



Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda Valley, Northern Tanzania

Improving the livelihoods of indigenous hunter-gatherer and pastoralist communities by protecting land from conversion while delivering substantial social and biological co-benefits



**Project Idea Note
Plan Vivo Application**

**November 2011
Version 2**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CT	Carbon Tanzania
IBA	Important Bird Area
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
NCCSC	National Climate Change Steering Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIN	Project Idea Note
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
UCRT	Ujamaa Community Resource Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve

1. Project Objectives and Activities

This Project Idea Note (PIN) outlines an initial application to the Plan Vivo Foundation for working with select pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities in Mongo Wa Mono¹ and Domanga villages, Mbulu District, Northern Tanzania (see Annexes 1 and 2). By working in conjunction with traditional leaders, the elected village governments and a team of community members, Carbon Tanzania (CT) and Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) aim to establish a system of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) from avoided deforestation which will strengthen land tenure, management capacity and local natural resource management, enhance and diversify local incomes, and contribute to local, national and global environmental conservation aims. Successful avoided deforestation will be achieved through a series of interventions including reinforcing the implementation of the approved village land use plan² (see Annex 2) and associated village by-laws, improving forest conservation and management activities and addressing the primary driver of deforestation, slash and burn agriculture. Without strengthened local management capacity and additional financial and economic incentives, the area is likely to continue to be degraded with severe consequences to the Hadzabe's cultural survival.

There are two main objectives of this project. The first objective is to improve local forest management by preventing land encroachment, which currently results in land conversion from natural woodland to slash and burn agriculture. This land intrusion, conversion and resulting deforestation are contrary to the village by-laws, the village land use plan and national laws governing land acquisition and utilization within Tanzania. In order to reduce the land intrusion the project will empower and train community guards to patrol, monitor and report on natural resource use contrary to the land use plan and take action against violators in accordance with the village by-laws and Village Land Act.

The second objective is to generate real, additional and verifiable carbon offsets from avoided deforestation. This aim requires the project to minimize leakage by tackling the drivers of deforestation and incorporating neighboring villages in a wider PES project. The project will arrange for training in intensified agricultural techniques suitable to the conditions found in the area so that land conversion becomes less necessary. There are plans to scale up the project with pastoralist communities in Mongo Wa Mono and the neighboring village of Yaeda Chini (also spelt Yaida Chini) and other neighboring areas where communities see the benefits of strengthened land tenure, sustainable natural resource use and resulting PES. This expansion will occur by creating an enabling environment where conservation becomes a financially worthwhile endeavor starting with the establishment of a Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR) according to the provisions of the 2002 Forest Act and related policies and guidelines. VLFRs are entirely under the authority of designated groups of people within a village. A key element of the VLFR status is to confer rights over 100% of the revenues from forest products to the relevant community and village authorities. The establishment of Participatory Forest Management

¹ English: 'mother of all villages'

² The villages of Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga constituted a single village at the time when the land use plan was created. The plan endured after they became two separate entities.

(PFM)³ in Tanzania has led to locally driven recoveries of large areas of forest and woodland across different parts of the country and has promoted increases in forest biomass and carbon storage potential⁴.

2. Target Group / Communities

The Hadzabe are one of Tanzania's most unique and threatened human cultures, with a deep reservoir of indigenous knowledge pertaining to natural resource use, which has enabled them to survive in a challenging environment. The Hadzabe are strictly hunter-gatherers and do not raise any livestock, although some do keep fields of domestic crops, mainly in Domanga village.

Currently a total of approximately 1,000 Hadzabe survive in fragmented areas of Northern Tanzania centered on the semi-arid Lake Eyasi basin south of the world famous Ngorongoro Conservation Area (see Annex 1). In recent history, several forces have threatened the cultural survival of these remaining communities. Firstly, their entire livelihood is based largely on hunting and eating wild animals and birds and yet has been effectively prohibited by the 1974 Wildlife Conservation Act. Government anti-poaching efforts were also a threat and have pushed the Hadzabe into more remote and marginal habitat types. Secondly, the areas that the Hadzabe do still maintain are under increasing pressures brought about by human population growth and increasing land encroachment and conversion from adjacent areas. If natural resources are used unsustainably and habitats degraded as a result of these patterns, the Hadzabe will lose their livelihood and their culture.

The presence of Hadzabe is strongest in Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga, which are the only villages to officially and legally recognize their indigenous natural resource use practices. Hadzabe also reside in the neighboring village of Yaeda Chini, which borders Mongo Wa Mono. The management of natural resources in this area is implemented through two structures. Firstly, the village council, which is headed by the Village Chairman and comprises 25 members elected every five years. The village councils are elected by and answer to the village assembly, which includes all the residents of the village above the age of 18 years. Village councils are corporate bodies enabling them to own property and enter into binding legal agreements with individuals and external organisations. Secondly, there is the Jamii (community) council structure, which is comprised of only Hadzabe and whilst it has the mandate and support at a local level, it has no legal status to interfere with village government.

