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KIBIASHARA
PRIVATE FORESTRY PROGRAMME

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REPORT ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF VLUPS IN PFP-SUPPORTED VILLAGES OF THE
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS ZONE

March 2018

United Republic of Tanzania
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
Forestry and Beekeeping

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**EMBASSY OF FINLAND
DAR ES SALAAM**

Report on Progress in the Implementation of VLUPs in PFP-Supported Villages of the Southern Highlands Zone

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Consultant logo

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ABBREVIATIONS

CCRO	Certificate of customary right of occupancy
CRO	Certificate of right of occupancy
CEI	Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation
DC	District council
DLUP	District land-use plan
LUP	Land-use planning/plan
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NLUPC	National Land-Use Planning Commission
NOSC	Njombe Out-growers Service Company
PFP	Private Forestry Programme
PLUM	Participatory land-use management
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
PVLUP	Participatory village land-use planning/plan
TC	Town council
VA	Village assembly
VC	Village council
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VLA	Village Land Act
VLUM	Village land-use management
VLUMC	Village land-use management committee
VLUP	Village land-use planning/plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Private Forestry Programme (PFP) hired the Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation (CEI) of the University of Iringa to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the quality of and progress in the implementation of 44 VLUPs made with PFP support in 44 villages in six districts in Iringa, Njombe and Ruvuma regions.

The study team adopted an integrative and holistic approach which included desk review, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions with key VLUP stakeholders as well as visits to all 44 villages. Community participation in the VLUP process was very high in all districts except Nyasa District. All respondents in Ludewa, Mufindi and Madaba districts ranked participation as high, while 91% and 75% did so in Makete and Njombe TC districts respectively. By contrast, in Nyasa, community participation was perceived to be low by 60% of respondents. In all districts, however, all social groups were represented, particularly in the preliminary stage.

The villages differed considerably in the degree to which they had implemented their VLUPs, but 82% reported that land-related conflicts had decreased after they began to implement their VLUPs. VLUP reports, maps, and images were seen as both accessible and user-friendly, so much so that 89% of the villages used them in making decisions about land issues. No village has yet issued a certificate of customary right of occupancy (CCRO), but villagers desire to have such certificates as they understand that holding a CCRO for a plot of land immediately increases the value of that land and gives the certificate-holder access to capital as well as the legal power to protect his or her land.

Vulnerable groups were included in the VLUP process mainly by reserving a piece of land on which they could plant trees. People in villages with VLUPs generally protect the environment though some incidences of environmental violations were reported. Respondents felt that by-laws were the best way to protect the environment.

The study team's main recommendations for improving the VLUP process are as follows:

(i) General recommendations

- *Scale up the programme:* If possible, the PFP should continue to facilitate the VLUP process in the PFP-supported villages.

(ii) VLUP awareness creation

- *Clearly communicate what a VLUP is and what is not:* While raising awareness about VLUPs, PFP staff must clearly distinguish between the VLUP process and planting trees on common land.

(iii) VLUP implementation

- *Issue CCROs:* The PFP team and district authorities should jointly facilitate the provision of CCROs in order to build villagers' trust in and confidence about land ownership.

- *Sensitise communities about VLUPs:* More effort in educating villagers about VLUPs is needed.

- *Have participatory land-use management (PLUM) teams assist village land-use management committees (VLUMCs) in community sensitisation:* If PLUM teams help VLUMCs sensitise communities, the work of VLUMC will take on more significance.

- *Provide sign posts to villages which do not yet have them:* Providing sign posts would enable villages to demarcate their land plots clearly.

- *Encourage village leaders to store maps in accessible places:* The PFP, in collaboration with the PLUM team, should remind village leaders about the need to place maps where community members can easily access them.

- *Address the issue of land boundaries between villages:* The PFP should work with district land officers to find a permanent resolution regarding boundaries between villages.

- *Provide more education on environmental protection:* The PFP should work with district councils to continue educating villagers about environmental protection.

- *Counter the rumours being spread about land ownership:* The PFP should work with district land officers and VLUMCs to counteract rumours that the PFP will confiscate trees planted on common land.

(iv) VLUP monitoring and evaluation

- *Build the capacity of VLUMCs:* All VLUMC team members should be empowered through regular study visits and training in issues related to VLUPs.

- *Provide financial support to PLUM team members:* The PFP should enable PLUM teams to visit PFP-supported villages by providing them the funding they need.

- *Train PLUM team members to prepare a VLUP database:* The members of PLUM teams should be trained to set up and manage a database of VLUP-related data, including the number of CCROs.

- *Arrange for VLUMCs to visit villages with VLUPs:* The PFP should help VLUMCs from one village visit the VLUMCs of other villages so that these committees can share their experiences and learn how to better implement and monitor their VLUPs.

- *Encourage VLUMCs to meet regularly:* The PFP should emphasise the importance of each VLUMC having regular meetings at which members can monitor and report on the implementation of their VLUP and other related activities.

1.   INTRODUCTION

1.1   The concept of land-use planning

Land is a basic resource for earning a livelihood in that it can be used for a variety of activities, including producing crops, grazing livestock, forestry, housing, expanding settlements, cutting trees for fuel, and meeting the demand for water. The vast majority of Tanzanians live in rural areas. More than 80 percent rely on farming for their food and livelihoods, and agriculture accounts for 25 percent of the GDP (SAGCOT Centre, 2011a). Village land-use management is an important tool to ensure that natural resources are managed and to promote sustainable rural development. In particular, there is a need for adopting strategies to counteract the adverse consequences of the increasing pressure on land resources, including a rise in land conflicts and degradation, consequences which impede sustainable development and may even further marginalise the majority of the rural population.

Land-use planning (LUP) is the systematic assessment of the potential of land and water, alternatives to current land-use practices, and socio-economic conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options, which are those that will best meet demands and satisfy desires as well as safeguard resources for future generations. The driving force behind planning is to improve resource management and to adopt new patterns of land use as societies change.

In Tanzania, the design, implementation, and revision of LUPs is effective for land-use management only when it is participatory and involves all the principal users of an area of land. This means jointly considering the views of all the different socio-economic groups of land users so that all groups are aware of each other's needs, expectations, and potential for development, dialogue is fostered, and actions which benefit all members of the society are identified. Some groups may need to participate in separate training activities to make them aware of their strengths, legal rights, and opportunities, negotiate for or claim those rights. Women, in particular, should know that Section 20.2 of the Village Land Act (1998) states that "any rule of customary law which denies a woman the right to land, should not be applicable." To involve them fully in the development process and to ensure they have as much opportunity to do so as men, gender analysis must be carried and appropriate actions to resolve hurdles identified. Only doing so can prevent unnecessary conflicts during the LUP process and ensure that it is not more harmful than beneficial (Mango & Kalenzi, 2011).

The National Land Use Planning Commission of the government of Tanzania has laid out specific guidelines for using village land-use planning (VLUP) as a tool for conserving priority areas, reserving land for investment, reducing land-use conflicts, and establishing a market for land, all activities which boost rural economies (NLUPC, 2011). The guidelines are based on Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and Land-Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007. Both laws aim to improve local access to and control of land and natural resources.

Before the VLUP process can begin, village lands must be certified by the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements, a process which is the first step toward ensuring tenure security. The VLUP process usually, but not always, serves as a stepping stone from village certification to several other legal processes, including village survey and demarcation and the issuance of village certificates, which are themselves a precondition for the processes of titling individual customary land and designating conservation areas.

Though Tanzania now has more than a decade of experience with participatory LUP, fewer than 10 percent of villages had developed VLUPs by 2013 (OECD, 2013). The obstacles to progress are several. Tanzania's complex and sometimes contradictory policies, bureaucratic institutions, and processes as well as the high facilitation costs limit the implementation of LUP processes (Hart & Tumsifu, 2014). The perceived finality of LUP decisions may also be an obstacle. In addition, although the process aims to resolve land conflicts, it is designed only to address conflicts between village members, not conflicts between neighbouring villages. Since resolving conflicts between villages requires village certification, such conflicts can prevent villages facing disputes from developing VLUPs, sometimes even for years. Finally, the fact that most of the reports on VLUP processes in Tanzania have been prepared by facilitating

organisations (ILC, 2013) and may, for this reason, not be accessible to locals, might serve to stymie progress.

