

TECHNICAL PAPER 27

FOCUS ON WOMEN

**Report of a Consultancy on
Conservation and Women in East Usambara**

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East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

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Conservation and Women in East Usambara**

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I hope you will maintain the co-operation expressed to me and extend the same to my colleagues.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The EUCFP Project Document Phase II has identified women as a separate target group, because women:
 - Depend on supply of forest products from forest reserves;
 - Have an opportunity of visiting the forest frequently compared to other target groups (for collection of fire wood, vegetables and mushrooms). Hence can easily detect illegalities going on or even used by other groups who may conduct illegalities inside forest reserves; and
 - Are immobile due to family responsibilities hence cannot travel far seeking forest produce.
2. A two months consultancy has been commissioned by EUCFP between January and March, 1996 for seeking possibilities of involving rural women in conservation, farm Agroforestry activities and income generation activities. Ten villages have been used as models: Kwatango, Mwembeni, Bamba - Mavengeru, Kwagunda Folofolo - Kiuzai, Ubiri, Potwe, Vuga, Hemsambia and Daluni - Kisiwani.
3. Multi-methods approach was used which included village government meeting villagers meeting, separate women meeting, individual discussion with women and group for planning. A PRA tool 'SWOT' was used for further identification of women needs, problems and constraints. In all this, ranges of meetings, needs, problems and constraints in women involvement in conservation, farm forestry activities were identified and a plan of work was prepared by women themselves.
4. Results
 - 4.1 Women identified their needs from forest reserves for family use and these included fuelwood, water, vegetable, mushroom, traditional medicines, wild fruits, meat, honey and timber for sale.
 - 4.2 Problems faced women income generation activities. There were no efforts on women involvement in farm forestry in the pilot villages before EUCFP interaction. However, there were income generating activities run by U.W.T. religions group (like sewing, basket making, cafe etc.) which have no good progress except on group which has been engaged in farming.

The women group activities suffered mostly from the following problems:-

- Village leadership which was selfish, individualistic and inclined to favouritism
- Dishonest within the group
- effort at village level is seen as a political issue, as a result the rural women didn't consider it as a uniting organisation.
- Women in these groups hoped that they would be provided with financial or material support.
- They lacked technical know how in their group motive
- The project run by women in most of the groups didn't originate from themselves.

4.3 Constraints facing women in farm forestry practices which are related to gender issue are:-

- Problems in family wealth sharing i.e. the man/husband having an overall say on wealth.
- Have no access to land due to customary land tenure system.
- Most of the women are reluctant to seek their rights from court though they understand clearly that the court would help them.
- Lack of proper land use practices
- Scant information from village government where women are not given feedback of meetings and visits which in most cases convey useful information for day to day activities including extension messages from different sectors.

AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES FOR WOMEN IN EUCFP PILOT VILLAGES

A plan of action was suggested by women themselves.

Opportunities:-

1. Most of the women met show great interest in planting trees for:-
 - Fuel wood
 - Fruit provision
 - Timber for (income generation) sale
2. Though there is a problem of land accessibility there are very few women who have access to clan land (may be from kind elders of their clan or brothers) there are very few women who can plant trees within family/husband land without facing the problem of losing their trees.
3. The EUCFP can use the above two opportunities to enhance tree planting for women:
 - Women falling in (I) and (II) can plant trees individually; and
 - Those with problems of land accessibility have decided to form groups (of common interest/understanding) for income generation including tree planting.

Sources of land:

To be used for women groups

- Land from village government
- Wealthy people in the village
- Religions leaders. This will enable them to have access to land and secure their wealth from it and also make them free from their difficulties arising from customary tenure system.

The land will be used for tree planting mixed with short term crops such as groundnuts, maize and beans. Also, farm forestry practices will be induced. From this, 28 women groups of 5 - 15 members who share common interests have recently been formed.

Institutional collaboration:

Information from other organisations revealed that;

Women groups organised by TSSDP failed to work co-operatively but succeeded in operating individually. The interested women were advised to seek technical advice from TSSDP extension officer nearby on how to get a cow on loan. CREW is currently working in Muheza and Korogwe Urban. However, when transport is available the project will be extended to the village where EUCFP has already started women working groups.

Lesson Learned:

Women have benefited by the knowledge acquired from their meetings with the project Advisor. However they showed dissatisfaction in the way they are discriminated by tribal customs and traditions where women are not consulted in decision making.

Recommendation:

1. The knowledge the received by women from the project advisor was not enough and therefore more time ins needed to educate and advise them.
2. In every women working group emphasis is given on vegetable garden to occupy them for most of the time after they have planted trees.
3. There should be the same nursery for both vegetables and trees.
4. The adviser too need more time to make follow-up on the women activities at least one month in every three months.
5. The project should provide the women working groups with seeds.
6. Insecticides should be available at an appropriate time.
7. Theory and Practice should be in incorporated and women working groups should be visited regularly by their adviser.
8. Exchange of visits should be made from time to time by the women working groups to i.e. learn from others experiences.
9. Gender issue education in relation to forestry for project workers is vital so that the targeted group (women) can fully benefit.
10. The project should in corporate agricultural and veterinary officers in the project.

Expectations, Risks and Assumptions

The success of the project will depend on the availability of land from the village government, churches and individual people

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Conservation of East Usambara Project covers the mountains of East Usambara estimated at 130,000 ha. The area under the forest is estimated at 42,000 ha, out of that 21,900 ha are under government control (EUCFP Document 1994, p. 16). The area covers parts of Muheza and Korogwe Districts in Tanga Region.

The EUCFP Project was introduced in 1989 as a result of Amani Forest Inventory and Management Plan (AFIMP) and the national programme for conservation of forest in Tanzania (TFAP). Implementation of the first phase started in 1991 and ended in 1994. The project is a joint venture between the two governments of Tanzania and Finland.

The primary objective of the project is to achieve a sustainable conservation of East Usambara forest in order to maintain the natural resources within the environment and promotion of rainfall, proper land utilisation for the development of the community, nation and the world.

During the phase I, farm-forest was not incorporated, into the project instead emphasis centred on forest conservation, without involving villagers to actual conservation and afforestation as a result the project has not yet succeeded, and villagers continue to destroy the forests to meet their requirements.

The experience gained from the first phase, the project realised the significance of involving villagers and the community to make it successful. During the phase II, the project aims at involving women in implementation because, they are primary users of forest products. Involving women in forest conservation, has been recommended as a primary step to create awareness, to the targeted group.

It is already realised by various nations/communities in Africa that main workers within the families are women whose activities start from the level of the family, up bringing of children and training them to appreciate to work.