3. Description of the Proposed Project Area

3.1 Physical Environment

Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga are situated at 34°30'E/03°30'S, in the Central Rift Valley, at an altitude of 1200 – 1400 m AMSL. The villages cover a total area of 46,800ha (468 km²), which is divided into seven land use zones each designated as one of three land use types:

³ There are currently 4.1 million hectares of land under PFM in Tanzania involving 2,300 villages

⁴ Zahabu, E. & Jambiya, G. (2008) Community Based Forest Management and Carbon Payment: Real Possibilities for Poverty Reduction. Arc Journal Issue 21

housing and farming, grazing, and protected areas⁵ (see Annex 2). The project area includes the Kidero hills, an area of woodland and granite outcrops (see Annex 3) which is the core land use zone for Hadzabe hunting and gathering activities and medicinal plant collection and also contains a wide range of important cultural and religious sites.

3.2 Protected Areas and Areas of High Conservation Value

The project area borders the Yaeda Chini seasonal wetland, which is designated as an Important Bird Area (IBA) (IBA 79) by Birdlife International due to the presence of resident globally threatened species⁶. North of the project area is Lake Eyasi. With an area of 116,000 ha, this is one of the largest soda lakes in the Rift Valley complex and an important area for palearctic migrants. Lake Eyasi is also designated as an IBA (IBA 23) due to the presence of Lesser Flamingo (IUCN: Near threatened) and has 1% biogeographical population levels of eight resident and migratory wetland bird species, a criterion for designation as a Ramsar⁷ site. Above the rift, 35 km to the north/northwest is the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, a UNESCO⁸ World Heritage Site and world famous tourist destination. Bordering this is the Serengeti National Park, a 14,700 km² fully protected area and also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The natural habitat within Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga is dominated by *Acacia-Commiphora* woodland, specifically *Acacia tortillis*, *Acacia kirkii* (lower areas), *Acacia mellifera*, *Commiphora* Spp, *Grewia* species and *Combretum* species, interspersed with areas of savanna grasslands and *Adansonia digitata* (Baobab) woodland.

3.3 Drivers of Land Degradation

The main driver of land degradation is land intrusion, which currently results in land conversion from natural woodland to slash and burn agriculture. The encroachment originates from outside the villages of Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga, from the neighboring villages of Eshkesh and Yaeda Chini but mostly from more densely populated areas to the west (Meatu District), south (Mbulu District) and north (Karatu District). Charcoal manufacturing and the local use of fuel wood are not currently considered major drivers of deforestation. In order to reduce the land intrusion and tackle leakage, the project will support agricultural training and incorporate neighboring villages within the ward in the financial benefit sharing process. Further, both Carbon Tanzania and UCRT see this PES initiative expanding to areas in the neighboring ward.

3.4 Social-Economic Environment

Accurate demographic information on the Hadzabe is scarce and, in the context of money, difficult to quantify, however the Hadzabe are living at the extreme end of the poverty scale within Tanzania (significantly less than 1 USD/day) with no form of stable economic activities or income. As a community, they are reliant on the environment for the majority of their daily needs, gathering honey and hunting for subsistence. The Hadzabe's way of life only minimally

⁵ These areas are designated as protected for the utilization by Hadzabe at a village level and should not be confused with any nationally designated protected areas such as national parks or game reserves, which are under central government authority.

⁶ Baker N.E. and Baker E.M. (2002) Important Bird Areas in Tanzania: A First Inventory. Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania.

⁷ Ramsar is an internationally recognized designation for wetlands of global importance named after Ramsar, Iran where the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance was signed in 1971.

⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

impacts the environment that they occupy as they today continue their historical practices of sustainable natural resource use. The Hadzabe follow a spiritually based, minimalist religion which involves and relies on environmental connectivity.

3.5 Current Income to Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga

The only notable communal income currently captured in Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga from natural resource activities is through Dorobo Safaris⁹ Ltd., a specialist ecotourism company based in Arusha which focuses on low-impact walking and camping safaris. Dorobo Safaris established the Dorobo Fund, which manages the benefit sharing process set up in collaboration with UCRT. The community shares a percentage of this revenue with the ward and district governments. The amount received by the communities varies according to tourism numbers. It is estimated that payments for 2011 will be Tshs 6–7 million (3,500–4,100 USD) to each of the villages and Tshs 14–16 million (8,200–9,400 USD) to the Hadzabe in both villages (D. Petersen pers comm.).

4. Ownership of Carbon Rights and Land Tenure

There is currently no system for the ownership of carbon rights within Tanzanian law, however the government of Tanzania, with technical and financial assistance from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, has developed a National Framework and Strategy for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). This process incorporates a National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and a National Climate Change Technical Committee to ‘guide the implementation of climate change activities.’ A number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including Carbon Tanzania, are currently engaged with the government on issues related to carbon rights and how REDD might be implemented in Tanzania.

Land tenure in Tanzania is governed by the Land Act No. 4 of 1999, and the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999. These laws classify all land within the boundaries of registered villages as ‘village land,’ which is held by the resident communities under customary rights of occupancy held in perpetuity. The Village Land Act designates the village councils and village assemblies as the statutory management authorities over these village lands. This land tenure framework, in combination with Tanzania’s local government structures, provides for the rights and responsibilities of the village councils and village assemblies and provides a strong foundation for participatory management of communal land and resources such as forests. The National Forestry Policy and Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 explicitly build on the land tenure and local government policies and legislation in designing Participatory Forest Management (PFM) arrangements that depend largely on these village governance and decision-making structures.