1.2   Support for the VLUP process by the PFP

The Private Forestry Programme (PFP) is a Finnish government-funded development aid programme which has worked in the Southern Highlands since 1 January, 2014. The programme, which is based in Iringa municipality, aims to increase rural income in the Southern Highlands by developing sustainable and profitable forestry and adding value to the entire production value chain, from good-quality seeds to good-quality products in the market. The programme is funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (PFP, 2016).

The PFP promotes smallholder-based plantation forestry by providing extension services and in-kind support so that recipients can establish private smallholder woodlots. Community-based tree growers' associations (TGAs) serve as the main interface between the PFP and individual tree grower. Before the PFP will support tree planting in a community, it must have a consensually agreed upon VLUP which allocates village common land to TGAs so they can plant trees. By the end of February 2017, the PFP had facilitated the preparation of 46 VLUPs, thereby enabling the 46 villages that made them to qualify for TGA tree -planting activities (PFP, 2016).

In facilitating the process generally, the PFP followed the National Land-Use Planning Commission's guideline, "Guidelines for Participatory Village Land-Use Planning, Administration, and Management in Tanzania," which was published in April 2013 but introduced two additional elements, too: community awareness-raising and the utilisation of high-resolution satellite images.

1.2.1   Community awareness-raising

A few weeks before it facilitated VLUP preparation, the PFP hired an external service provider to raise awareness for a period of six days so that community members would know and understand the process and its benefits and feel inclined to participate in the actual process of VLUP preparation.

1.2.2   Utilisation of high-resolution satellite images

Using high-resolution satellite images, a practice the PFP introduced in 2016, enabled community members to easily identify landscape features and plan on a larger scale than they would otherwise have been able to. Having such images enhanced the level of community participation. The PFP also conducted training for and otherwise built the capacity of those PLUM teams responsible for the final drafting of VLUP documents. The VLUP document and printouts of its maps were set be delivered to the villages that prepared them, so they could be presented to the villagers and stored after they were approved by district officials. Satellite images were also left with villages so they could continue to use them. Since 2016, the PFP has commissioned a service provider to prepare additional VLUPs.

1.3   Rationale of the study

The PFP systematically monitors the VLUPs prepared through its support and oversees their technical details. Before this study was carried out, however, there was no systematic data on whether or not VLUPs were being followed or utilised in village-level decision-making or in people's everyday activities. As a result, the programme had limited knowledge about the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the support it delivered through its VLUP component. This limitation reduced the programme's ability to make evidence-based adjustments to its model of support.

In order to address this shortcoming, the PFP decided to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the quality and the degree of implementation of the VLUPs it had facilitated. The information was collected with the aim of meeting the requirements of the programme's results-based

monitoring framework. In other words, it aimed to provide evidence that would enable the PFP to adjust its programme.

1.4   Scope and objectives of the evaluation

1.4.1   Scope

The following 44 VLUPs, all of which had been facilitated by the PFP by the end of February 2017, were evaluated (Table 1).

Table 1   List of PFP-supported VLUPs included in the study

S/N	Village	District	Region
1	Kiyowela	Mufindi	Iringa Region
2	Lugema		
3	Lugolofu		
4	Kitewele	Ludewa	Njombe Region
5	Kiwe		
6	Ludende		
7	Madope		
8	Maholong'wa		
9	Masimbwe		
10	Mavanga		
11	Mundindi		
12	Njelela		
13	Utilili		
14	Igumbilo	Makete	
15	Ihanga		
16	Kijyombo		
17	Lupila		
18	Makangalawe		
19	Ngoje		
20	Nhungu		
21	Ukange		
22	Ukwama		
23	Usagatikwa		
24	Utweve		
25	Ikang'asi	Njombe DC	
26	Itambo		
27	Iboya	Njombe TC	
28	Kifanya		
29	Lilombwi		
30	Liwengi		
31	Mamongolo		
32	Mgala		
33	Ng'alanga		
34	Ngelamo		
35	Ifinga	Madaba	Ruvuma Region
36	Lilondo		
37	Maweso		
38	Mkongotema		
39	Wino		
40	Lipingu	Nyasa	
41	Liuli		
42	Mango		
43	Mkali"A"		
44	Nkalachi		

1.4.2 Objectives

The overall objective of this mid-term evaluation was to assess the degree to which the VLUPs of the above 44 villages in the regions of Iringa, Njombe and Ruvuma have been and continue to be implemented. Its specific objectives included the following:

i. To assess the degree to which stakeholders participated in the VLUP process

ii. To assess the degree to which VLUPs were implemented in accordance with their prescriptions

iii. To examine the accessibility and usage of VLUPs and their maps in each village

iv. To assess the degree to which vulnerable groups were included in the VLUP process

v. To determine the degree of adherence to the criteria laid out in environmental safeguards

2. METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve its objectives, the study team used an integrative and holistic approach that included an inception meeting, a literature review, visual checks in the field, semi-structured interviews with key VLUP stakeholders at the village level, focus group discussions (FGDs) with villagers, and an in-depth interview with members of the district PLUM teams.

2.1 Inception meeting

The assignment commenced with an inception meeting with PFP officials so the study team could gain a clear understanding of the problem and its context, apprehend the aspirations of the client, and to hear about the on-going initiatives and experiences related to the VLUP process. Once the study team had a clear understanding of the issues and expected results, it developed a proposal document and data collection tools, both of which it submitted to the client to get its input on ways they could be improved.

2.2 Literature review

The study team then conducted a comprehensive literature review of frameworks for developing VLUPs as well as national and global approaches, experiences, and best practices. The main documents reviewed included the following: Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, Land Policy Draft of 2016, "Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Planning," "Administration and Management in Tanzania of 2013," and PFP documents related to VLUPs, including the VLUP reports of all the 44 villages under study. It also examined VLUP-harmonising actions between the PFP, RLabs, and Lecide as well as published and unpublished reports and documents on the VLUP found on the Internet. The team particularly sought data on VLUP processes, VLUP stakeholders, good practices in the VLUP process, and the effects of VLUPs on villages.

2.3 Visual checks in the field

The study team conducted a visual check of the VLUP reports and maps of each of the 44 villages. Specifically, it verified that village government officials and VLUMC members had VLUP reports and that VLUP maps were displayed clearly and were easily accessible by village communities.

2.4 Focus group discussions

The study team conducted a FGD with village residents in each of the 44 villages in order to capture their experiences and views on the VLUP process. The FGDs included both males and females as well as TGA and non-TGA members among their participants. TGA members were informed that a study team would interview them, but non-TGA participants were mostly recruited when the study team, accompanied by one or two government leaders, went to the village centres and asked people in shops, eateries, and/or the market if they would take part in the VLUP study. If the responses of participants varied, the facilitator sought to arrive at a consensual viewpoint.

2.5 Semi-structured interviews with VLUMC members and village leaders

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with various key village-level VLUP stakeholders, particularly the leaders of village governments and members of VLUMCs. They were targeted for interviews because the study team assumed they would have taken part in the whole VLUP process, from the awareness-raising exercises to the actual implementation of the VLUPs. The same tool was used to interview both village leaders and VLUMC members (see Annex 2).

2.6 In-depth interviews with district PLUM team members

In order to capture the experiences and views of district officials, the study team conducted open-ended interviews with the members of district PLUM teams. These interviews were

conducted at the head offices of town or district councils. Respondents were interviewed either in pairs or on their own, depending on their availability. The interview guide is attached as Annex 2.

