ??, there were others but these are now cultivated, the remaining two are respected and protected by the villagers but people from neighbouring villages do not respect them.

PREFFERED SPECIES - Some species of timber are hard to find.

General

POPULATION - 2780 in 1998 of which 1269 males and a Work force of 613. Household size is 15 people.

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Hard, very hard during rains. But usually there is no problem.

MARKET - Mkuyuni

TOURISM - Till now the village was not allowed to collect money from tourists, they have asked the government and are waiting for authority to do so. Usually they get 100 to 200 tourists per year, of which 30 are foreigners who come in groups.

Interview with Mkunyi Village Executive Officer, Mkuyuni ward, Mkuyuni Division.

Land Use

- LAND TENURE - Fields are inherited from the father, in the past it was matrilineal. Disputes for land have regularly occurred. Local people are buying land in the village. Outsiders are also buying land e.g. from Moshi, Morogoro. They hire local people to farm. Only small plots are bought, with most of the land still belonging to locals.
- EMMIGRATION - Many people are leaving and going to Kilingowa (Muvha), Masangent, Wamine ???. People should ask permission before they move and they have to pay to survey the land. Last year 70 people left they got 7,000 acres. The people just go to farm after harvesting they come back.
- IMMIGRATION (MINING) - Miners stay in the village but work in neighbouring villages. Miners are both locals and outsiders.
- FARMING (FIELDS) - Total fields size is 2 to 3 acres in separate place, usually people have 3 fields. During the peak rains 70 % of the land is cultivated. If a person has three acres then 1 is used for annuals and 2 for permanent.
- FARMING (DISTANCE) - Furthest fields are 1 hour to 1.5 hours. The nearest fields are 10 minutes away.
- FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - In the mountains land is prepared by cutting and burning, in the valleys they cut and plough. Sowing is done when the rains start.
- FARMING (FALLOW) - 30 % of the land is left fallow for a season. But they only grow in one season.
- FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Rice, Millet, Cassava.
- FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Coffee, spices (black pepper), coconuts, bananas, pineapples, oranges. Main cash crops are Black pepper, Pineapples, Cassava, Coconut Bananas and Oranges. Traders come from Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro and Iringa.
- FARMING (TREE CROPS) - There are no problems in growing trees except for a lack of seedling due to farmers selling them at a too high price. Timber is grown for fuel and timber it started in 1995 by outsiders.
- FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Pineapples and coconuts, bananas and cassava, coffee and cocoyams, maize and rice.
- FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - The same crops are being planted as in the past, but the one used is changing. Coffee is being replaced by rice, due to the poor coffee market.
- FARMING (YIELDS) - Yields are decreasing
- FARMING (PROBLEMS) - People no longer plant in the short rains due to the change in weather, it has become very risky.

Forest State and Uses

- FOREST STATE (PUBLIC AND RESERVE) - No public or reserves forest in the village.
- FOREST USES (PUBLIC) - Fuel wood is collected from neighbouring villages (Mafumba and Kivuma ??). There is a trade in firewood which is bought for 400 TSh for a bundle about 1m by 2m. Charcoal can also be bought for 2000 TSh per bag. The selling and making is by local people.
- SACRED FORESTS - None
- PREFERRED SPECIES - Fuel wood is scarce

General

POPULATION - 4,500 in 7 sub villages, the house hold size if 7.

WATER - In the past there was a problem, but this has gone since the instillation of pipes.

Interview with Village and Ward leaders of Tawa village, Tawa ward, Matombo division.

Institutions

CENTRAL GOUVERNMENT - Controls the Catchment Reserve.

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Controls the Public Land

ENVIROMENTAL COMMITES - None.

EXTENSION OFFICERS - None.

FORESTERS - None. There used to be a forester, who received complaints from the farmers near the reserve, but he has gone, and the village has no more problems.

CHIEF KINGALU - Has no influence.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from the farther, it used to by matrilineal but has changed in the last 5 years due to conflicts with government laws and in the family. Today there are many land conflicts within the family due to the change in the system, but these conflicts are sorted out in the family.

EMMIGRATION - People are leaving the area due to the decrease in soil fertility. They are going to 2 divisions Muvha and Mkunyi ???. For this they need permission from the village to move out and the have to pay 5,000 TSh for the survey of the new land. Some people are getting land from relatives already in the new area.

IMMIGRATION - No one is coming to buy land.

FARMING (FIELDS) - Farmers usually have 2 to 3 separate fields that total 1 to 2 acres. 1 to 2 acres of a total of 2 to 3 acres are set aside for cash crops. During the peak rains 75 % of the land is cultivated.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - From home to the furthest field takes 1.5 hours, while to the nearest it takes 1/2 hours.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Farm land is prepared by cutting, then ploughing and finally sowing. This is the same for the farms in the valley and on the mountains. Burning is only done when there are too many weeds.

FARMING (FALLOW) - The fallow fields are left for 1 to 2 years.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Cassava, millet, beans, ground nuts, rice, sugar cane (little), coconuts, sweet potatoes and cocoyams are used for food. The staple is Cassava.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Bananas, oranges, pineapples, black pepper, coffee, Jack fruit and Mangoes are cash crops with Oranges being the main cash crop. Middle men come and transport the cash crops to Dar es Salaam. The middle men are both from the village and from Dar es Salaam

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - They only grow trees from seeds collected from the wild.

FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Cassava, Pineapples, Coconuts and Black Pepper were introduced a long time ago by an old man from Zanzibar. Today coffee is being replaced with other crops.

FARMING (YIELDS) - Yields are decreasing with 1 acre of land producing 10 bags of rice in the past but only 1 to 2 bags now. This is the same with all crops.

FARMING (INPUTS) There is a lack of instruments, with no fertilisers being used.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - 75 % of the Oranges and pineapples get lost due to bad condition of the roads during the rains. Problems with disease and vermin from the forest patches.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The farms go right up to the borders of the reserve. It is the farmers near the reserve that withhold the law as they do not want to get in trouble.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - The people are not happy with Catchment as they cannot get what they want from the forest. To get permission is hard due to bureaucracy, cost and disturbances it causes.

The villagers would like to collect poles, timber, firewood. But they do not as they are afraid of heavy fines.

FOREST USES (PUBLIC LAND) - Local medicines, poles, timber and firewood are got from the forest on the public land. From Tawa village the people have to walk for 1/2 hour to 1 hour to collect wood. Everyone collects their own wood.

PREFERRED SPECIES - There is a problem in collecting preferred species of trees.

General

POPULATION - Population is 4,272, with 4 to 5 people living in a house hold.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS 2

Interview with village leaders, foresters and executive at Mtamba village, Kisumu ward, Matombo Division.