*See Annex 4 for land tenure and ownership documentation.

⁹ Dorobo (or il-torobo) is a Maa word meaning hunters or the people lacking livestock. Dorobo Safaris has a long history of engagement with the Hadzabe. For more information see Dorobo Fund www.dorobofund.org.

5. Description of Organizational and Governance Structure

5.1 Long-Term Objectives of the Organization

Carbon Tanzania aims to encourage the development of in-country, value added carbon offset projects which directly benefit communities and ensure biodiversity protection and secure livelihoods for communities threatened by climate change. Carbon Tanzania staff have extensive experience in forestry, conservation, biodiversity assessment and wildlife management.

Ujamaa Community Resource Team works to empower communities to secure the legal rights over their lands and natural resources. UCRT believes that building skills, knowledge and management capacity within villages and households is crucial for enabling communities to take advantage of the economic and livelihood opportunities provided by valuable resources such as natural forests. In this way, UCRT and their partners seek to transform communities into empowered groups of people who can make wise and informed choices about their resources in today's changing world.

5.2 Summary of Organizations and Achievements

Carbon Tanzania is the only non-profit company established in Tanzania solely for the purpose of developing carbon offsets, which provide community benefits and incentives for indigenous forest conservation. Established in 2007, Carbon Tanzania developed a pilot project partnering with the Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative, which is expected to produce 100,000 tonnes of CO₂e from coastal forests and woodlands in Kilwa District, with funding from the Royal Norwegian Embassy. Carbon Tanzania has strong technical knowledge of REDD design issues, carbon offset marketing and financing, and a growing number of clients, mostly from Tanzania's expansive tourism industry, who are currently purchasing offsets.

In this project, Carbon Tanzania will be the coordinator, responsible for overall project design, facilitating all technical aspects related to carbon offset measurement and development, and marketing and selling offsets on local and global carbon markets.

UCRT is among the leading organizations facilitating community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities in northern Tanzania. UCRT has worked with more than 40 villages across six districts in northern Tanzania and has more than a decade of intensive experience in development facilitation, land and resource use planning, community organization and policy advocacy. UCRT has facilitated a number of innovative natural resource-based local enterprises and joint ventures, including ecotourism contracts between villages and private investors in Loliondo and Lake Natron areas and a PES scheme established to protect key wildlife habitat in Terrat village, Simanjiro District. In 2008, UCRT was a finalist for the biennial UNDP Equator Prize awarded at the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, recognized for its exceptional contributions to integrative rural development and environmental conservation work.

In this project, UCRT will have the primary responsibility for facilitating local natural resource management activities and coordinating the project at the village and district levels.

5.3 Personnel

This project is a community-based initiative and as such the relevant skills and experience not only come from the individuals working directly with Carbon Tanzania and UCRT, but also the Hadzabe who hold indigenous knowledge about the project’s forest area and biodiversity.

Marc Baker, Project Coordinator, is the director of Ecological Initiatives, a limited Tanzanian company based in Arusha, Northern Tanzania. He has worked in various capacities in conservation and ecotourism since 1998, including consulting for the UNDP-GEF cross border biodiversity project from 1998 to 2000 where he conducted a range of biodiversity surveys in Tanzania and Kenya. Marc has also worked as a consultant for Danida, Care International, and the Wildlife Division of Tanzania on biodiversity assessments, wildlife management, and tourism development. He founded Carbon Tanzania in 2007 with the specific aim of driving in-country, value-added carbon offsets directly to communities to ensure both biodiversity protection and a community-based understanding of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Edward Loure, Coordinator of the Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), which supports community-based natural resource management and rights throughout much of Arusha and Manyara Regions. Edward has been working with communities since 1998. He has extensive experience with sensitization, training, educating and mobilizing communities to achieve goals related to the protection of community rights. UCRT is recognized as one of the best CBNRM organizations in Tanzania.

UCRT has recently obtained short-term funding from The Nature Conservancy to employ a lawyer, Edward Lekaita, an expert in land law with a master’s degree in international trade.

5.4 Responsibilities and Governance Table

Project Coordinator and Administrative Roles			
Responsibility	Carbon Tanzania	UCRT	Hadzabe Community
Stakeholder Analysis and Community & Environmental Needs Assessment	X	X	X
Registration and recording of Plan Vivos and sale agreements	X		
Managing the use of project finance in the Plan Vivo and making payments to producers	X	X	
Coordinating, recording, and monitoring	X	X	X
Negotiating sales of Plan Vivo Certificates	X		

Project Coordinator and Administrative Roles			
Reporting to the Plan Vivo Foundation	X		
Contracting project validation and verification	X		
Managing project data	X	X	
Developing carbon modeling and technical specifications	X	X	X

Technical Roles			
Responsibility	Carbon Tanzania	UCRT	Hadzabe Community
Providing technical support and training to producers in planning and implementing project activities	X	X	X
Developing, reviewing and updating forestry systems (technical specifications)	X		
Evaluating Plan Vivos	X	X	
Monitoring Plan Vivos	X	X	X

Social Roles			
Responsibility	Carbon Tanzania	UCRT	Hadzabe Community
Conducting preliminary discussions and continued workshops with communities		X	X
Gathering socio-economic information for project registration and reporting purposes		X	X
Helping groups/individuals to demonstrate land-tenure		X	

Social Roles			
Responsibility	Carbon Tanzania	UCRT	Hadzabe Community
Advising on issues such as mobilization, setting up bank accounts, dispute resolutions etc.	X	X	X

6. Community-Led Design Plan

Complete community participation and involvement from the Hadzabe is required in order for this project to be sustainable. At the earliest stages, the Hadzabe have been included in consultations and meetings related to the project establishment. The community consultations will continue to take place between all the key stakeholders and target groups including Carbon Tanzania, UCRT, the Hadzabe community and village councils, throughout the lifetime of the project.