2.7   Compilation, analysis, and synthesis of data

After the study team had collected data from the interviews and FGDs, it compiled and analysed it so it could meet the objectives of the study. Qualitative information was analysed using themes established with reference to the priorities of the study and quantitative data was analysed descriptively (with tables of frequencies, graphs, and cross-tabulations) using SPSS Ver. 20. The analysis drew upon both the lessons and experiences of different stakeholders and the literature review of best practices.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Profile of respondents

Altogether 1,270 respondents participated in the study. The numbers of respondents by district, gender, and category (members of PLUMs, members of VLUMCs, and villagers) are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2   Profile of respondents

District	No. of villages	VLUMC		Villagers		PLUM		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mufindi	3	16	13	46	27	0	0	102
Ludewa	10	87	36	113	65	5	3	309
Makete	11	100	33	138	77	1	0	349
Njombe DC	2	11	9	22	9	2	0	53
Njombe TC	8	37	27	68	39	2	0	173
Madaba	5	36	31	25	29	2	0	123
Nyasa	5	45	60	34	19	3	0	161
Total Count	44	332	209	446	265	15	3	1,270
		541		711		18		
Total %		42.6%		56.0%		1.5%		100%

Of the total respondents, 541 (42.6%) were VLUMC members, 711 (56%) were villagers, and 18 (1.5%) were members of PLUM teams. In terms of gender, there were 793 males (62%) and 477 females (38%). The low number of female respondents might be attributable to the fact that when the study team recruited participants, they were working in their *shambas* because, as is a well-known fact, women do a greater share of agricultural labour than do men[1].

3.2 The degree of stakeholder participation in the VLUP process

The first objective of this study was to assess the degree to which stakeholders had participated in the VLUP process. Specifically, the following was assessed: how the VLUP awareness-raising exercise was conducted, what villagers and VLUMC members learned during that exercise and which social groups were involved in it; what the VLUP process contributed; which social groups were involved during the awareness-raising exercise; and the quality of VLUP training, measured in terms of participants' knowledge.

3.2.1 VLUP awareness-raising exercise

The findings revealed that the majority of community members and leaders in all 44 villages took part in the VLUP awareness raising process. A variety of approaches were used, but all villages held a general meeting of all village residents and all trained village leaders (Table 3). Discussions revealed that PFP officials and PLUM team members first informed village leaders about the VLUP process and then, once they had agreed to the idea, began other awareness-raising activities. In some villages, a video was shown.

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[1] http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/africa-myths-and-facts/publication/women-agriculture-and-work-in-africa

Table 3   Approaches to building awareness about VLUP process

S/N	Approaches to building awareness about the VLUP process	Share of villages in which the approach had been applied	
		Count	%
1	Holding a general meeting for all residents of a village	44	100%
2	Training VLUMC members and village leaders	44	100%
3	Having PFP staff and PLUM members inform village leaders	43	98%
4	Showing a video	8	18%

In most villages, PFP officers asked village leaders if their village would be able to provide 500 ha or more of common land on which to plant trees. After discussing the request among themselves, most village leaders did identify an area for tree plantation and then summoned a village assembly to discuss the proposal. If the assembly approved the proposed plot, the leaders informed PFP staff, who, in turn, verified the suitability of and measured the plot. Next, a second village assembly was called so villagers could select community members to participate in a VLUMC, which itself comprised sub-committees tasked to perform different roles. These VLUMC members, along with some village leaders, were then trained in the VLUP process. Village land was then designated as being devoted to various uses, including settlement, natural forest, agriculture, and grazing, common land, and water sources (Figure 1). Next, a draft map of the village was drawn and presented at a third village assembly to get feedback on the VLUP process and the quality of the map. Once the map was approved by the assembly, it was included in the VLUP report. The PFP provided sign posts identifying each land-use area to some, but not all, villages.

Figure 1   Example of a PFP-supported VLUP map
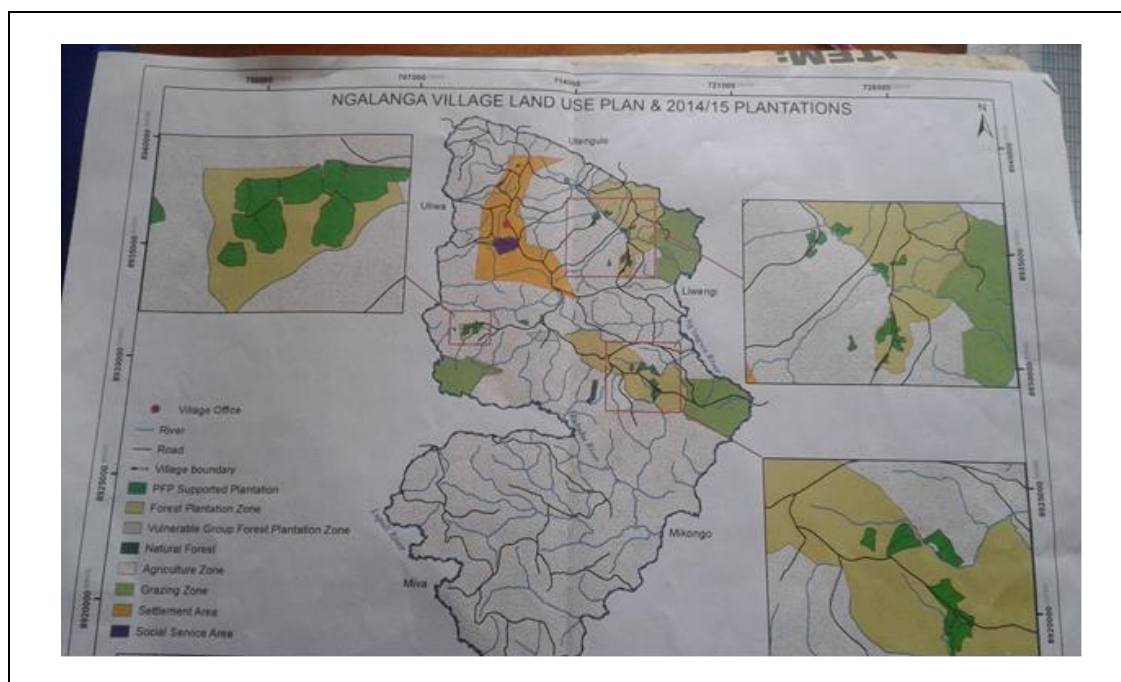
3.2.2   Perceptions of the degree of community involvement

Overall, 77% of respondents thought that community participation in the VLUP process was high (Figure 2).

Figure 2   Degree of community involvement in the VLUP process
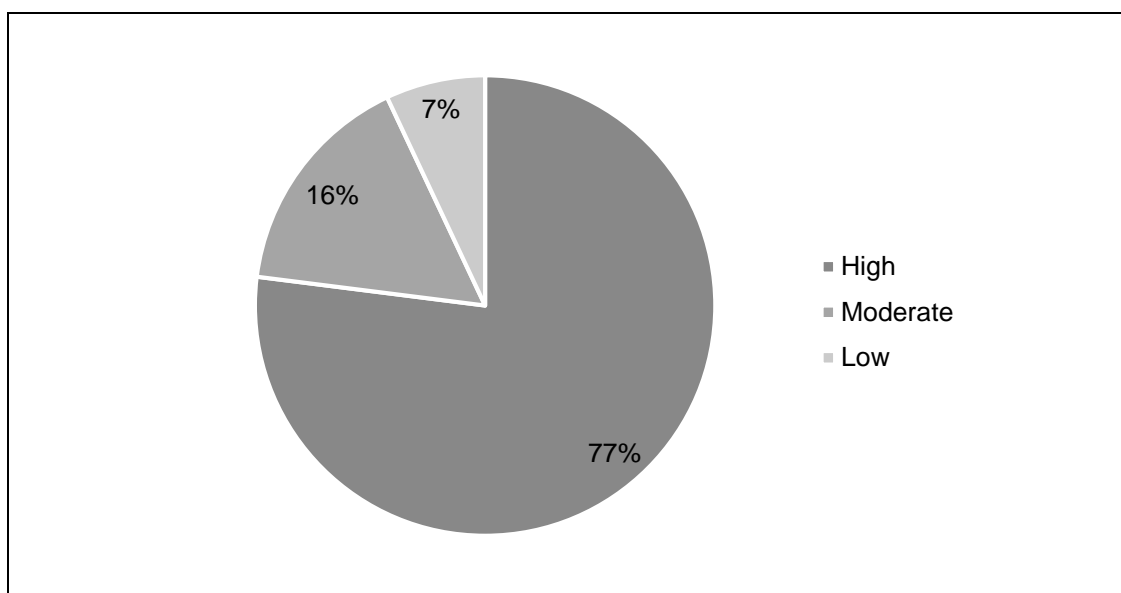
This rate suggests that awareness-raising exercises involved the majority of residents. However, further analysis revealed that 60% of respondents in Nyasa District rated community involvement as low and 40% as moderate (Table 4). The situation here, however, sharply contrasted with that in Ludewa, Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe, where community involvement was reported as high.