Institutions

CENTRAL GOUVERNMENT - Used to control the reserve by themselves. Today reserve comes under authority of the central government and village governments.

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - With the central government, controls the reserves.

ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEES - Set up in villages near reserves. This has been done around Kimboza reserve, but is yet to be done in Uluguru South. The environmental committee is responsible for patrolling the boundary and tree nurseries.

EXTENSION OFFICERS - Present.

FORESTERS - Present. They are respected in the villages around Kimboza due to the setting up of the environmental committees. But around Uluguru South Reserve is not respected.

CHIEF KINGALU - No power, but there is another chief called Chief Kolerlo, who has managed to retain powers, they have a sacred forest that is very well protected, in it there are Mvula trees more than 200 years old. Reserve is near Lubasazi. This Chief lives at Kolerlo ward (Mvuha division). (NOTE : Interviews in Kolerlo itself show that this person is not a chief but a well respected miracle worker who died in the 1960s.)

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from farther, in the past it was based on the matrilineal system. This changed about 10 years ago due to governmental laws.

There have always been land tenure problems, which occur both in between families and in the family. These conflicts are usually sorted out of court with elders.

Land can be rented this is done between locals (1 acre = 3000 TSh / year). On this land permanent crops are not allowed to be planted.

Land is also bought usually by locals, (1 acre = 20,000 when it has no crops or 200,000 TSh if it has permanent crops).

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - People are leaving the area temporarily to farm outside the area, this is due to there is not being enough land. They usually go to other villages in Mvuha, usually in low land areas where they grow rice. The land is rented and the people come back once harvested.

Of the 2100 people in Matamba village 1/2 of them leave. No permission is needed to leave.

FARMING (FIELDS) - 2/3 of fields are for cash crops. 1 farmer usually has 4 acres which is usually found in 4 to 5 plots.

During the peak rains 85% of the land is used for agriculture. During the short rains no farming is done as it has become too risky.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 1hour away while the nearest is 30 minutes.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Cutting and ploughing is done in the valleys while fire is used in the mountains.

FARMING (FALLOW) - 15 % of the land is left for 2 to 3 years.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Cassava, Maize, Rice, Cocoyams, Millet. Maize are the staples.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Bananas, oranges, pineapples, coconuts, cassava, spices beans. With bananas being main cash crop.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Cederella, Mkangei, Mhange are trees that are grown, these are from wild trees that have been transplanted. A nursery is currently being set up which has Cederella and Mkange seedlings. These will be given to farmers for free.

Problems with the nursery is they do not have enough polythene tubes. They would also like to grow Mvule but it grows too slowly.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + rice, maize + cassava, coconuts + black pepper, oranges and black pepper, jack fruit + black pepper. All the trees are mixed.

FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Spices were introduced into the area 5 to 10 years ago from people with relatives in Zanzibar. Coffee is being replaced by oranges.

FARMING (YIELDS) - During the long rains 1 acre of land produces 5 - 6 bags of rice, 10 years ago would have got 15-17 bags.

FARMING (INPUTS) - No fertilisers, pesticides and machines are used.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - The forest causes problems due to crop raiding. Cassava suffers from insects.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The borders of the reserves is marked by a fire break.. There are two reserves in the district, Kimboza and Uluguru South. Kimboza reserve has patrols walking around it. (NOTE : They did not mention Mvina forest reserve, which the forester in Mvuha believes to be in Matombo division)

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - Kimboza is now respected as the villages feel that they have some say in the reserve use. This is not the same in Kibungo where there is no village environmental committee yet set up, these people do not feel they have a say in the reserve (NOTE : This is not what the people in Kibungo feel).

FOREST STATE (RESERVE)

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - There are two public land forests one is between Kiswira and Mtamba. Both these forests are on top of hills.

There is a Mission forest at Matombo mission, this is 3000 acres, it includes 3 villages. The villagers can use it to collect fuelwood and building materials. The mission sells the trees for harvesting. The money made for this goes to the running of the mission. The boundary of the mission forest is marked by Bamboo.

FOREST USES (RESERVES) - People use it to collect firewood, building material, timber, fruit, vegetables and medicines.

FOREST USES (PUBLIC LAND) - Fuelwood, charcoals, timber, building poles, medicines, food are collected in the public forests.

Charcoal is a small business with locals making and selling to locals. Fuelwood can be bought, but most people fetch there own, this can take from 30 minutes to 1.5 hours.

To harvest timber from the public land, people have to make a request to the village. forest officer who will then recommend the proposal, this will then be sent to the district, where the license is given. The person needs to pay governmental rates and "tea" for the village leaders.

The people who usually ask for permission to harvest are outsiders e.g. from Dar es Salaam. This harvesting is a source of income for the villagers as they get employed and receive some of the revenue produced by the taxes. Permissions are still being given.

SACRED FORESTS - There is a sacred forest in Tandali village (Matombo ward) called Mweneleola ???. This is protected by the villagers, and respected by the neighbouring villages.

PREFERRED SPECIES - Some species are hard to find e.g. Mvule, Minga ???. This is especially true for timber trees. No problem for fire wood.

General

POPULATION - Population census done this year for Kisemwe ward = 13,002. The ward has 6 villages :-

Mtamba village = 3,946 (males = 1,891)

Kiswira village = 2,283 (males = 1,027)

Gozo village = 2,550 (1,200 males)

Molun village = 2,163 (952 males)

Konde village = 993 (491 males)

Kibangile = 1067 (514 males)

Number of house holds = 2990, family size = 8 - 10.

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Problems to get to Gozo and Molun villages during rains. 50% of oranges are lost this way.

MARKETS - some traders come from Kenya to buy oranges.

MINING - Occurs in some villages e.g. Kibangile(gold) and Ngongoro (Rubies). Miners are usually outsiders.

NOTE : It seems that the forest in the Mission is going to clear all the trees in the Matombo Mission forests. It is easy for people to get permission from the mission once they have a licence, the mission does not even check for licence.

Interview with ward and village leaders in Kibungo village, Kibungo ward, Matombo Division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Look after the reserve
ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - Not respected but Kolero is. (NOTE : See Kolero village interview).

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is strictly inherited matrilineal, with the clan holding the land. There has been no pressure to change this system. There are no conflicts with no outsiders buying land. It is possible to rent land which is paid for by a part of the harvest.(i.e. *ngoto*), but on this land the people cannot plant permanent crops.

EMMIGRATION - Some people are leaving permanently, usually 2- 3 a year sometimes none, they are going to Mvuha. There is no need for permission to leave with the people acquiring land either from relatives who are already there or they request it from the village government for which they have to pay for the land survey and for "tea".