Many authors e.g. Williams (1992 a, b), FAO (1989), Restoring the Balance EUCFP project Doc. Phase II who wrote about women and their respective families disclosed that they have very short time for rest, resulting from too much work to do. EUCFP Proj. Doc. Phase II vol. II expresses responsibility, right and weakness of women in their families and how to merge them in environmental conservation.

Women have been complaining over the problems encountered while discharging their duties in the villages, including denial of their rights to land ownership and land utilisation (EUCFP project Doc. Phase II(94) Despite of that they are main producers in their respective families yet have been denied the decision over the revenue/expenditure/ownership.

East Usambara forest conservation project acknowledges the problems faced by women in the villages (proj. Doc. Phase II 94). But at the same time the project appreciates the contribution, that will be realised from women under good supervision, geared at reducing forest degradation.

The project is of the opinion that an expert should be available to work on women for a period of two months regarding environment conservation (Appendix 1-TOR) to the following

villages Ubiri, Potwe Ndongondo, Kwagunda Folofolo - Kiuzai, Mwembeni, Kwatango Bamba - Mavengero, Daluni - Kisiwani Vuga, Hemsambia and Mgambo.

2.0 PROJECT AREA

East Usambara Forest Project supports forests within East Usambara with an area of 28,680 ha. Surrounding the project are 51 villages, tea, cocoa and sisal estates, with a population of 113,400 people, 55,242 are women and 58,158 men (proj. Doc. Phase II). Refer to the attached village map.

Villages marked with an asterisk are pilot villages earmarked for the project. Main activities for people living in East Usambara mountains include Agriculture, animal husbandry, collection of honey and trading.

3.0 STUDY OBJECTIVE

- a) To find out problems facing women regarding environmental conservation, afforestation and possible solutions to their problems;
- b) Research findings regarding formulation of attempts by women to environmental conservation and economic activities;
- c) Integration of EUCFP Project with other projects; and
- d) To lay good strategy followed by advisory services by EUCFP to women groups in order to make afforestation a success.

4.0 STUDY PROCEDURE

- a) Meetings with village government followed by a public meeting;
- b) Meetings with women;
- c) Discussions/conversations, face to face; and
- d) Discussion with women groups regarding environmental conservation plans.

Agenda

The main agenda was as follows:

- a) To involve a woman in environmental conservation;
- b) Village government strategy regarding environmental conservation and afforestation by a woman;
- c) Forest products required by villagers;
- d) Negative effects, if a woman does not participate in environmental conservation and afforestation; and
- e) Efforts expressed by women, should be encouraged by their husbands to run their own activities.

Every village government, laid out the strategy, from the initial stage of the project to involve a woman in environmental conservation committee members expressed their views to all members of the villages who finally agreed to run the project by involving a woman. After the consensus, the expert requested men to let women hold the meeting with an expert.

5.0 VILLAGE MEETINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Ubiri village

5.1.1 Village Government and public meetings

Both village government and the public indicated positive response to women participation to the project. Already two groups have been formed, composed of 10 and 3 people respectively. The groups are planting seedlings for future firewood and timber. Bigwa and Makizimya are the two women groups supported by men who in turn construct shade for the nursery. The number of women participating in the project is very small compared to the total number of women in the village that is 233. The reasons for a small number of participants is due to disregard of the project by the man and expected benefits. e.g. income, thus prevent women from joining the project.

5.1.2. Women meeting

During the meeting women identified the following products from the forests:

- Firewood
- Vegetables
- Mushroom
- Poles

At the moment women are collecting firewood from Kwamkoro forest Reserve (Kessy 1995). Despite the fact that the forest is close to the villages, it takes about 5 - 6 hours for women to collect fire wood from the forest: For that reason women have decided to plant trees individually and communally in order to solve the problem of firewood in the future. They have established nurseries and the project provides seeds, watering cans and pots as a support.

The following are types of seedlings already grown:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Future Use</u>
1. <i>Casuarina</i> spp	612	Firewood, poles
2. <i>Cordia</i> spp	380	Timber and agroforestry
3. <i>Croton</i> spp	12	Timber, Firewood Agroforestry
4. <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	400	Timber, Firewood Agroforestry
5. <i>Delonix regia</i>	16	Ornamental trees, shade
6. <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	170	Timber, Agroforestry
7. <i>Albizia</i> spp	280	Agroforestry
8. <i>Eucalyptus</i>	300	Firewood, to supply, to CDC
9. <i>Acacia</i> spp	200	Ornamental

Women's groups have been offered land to plant trees by the village government. Also two parents have offered land to the groups for growing trees.

Problems

Same women have been prohibited from joining the project by their husbands, because they do not realise immediate income.

Production activities

Women groups have determined to open a bean farm by June, 1996. They have also applied for a tender to grow and supply seedlings to CDC. The two activities will increase their income and induce other women to join the groups.

5.2 Kwatango village

5.2.1 Village government and public meetings

Villagers expressed their corporation with EUCFP Project and are willing to release Maiyanga area to become a part of Manga forest reserve. In addition to that, they have already established a tree nursery that would have cost EUCFP for employing labourers for the same.

Again it was pointed out that nurseries to be established will be on individual or group basis (e.g. women groups, schools etc.) The EUCFP project will provide expertise and when necessary will also provide seeds required by farmers. The idea is to eliminate transport costs of seedlings at the time of planting. In addition to that, seedling will be sold by farmers to meet their requirement.

After dialogue, villagers expressed their willingness to establish personal nurseries and planting trees. Again it was pointed out that Kwatango village had enough land to plant trees. Men also accepted the suggestion of releasing their wives to join the tree planting programme.

5.2.2 Women meeting

During the meeting the women identified forest products from Marimba forest reserve, as follows:

- Firewood
- Honey
- Hunting wild animals (men only)
- Local medicine
- Poles
- Mushroom
- Vegetables (e.g. *Msangani*)
- Fruits
- Timber (men only)

It was pointed out during the meeting that, women obtained their requirements from Marimba forest within 1-2 hours because the forest was close to their homes. At the same time, they explained that the EUCFP introduced a strong defence against forest intruders. Thus they find it reasonable to grow their own trees to meet their requirements. e.g. timber, firewood, sticks, poles etc. Finally villagers decided to grow their own trees within their respective

families, instead of forming groups which do not last for long. (e.g. church group disintegrated after a short period).

Reasons for the disintegration of church group were:

- Poor leadership
- Dependence on church aid donors

Towards the end of the meeting, the expert advised the members, to form groups with a small number of people. At the same time ensure weaknesses that led to disintegration of groups are eliminated. Thus women formed three groups under; shele, chaga and Kilindini.