The Community Implementation Plan below provides a guideline to which all parties will continue to contribute through the development of the project to ensure both its short and long term sustainability.

Community Implementation Plan				
Activity	Carbon Tanzania	UCRT	Hadzabe Community	Deadline
Project coordinator conducts meetings to establish project viability and legal framework	X	X		Completed
Project coordinator meeting with UCRT and introduction to community of project concept	X	X	X	Completed
Establish specific areas for achieving projects aims	X	X	X	Completed
Establishment and implementation of Biannual Community Focus Group Meetings		X	X	Ongoing
Training community members to establish the above ground biomass plots	X	X	X	Completed
Sensitize the community to the process of carbon trading and the processes of creating additionality	X	X	X	Completed
Monitoring and Evaluation Baseline Surveys		X	X	2012

7. Additionality Analysis

7.1 Legislative Decree

Ujamaa Community Resource Team and Carbon Tanzania have partnered in an initiative which is not a product of legislative decree or any type of commercial land-use pursuit. Without the revenue generated from the sale of carbon offsets the project and its activities would not be possible. Therefore, all of the income generated through the payment for ecosystem services should be considered additional and imperative to the preservation and development of the livelihoods of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities in Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga.

7.2 Barriers Analysis

Barriers Analysis		
Type	Description	Action
Ecological	There is a high rate of deforestation due to unprotected forests combined with increasing demand for agricultural land, firewood etc; at-risk are water catchment systems within the Eyasi Basin, increasing drought vulnerabilities due to land erosion, and threatened biodiversity as a result of poorly protected forests where tourism is popular.	Improved and strengthened forest management structure (Village Land Forest Reserve) and training will decrease the existing vulnerabilities that would otherwise continue to deteriorate the forest areas highlighted in this project.
Economic	Lack of income generating activities and access to financial investment opportunities prevent an increase in social, cultural, and environmental protection from being established, both in the short and long term.	Sale of Plan Vivo certificates will provide income to empower local populations, fund management activities, and empower communities through necessary legal representation. The financial schedule will ensure opportunities for economic planning and security.
Land Area	Failure to enforce the existing land use plan and by-laws resulting in forest degradation while effecting livelihoods and carbon sequestration. Costly legal process and project design.	Focus on preservation, protection, and conservation activities in larger areas that will provide economic access and increase community empowerment.

Barriers Analysis		
Social/Cultural	Hadzabe hunter-gathers cultural survival is threatened due to active encroachment from the west, south, and north.	Implementation of land management training, structure, and support. Ability to preserve own land and culture will empower Hadzabe to mitigate conflict and land encroachment legally and peacefully.
Reserve Establishment	Lack of established reserves weakens local land management and conservation enforcement efforts.	Income generated from sale of Plan Vivo certificates will provide opportunity for communities to establish land area as Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR).

8. Regulation Compliance

Carbon Tanzania and Ujamaa Community Resource Team are both registered entities bound within the tax and business laws of Tanzania. Both organizations are audited and submit annual returns to national and regional regulatory bodies. Both Carbon Tanzania and Ujamaa Community Resource Team work in strict compliance with the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania and have a history of engagement at all levels with government agencies.

*See Annex 5 for documentation.

9. Start-Up Funding Source

Carbon Tanzania, as a project of Ecological Initiatives Ltd., began to sell ex-ante carbon credits in 2007, prior to certification, for the purpose of raising start-up capital for project development. These credits were sold to high-end tourism companies operating within Tanzania that were interested in offsetting their unavoidable emissions resulting from company activities. Carbon Tanzania has generated sufficient funds through these processes to fund the certification process with the Plan Vivo Foundation. These credits will be retired upon project certification so as to avoid double selling. UCRT is donor-funded through proposals and is supported by the Dorobo Fund for Tanzania, with additional support for work in the Yaeda Valley from Norwegian People's Aid and The Nature Conservancy. Technical assistance, including GIS development, has been provided by Brandeis University in Boston, Massachusetts.