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None

IMMIGRATION (MINING) - None

FARMING (FIELDS) - During peak rains 75% of the farmland is cultivated. The people have fields in the valleys and on the mountains. In the valley they cultivate rice, once this is harvested they go to the mountains and cultivate maize. People have a minimum of 3 acres and a maximum of 6, this is separated into 4 to 5 plots. 1 acre of fields is usually found in the valley while 2 acres are found in the mountains.

A maximum of 3/4 of the land is used for food crops, this is due to poor market facility.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The distance from home to the furthest fields is 2 to 3 hours while that of the nearest fields is 15 to 30 minutes.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Low land is prepared by cutting the grasses then burning and ploughing and finally planting. In the mountains they just cut and burn.

FARMING (FALLOW) - Fields are left fallow for 6 months.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, millet, rice, cassava, banana, beans and cocoyams are grown. With Maize and Cassava being the staple.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Bananas, coffee, cabbage, tomatoes and beans. Beans is the main cash crop, it used to be coffee. Not many cash crops are grown due to the poor market facility, with the only market being Mtamba and few traders come up to buy, so the villagers have to go there them selves.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Fuel wood trees have been planted in the village, but by few people. There is now a great interest in the planting of fuelwood. People are becoming organised to plant fuelwood trees, but they would like to get education on tree planting.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + Beans, Rice + Cassava, Millet + Cassava, Banana + cocoyam.

FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Coffee is being replaced by Maize and beans. Cabbage was introduced from Mgeta. Other new crops are Irish potatoes and Chinese cabbage.

FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre of land produces 2 - 3 bags of rice, 40 years ago they were getting 8 - 10 bags.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Lack of inputs, vermin, poor soil fertility, lack of extension services, Poor road. Due to the bad roads the people are losing 75 % of crops

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The reserve boundary is marked by trees and beacons. The trees were planted in 1961 to 1962. Before this people were being taken to court as they did not know where the boundary was. The boundary markers was set up by the British, during this time people could collect building poles from the forest if they got permission from the forester.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - They are not allowed to collect anything from the forest. Only the village government that looks after the forest. People respect the forest as it is believed to be the source of rain. It also protects them against rock falls (i.e. land slides). If people were given permission to use the forest desertification would result. So they are happy about the reserve. It is believed that life would not be possible if there was not the reserve.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (PUBLIC LAND) - no permission needed to use the public land.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - There is no forest in the public land. There is some forest near the reserve border from where wood is collected.

FOREST USES - Wood is collected from 3 hours away it is got by both men and women. With most people going to collect their own. There are some people selling wood for 500 TSh. They also collect poles, timber, medicinal plants, vegetables, fruits, mushrooms.

USE OF TIMBER - Some timber is made into furniture which is sold in the village.

SACRED FORESTS - There are no sacred forests in the village due to the missionaries, but before there used to be some. In Lanzi there is a forest that was set up by Chief Bargo from Mgeta, this is still respected.

PREFERRED SPECIES - There is no problem in finding preferred species. With Kamphier being readily available.

General

POPULATION - See Population table.

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Hard, with the upper part of the road overgrown and with large rocks, some parts of the road are very steep with boulders.

MARKETS - the only markets that of Mtamba.

NOTES - Though the people did not say that they collected wood from the reserve, the reserve is the nearest area from where it can be collected.

Interview with ward and village leaders in Lanzi village, Kibungo ward, Matombo Division.

Institutions

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES - none

EXTENSION OFFICERS - none

FORESTERS - none

CHIEF KINGALU - Has no power, Chief Bagro (Mgeta) used to pass this way and stay here when he was going to Kolero, but he no longer has much power.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from clan or uncle (matrilineal). There is no one buying land, but it can be rented, with the rent being paid in crops (*ngata*).

EMMIGRATION - Some people leave the area to farm elsewhere, but very rarely. People moving to Mvuha.

FARMING (FIELDS) - Usually people have 3 acres of land separated into 3 - 4 plots. Few fields in the valley.

Cash crops are on 1/3 of the land, with the rest being food crops.

Maize takes 6-7 months to grow. During the peak rains 75% of the land is used, the rest is fallow.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 2.5 hours away while the nearest are 30 minutes.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Land is prepared by cutting, burning and the sowing. The soil itself is very thin.

FARMING (FALLOW) - Land is left fallow for 2 years.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Cassava, maize, beans, rice, bananas and cocoyams. Cassava is the staple.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Bananas, and beans. Bananas are the main trade crops, they are sold at Mtamba village. The villagers have to go to the market themselves as few traders come up.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Some trees are grown for fuel, but this is very small due to lack of seeds. No timber is grown.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + beans, Cassava + Pigeon peas, rice + cassava.

FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - None

FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre produces 1 bag of rice, 30 years ago it would produce 1.5 to 2 bags. 1 acre of maize would produce 1.5 - 2 bags, 30 years ago would have got 3.5 bags.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Vermin and road.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The boundary is marked only by beacons, with the trees that were planted having died. There is no patrolling of the border.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - They expect to get land in there reserve to farm from the government, but there is controversy, with some people in the meeting wanting to keep the land as it is. If they were given permission they would like to collect firewood, timber and building poles, this does not occur as no one is allowed in the reserve.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - There is no forest in the public land.
FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - The nearest area to collect fuel wood is 2 hours away, they also collect building poles, rope, timber and medicinal plants.
SACRED FORESTS - Only the one set up by Chief Bagro (Mgeta), this is still respected and protected by a person.
PREFERRED SPECIES - It is still easy to find preferred species e.g. Kempfer.

General

POPULATION - See population table.
ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Impossible by road, I was the first to do so since 1994.
MARKETS - Mtamba is only market
MINING - none

NOTES - Though the people did not say that they collected wood from the reserve, the reserve is the nearest area from where they can collect wood.