The three groups decided to introduce agroforestry by growing *Grevillea*, teak and agricultural crops. On top of that then will establish vegetable nurseries to provide vegetables for their home use and income generation.

5.3 Mwembeni Village

5.3.1 Village government and public meetings

Both the village government and villagers wanted clarification with regards to ownership of plants expected to be planted, species and observed that the land for cultivation was very small. For that reason they hesitated from planting trees because the cultivation land will become much small. The fear expressed by the villagers was counteracted as follows:-

The planted trees will belong to the villagers themselves, and will have to choose the type of trees to plant according to their needs. The EUCFP project will provide forest expertise free of charge. Due to a limited land for the growing of trees, the villagers will be advised to introduce agroforestry system whereby planted trees do not cause harm to other crops. In addition to that they will grow some trees to demarcate their boundaries. The practice of planting trees will be done on individual, family basis (father, mother and children) and groups like schools and women groups.

After a long discussion members understood the theme of the meeting but objected the planting of trees in groups. The objection is with reference to previous experience whereby village projects failed without any revenue to the village government.

These former projects include; village lorry, village shop, UWT shop soap factory, cafe, butcher and timber project. The failure of these projects was due to poor leadership after the death of the first chairman. Despite of that the poor leadership was suspended in January, 1994. Thus members recommended every individual to plant his or her own trees.

5.3.2 Women meeting

During the meeting it was disclosed that most of the families deal with cultivation of bananas groundnuts, beans, cassava, tomatoes cardamom, sugar cone and animal husbandry. Women expressed bitterly that they participate fully to all activities but men collect the income and keep it. Later men decide to purchase a pair of *kitenge* and one gown for a wife that is all. The spending of the remaining cash is done without the knowledge of the women (wife). The money is spent extravagantly by men who have contributed negatively to the living standards of the families. Men control crop produce because they claim to own the land. Thus women have no control over their produce.

Women simply control crops of low monetary value like tomatoes cassava, from areas allocated to them by their husbands otherwise everything belongs to the man according to the traditions and customs.

At Mwembeni, women complained of facing shortage of firewood. At such they spend five hours to collect firewood. They also collect local medicine and vegetables from the forest. Thus women are willing to grow trees but fear men who own land may in control trees. Women also fear joining groups due of the sister in laws. There is a general feeling that the sister in-laws will influence their husbands to control their trees.

After a strong discussion women suggested that trees should be planted and controlled by individual families in order to supply firewood. It was also viewed by women to form groups to ensure the right of owning the trees without the interference of men. Also family friends could form groups (e.g. mother, aunt and girls) to solve the problem of land ownership it is obvious that the problem of land ownership concerns all women, in addition to that it was decided that legal steps should be taken in case men misuse the trees planted by women.

Women formed three new groups on top of the ones that were already existing. Azimio group was already functioning growing maize and cassava in an area of half an acre. They intend to grow trees and expect to expand the area by growing more trees than the existing number. The four groups are Azimio, Amani, Tumaini and Baraka. Apart from growing trees the groups have decided to grow short term crops like groundnuts, beans, and vegetables.

5.4. Bamba - Mavengeru village

5.4.1 Village government and public meetings

The village government complained against the EUCFP project for laying another boundary for Bamba reserve. In doing so some farmers were forced to leave their land and property without any compensation. For that reason there is a general fear that planted trees would be confiscated by the EUCFP project. In addition to that the village government wanted clarification regarding the ownership of plants that will be planted and whether women working in the nurseries will be paid on not ?

During the meeting it was made clear that the extension of the boundary made was in agreement between EUCFP and Bamba villagers. There won't be any further expansion. Villagers who were affected by the extension of the boundary were compensated accordingly. Those who were not compensated did not deserve any payment. They had interrupted the original boundary in order to increase the size of their farms. A land surveyor was invited to

re-demarcate the boundary. Also owners of farms neighbouring the EUCFP were advised to keep away from the forest reserve by five meters (not to be cultivated).

It was also confirmed that planted trees will belong to growers, and nurseries to be established will belong to the villagers themselves. For that reason, there will not be any daily payment for attending the nursery. The EUCFP project will provide expertise from seedlings up to the period of transplanting and when the need arises will also provide seeds and pots beyond the farmers ability to acquire them.

After a long discussion between the two sides, the villagers accepted to join the project and provides to plant trees in their farms and to let their wives join the programme for environmental conservation and planting of trees.

5.4.2 Women meeting

Women expressed difficulties with regards to land ownership, small size of their farms due to closeness of Bamba ridge forest reserve and a sisal estate. They have also requested the Forest Reserve Project to consider them for more days to collect firewood from the forest. In addition to that they need the following from the forest reserve:-

- Firewood (collected once in a week and each collection takes 3-4 hours)
- Poles (for building and selling)
- Ropes
- Stakes
- Timber
- Fish

Despite the fact that the size of farms are small, trees would be planted at a distance and other trees would be planted to the boundaries. Alternatively the women were advised to form groups and apply for land from the village government in order to grow trees, or from people with large areas of land. Two groups were formed. One of the groups cultivated their farm within the sisal estate hoping that the area would soon be offered to the village government. (plans are underway) They also intend to grow groundnuts and vegetables. They were advised to contact the sisal Estate manager, so that they could be assured of growing trees without being confiscated by sisal Estate Management. Finally the group should apply for land from village government for cultivation.

5.5 Daluni - Kisiwani village

5.5.1 Village government and public meetings

Village government had no intention to invite expertise for any development. It seems they are completely satisfied with their present living standards. At the same time it was noted that the village government was led by aged people. The idea of joint venture to conserve Mpanga forest was accepted by the village government but without satisfactory implementation. At the same time planting of trees for ornament and firewood was entertained by aged, people and village government, followed by programming women meeting. Men did not favour the participation of women to the meetings and group work. They simply accepted the idea of solving the problem of firewood just as suggested by the

councillor, who said, “Let us accept the project by allowing our wives to plant the trees because they travel very long distances to fetch firewood and we do not know the direction and distance”

5.5.2 Women meeting

The women meeting disclosed that men never disclose anything concerning their meetings. Again women were happy to note that the project intends to let women grow their own trees for the future supply of firewood. They collect firewood from long distances and it takes them 5-6 hours to collect a portable load. They indicated general fear regarding planting of trees on land owned by men in their respective families, but were not certain of utilising them for firewood. They formed two groups and applied for land from a Landlord to plant trees and grow vegetables especially onions.

5.6 Vuga village

5.6.1 Village government and public meetings

The village government was pleased to the advice given by the project, involving the participation of women to the project. Already women had established co-operation with East Usambara forest reserve project, regarding conservation of Mpanga forest, owned jointly by Vuga and Hemsambia village governments.