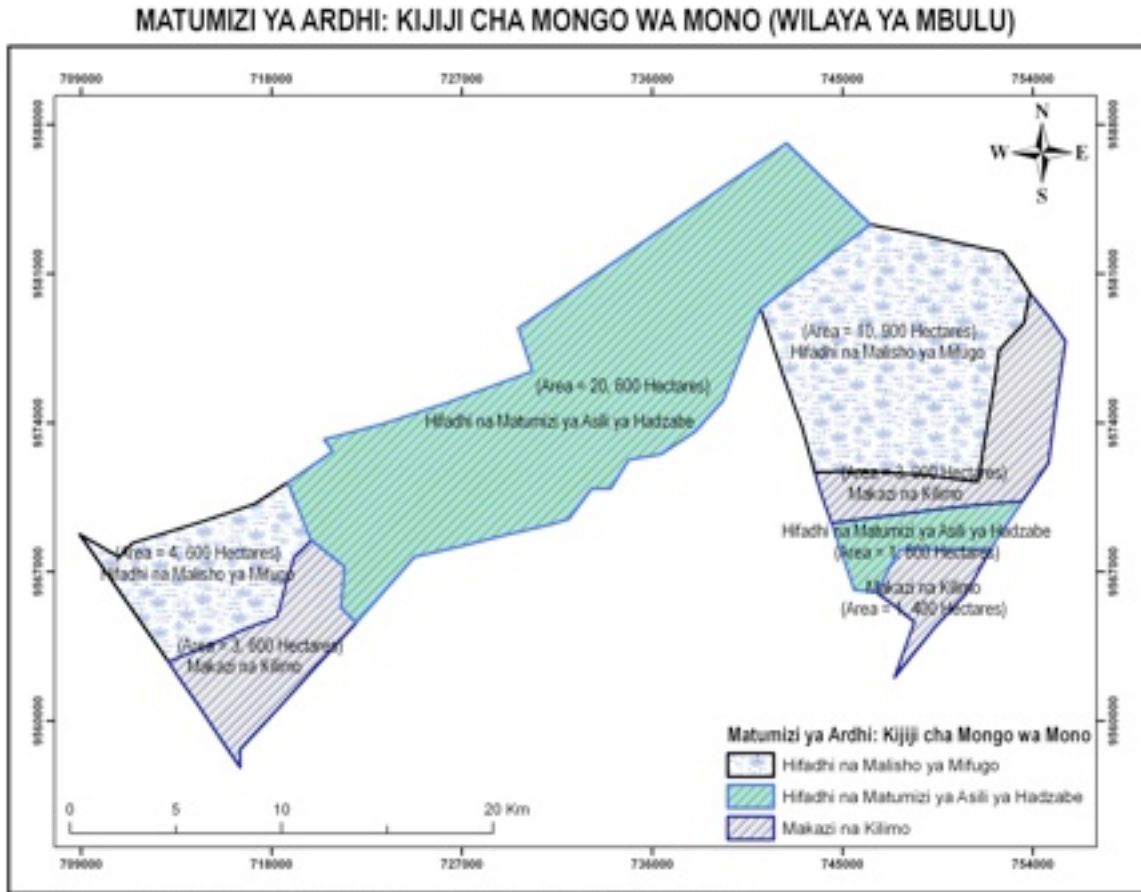
Annex 1: Map of Northern Tanzania



Note: Red circle identifies location of Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga villages, Arusha Region, south of the Lake Eyasi drainage basin, Northern Tanzania

Annex 2: Land Use Plan

This land use plan was created by the village through a participatory planning process facilitated by UCRT. This land use plan was designed to allow for multiple land use within Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga whilst still protecting the cultural integrity of the Hadzabe.



Key

Hifadhi na malisho ya mifugo

(Protected area with grazing for domesticated animals)

Hifadhi na matumizi ya Asili ya Hadzabe

(Protected area for utilization for cultural livelihoods by Hadzabe)