Interview with forester and extension officers in Mvuha village, Mvuha ward, Mvuha division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Uphold the reserve laws.
ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEES - None.
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - Yes there is one.
FORESTERS - There is co-operation between locals and foresters (Public and Catchment). But this is only recent, due to the change in policy.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - In the lowland land is inherited from the farther, while in the mountains it is still matrilineal. Land can be rented usually by people from the mountains who pay between 2000 to 2500 TSh per acre, they usually rent 1/2 to 1 acre. Not many people buy land.
EMMIGRATION - Very few people are leaving to go to other places. People leave due to poor soil fertility.
IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - Farmers come down from the mountains to cultivate temporarily in the lowlands.
FARMING (FIELDS) - During the peak rains 65% of the land is cultivated. In the past people used to plant during the short rains as well, but this has now become too risky. People have 2 to 5 acres of fields in 2 to 3 separate plots. Of which 3 are for food and 1 is for cash.
FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 3 hours walk (10 km) while the nearest are 1.5 hours away.
FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - In the lowlands land new land with trees on is prepared by cutting the trees, then the grasses, ploughing, harrowing and finally sowing.
FARMING (FALLOW) - The 45% of the land that is left fallow is left for 2-3 years.
FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - In the lowlands Maize, rice, millet, cassava are grown. With Maize and rice being the staples. While in the mountains Maize, Rice, Beans, Cocoyams, Cassava. With Cassava being the staple.
FARMING (CASH CROPS) - In the Lowlands Cotton, Simsim and Rice are the cash crops. With Rice being the staple. In the mountains bananas, cassava, cocoyams and beans are cash crops with Cassava being the main cash crop. The traders that come are both from the village and outsiders.
FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Few farms plant seeds, the seeds that are planted are from the forest. People plant Mkangazi, Cendrellia. There is interest in planting trees for fuel (women) and timber (men).
FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Cassava + maize, Rice + Maize, Bananas + Cassava, Bananas + Cocoyams, Beans + rice.
FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Cotton used to be the main cash crop, this has been replaced by Simsim. Cotton, Simsim, Soya beans are newly introduced crops for cash.
FARMING (YIELDS) - In the lowlands 1 acre produces 12 bags of rice, while a new patch of land produces 18-20 bags of rice. The time taken for the yield to decrease is 3 years. In the mountains 1 acre produces 4 to 8 bags of rice while a new file d produces 15 bags.
FARMING (INPUTS) - None. There is a tractor in the village, which is rented but this is rarely used.
FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Poor soil fertility, farms are far, Vermin.

Forest state and uses

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - People would like to get permission to collect wood from the reserves.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (PUBLIC LAND) - A license is needed for collection of timber in the public lands, these are still being given out to people from Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

FOREST STATE (RESERVE) - Reserves Mvuha, Chamannyani, Kasanag. These reserves are only marked by beacons. In Kasanag forest enrichment occurred in colonial times.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - There is forest in Mvuha village, Kolerlo, Kasanaga, Ceribalmi villages.

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - People have to walk 1.5 to 2 hours to collect wood, the nearest area is a 1 hour away. Each family collects their own wood. Few people sell wood. Other wood products collected are poles, timber, rattan (for mat making), medicines, fruits and mushrooms. In the reserve small items are collected i.e. not timber

PREFERRED SPECIES - No species are hard to find.

General

POPULATION - See population table

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Mvuha on the main road.

MARKETS - In the village

WATER - Water is a problem, in the dry period people have to walk far, there is also a problem with water pollution

Interview with extension, ward and village leaders in Kolerlo village, Kolerlo ward, Mvuha division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Permission is needed from them if timber is to be collected in the public land, this then goes to the division and then district.

EXTENSION OFFICERS - Lack of, have no agriculture extension officer.

CATCHMENT FORESTRY - none

FORESTERS - none

CHIEF KINGALU - No influence. They had their own chief (Chief Hega) but he died and left no inheritor.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited matrilineal. If the village government would like land they can ask for it. There are no people buying land, but some people do rent it using part of their harvest as a payment (e.g. 1 to 2, 20 litre tins). About 75% of the land is cultivated.

EMMIGRATION - Some people move temporarily to the lowlands to cultivate, but very few do this. Some people move out during after harvesting in the mountains to cultivate in the lowlands, and then come back once harvested there.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None

FARMING (FIELDS) - People have about 2 acres that is separated into 3 to 4 plots.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 10 km (3 hours walk) while the nearest are 10 to 30 minutes away.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - In the mountains the trees are cut (if a new piece of land) then it is burnt, and ploughed. Some "lazy people" only burn. They used to cultivate in both the long and short rains but now do so only in the long rains.

FARMING (FALLOW) - The 25% of land that is left fallow is left for 1 year. Or if a family has labour shortages.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Millet, Rice, Cassava, Simsim, Cocoyams, Sweet Potatoes, Pigeon peas, coconuts, cow peas. The main food crop is Cassava.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Coconuts, Simsim, Bananas, Cow peas, Pineapples (few), oranges, mangoes, Soya beans, Coffee. The main cash crop is Simsim. The crops are sold in Mvuha, the people go their themselves as traders come rarely.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - none are planted.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Pigeon peas + Millets, Maize + Rice, Maize + Beans

FARIMING (CROP CHANGES) - More Simsim is being planted this is replacing coffee and soya beans.

FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre of land produces 5 bags of rice in the mountains and 6 bags in the valleys. 30 years ago they were getting 7 bags in the mountains and 10 bags in the lowlands.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Lack of extension workers, Vermin, Lack of plough!

Forest state and uses

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - there are many public forests, one in each village some have wild animals such as Lions (ones near Selouse)

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - The furthest people have to walk to collect fuelwood is 2 hours while the nearest is 1 hour. Each family collects their own fuel wood, with few people selling. Other wood products collected are timber, building poles, Ropes, Medicines, Vegetables.

Outsiders get permission to cut timber, but these are few due to the problems of getting the wood out. There used to be a saw mill in the area (a broken truck can still be found in the middle of the road).

SACRED FORESTS - Kolero sacred forest (nothing can be collected here), it is near the court house. This forest was created by a women called Kolero, she came from Kirtala, the Kolero forest was were she rested. There is another of her forests in Kitalana. She is respected as she could perform miracles. She died in 1968, her disciples still exist and were shown by here medical plants that can be used. These forest continue to be protected.

PREFERRED SPECIES - Problem in finding some timber trees else no problem for anything else.

General

POPULATION = 6,549 for the ward. The ward has 6 villages.

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Difficult, up a dirt track.

MARKETS - Small market in village. But to trade have to go to Mvuha.

WATER - There are problems with water, with one of their sources drying up.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS 3

Interview with village leaders, chairman and executive of Kasanaga village, Kasanaga Ward, Mvuha Division.