5.6.2 Women meeting

Women did not show interest in working with men because experience has shown them that many of the village projects did not yield any fruitful results. However they agreed to co-operate with men to clear Mpanga forest boundary in order to plant trees during the rainy season.

The work of planting trees was divided into two groups and the required land was requested from the village government which promised the offer.

5.7 Hemsambia village

5.7.1 Village government and public meetings

These meetings did not bear any fruitful results because of:-

- Poor attendance from village government members (there was no quorum.)
- Public meeting never took place
- Village members who attended the meeting did not show willingness to see expert advice for their village. Although the village chairman insisted on village participation in planting trees. The majority of the villagers were politically divided, the NCCR Mageuzi being a dominant group influencing villagers to delay development activities in the village.

The presence of non Tanzanian tribes from neighbouring country like Wakamba, Taita and Wakisii who don't need expertise for development project because they engage themselves in digging precious stones, makes the implementation of development projects even worse.

5.7.2 Women meeting

Women who met under the leadership of an agricultural officer and forest officer succeeded in organising two groups for planting trees.

N.B. Vuga and Hemsambia villages are faced with the problem of communication caused by impassable road. Although villagers have volunteered to repair the road and the Tanga Forest conservation has provided them with a tractor to ferry stones, together with 1,000,000/= contribution from their member of parliament the condition of the road still needs more consolidate effort to make it passable. The road makes the project advisor spends more time walking to reach the villagers instead of spending time fruitfully on advising the villagers to implement planned activities.

5.8 Folofolo village - Kiuzia

5.8.1 Village government and public meetings

Both the village government and the villagers showed interest in promoting tree planting project for women because of the shortage of fire wood in the village. Despite the fact that men showed interest in listening to the agenda of women meeting, women on their part refused to allow men to participate during the discussion.

5.8.2 Women meeting

Women concurred on tree planting in the assumption of the existence of readily available market for firewood requirements in neighbouring villages.

From Nilo Forest (Lutindi F.R.) the get:-

- Vegetable (*Mnavu* and *Ndelema*)
- Mash rooms
- Firewood
- Timber and building poles for men
- Wild fruits.

In order to meet their fire wood requirements and timber, women decided to plant trees at family level because they feel they have no say on matters of wealth generated collectively. Women were advised to form income generating groups so that they would be able to obtain land from the village government, which they could own as their property.

The women accepted the advice and formed four groups which they named Upendo, Furaha, Umoja na Nguvu respectively.

Village leadership on its part agreed to offer women a piece of land which they decided to use for the cultivation of vegetable garden, agricultural crops and tree planting in their respective groups.

However women did not like to co-operate with men in their groups because experience has shown them that many of the projects formerly introduced in the village died naturally. The living example being the construction of dispensary which is no longer functioning and the Primary school which can no longer be used because it has got so many problems to necessitated children to travel long distances to get education.

5.9 Kwagunda Village

5.9.1 Village government and public meetings

In both meetings the villagers showed interest in the project. Most of them indicated that they had enough land for growing trees for timber, fuel and poles for their houses. Their preference was *Eucalyptus spp* which the adviser did not recommend and instead wanted them to plant *Casuarina spp* (*Mvinje*).

5.9.2 Women meeting

Women claimed that they were not involved in any village meeting. Hence didn't know any village Development plan in which they would be required to participate. They also said that there was U.W.T. women group which wasn't very active due to individual differences among its members caused by jealousy. Kwagunda village women were advised to grow their own trees and accepted to form women working groups although some among them planted trees individually. The women requested village government to allocate land for those who would work in groups as well as for those who would operate individually.

5.10 Potwe village

5.10.1 Village government and public meetings

While EUCFP was operating at the village the village government together with all villagers accepted village women to plant trees which would cater for environmental conservation and individual needs to.

5.10.2 Women meeting

Not many women attended the meeting. Some of them were forced by husbands who wanted them to learn what would be discussed at the meeting on forestry conservation, ready for implementation. Majority of the women who attended disclosed that U.W.T. activities were the source for their reluctance to attend. The U.W.T. offered tea services as their project but the services were declining then due to the following reasons:

- Poor leadership
- Selfishness
- Poor follow up

After understanding their problems of working in groups the women decided to plant trees that would, substitute for Kwemasimba forest reserve, where they get:-

- Fuel
- Vegetable
- Fruits
- Water
- Medicine
- honey
- Meat
- Posts and timber for houses

They were, however worried about land ownership and therefore decided to grow trees in groups.

They were also advised to plant trees in their farms as a joint project of friends who could form their co-operative for generating money and also be able to get fuel from the trees they plant.

After the discussion the women were satisfied and decided to form the following groups of friends each: Mosco, Ndongondo, Kauleni and Kiwanda.

Each group expected to get land in consultation with village government or church organisation where they could plant trees. They also thought that it would be profitable for them to grow commercial crops; like groundnuts which could help the group to raise more money rather than depending on trees alone.

Village government couldn't offer land to the women groups but Kauleni groups secured land from a Lutheran Christian. The group utilised it for planting trees. The women group at Kiwanda have already planted groundnuts including trees. Women are planning to sell vegetables and groundnuts in order to raise money for buying 10 hectares of land for Tshs. 120,00/= , which they want to use for planting trees and other crops.

6.0 CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Women groups which have been formed are still at infant stage needing great advisory services and where possible credit facilities. Various institutions were contacted to examine their respective activities which are women oriented and possibilities of assisting their groups. Institutions visited were KFCF, TSSDP, Buhuri, CREW and VDP.

6.1 Kambai Forest Conservation Programme

The institution deals with planting of trees and involves all the people at Kambai. it also deals with women groups for planting trees at Kwaboha and Kiwanda. Women groups have established nurseries for vegetable and trees. The seedlings are transplanted in family areas. KFCF has already requested for tree nursery expertise from EUCF Project. KFCF have indicated close co-operation with EUCFP with regards to training of farmers. This is a great opportunity to improve the tree planting operation to women groups and other villagers.

6.2 CRE (Credit for Women)

The project donor for CREW assists women by grouping them into groups of five people or singly in order to provide them with loans for small enterprises and animal husbandry. The project is operating in Muheza, Korogwe, Handeni and Lushoto. Korogwe is the head Office. The project has already offered loans to 60 women who are in 12 groups in Muheza. Every member is required by regulations to attend training regarding the use of loans at Muheza or Korogwe once a week. For that reason every member should prepare a good timetable for activities to fit in properly the training period at the same time apply for a loan indicating the amount and time. The project confines itself to women who are close to the towns of Korogwe and Muheza, who can easily turn up for training. When the transport is available the project will extend its services to the villages.