Table 4   Degree of community involvement in the VLUP process by district

District	Reported degree of community involvement in the VLUP process		
	High	Moderate	Low
Mufindi	100%	0%	0%
Ludewa	100%	0%	0%
Makete	91%	9%	0%
Njombe DC	0%	100%	0%
Njombe TC	75%	25%	0%
Madaba	100%	0%	0%
Nyasa	0%	40%	60%
TOTAL	77%	16%	7%

3.2.3   Social inclusion in the VLUP process

Different social groups were involved in or represented by their relatives in the VLUP process (Figure 3) in order to ensure that no one's views were overlooked and to ensure that each VLUP would benefit all the villagers. Results show that 91, 89, and 86 percent indicated that the disabled, older people, and women respectively were included in VLUPs, while 80 percent said that youths and widows were included. Only 70 percent indicated that orphans were participants.

Figure 3   Inclusion of different social groups in the VLUP awareness exercise
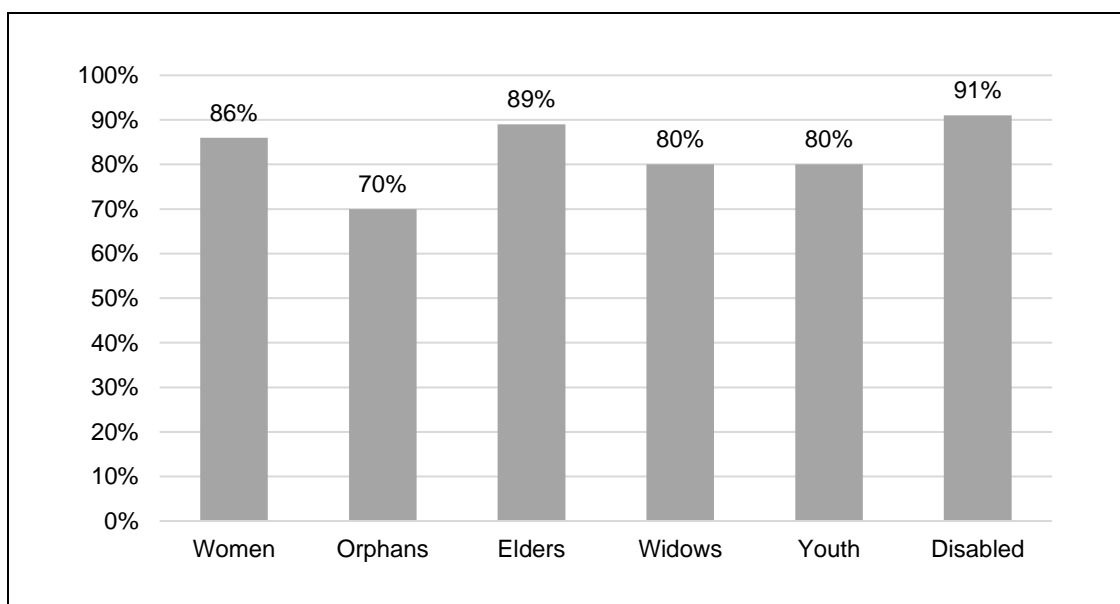
3.2.4   Training of VLUMC members and village leaders

During the VLUP awareness exercise, the PFP trained VLUMC members and village leaders in topics such as the importance of the VLUP process, the preparation of VLUP maps, land-conflict resolution, and environmental management. Details on the percentages of trainees who reported having learned various topics are shown in Table 5.

Table 5   Topics learned by VLUMC members and village leaders during VLUP training

S/N	Topics learned	Share of villages where topic was reported as learned by the trainees	
		Count	%
1	How to prepare a VLUP map	42	95%
2	Environmental management	41	93%
3	The importance of the VLUP process	39	89%
4	Land demarcation under the VLUP process	38	86%
5	How to resolve land-use conflicts	36	82%
6	Land boundaries between villages	24	54%

Respondents indicated that their knowledge of the LUP itself was greatly improved by the VLUP training. They also improved their knowledge about land demarcation, VLUP map preparation, and the use of maps and management of the environment. The details of the contribution of VLUP are shown in Table 6.

Table 6   Contributions of VLUP training to participants' knowledge

S/N	Knowledge increased	Share of villages where knowledge was reported by trainees as having increased	
		Count	%
1	On the LUP	44	100%
2	On land demarcation	41	93%
3	On VLUP map preparation	40	91%
4	On environment management	40	91%
5	On land-dispute resolution	35	80%
6	On land laws	20	46%
7	On land rights	16	36%

3.3 The degree to which VLUPs were implemented in accordance with the plans

To assess the second objective, the degree to which VLUPs were implemented as provided for in the plans, the following were assessed: the usage of VLUP reports, maps, and images in decision-making; the frequency of VLUMC meetings; land-use implementation in VLUP-designated areas; approaches used for successful VLUP implementation; the degree of land-use conflicts within a village the contribution of VLUPs to a village challenges in implementing a VLUP and ways to overcome those challenges; the quality of VLUPs developed under the PFP; village bylaws enforcing the VLUP; the availability of CCROs; and PLUM participation in the VLUP process.

3.3.1 Usage of VLUP reports, map, and images in decision-making

Altogether 89% of villages use VLUP reports, maps, and images in decision-making regarding land issues, primarily to resolve land conflicts (77% of all instances), as shown in Figure 4. Such a high rate implies that the maps and images produced during the VLUP process were of great significance, especially given that land conflicts are a major problem in most Tanzanian communities. In 61% and 46% of cases, VLUP input was used to allocate land for a new project or to change a VLUP respectively.

Figure 4   Usage of VLUP reports, maps, and images
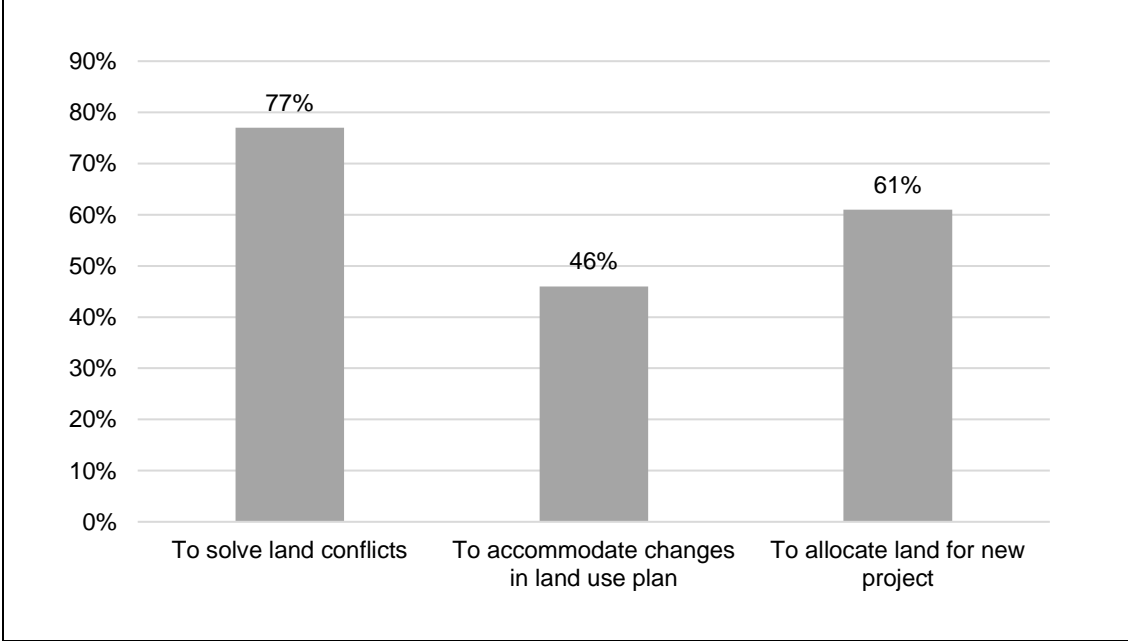
3.3.2 VLUMC meetings