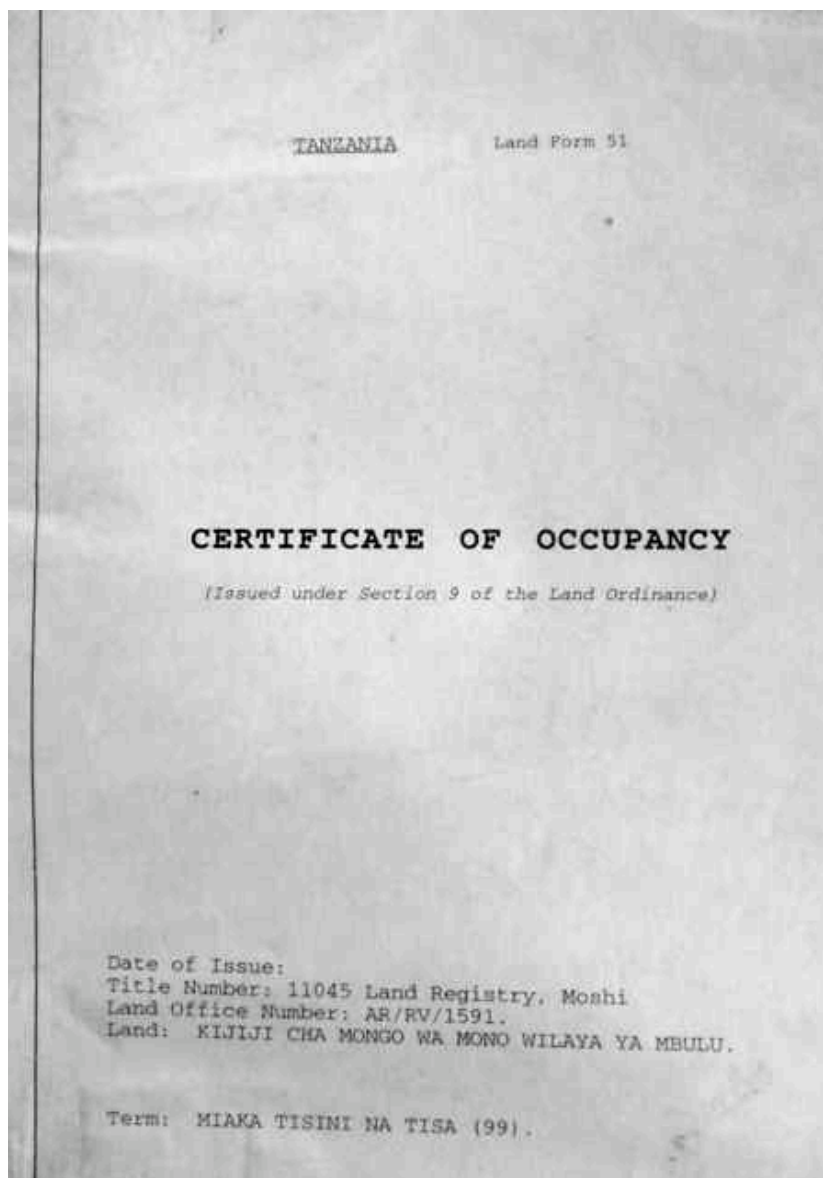
Makazi na kilimo

(Area designated for housing and farming)

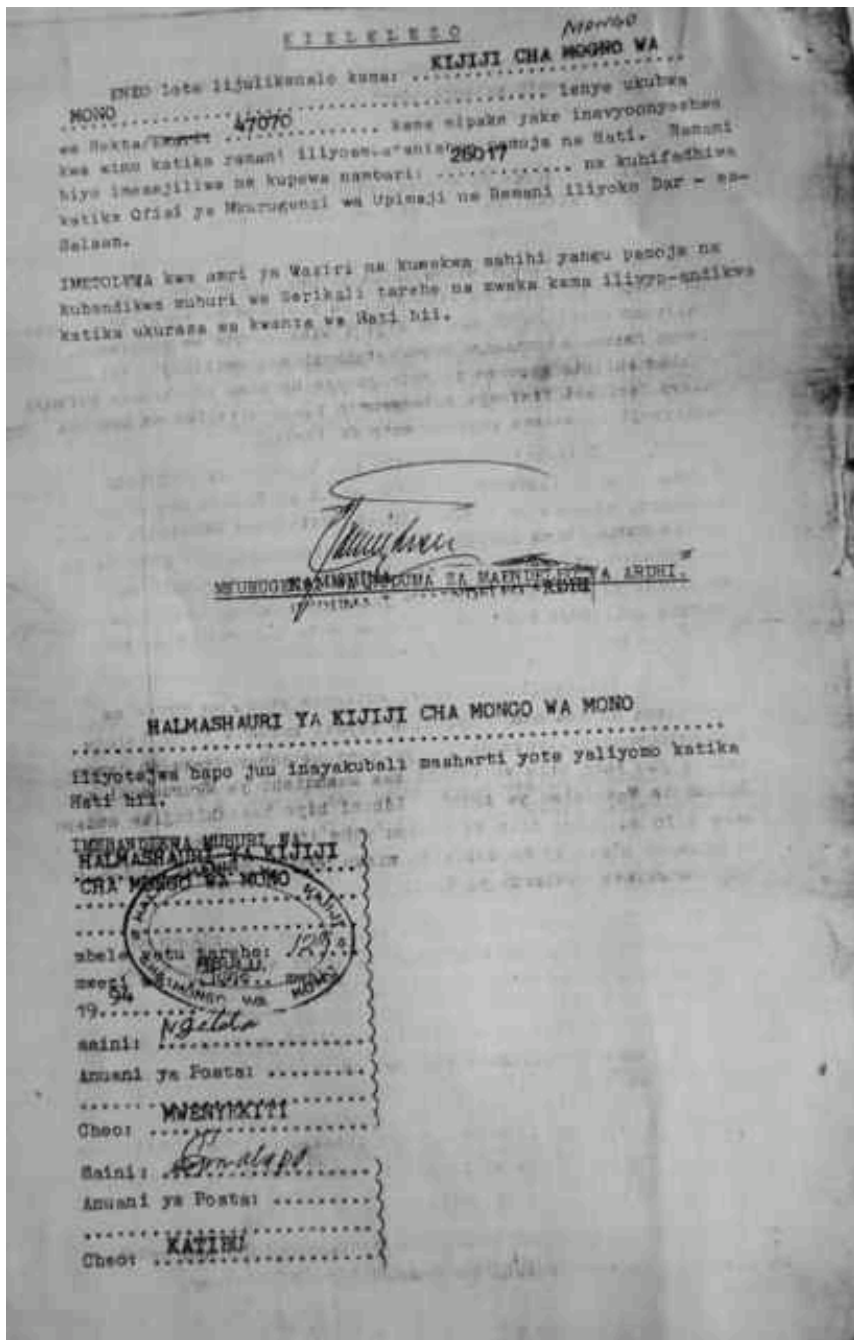
Annex 3: Kidero Hills Looking East Towards Project Area



Annex 4: Land Tenure and Ownership Documentation



Note: Front cover of the certificate of occupancy document showing the title deed number for Mongo Wa Mono village. There is no freehold land in Tanzania, hence the defined 99-year leasehold.