6.3 Tanga Small Dairy Development Project (TSDDP)

The project aims at providing dairy cows to farmers with the intention of increasing milk production in order to improve nutrition in Tanga region. The farmer is supplied with a cow on credit basis and is required to pay a cow instead of money. That is when the supplied cow, calves a female calf that will foot the outstanding loan. When clarifying the primary target group, Dr. Swai pointed out, women". He further said that women belong to their respective families as such priority will be group or individual. TSDDP project has its own cows at Buhuri. Farmers interested in keeping cows have to undergo a training of two weeks (14days), regarding animal husbandry of a dairy cow.

Problems

Raising of dairy cows in groups proved a failure in families, women groups and even friends. Chongoleani women group is a good example that did not succeed. VDP formed and started Chongoleani group.

- i. The group managed to collect grass together but disintegrated later.
- ii. The group prepared a timetable to attend the dairy cows on rotational basis but failed.
- iii. The group employed an attendant to look after the dairy cows but also failed.
- iv. Later the animals were poorly treated and finally all died. VDP tried to convince the group to revive the project but failed. Thus TSDDP considers group raising of dairy cows as a very difficult approach. Instead advised women, who are interested in raising a dairy cow to report to an extension worker for advice and a dairy cow will be provided.

Women living within 10 villages under research work have an opportunity to get a cow on credit basis provided the idea originates from herself and not from the group. This will improve the living standards of women by increasing their income and nutrition in their families. Some women already prepared themselves to keep dairy cows and at the same time have shown interest, so may benefit from the project.

6.4 Village Development Programme (VDP)

The project serves under the Department of community development to assist people to improve their living standards e.g. road construction, schools etc. The project provides 25% of the total costs and the community is expected to contribute 75%. The project assists also women in group activities. Chongoleani group were provided with diary cows but because of poor management they died. Currently the project is dealing with road construction at Potwe.

7.0 ANALYSIS

Women indicated dependence on forest products (appendix III) e.g. firewood, vegetable, timber, fruits local medicine, honey meat and water. From the 10 villages visited some villages had women group activities. Majority of the groups started through U.W.T. before 1992 when the multiparty started in Tanzania. Other groups were formed through religious sect and donor groups (appendix IV). These groups are no longer existing.

From the researcher's work point of view, villages were not uniform in every aspect. The differences between villages were the cause of group disintegration:-

1. Group leaders were selfish and expressed favouritism
2. Dishonesty within the group e.g. stealing of stocks and money
3. Lack of close supervision
4. Lack of education
5. Villagers did not value projects (projects were considered as mere aids):

Several meetings took place followed by discussion and advice; which were useful. From that juncture women decided to form groups to improve their living standards. The groups decided to deal with raising of vegetable gardens, short term crops and growing a few trees.

A total of 28 groups were established (appendix V) with high expectations. Also some women from Potwe - Ndongondo volunteered to start vegetable gardens with the aim of improving their living standards. Women in their respective groups decided to plant half an acre of trees per group. In order to make the project successful meetings and exchanging views regularly are necessary. They were also advised to run other activities for earning a living. As such they have established vegetable garden, short term crops and tree plantations.

In the vegetable garden they have grown spinach, onions, and tomatoes. They have also grown maize, beans and groundnuts in tree plantations.

Agroforestry will occupy women throughout. They will collect revenue from short term crops grown within the tree plantations. From that point of view they will manage the trees without any problem. Women have also been advised to establish both vegetable and tree nurseries at the same place, where the source of water is not a problem. Again women have been advised to expand tree plantations by growing more trees during the rainy season. The project will supply seedlings during this season only. For that reason women are advised to establish their own nurseries that will supply them with seedling to be transplanted in group farms and extra seedlings to be sold. Suggestions regarding establishment of nurseries and planting of seeds starts during the month of May. Trees expected to be planted in group areas include:-

- Teak
- *Grevillea*
- *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*
- *Casuarina*
- *Acacia* sp.
- *Croton*
- *Cordia*

They will be used for timber, poles, stakes, ornament and firewood. With regards to tree planting, women are still reluctant, to some extent to grow trees, on land owned by men, in fear that men will harvest the trees without consulting them. The problem of land ownership is a result of traditions and customs but on the other side, it has united women to form groups. The groups have managed to apply for land from the village government where they will grow trees and other crops. Village government, religious institutions and individuals with large area of land have been contacted to provide land to women groups who are willing to grow trees.

8.0 FINDINGS

The outcome of the findings of the way of life of women in relation to their everyday life including that of planting trees is explained in Appendix VI.

8.1 The state of women at the time of the consultancy

A total of 453 women met to exchange views with an expert in ten (10) villages under forest pilot project including 3 institutions dealing with women development within the project and outside the project. Women who met the expert range from middle ages to adults. They met the expert as well as in groups. Women who met the expert from 10 villages were eager to learn and improve their living standards. Many women dialogued with the expert exhaustively.

8.2 The potential of women

Women managed to form groups ranging from 3 - 15 people also some volunteered to work on their own and decided to grow trees and establish nurseries. The groups thus formed decided to grow trees and vegetable and including tree nurseries aiming at expanding tree plantations. The vegetables include cabbage, tomato, spinach and onion.

8.3 Women problems

Women from 10 villages met an expert and expressed problems hindering their progress. The problems were grouped into two categories; land ownership in a family and awareness (see Appendix VI).

8.3.1 Family problems

Family problems are a cornerstone of all the problems facing women against development. Family problems embodies land ownership, traditions and customs.

8.3.2 Land ownership

Women are not allowed to own land according to the research findings carried out under the project. According to customary law women have no control over the major crops like cardamom, cloves, sugarcane pepper and animals. Women simply control crops of low monetary value like tomatoes egg-plant, lady's finger, groundnuts banana and spinach. The state of depriving women the right to own land has discouraged them from day to day activities including planting of trees. The interview revealed the real situation whereby women hesitate to plant trees in fear that they will not be able to harvest anything from the trees in case the husband dies, the relatives of the husband will inherit the land or divorce.

8.3.3 Culture and customs

Living according to traditions and customs depends upon the will of the community. The expert noted the problem faced by women to live according to traditions and customs. Some of the traditions and customs did not allow them to work in groups due to jealousy by their husbands and witchcraft. The element of jealousy cropped up at Daluni-Kisiwani village.