Institutions

VILLAGE GOUVERNMENT / LEADERS - Have all moved to Bungo due to problems of access to Kasanaga.
ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - Has no influence, he lost power due to independence, and he used to have power over the whole of the Ulugurus. Chief Hega was a administrator who used the governmental rules, he was elected by the colonial rulers

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited both through mother and farther. There used to be land owned by the clan, but this no longer occurs.
EMMIGRATION - About 3 % of the population are migrate temporarily usually to other villagers in the ward Land is got by asking friends of from the village government. There are people moving out of the ward e.g. to Lumba Chini, Mtoumi, Mvuhato cultivate cash crops, especially Simsim, once harvested these people come back.
IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - In the past people from Mvuha came to find food. But there has been no immigration.
FARMING (FIELDS) - Fields are usually between 1/4 to 1 acre in size, with people usually having 4 plots. So in total people have between 1 to 4 acres. 3/4 of the land is cultivated during one rain, the rest is used during the next rains.
FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest people have to walk to their field is 4 hours, while the nearest fields are 1 hour and 2 hours away.
FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - The vegetation is cut, burnt and then the crops are sown. Burning is done to control weeds. Agriculture in the mountains used to be done mainly in the short rains, while people moved during the long rains.
FARMING (FALLOW) - 1/4 of the land is left for one rain season.
FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Rice, Cassava, Bananas, Cocoyam, beans and Pigeon peas are the food crops that are grown. With Maize and Cassava being the staples.
FARMING (CASH CROPS) - They used to cultivate coffee but the market collapsed and the trees are now diseased. They also sell access bananas, beans and maize but in general they do not grow cash crops as they are too far from the market. . If people want to cultivate cash crops they go outside the area and grow Simsim and Millet.. Bananas are really the only cash crop, it has only recently become the major cash crop, but there is a problem in transporting them to the markets.

Cash crops form a third of the agricultural production.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Some trees are planted, but this is done by a few people, the seeds are from the wild. There is interest in planting trees.
FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + Beans; Maize + Pigeon peas; Cassava + Pigeon peas; Bananas + maize; in the past Banana + Coffee.
FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Coffee is being replaced by cassava.
FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre of rice produces 1 bag, 10 years ago they used to get 5 to 6 bags of rice. There have been similar decreases in yields for all crops.
FARMING (INPUTS) - None.
FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Climate change, they no longer get short rains.

Forest state and uses

FOREST STATE (RESERVE) - Kasanaga forest reserve is a German plantation .
FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - No public forest in the public land.
FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - People have to walk between 1/2 to 4 hours to collect firewood, with each household collecting their own fuel wood. People also collect building poles, ropes, medicine, timber, vegetables, mushrooms and some fruit.
There is still timber in the forests, with few people going to collect it as they do not know how.
SACRED FORESTS - Occur in Mhange, they are still respected. These were set up by ancestors, they are protected by the people near the forest who create a fire break around them.

General

POPULATION - 1,811
ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Very hard, there are many request for road improvements.
The road itself is extremely steep and long.
MARKETS - The nearest market is Matombo, but people rarely go their.
WATER - (Observation), water is brought to houses with bamboo pipes, traditionally it was banana leaves. The village executive claims that this is his idea.

NOTES : Bananas are carried using a stick wrapped in banana leaves and 2 rings, also made of banana leaves placed around the stem.

Interview with village executive of Ukwama village, Kasanaga Ward, Mvuha Division.

Institutions

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - No influence, was powerful till 1961.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited through the clan, there is still a clan head but he has little influence. Some people have a lot of land, these people rent it out and get paid back in food crops. The land was originally got from the forest. When the owners dies it is the clan who decides to who the land should go to, this is usually the children of the deceased.

No one is buying land.

EMMIGRATION - People are leaving the area to go to the lowlands, but only temporarily e.g. to Mtoumi, Mvuha. These people have to talk to the village government of their host village to acquire land, while others rent it.. The people are leaving so as to cultivate cash crops. But overall few people do this.

People do not want to move as farming here is less risky than farming in the lowlands. up in the mountains they grow many crops so if one fails they have something to fall back on. But in the lowlands if the crops fail there is nothing else.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - No one is coming into the area.

FARMING (FIELDS) - People have 2 to 3 acres in total this is separated into 3 plots. In the lowlands people can have 10 acres. People cultivate during the short rains, where all possible land is used.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - People have to walk 1/2 to 1 hour to get to farms. To go to the lowlands takes 6 hours.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - The grasses are cut, burnt and then crops are sown. In the lowlands people cut, burn, plough and the sow.

In the mountains there is no cultivation during the long rains as it is too wet with maize not growing well. People therefore cultivate during the short rains.

FARMING (FALLOW) - None

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - In mountains grow - Maize, Cassava, Bananas, Beans, Cocoyams, Pigeon pea (little) but not Millet. The staple crops are Maize and Cassava. No food crops are grown in the lowlands.

Food crops are more important than cash crops with 3/4 of the fields being for food.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - In the mountains the cash crops that are grown are bananas, beans and cocoyams. In the lowland the cash crops that are grown are Simsim, Rice. With rice being the main cash crop. Only 1/4 of fields are for cash.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Black wattle is grown, this is used for fuel, ropes and building poles. But few people do so. There is a small market for black wattle between villagers, but there is a large demand for it. They would all like to plant trees but there is not enough land to do so.

Black wattle is regenerated by burning the land which encourages the germination of the naturally fallen seeds. Black wattle was originally brought in by the Germans.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + Beans; Cassava + Maize; Maize + Cocoyams; Maize + Bananas.

FARMING (YIELDS) - There was an effort to grow rice near the school but this was stopped as no crop produced. In the mountains 1 acre of maize produces 2 to 3 bags, twenty years ago they would get 5 to 6 bags.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None.

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Crops are failing due to not enough rain during the short rains. People have not tried to cultivate in the long rains yet. The change in weather is a major problem, especially the lack of short rains.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The border of the reserve is marked with eucalyptus which was planted 20 to 30 years ago.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - The reserve is not recognised as a reserve but rather as governmental property. It is simply called forest. Since 1997 the village government have been protecting it, the reserve border is now patrolled by 12 people (songu songu). They try to control the extraction of live fuelwood and tree cutting, with people being allowed to collect dead wood.

The people are pleased with the forest as it supplies them with fuelwood and the forest is considered as a source of water. They say that if the forest is cut then the water will dry up. But people would like to cultivate in the reserve with many people coming to ask the village government to do so, they have all been refused.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - None

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - For fuel wood people have to walk 3 hours (return). Other wood products collected are building poles, ropes, vegetables, medicines and honey. They could get timber but do not know how to harvest it.

SACRED FORESTS - None.

PREFERRED SPECIES - There is no problem in the collection of wood products

General

POPULATION - 1,524

ACCESS TO VILLAGE

MARKETS - People use Matombo and Mvuha markets.

WATER

MINING

TOURISM

NOTE : There used to be an old German forestry building in the reserve, near to this village.

Interview with village chairman, village executive and village government committee of Longwe village, Kasanaga Ward, Mvuha Division.

Institutions

CENTRAL GOUVERNMENT - They control the reserve forest
ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - Who ? (Laugh). He had influence in the past.. Chief Hega died 3 years ago he had a lot of influence and was placed in power by the colonial district commissioner (i.e. Native Councils).

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited both from the mother and farther. With both matrilineal and patrilineal inheritance occurring, but the most common in patrilineal. The inheritance system has not changed. People also rent land from others, who have lots of land, this is paid either with money or with crops.