The study found that only 57% of villages hold regular VLUMC meetings, 41% hold monthly meetings, 5% meet at least once a week, 11% meet at least once a year (Figure 5). Participants in FGDs noted that VLUMC members conducted meetings when there was an immediate need to meet, sometimes as frequently as weekly, particularly at times when farmers had encroached upon grazing land or natural forests.

Figure 5   Frequency of VLUMC meetings
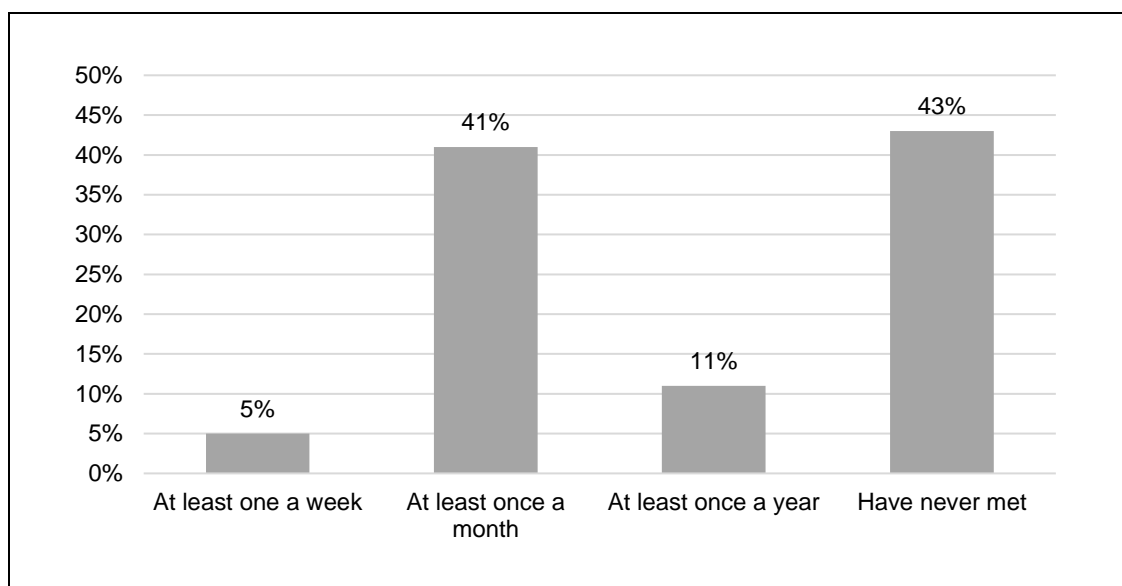
3.3.3   Land-use practices in VLUP-designated areas

Altogether 82% of villages reported that current land-use practices were as they had been designated in the original VLUP and that no changes had been made. In other villagers, however, the original VLUP had been changed. For example, the village of Ngalanga changed its original land-use areas to accommodate a new tea-planting project for which the organisation NOSC had requested 300 ha. VLUMC members and village leaders used VLUP procedures to convert an area that had first been designated for animal grazing in order to accommodate the project.

Although the vast majority did make use of VLUP data, just 49% indicated that they had implemented their VLUPs to a large extent. Another 35% said that they had implemented their plans to a moderate extent VLUP, and 16% said that they had implemented it just a little (Figure 6). Some villages, such as Ng'elamo and Mamongolo, have yet to receive either their VLUP reports and maps or their sign posts. These villages did not address the question.

Figure 6   Extent to which VLUPs have been implemented
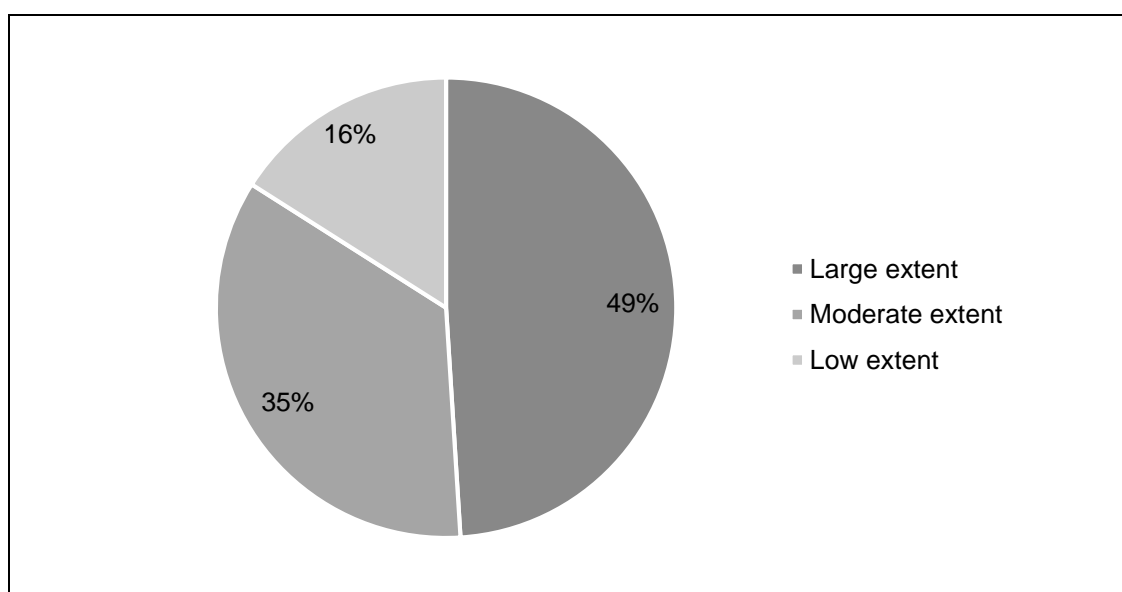
Some village leaders, especially those in Nyasa and Madaba, did not seem committed to the implementation of VLUP. In the village of Maweso, leaders had made no attempt to prevent a town resident from planting trees on an area reserved for animal grazing.

In-depth discussions revealed that some who had said that their VLUP had been implemented to a moderate extent meant only that trees were planted on the designated common and not elsewhere. For those leaders, VLUP is first and foremost about planting trees on common land and no other type of land use matters. For this reason, they do not concern themselves with whether or not other areas are used for the land uses ascribed to them in the VLUP.

3.3.4 Approaches to successfully implement the VLUPs process

Among the approaches that respondents identified as having succeeded in bringing about the implementation of the VLUP was community sensitisation. Overall 93 percent claimed that this was a successful approach. They said that sensitisation had helped community members to understand the benefits of the VLUP process. Other successful approaches identified were the adoption of village land bylaws and the erection of land-use sign posts, approaches identified by 89 percent and 50 percent of respondents respectively (Figure 7). Despite the fact that sign posts were identified as being useful, most of the villages claimed not to have received them at the time the assessment was conducted.