8.3.4 Awareness

Women from the 10 villages under the pilot project were not aware of the benefits of forests. All those women who were not educated before the introduction of UPE face a serious problem of understanding the advantages of forests. Majority of women do not know how to read and write, as such there is not any communication through advertisement, placards, books, pamphlets, newspaper and even radio. Certainly awareness is developed by level of education, discussion with experts, and participation.

9.0 WOMENS' VIEWS

9.1 Culture and customs

The question of tradition and customs rest on women themselves and the respective solutions, as they have claimed. They further said that the two embodies some of the following:- backbiting, lies, greed and jealousy some of which cropped up a Ubiri village. Women suggested that they can eliminate some of these bad elements in the society by forming small working groups of less than five people who understand one another in the group.

9.2 Land tenure

Almost all women who met the expert were of the opinion that the denial of right to own land by women was a gender problem. Women consider the issue of land ownership is beyond their power, thus they pray God to solve the matter.

9.3 Awareness

After several meetings, the women were satisfied with the knowledge and skills acquired from the expert, regarding forest conservation and agroforestry. Before the meetings they were not aware of advantages of forests. Women expressed dissatisfaction to customs segregating them from men during the meetings, where they can meet, exchange views and contribute ideas to the welfare of the community. Despite of that they have determined to volunteer themselves to various activities including agroforestry.

10.0 SUGGESTIONS

Expert advisory services have created awareness to development prospects to women, who still demand more education and advisory services, on top of two months training. The duration is considered to be very short by women, so they are requesting for more time for training that will also enable an expert make a follow up of activities established by women. Four months will be required for a follow up for one year. After every three months one month will be spent on follow up, whereby 20 days will be spent on actual follow up, and 10 days will be spent on report writing, for quarter a year.

Every group puts emphasis on growing of vegetables. After planting trees women would have nothing to do. Thus growing of vegetables will keep them busy throughout the year. For this reason, keeping the groups busy with vegetables will automatically care for the planted trees.

Lack of insecticides for seedlings has delayed the work of preparing gardens particularly when the seedling have been attacked by diseases or insects. It is important that insecticides are used to prevent such destruction.

Most women being illiterate, functional literacy should be given priority so that they learn by doing, particularly when experts visit them regularly for advice. Visits should also be arranged for the women to learn what other groups nearby are doing. It would be wise to include men in such educational visits in order to avoid unnecessary suspicion.

Gender education for the project workers is vital so that the targeted group of learners benefit.

The project should incorporate both agricultural and veterinary experts in any women activity.

11.0 EXPECTATIONS

Each of the existing groups is expected to plant trees. Success depends on availability of land and the planting of trees. Lack of land will hinder women's progress of planting trees. The project should make a close follow up on the availability of land from village or religious denominations or individuals so that the women's enthusiasm is satisfied.

It has been decided that the calendar timetable for women activities show priority given to vegetable gardens which would eventually be utilised as tree nursery. Good seeds would be distributed among women groups so that the seedlings growing in the tree nursery are transplanted and excess sold to other villagers.

12.0 REFERENCES

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Williams P.J.1992a. Women, trees and forests in Africa: A resource guide. Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI).

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Appendix 1:**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR
EAST USAMBARA (LOCAL CONSULTANCY) IN SUPPORT TO WOMEN
IN FARM FORESTRY PILOT VILLAGES**

POST TITLE: East Usambara Catchment Forestry Consultancy in support to Women activities in conservation and forestry related activities.

DUTY STATION: TANGA, TANZANIA.

DURATION: Maximum sixty (60) days Mid January - Mid March, 1996.

1.0 Background

During Phase I, the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project did not incorporate a component dealing with Farm Forestry activities.

More efforts had been concentrated in conducting some village meetings to raise awareness on forest conservation and tree planting. However, little has been achieved, whereby pressure on forest reserves from local community has persisted. Basing on Phase I experience, the Project has seen the importance of putting more emphasis on extension activities and community participation. In this programme the major identified target group among the local community is the women, being the major user of forest resources. Involving women in forestry activities is hereby seen as an important step to create awareness on the primary Project target group.

Agroforestry activities will be introduced and women will be given priority in suitable tree species selection for agroforestry and woodlots. Therefore EUCFP seeks to work with rural women in order to achieve these objectives. In order to facilitate the work, the Project needs a consultant who is familiar and experienced in women development activities to support women existing initiatives in identifying and proposing solutions to their problems related to conservation (problems analysis). Eleven (11) farm forestry pilot villages for this programme are as follows:-

Ubiri, Potwe-Ndondondo, Kwagunda, Folofolo-Kiuzai, Mwembeni, Kwatango, Bamba-Mavengeru, Daluni-Kisiwani, Vuga, Hemsambia and Mgambo.

2.0 Objective

1. To identify women needs, problems and constraints in environmental conservation (including tree planting) and explore existing initiatives on how to solve them.
2. To identify areas of collaboration with other sectors /programmes (e.g. VDP, IUCN, KFCP, TSSDP, CDO etc.) engaged in women activities in order to know activities which are in progress and see possibilities of linking them to tree planting activities.
3. Identify existing women groups, individuals and assess level of activities and how they have managed to solve their own problems including conservation related ones and propose ways to improve upon.

4. To explore best ways on how the EUCFP can work with women groups or individuals to improve tree planting activities.

3.0 Approach

It is proposed that the consultancy be undertaken by Mrs Mary Shelutete, the Muheza Divisional Secretary. The East Usambara Catchment Forest Project staff will include Unit Extension In-charge, Station In-charges and respective substation staff in pilot villages preferably female staff including Mwanaidi Hasani, Agnes Boi, Nakizwa Naftali. The consultant will collaborate with Community Development Staff who work in the pilot villages. The consultant will act as a facilitator and a trainer to Project staff. Information gathered by the team will be included in the report.

4.0 Work Programme

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Tentative time required</u>
- Desk study	1 day
- Introductory meets/visits/ meetings & familiarisation, Village women contacts on conservation and forestry revenue generation activities, formulation of women groups.	50 days
- Write up of report and presentation to EUCFP	9 days

5. Expected outputs.

1. A list of active women groups, their activities including assessment of their future plans.
2. Identified bottlenecks which hinder women activities to progress
3. A plan on how to work with women incorporating areas of collaboration with Institutions already engaged in women activities.
4. A comprehensive report for the whole exercise by the consultant.

6. Inputs

- Personnel - Local Consultant and eight Project staff
- Transport - Project transport.
- Duration - 60 days
- Local consultancy payment category with ten (10) years of experience 50 USD per day (The rates are according to the FINNIDA guidelines issued by Embassy of Finland Dar es Salaam, regarding the consultancy fees).