EMMIGRATION - People are leaving temporarily, they go to the lowlands to grow cash crops. This is due to the lack of transport systems in the area. But overall few people are doing this.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None

FARMING (FIELDS) - Total size of fields is between 1.5 to 3 acres separated into 3 to 4 plots. 3/4 of the land is cultivated during the short rains, crops cannot grow in the long rains. 3/4 of the fields are used for food crops while only 1/4 is used for cash.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 2 to 3 hours walk while the nearest are 1/2 to 1 hour.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Grass is cut, burnt an other the crops are sowed. Burning is used to control weeds. Due to climate people can only grow bananas, maize, cassava, coffee and cocoyams.

FARMING (FALLOW) - 1/4 of the land is left in a semi fallow state, with cassava being left to grow for 2 years.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Cassava, cocoyams, beans, bananas, sugar cane (little). There is no millet or peas. Maize and Cassava are the staples. Rice is not grown as it is too cold.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Coffee and bananas. Bananas are the main cash crop, but people only go to sell when they need the money. No traders come here.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - People grow black wattle, but they are few. More people would like to do so, so as to have timber and fuelwood near their homes, but there is not enough land.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + Beans; Maize + Cassava; Banana + Coffee; Banana + Maize.

FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre of maize produces 1 to 1.5 bags. In the past they used to get 1 to 3 bags. The changes in yields are due to weather changes, reduction in soil fertility. In the past they left the fields fallow for 5 to 10 years now the maximum is 2 years, this change is due to population pressure.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - There is a problem in the change in weather, with not enough rain during the short rains.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - There is no one currently patrolling the borders, it is marked by planted trees and so is known by all (trees planted between 1960s and 1970s).

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - This is owned by the central government, the people are not happy about this as they would like to have access to it. They have tried writing letters and have discussed the problem between themselves. If they had permission to use the reserve they would like to use portions of it to expand agriculture, but they would patrol the remaining borders. As the forested land is badly situated i.e. too hilly they would like to acquire other areas in the lowlands so allowing them to leave the forest alone.

The advantages of the forest are a supply of water, firewood and vegetables.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - None

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - People walk 2 to 4 hours (return) to collect wood, they also collect, vegetables, mushrooms, medicines, building poles and ropes. There is no timber extraction as no one knows how to do so. If there had been a road then timber would have been extracted.

SACRED FORESTS - None

PREFERRED SPECIES - There are some vegetables that can no longer be found, this is due to the change in weather (e.g. Delegae and Mnuvue). Before it was easy to find dry firewood but now they have to cut trees.

General

POPULATION = 855

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - There are no roads to this village, it is about 1 hour walk from Kasanga.

MARKETS - None

MINING - Some emerald mining, but only by locals.

NOTES : People are not moving as there is not enough extension work to help people to move, some people are ready to move if they could get help.

Interview with village executive, village chairman and village committee of Magata village, Ward, Mvuha Division

Institutions

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - Only at the division level
CHIEF KINGALU - Laugh. No influence, only heard of him.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from the clan, this is not changing.
EMMIGRATION - There are people moving away temporarily due to not enough land and low fertility, these people go to grow cash crops. There are many people who do this, especially the young. About 1/4 of the population do this they go to Kisasi, Bwakila Chini, Mtoumi. They get the land by renting with 1 acre = 5,000 TSh or paying with crops. It is also possible to buy land for 20,000 TSh but few do this. They usually rent 1 to 2 acres using friends to arrange it with the owner.
IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None
FARMING (FIELDS) - People have 1 to 3 acres in 5 to 6 plots. 3/4 of the land is cultivated in the peak period, this is during the short rains.
Both food and cash crops are important, but the agricultural season for each is different, cash crops are grown in the lowland during the long rains while food crops are grown in the mountains during the short rains. People do not cultivate in the mountains during the long rains as it is too wet and cold and too much soil erosion.
FARMING (DISTANCE) - It takes 1.5 to 2.5 hours to get to peoples fields from their home.
FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - In the mountains they cut, burn and sow with burning done to increase the soil fertility. In the lowlands either burn, plough and sow or they use a tractor (rare).
FARMING (FALLOW) - 1/4 of the land is left fallow for 1 to years, this time interval has decreased as it used to be left 2 to 4 years.
FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - In the mountains Maize, Cassava, Beans, Bananas, Cocoyams, Peas (little) are grown with Maize and Cassava being the staple. In the lowlands Rice, millet, maize are grown.
FARMING (CASH CROPS) - In the mountains there are no real cash crops with the surplus food crops being sold. In the lowlands Maize, Millet, Rice and Simsim, with simsim being the main cash crop.
FARMING (TREE CROPS) - They plant fruit trees, timber trees e.g. Grevillia, Cedrella and Black wattle. People would like to have a tree nursery so as to have easy access to seedling. Currently the seedlings are wildlings.
FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + beans; Maize + potatoes; Maize + Cassava; bananas + coffee.
FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Coffee was replaced by Soya which is being replaced by leak??. Simsim is replacing all the cash crops.
FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre of maize = 1 bag they used to get 3 bags in 1977. The change in yields is due to the change in weather and the decrease in fertility due to continuous agriculture.
FARMING (INPUTS) - None, for tomatoes and vegetables people will use manure.
FARMING (PROBLEMS) - The change in weather has made the short rain agriculture more risky. Drop in yields, poor markets, no extension services.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The village government is meant to manage the boundary, but no one goes to patrol it. All the villagers are supposed to report illegal activities. The boundary is marked by trees that have been planted (every knows of these trees). The trees were planted a long time ago.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - Called Mitsu wa Uluguru (Uluguru forest), it is controlled by the central government. People like the forest as it bring water which is needed in the lowlands. As they know of the benefits they would only use the forest to collect fuel wood, timber and bee hives.

If the forest had not been protected it would no longer exist..

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - There are some public forest just outside the border of the reserve.

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - The furthest distance people go to collect wood is 5 to 6 hours (return), the nearest is 3 hours. Other wood products collected are vegetables, mushrooms, fruits, medicines, building poles, ropes, and some timber

SACRED FORESTS - Yes e.g. Londo, Tchazale and Milango mili. These are traditional reserves where people are not allowed to collect wood products.

PREFERRED SPECIES - There is difficulty in finding all the products that they used to get before e.g. vegetables (Delhane and mnuvue). This is due to the change in weather.

General

POPULATION

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - No road, the people are thinking of making their own.

MARKETS - None

MINING - Only locales for emerald

NOTES : In this village pigs are kept.

Interview with village executive, Village chairman, village committee of Nyamigadu B village, Bwakilia Juu Ward, Bwakira Division.