Figure 7   Approaches used to implement the VLUP process successfully
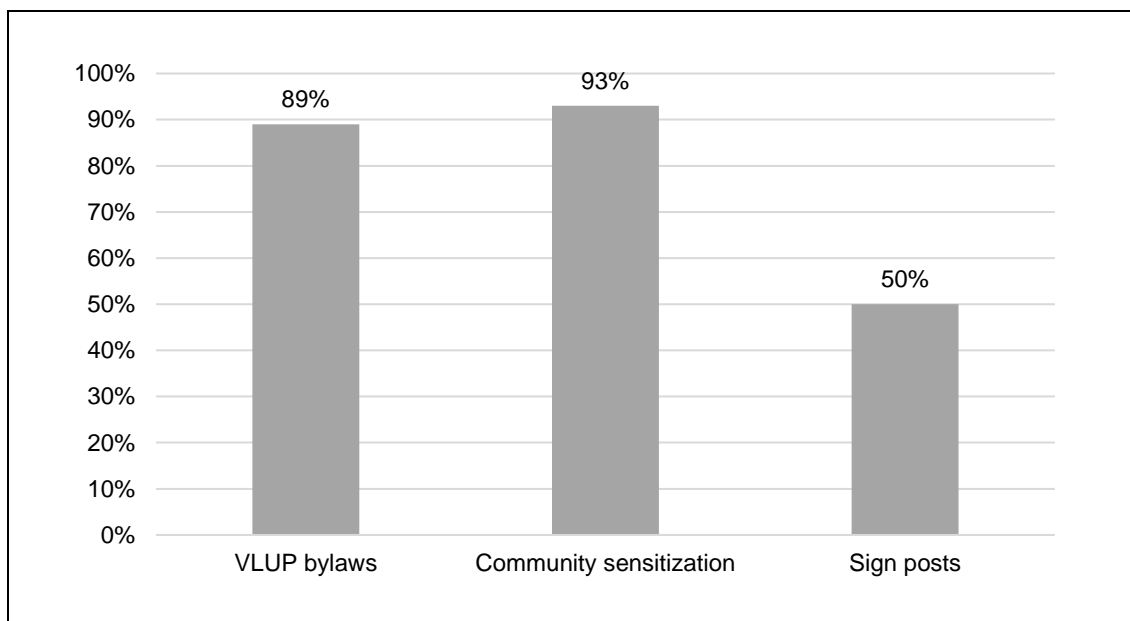
At the district level, PLUM team members convinced those ward councillors who are members of either the district or the urban planning committee to assist PLUM teams in monitoring the implementation of the VLUPs in the villages of their wards.

3.3.5 Degree of conflict over land use in villages

Respondents were asked to compare the degree of conflict over land before and after the introduction of VLUPs. The majority (82%) reported that land-use conflicts had decreased. Only 9% indicated that land conflicts had increased after their VLUPs began to be implemented (Figure 8).

Figure 8   Degree of conflict over land use after the implementation of VLUPs
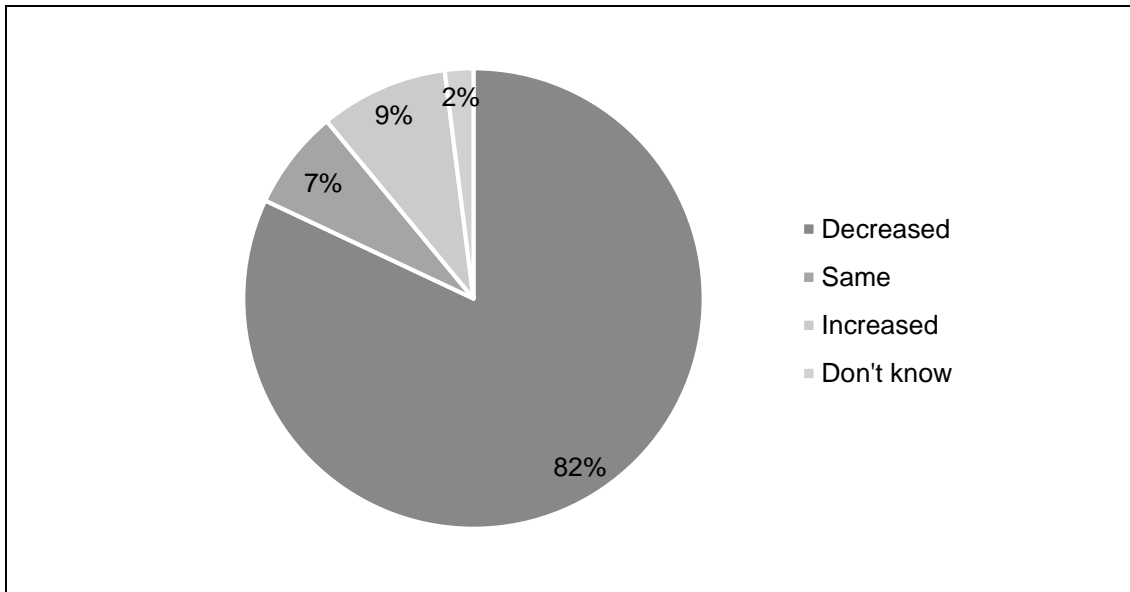
However, while the degree of conflict had, in general, decreased, some conflicts persisted. The leading conflicts were the intrusion of livestock herders into agriculture zones and the encroachment of farmers on animal grazing zones, conflicts reported in 41% and 39% of all assessed villages respectively. Other land-based conflicts include the spread of fires from neighbouring villages (23%), the encroachment of neighbouring villagers (34%), farmers' planting trees on reserved land, and boundary conflicts between villages (18%), as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9   Types of land conflicts in villages where VLUPs have been implemented
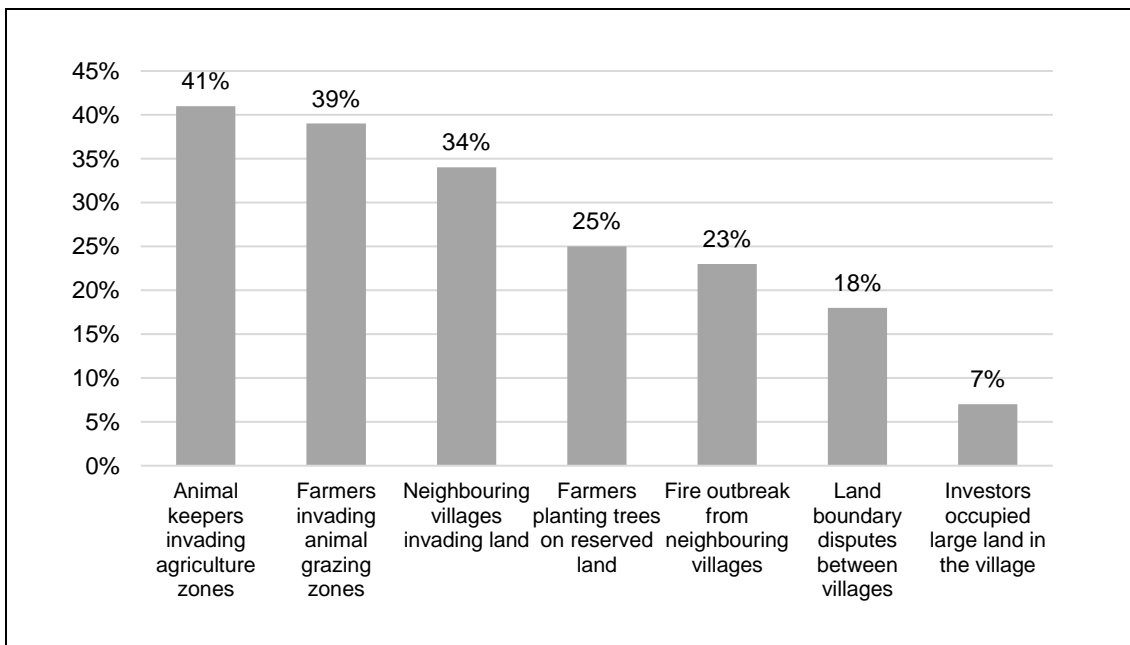
The problem of boundary conflicts between villages was reported mostly in the districts of Madaba and Nyasa. For instance, in Madaba District, the village of Mkongotema disputed its boundary with the village of Wino, and leader of Wino complained that leaders in Mkongotema village had allocated Wino land to a foreign investor. Also in Madaba District, the leaders of the village of Maweso complained that villagers from the village of Lilondo had invaded their

land under the pretext that the Government of Tanzania had not designated a boundary. In Nyasa District, leaders of Nkalachi and Mango villages complained that their land, which abuts mountains, had been encroached by the Matengo people from Mbinga District, who had appropriated the land for farming. Also in Nyasa District, the villages of Liuli and Mkali A reported that they had not resolved their conflict over land.