CURRICULUM VITAE FOR THE CONSULTANT

1. NAME: Mary F.Shelutete
2. PLACE OF DOMICILE: Lohumbo Shinyanga
3. NATIONALITY: Tanzanian
4. MARITAL STATUS: Married
5. DATE OF BIRTH: 1955
6. EDUCATIONAL: Form Four
7. PROFESSION: Divisional Secretary
8. COURSE ATTENDED: Typing Course at Tanganyika College MWANZA.
Office Management Course at Civil Service Training Centre
Dar es salaam 1993.
9. EXPERIENCE:
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT - SHYINYANGA TOWNSHIP -1970 - 1972.
 - BRANCH SECRETARY Shinyanga Region Co-operative Union (SHIRECU) - UZOGORE GINNERY BRANCH SHYINYANGA 1972 - 1975.
 - DISTRICT SECRETARY; UNION FOR WOMEN OF TANZANIA (U.W.T.) AT SHYINYANGA TOWNSHIP 1975 - 1984.
 - DIVISIONAL SECRETARY 1985 - TO DATE.
 - SECRETARY OF AIDS AWARENESS (S.W.A.A.T) CHAPTEX MUHEZA 1995 - TO DATE.

Appendix 2:

Time schedule for meetings and village dialogue

12/2		HQ	Review of timetable & arrange followup meetings for women only	consultant ext. i/c
13/2		HQ	Letters distribution	ext. i/c
14/2	10.00am	Kwatango	Followup meeting discussing needs, problems, constraints	Consultant field staff, ext. i/c women
15/2	10.00am	Mwembeni	"	"
16/2	9.00am	KFCP (Kambai)	Visiting KFCP: Women groups & their activities	Consultant field staff, ext. i/c & KFC staff & women groups
21/2	9.00am	Folofolo - Kiuzai	Followup meeting discussion needs, problems, constraints	Consultant field, staff ext. i/c women
22/2	9.00am	Kwagunda	Introductory meeting for Farm Forestry & Support to women consultancy work	
23/2		Ubiri	Followup meeting discussion needs, problems constraints	Consultant ext. i/c field staff women
26/2		Vuga	Followup meeting discussion needs, problems constraints	"
27/2		Daluni - Kisiwani	Introductory meeting for farm forestry and support to women consultancy work	Consultant ext. i/c field staff village govt, villagers
28/2		Bamba - Mavengero	Followup meetings discussion needs, problems constraints	Consultant ext. i/c field staff women
29/2		Potwe - Ndongondo		"
3/3		Kwagunda		
5/3		Kwatango		
6/3		Folofolo		

Appendix 3:**Womens requirements from forests (xxxx - indicate the product required most)**

No.	Village								
		Firewood	Vegetable	Timber	Fruit	Water	Medicine	Honey	Meat
1	Ubiri	xxxx	xxx	x			xxxx		
2	Potwe - Ndondondo	xxxx	xxx	x	x	xxxx	xxxx		
3	Kwatango	x	xx	xx	xx		xxx	xx	xxx
4	Mwembeni		xx	xx	x				xx
5	Bamba - Mavengero	xxxx	xxx	xxx	x				xx
6	Daluni – Kisiwani	xxxx		x	xxx	xxxx			
7	Vuga	xxxx		x	xx		xxxx		xxx
8	Hemsambia	xxxx		x	xx		xx		xxx
9		xxxx	xxx	x	x		xxx		
10	Kwagunda	xxxx	xx	xxx	x			x	

Appendix 4:**Women's activities before advisory services**

	WOMEN ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	SETBACKS	REASONS OF FAILURE
1. Ubiri	UWT: Trees nursery for planting 1995	Nursery progress is encouraging - They have planted Grevillea Acrocarpus, Acacia mangium, Delonix regia Casuarina	UWT is no longer a strong organisation it is destabilising the group	Several UWT activities failed because they were politically oriented
2. Potwe-Ndondondo	UWT: Opened a cafe		UWT: Leadership and some other women misappropriate the revenue	Misappropriation of money
3. Mwembeni	Azimio Women group	They have cultivated half hectare of cassava and maize		There is progress
4. Kwatango	Church groups, matting			
5. Kwagunda	UWT	UWT Shop	Misappropriation of funds	No group formed
6. Bamba-Mavengeru				
7. Daluni-Kisiwani				
8. Vuga	Community development introduced the tailoring group		Collected fund was spent extravagantly - Some confiscated the sewing machines	It was not evaluated by donors
9. Hemsambia				
10. Folofolo-Kiuzai				

Appendix 5:**Number of people in pilot villages and number of women forming groups**

No.	VILLAGE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	ATTENDANC TO MEETINGS		MEMBERS IN GROUPS		TOTAL		PERCENTA PEOPLE 'IN GROUPS
					MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	
1	Ubiri	223	233	456	25	30	6	14	2	2	47%
2	Bamba - Mavengero	1022	926	1948	56	30	-	8	-	2	27%
3	Folofolo-Kiuzai	525	548	1072	40	72	-	36	-	4	50%
4	Kwagunda	1052	1020	2072	30	56	-	25	-	2	45%
5	Kwatango	357	298	655	21	34	-	20	-	3	59%
6	Mwembeni	786	778	1564	55	47	-	35	-	5	74%
7	Potwe	1333	1176	2059	40	54	.	30	1	4	56%
8	Hemsambia	650	627	1277	13	30	.	6	.	2	20%
9	Vuga	1066	993	2059	53	88	.	42	.	2	48%
10	Daluni - Kisiwani	1042	1053	2095	20	12	.	.	.	2	%

Appendix 6:**SWOT analysis**

Village	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Ubiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have their group established before - Have acquired land for tree planting from govt (village) and two individuals (women from their parents) - Have requested order at CDC for raising transplanting for selling to them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unofficial meeting - The group members are diminishing from 36 to 11 - They are at upland, thus used to technical/extension services - Bare hills (covered with grass) - Shorted of firewood and other products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting other tree planting group of families, friends - Whenever they get a chance of using technical advice, e.g. establishing fish ponds through VDP, they utilise - Establishing nursery through EUCFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure of Church group - More immigrants will cause land shorted - Inappropriately planned or area for immigrant might cause land shorted - Crop transport problems if no middle men
Kwatango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men shown straight efforts on promoting women engagement - Women have no fear of losing their trees planted within their family land - Their village have enough village land. - village govt is indicating efforts of helping the women in conservation - Women have confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsuccessful efforts in group work e.g. A Church group - Women do not own land (hence difficulties in tree planting) - Shorted forest products for sale - Transport problems from the village to market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving social communication to reduce group dynamics through forming small production groups of understanding or friend or families - Village government has agreed to provide land for women use - Women will plant trees in family land also - Men has given them per- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure of Church group - More immigrants will cause land shortage - Inappropriately planned or area for immigrant might cause land shortage - Crop transport problems if no middle men