Institutions

CENTRAL GOUVERNMENT - Control the Reserve
ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEE S - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - Since independence he has had no power.

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited both through mother and farther. Land can also be rented with the rent being paid with crops. No one buys land. In the lowlands people rent or buy (few) land. Renting costs 3000 TSh per acre while buying costs 10,000 to 40,000 TSh.

EMMIGRATION - Many people are moving temporarily to the lowlands. People are moving so as to grow cash crops which they cannot do here.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None

IMMIGRATION (MINING) - None

FARMING (FIELDS) - People have 1/4 to 5 acres in up to 10 plots. But most only have 3 plots. In one year the whole area is used, each plot is divided into two with each 1/2 being used in a different season. Both cash crops and food crops are important.

FARMING (DISTANCE) - Farmers walk between 1/2 hours to 1 hour.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - cut grasses, burn, plough and then sow.

FARMING (FALLOW) - Only for 1/2 a year.

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Cassava, Maize, Bananas, Cocoyams, Beans, Pigeon pea, Sugar cane (little). With Cassava and Maize being the staples.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - In the mountains no cash crops are grown, in the lowlands grow simsim and rice. Simsim is the main cash crop. Bananas have no importance, as the markets are too hard to get to.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Grevellia, Black wattle, eucalyptus. But few grow tree while many would like to but there is not enough awareness and the seeds come from the wild.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Cassava + Pigeon pea; Maize + beans; Cassava + Maize.

FARIMING (CROP CHANGES)

FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre of maize produces 3 bags before 1975 they were getting 10 bags of maize. The change is due to the weather and a decrease in soil fertility.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - The change in weather, bad market access. Fields near the forest suffer from crop raiding, this seems to have increased with lowland monkeys having to use a shrinking forest (probably baboons from the Miombo).

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The reserves border is marked with trees and beacons, this was done by the forest department in the long past.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - The forest is controlled by the Central Government, they feel un-happy in that outsiders get the job to clear the boundaries while they would like the work (in long past). They have the impression that people think that the forest has no benefit to them. The forest is a source of water, medicines, and ropes. If they were allowed to use the forest they would collect building poles. Some people would also like to use it more intensely while others want to keep it intact.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - Some before the Reserve.

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - People walk for 1/2 to 1 hours (return) to collect firewood, each family collects their own. Other forest products collected are Vegetables, Ropes, Medicines, Building Poles and Timber

USE OF TIMBER - Timber is used to make furniture.

SACRED FORESTS - No

PREFERRED SPECIES - There are no problems in collecting wood products.

General

POPULATION = 898

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - No roads, the nearest is 2 hours away

MARKETS - None, people have to go to Silase.

MINING - Some ruby mining but only by locals.

NOTE : The names on the map are wrong, Nyamigadu B is A and A is B. Pigs are bred, there are also some rabbits. There are some "large" areas planted with Black Wattle.

Interview with village executive of Nyamigadu A village, Bwakilia Juu Ward,
Bwakira Division

Institutions

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - Controls the reserve
FORESTERS - There used to be one but he has retired.
CHIEF KINGALU - No influence

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited matrilineally. There are people renting land with the payment being done with food. There is no one buying land.
EMMIGRATION - 25 % of the people are leaving for the lowlands yearly, they return once they have harvested their crops. People leave as there is not enough land to cultivate other crops and the change in weather. The people usually grow cash crops especially Simsim., Rice and Maize.
IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None
FARMING (FIELDS) - People have a minimum of 3 acres to maximum of 6 acres these are found in 2 to 6 plots. During the main agricultural period 80 % of the land is cultivated. Food crops are the most important crops.
FARMING (DISTANCE) - The farms are 1 to 1.5 hours away.
FARMING (LAND PREPARATION)
FARMING (FALLOW) - 20 % of the land is left fallow for 1 to 2 years, this used to be longer.
FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Cassava, bananas, Beans, Cocoyams, Pigeon Peas, Sugar Cane, Millet are the food crops that are grown. Maize and Cassava are the staples. Food crops are the most important crops.
FARMING (CASH CROPS) - In the mountains the cash crops grown are Beans, bananas are not grown as too far from market.. In lowlands people grow Simsim, Rice and Maize.
FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Black wattle, Cedrella, Grevillia, Eucalyptus are planted, but this is done by few people. More would like to do so but they cannot due to lack of seedlings. The seedling come from the wild or off trees.
FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Cassava + Pigeon Pea; Millet + Maize; Banana + Maize (little)
FARMING (CROP CHANGES) - Beans has replaced Coffee and Soya.
FARMING (YIELDS) - 1 acre produces 3 bags of maize before around 1976 they used to be able to get 7 bags. The change is due to the weather change and decrease in soil fertility.
FARMING (INPUTS) - None
FARMING (PROBLEMS) - It is not possible to cultivate during the long rains and the short rains are not as reliable as they used to be. People are also cultivating too long on the same plots so there is a reduction in fertility.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The border is marked with trees, firebreaks and beacons, the trees were planted between 1960 to 1962. This border is patrolled by the village forester but he has retired and no one has taken his place, meanwhile the village government and executive are patrolling the boundary. Encroachment is reported to the ward.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - The reserve is controlled by the forest division, they are not happy that they do not control the forest as if anything illegal occurs in the forest it is them who get the blame.

The people know of the importance of the forest for rain and as a water source. If they were given control they would make sure that it is properly maintained, they have no need to go in the reserve as they can find anything they need in the forest of the public lands.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (PUBLIC LAND) - They can find anything they need in the public forest

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - There is forest outside the boundary of the reserve.

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - People walk for 1/2 hours to 1 hour to collect fuelwood, this is done by both men and women. Other wood products collected are Medical, Building Poles, Vegetables, ropes, mushrooms, and Timber for furniture.

USE OF TIMBER - Used to make furniture

SACRED FORESTS - None

PREFERRED SPECIES - There is no problem in collecting wood products.

General

POPULATION - 450

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - about 2 to 4 hour walk from the nearest road.

MARKETS - None, have to go to Singale.

MINING - Some mining but this is done by locals.

NOTES : The name of this village on the map is Nyamigadu B. Pigs are bred, the VEO has Guinea Pigs ! There are some "large" areas planted with Black Wattle.

Interview with village executive, Village chairman, village committee of Lumba Juu village, Bwakilia Juu Ward, Bwakira Division

Institutions

EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - Has no influence (Laughs)

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited both through paternal and maternal, this has not changed. There is no renting or buying of land.