3.3.6   The contributions that VLUPs provide to villages

Respondents were asked to identify the major contributions that their VLUPs had made to their village. Ninety-two percent and 89 percent respectively said that their VLUPs had improved environmental management and decreased land conflicts and 82 percent each said that they encouraged the better utilisation of land and informed them of the boundaries of their village (Table 7). The villagers also claimed that they now know how to utilise their village land for the uses for which they are designated. Their understanding of boundaries both within and outside their villages has increased and they know that their land is more valuable now that their VLUPs will be used to facilitate the provision of customary CCROs to village members.

Table 7   Contributions VLUPs made to villages

S/N	Contributions that VLUPs made to villages	Share of villages which stated the contribution as made by the VLUP	
		Count	%
1	Improvement of environmental management	42	95%
2	Decrease in land conflicts	39	89%
3	Better utilisation of land	36	82%
4	Knowledge of village boundaries	36	82%
5	Land ownership and tree plantation	21	48%
6	Greater unity and solidarity of villagers	19	43%
7	Increase in the value of land	18	41%
8	Adherence to by-laws	16	36%

Respondents in the village of Ngalanga believe that NOSC would not have invested in their village if it had not had a VLUP and expect that other organisations may invest, too. Another benefit identified in Ngalanga, and elsewhere, too, was that people who had migrated to towns had begun to move back to their villages because they believed that having a VLUP had increased the value of their land.

Members of PLUM teams said that they appreciated the contribution PFP-supported VLUPs had made to district and town councils. In fact, every council has or plans to have a general planning scheme calling for each village to have a VLUP. Councils will accommodate those villages that have PFP-supported VLUPs in the general planning scheme. PLUM team members also appreciated the support that the PFP provided, which included training by PFP staff and laptops for recordkeeping. However, they indicated that they have yet to be trained in the preparation of a VLUP database despite their desperate need for such training.

3.3.7   Challenges to implementing VLUPs

The main challenge, which 91 percent of respondents faced, was that they had not been provided with land title deeds (CCROs) (Table 8). It is worth noting that the 9 percent who did not mention this issue do not necessarily have CCROs as none of the 44 villages consulted have issued CCROs. Because they do not have land ownership deeds, respondents do not feel confident that their claim to ownership, especially of tree plots, will be respected. In fact, a rumour that the PFP will confiscate the trees they grow on common land is circulating. The rumour seems to have been started and is being fanned by people who once lived in the PFP-supported villages but have since migrated to towns such as Njombe and Songea. The study team did not explore the reason for the rumour, but it did notice that it had spread and that many villagers were suspicious of the PFP's motives. This suspicion was fed by the fact that farmers received land, tree seedlings, and training all for free. Respondents suggested that they will have faith in the PFP only once they get CCROs.

Table 8   Challenges to the implementation of VLUPs

S/N	Challenges to the implementation of VLUPs	Share of villages which stated the challenge	
		Count	%
1	CCROs are not provided	40	91%
2	Infrastructure (roads)	33	75%
3	Some villagers are reluctant to use the plan	20	45%
4	Some issues were not included in VLUP	9	20%
5	Some leaders are reluctant to implement VLUP	4	9%

Other major challenges respondents identified included poor infrastructure, especially access roads to the common land zone where trees are planted (75%), and loss of inherited land (70%). The villagers said that because the roads to the land allocated for tree planting were in very poor condition (a fact the study team noted), they had trouble reaching their plots and transporting tree seedlings there, especially during the rainy season.

Even PLUM team members indicated that they would like to see villagers issued CCROs. Their motive seems to be self-interest as councils benefit from the annual fees that CCRO holders pay to councils.

3.3.8   Solutions to overcome challenges to the implementation of VLUPs

Altogether 95% of respondents suggested that providing CCROs to villagers could easily remedy the lack of land deeds (Table 9) and make them feel confident that, in fact, they do own the land on which they have planted trees. Other solutions suggested included providing more education to villagers on the importance of land-use planning (82%) and on land laws (71%) and improving of road to access tree plots (75%).

Table 9   Solutions for overcoming challenges to the implementation of VLUP process

S/N	Solutions suggested for addressing the challenges	Share of villages which suggested the solution	
		Count	%
1	Facilitate villagers' access to CCROs	42	95%
2	Provide more education on land use	36	82%
3	Improve infrastructure	33	75%
4	Educate people about land laws	31	71%
5	Encourage leaders to adhere to VLUPs	20	45%

3.3.9   Perception of the quality of the VLUPs developed under the PFP

Eighty percent of respondents said that the VLUPs developed by the PFP were of high quality (Figure 10). During discussions, they added that village assemblies and workshops had made the VLUP process very transparent and VLUP decisions participatory.

All stakeholders, including members of VLUMCs and PLUM teams and villagers, said that they were satisfied with the VLUP although some members wanted to learn more about the ownership of land, particularly of that with tree farms. One village, Nkalachi in Nyasa District, evaluated the quality of its VLUP as low, but this may be because in Nyasa, the VLUP was introduced through tree planting and the villagers saw it as focusing only on tree planting and not on land-use planning as a whole. In addition, Nkalachi is still facing many conflicts regarding the implementation of its VLUP and these conflicts may have biased the judgment of Nkalachi respondents.

Figure 10   Perceptions of the quality of VLUPs developed under the PFP
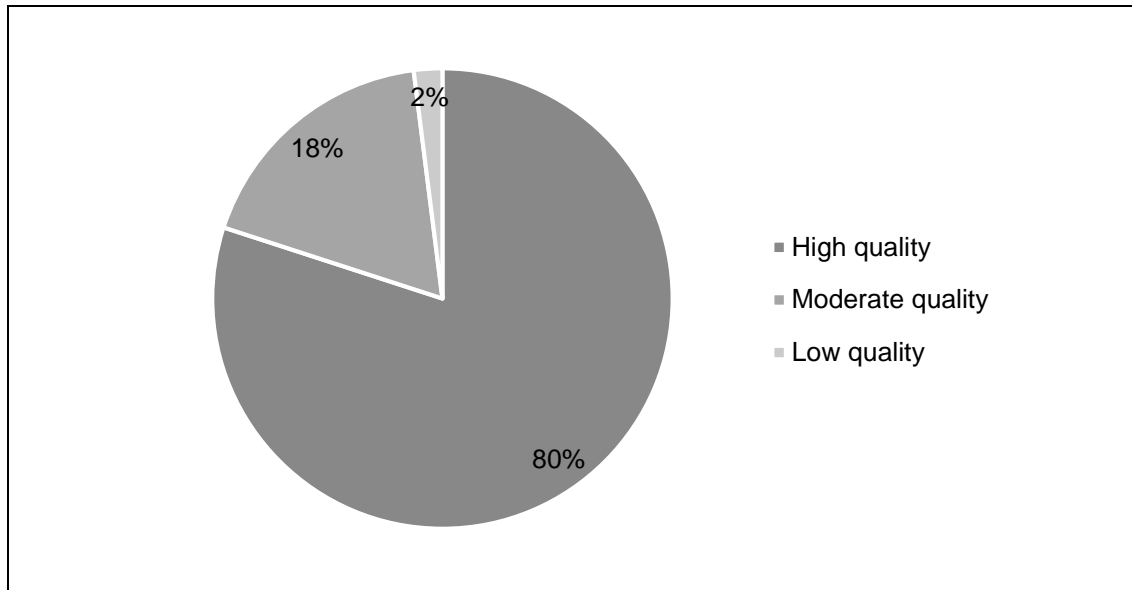
3.3.10   Village bylaws to enforce VLUPs

All 44 villages use bylaws to enforce the implementation of the VLUPs developed under the PFP. Villagers and VLUMC members reported that bylaws promote the implementation of VLUPs and that those village residents who violate a bylaw are charged a fine. In some villages, villagers who graze their livestock in a prohibited area have to pay TZS 20,000 per animal that grazed in the forbidden area.