Village	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Kwatango (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile soil - Existing dispensary and Primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Place sub-villages salty water - Most women are left behind not adopting - Immigrants from West Usambara and other place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men has given them permission to attend women group works/meetings - Promote tree planting - Allocating nursery site properly - Increase/promote extension approaches to reach more women - village govt to plan limit for immigrants 	
Mwembeni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some women know their problems and have on group already established & functioning - Fertile land - Dispensary? and Primary school - Uphill easy to visit Mlinga Peak - Individual work more accepted - Few women have say on crops they planted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shorted of land & uphill/shop - Shorted of forest products - Failure of village/communal efforts of wealth ownership - Most women has no say on family wealth, (crops, cattle) - Very far from market & seasonal road - Women have no access to land according to customary land tenure system - Women are readily available labour - Some women fear to be in family group might be same as husbands relating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote Agroforestry systems & land uses - Strengthen communal extension at the same time encourage - Small production groups - Promote gender education - Village govt provide land for women use - Strengthen education to women on rights in their family and use of law procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experienced failure in communal ownership of wealth . Experienced failure in communal ownership of wealth . Fear to start communal/group work due to the experienced failure

Village	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Bamba-Mavengero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary school - Dispensary - Electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bordered by Forest Reserve and Sisal Estate - Remnants of Sisal labourers - Shorted of Forest Products & meat, fish - Shorted of water - No frequent transport - The are fishing using poison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efforts are underway to request some additional land from Sisal Estate - Promote tree planting - Promote fish ponds to properly selected site . Land accessibility from various sources through women group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear to start planting trees in groups in the estates
Hemsambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong village chairman - Have plenty of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opposition parties are very strong hence are trying to drive village government - Unappeasable road (Poor accessibility) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have plenty of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The political situation can delay development issues in the village
Folofolo - Kiuzai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men showed interested on promoting tree planting for women. - Church and Mosque 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have seasonal accessibility (due to bordering of Lwengera Valley) - Have worn-out Primary School - Women has no access to land - Women has no say on family wealth - Shortage of forest products improper farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Through women's groups women, will have an access to land . Promote gender issues education . Pro mote tree planting . Promote good farming education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . They plant trees with an of existence of readily available market

Village	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Kwagunda	- Milling machine			
Daluni-Kisiwani	.Milling machine	.Men are not willing to release their wives for group works .Women are in doors has no say .Shorted of forest products specifically fuelwood .Village government listens to elders from there they can act .Women has no access to land ownership	.Emphasise pre-information to elders .Promote gender issue awareness for men .Emphasise use of female extension agents .Promote tree planting	.Failure of early village efforts in Failure on communal ownership .Men has a feeling of ignoring women's development activities that are not their responsibility and men do for them
Vuga	Have plenty of land Have maternal clinic Have a sound church	. Poor access due to impassable road . Poor village leadership . Women has no access to land . Women has no say on family wealth . Women got failure in sewing group . Villagers has no permanent income .Women depend on Mtai F.R. for supply of fuelwood	.Women can test more closely, friend group member . Learning from mistakes . Women can test group work for income generation activities including tree planting . Promote tree planting to supply forest products . Land accessibility form various sources through women groups	.The poor leadership might hinder women efforts in issues like land provision for women group's use . Failure of sewings group work makes to loose confidence

Appendix 7:**Work programme established by the women**

No.	VILLAGE	TOTAL	GROUP NAMES	GROUP ACTIVITIES PER SEASON	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Ubiri	2	1. Makizimya 2. Bilwa	1. Planting of half hectare of trees 2. Tree nursery 3. Vegetable garden 4. To look for a tender from EUTCO - DC Kwamkoro to establish tree nursery	There is awareness but there are problems associated with + lies and backbiting. Thus close supervision is necessary
2	Potwe - Ndondondo	4	1. Mosco 2. Ndondondo 3. Kiwanda 4. Kauleni 5. Migombani	1. Planting of half hectare of trees or more 2. Vegetable garden	The village is facing shortage of land. The project should look into the possibilities of recovering 10 hectares at Tshs. 120,000/- to enable women to plant trees
3	Kwatango	3	1. Kilindi 2. Chaga 3. Shele	1. Planting of 3 hectares of trees 2. Vegetable garden spinach, onions, etc. 3. Growing of short term crops	The project should make a close supervision to identify hardworking people.
4	Mwembeni	4	1. Imani 2. Tumaini 3. Azimio 4. Baraka	1. Planting of trees (half hectare) 2. Cassava and maize farms	1. The project make a follow up of the availability of land from the village government. 2. There is a problem of gender segregation
5	Kwagunda	2		Some women decided to form groups in order to plant trees. Some determined to work singly.	The village has a problem with leadership. For that reason extra time is required for advisory services to women.

6	Vuga	2	1. Hisia na maendeleo 2. Tumaini na maendeleo	1. Vegetable garden 2. Growing of trees (half hectare) 3. To grow short term crops beans and maize	They have indicated awareness towards development. They need close expertise.
7	Hemsambia	2	-	1. Vegetable garden 2. Growing of trees	1. Are not aware of any development activities and are uncooperative. This has been revealed by Wakamba and Wataita tribes who are not natives
8	Bamba Mavengero	2	1. Bamba Kati 2. Kwamkwazu	1. Growing of half hectare of trees 2. Vegetable garden e.g. onion spinach, cabbage	Extra time is required for advisory services. There are good prospects
9	Daluni - Kisiwani	-	-	-	Awareness is very low indeed. Women are prohibited from joining group activities, by their husbands due to jealousy
10	Folofolo - Kiuzai	4	1. Upendo 2. Umoja 3. Nguru 4. Furaha	1. Planting of trees (half hectare or more) 2. Short term crops e.g. beans, maize groundnuts 3. Growing fruit trees	Have indicated ambition to plant trees and also to participate in group competitions. The village government has already allocated land to the groups

NB: They have selected suitable trees to meet their needs e.g. firewood, fruits, timber, and ornament. Majority preferred *Cordia*, *Croton*, *Acacia*, *Casuarina*, *Grevillea* and others according to advice. They have also expressed desire to grow vegetable but need training in advance.

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The East Usambara Catchment Forest Project Technical Papers Series consists of reports on forestry issues in the East Usambara Mountains. This series started in 199. These reports aim to make information more widely available to staff members of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project, to the Forestry and Beekeeping Division, and to other institutions and individuals concerned and interested in the conservation of the East Usambara forests.

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