EMMIGRATION - People are go temporarily to the lowlands to cultivate Rice, Simsim and Maize. As people are looking for a better life and crops do not grow well here (Cash). But overall few people are doing this.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - People are come in temporarily from Lumba Chini to cultivate, these are usually relatives

FARMING (FIELDS) - They do not know how big the plots are but most people have 2 plots while few have 5 plots. During the peak agricultural period 3/4 of the area is cultivates

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 1 to 2 hours walk while the nearest are 1/2 to 1 hours walk.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Grasses are cut, burnt, ploughed and then sown.

FARMING (FALLOW) - 1/4 of the land is left fallow for a year

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Cassava, Beans, Peas, Bananas, Cocoyams, Irish potatoes, Sugar cane are grown for food with Maize and Cassava being the staples.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Only the excess food crops are sold for cash. But cash crops are equally important

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Tree crops are grown for firewood and building poles, but few farmers grow trees, Many would like to but they do not have the know how, the seeds nor have they been encouraged. They can propagate Black Wattle and Eucalyptus.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + Beans; Peas + Irish potatoes; Maize + Pigeon Peas; Banana + Maize

FARIMING (CROP CHANGES) - Used to grow maize and cassava only, other crops have been introduced or copied. e.g. peas was copied from Mgeta as the farmers used to come here to sell them

FARMING (YIELDS) - There has been a decrease in yield, but they do not recall previous yields. The decrease is due to decrease in rains and soil fertility, it seems to have started around 1978.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Drought

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - This is marked with trees and trenches, though there has been no forest division patrolling the reserve the people respect the boundary.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - Not recognised as a reserve, but is recognised to be the property of the Forestry Division. There is no interaction between the village and the forest division, this is seen as bad as they would like a closer link with them. Benefits from the reserve are water. If they could use the forest they would convert parts to fields and also collect firewood, building poles, and timber.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - Some near the reserve boundary.

FOREST USES (RESERVES AND PUBLIC LAND) - Firewood is collected from fields. Other wood products collected are Building Poles, Ropes, Timber, fruits, Medicines.

USE OF TIMBER - Furniture is made

SACRED FORESTS - None

PREFERRED SPECIES - It is still possible to find wood products

General

POPULATION

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - No roads, takes a hour to walk to Lumba Chini (which it self has no road).

MARKETS - One small market.

NOTES : Lumba Juu and Lumba Chini are closely linked with people migrating form either village with the seasons. People go up to Lumba Juu during the short rains and come down to Lumba Chini in the long rains. As in each place there are crops that cannot be grown in the other. Irrigation and terracing are evident here, Pigs also occur.

Though the interviews said that fallow was only for a year some plots were seen to have large saplings indicating that this is not strictly so. The village chairman more or less runs the place single handed, and was usually the only person to speak during the interview. There did not seem to be much trust till the end.

There are some "large" areas planted with Black Wattle.

Interview with Village chairman's of Mhale and Kikeo villages, Mhale and Kikeo wards, Mgeta division.

Institutions

CENTRAL GOUVERNMENT - Controls the Forest reserves.
ENVIROMENTAL COMMITEES - None
EXTENSION OFFICERS - None
CATCHMENT FORESTRY - None
FORESTERS - None
CHIEF KINGALU - No influence

Land Use

LAND TENURE - Land is inherited from either the mother or father, there has been no change to the system of inheritance. People rent land and pay either with crops and sometimes with money. No one buys land, but land can be used to acquire a load from a friend.

EMMIGRATION - People are leaving temporary to go to Volmero, Matombo but these are few. Even fewer are leave permanently. The people leave to grow cash crops and so improve their standard of living.

IMMIGRATION (FARMING) - None

IMMIGRATION (MINING)

FARMING (FIELDS) - People have 1.5 acres to 9 acres in 3 to 4 plots. The maximum is 5 plots with the lowest being 1 to 2 plots. The smallest area for a plot is 1/2 acre while the largest is 3 acres. In a year all the land is cultivated, with the land being continuously used with different crops being planted.

Equal importance is given to Cash and Food crops

FARMING (DISTANCE) - The furthest fields are 1 to 2.5 hours away, while the nearest are 1/4 to 1/2 hours a way.

FARMING (LAND PREPARATION) - Terraces are used, with the grasses cut and ploughed into the soil. Rarely is there any burning only if weeds become too much, but burning does get out of control and spread to other fields. Once one crops has been harvested so a second is planted e.g. maize the pigeon pea.

FARMING (FALLOW) - None

FARMING (FOOD CROPS) - Maize, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Beans, Pigeon Pea, Cocoyam, Banana are the food crops grown, with Maize, Cassava, Sweet potato, Cocoyams, Banana being the Staple.

FARMING (CASH CROPS) - Beans are the main cash crop.

FARMING (TREE CROPS) - Many people grow trees with the seeds got from the forest, brought. Many people buy as wild seedlings are more risky to grow but there is a problem in the lack of nurseries and skills.

FARMING (INTERCROPPING) - Maize + Beans ; Maize + Pigeon peas; Maize + Cassava;

FARMING (YIELDS) - Yields have decreased due to weather. The amount produced is not know as it is put straight into storage. They were getting high yields in the 1980s and noticed a decline in the 1990s.

FARMING (INPUTS) - None

FARMING (PROBLEMS) - Change in weather and market access. They would like a road.

Forest state and uses

BORDERS OF THE RESERVE - The border is not patrolled but people are warned not to go in, if people see illegal activities they have to report it to the village government. The border itself is marked with planted trees.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREST (RESERVE) - There are 2 reserves Uluguru South and Shikurufumi. the forest is the property of the central government from whom permission is needed if people want to use the forest, this is occasionally given e.g. for timber for schools and dispensaries.

The benefits of the forest is that it protects water sources and that they can collect fuelwood, medicines and Timber. If they had control they would keep on protecting it due to the benefits.

FOREST STATE (PUBLIC LANDS) - None

FOREST USES (RESERVES) AND PUBLIC LAND) - Furthest people have to walk is 2 hours (return) to collect fuelwood. Other forest products collected are timber, ropes, building poles, thatching grass, medicine, honey, vegetables, mushrooms.

SACRED FORESTS - None

PREFERRED SPECIES - Everything can still be collected but the distance is increasing.

General

POPULATION

ACCESS TO VILLAGE - Nearest road is at Tchenzema

MARKETS - The nearest is Nyandira 2 to 3 hours away.

MINING - Some stones mined by locals

NOTE : Many of the forest patches marked on the maps are in fact German plantations, these are reportedly being rapidly cut down. Near Tchenzema there is some illegal timber harvesting done by local people for the local furniture trade, the village leaders try to stop people from doing so, they even go out and try to catch the pit sawyers. The only forester around is in Kibuko.

Some Tourists go to the road head and enter the forest.