Note. Final page of the certificate of occupancy showing the village area, 47,070 ha, and the signatures of district land officer and village council.

OFISI YA WALIJI MOTO

OFISI YA MOTO WA MKOA
IDARA YA MAENDELEO YA ARDHI (N),
S.L.P. 181,
MBULU.

Kumb. No. AR/R/3792/1474M. 8 June, 1994.....

Halmashauri ya Kijiji cha MONGO WA MONO.....

S.L.P. 116.....

MBULU......

ARDHI YENYE ENDO LA HENTA 47,070.....

KATIKA KIJIKI CHA MONGO WA MONO.....

WILAYA YA MBULU.....

Maombi yenu ya kupewa hali ya muda mrefu ya kumiliki ardhi iliyoitajwa hapo yamekubalika. Baada ya kukubali kwenu toleo hili kwa kulipa ada mwanazostahili, mtatayarishiwa Hali kwa ajili ya sahihi zenu ambayo itakuwa na masharti mahimu vafuatayo:-

- i) Muda: Miaka 99 kuanzia 1 Aprili, 1994.....
 - ii) Kodi ya ardhi: Shilingi 100/= kwa mamba ambayo inaweza kubadilishwa baada ya kila miaka 10.
 - iii) Matumizi: Kilimo, mifugo, Msitu, wakazi, Biashara na Viwanda kufuatana na mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi wa Kijiji.
2. Mamilikaji stawajibika:
- a) Kuweka mipaka ya eneo la Kijiji katika hali itakavyoirdhisha Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Mbulu..... na kuendelea kuitunza mipaka hiyo ili wakati wowote iweze kuonekana kwa urahisi.
 - b) Kupeleka ramani ya nyumba anzotarajia kujenga kwenye eneo hilo kwa Halmashauri ya Wilaya ili zipate kibali kabla ya ujenzi kuanza.
 - c) Kujenga nyumba kulingana na masharti waliyomo katika kibali cha ujenzi.
 - d) Wakati wote wa hali kuyaweka katika hali nzuri majengo yote yaliyokwishajengwa na kuyafanyia matengenezo katika hali ya kuiridhisha Halmashauri ya Wilaya.
3. Iwapo eneo au sehemu ya eneo hilo litatumika kwa shughuli ya viwanda, mmilikaji stawajibika pia kufanya mipango ya kutosha kwa ajili ya kuwira mali zafi kulingana na mpango

Note: District land document for Mongo Wa Mono showing land area, district and land use types within the village. Forest 'Msitu' is clearly defined.



Ujamaa Community
Resource Trust

EMPOWERMENT JUSTICE STEWARDSHIP

P.O.Box 15111, Arusha. Tel: +255-27-250 2300

Email: info@ujamaa-crt.org

05/11/2009.

Att: District Executive Director
Mbulu District Council
P. o . Box 74
Mbulu.

Ref: Re-demarcation of Land Use planning in Yaeda valley

UCRT (Ujamaa Community Resource Trust) is working with natural resource management and land rights. In Early 2007 we have collaborated with District Council in production of land use maps, after all the land use – land rights trainings been conducted in the villages. Mapping exercise which include preparation of joint village base topographic map, land use zone demarcation with GPS measurements, production of land use map and printing of maps for Mongo wa Mono and Yaeda Chini village in Mbulu District.

However, some allocated areas for conserved areas for forest and communal use invaded by immigrant from neighbor villages and district without following the normal procedure.

Mid August 2009, the team of UCRT and two District Personnel made a visit to Yaeda valley with the purpose to carry out pre- survey of communal reserved land in order to provide certificate of customary right of occupancy.

We therefore ask for District Land Officer and District Surveyor Officer to carry out the above exercise starting November from 14th -30th, 2009.

UCRT will provide transport and moderate field allowance in accordance to organizational financial policy.

Best regard,

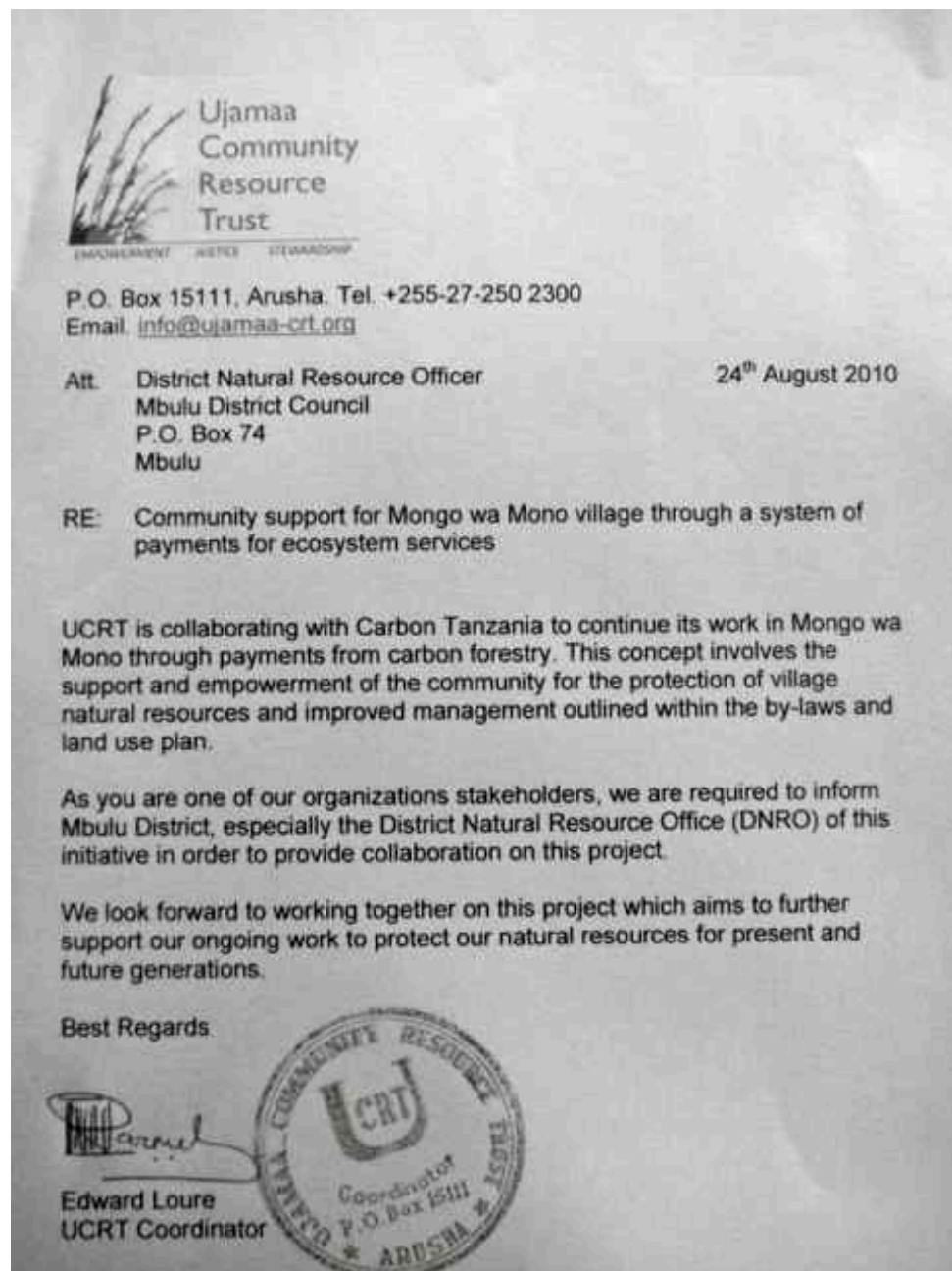
Dismas Meltaya
UCRT Programme Officer

cc. District Land Officer



Note: Letter to the District Executive Director and copied to the district Land Officer outlining the land use conflict and offering assistance to create and build upon the land use plan.

Annex 5: Evidence of National Registration of Project Proposal



Note: Letter to district officials outlining UCRT's plan to work with Carbon Tanzania and continue its work in Mongo Wa Mono village.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Tel. No: 027-2533019
027-2533036



District Commissioner's Office,
Mbulu District,
P.O. Box 1,
MBULU

In reply please quote:

Ref. No. DC/MB/AM/41 Vol II/131

24th October, 2008

**The Director,
UCRT,
P.O. Box 15111,
ARUSHA**

*We have only met on this
last year 2008.*

**Re: A ROUND TABLE MEETING ON HADZABE DEVELOPMENT
TRANSFORMATION ON 13TH NOVEMBER, 2008 AT MBULU**

Please refer to the above subject.

As you all know we have been struggling to ensure a sustainable development in Yaeda Chini, more specifically among the Hadzabe Community. The work is entrusted to us all (Development Partners).

During his visit to Mbulu District, Honourable Jakaya Kikwete, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, was touched by the Hadzabe development predicament, and ordered the parties concerned with Hadzabe development to discuss and come up with implementable and sustainable plans.

You, as our partner in development and an organization working among the Hadzabe people, are invited to attend this important meeting in order to chart out how we can implement this. We need to focus, plan and later implement the intended programmes together. Your presence is therefore very important.

In that meeting we expect to hold a cross-sector dialogue in order to enable all stakeholders to understand the importance of Hadza

Note: Letter from the district government inviting UCRT to engage in activities that will enable the Hadzabe to maintain their traditional way of life. This letter was initiated by the current President of Tanzania, Honorable Jakaya Kikwete.

Transformation Strategy especially on Socio-development; and the role of each Stakeholder (NGO/CBO/Government) in improving the lives of that community.

We expect, after our meeting, to identify sets of activities to be consolidated into programmes; look for the sources of the needed resources; make some schedules and implementation timetables (time frames) etc.

The meeting will be held at Mbulu Community Centre starting at 10.00 a.m You are requested to finance and facilitate your representatives

Come with your proposals, come with ideas and come with advices, in this consultative and participatory process.

Thank you in advance and hope to meeting you during that meeting (13th November, 2008)



Elias G.B. Goroi
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
MBULU DISTRICT

Copy: Regional Commissioner
MANYARA REGION

Regional Administrative Secretary
MANYARA REGION - More information later.

District Executive Director,
MBULU - follow up