3.3.11   Provision of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy

No village has yet provided CCROs to its villagers despite the fact that they are longing for them as they are aware that holding a CCRO for a plot of land immediately increases the value of that plot. It also increases access to capital and grants the owner the legal power to protect his or her land. Some village leaders claimed that they could not issue CCROs as they didn't have the funds to construct a village registry for them.

3.3.12   Participation of PLUM team members in the VLUP process

During discussions, 84% of respondents reported that PLUM team members had participated in the VLUP process either to a moderate or a large extent (Figure 11). The participation of PLUM team members was high during awareness-raising exercises: PLUM teams were very involved in training, raising awareness, setting land boundaries, preparing village maps, and looking after various other technical aspects of the VLUPs.

Figure 11   Perceptions of the level of participation of PLUM team members in the VLUP process
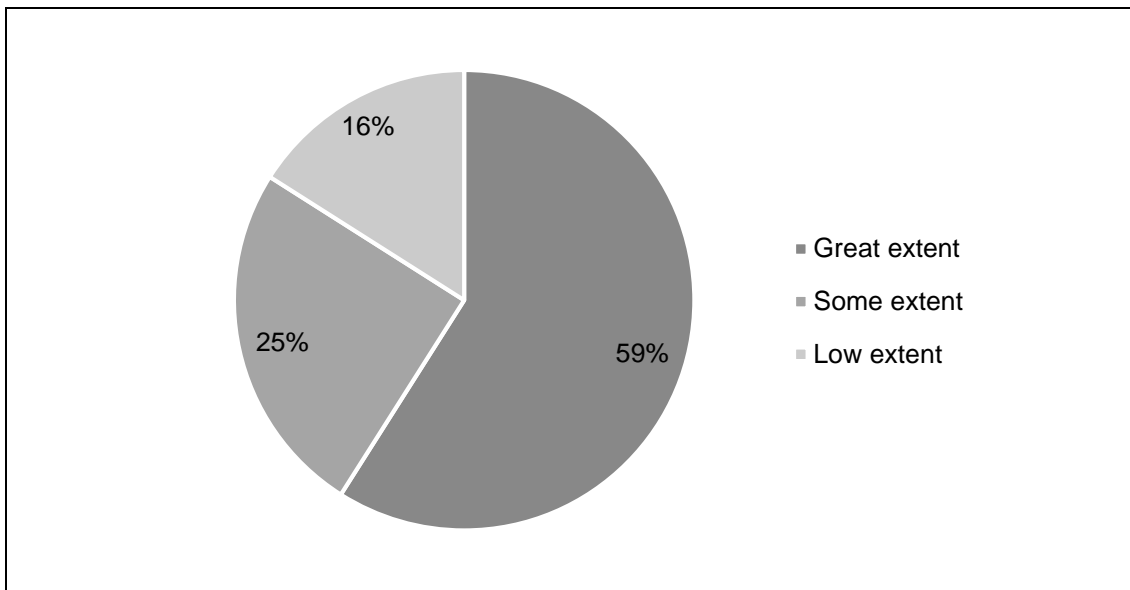
Despite their high degree of initial involvement, PLUM teams did not visit villages frequently after VLUPs were developed. Indeed, 41 percent of respondents said that no team had visited them and 25 percent reported that they had only single visit. Just 34 percent had had several visits (Figure 12).

Figure 12   Frequency of the visits of PLUM teams to villages
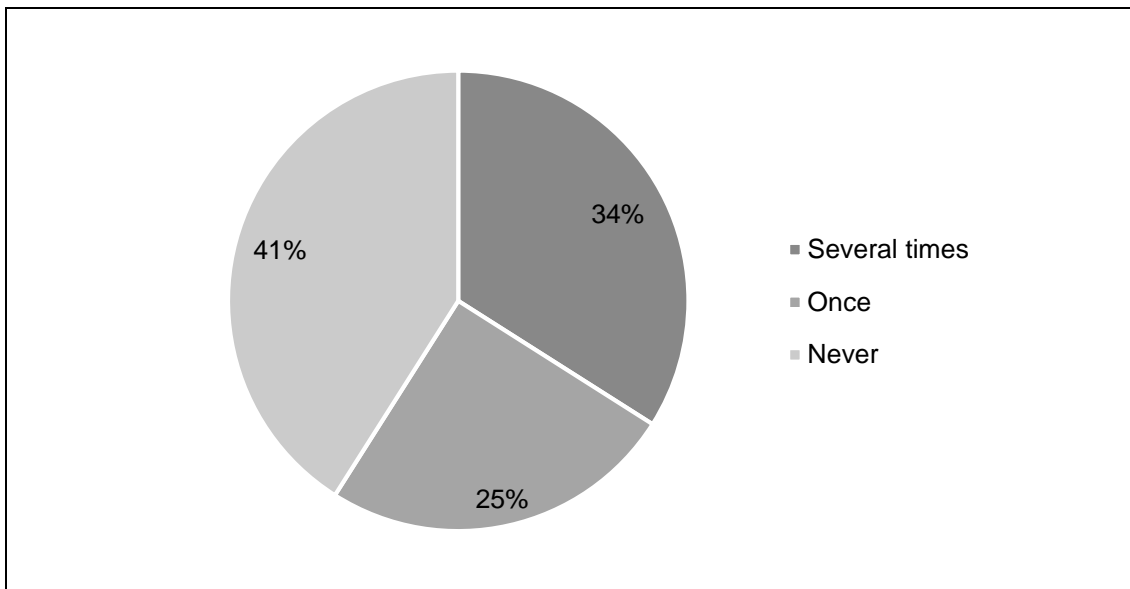
Discussions with PLUM team members revealed that the main reason they had not visited villages with PFP-supported VLUPs was their lack of funding: their councils had not budgeted any money for visits. They claimed that they would visit regularly if the PFP supported them financially.

Those PLUM team members who had visited villages indicated that when they visit, they carry the concerned VLUP map with them and ask village leaders about progress in implementing the VLUP. After meeting village leaders, they meet villagers at village assemblies and try to confirm the responses of village leaders by asking villagers the same questions.

3.4   The accessibility and usage of VLUP maps and images by villagers

The third objective of the study was aimed at assessing the accessibility and usage of VLUPs maps and images by villages. Under this objective the following aspects were assessed: the accessibility of VLUP maps and images, the place where maps and images were kept, and the usage of maps and images by the villagers.

In the majority of the villages (86 percent), VLUP maps were indeed available and accessible by village members for use (Table 10). Accessibility, however, did not necessarily mean that maps were on the wall: the maps of many villages were in the office files of the Village Executive Officer or Village chairperson. Accessibility in these cases meant that when villagers asked for the maps, they were provided them. In some villages, however, it took the VEO considerable time to locate the map.

Table 10   Accessibility of VLUP maps

S/N	Accessibility of maps and images	Share of villages					
		Yes		No		N/A	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1	Maps were displayed and easily available	38	86	6	14	0	0
2	Maps were user-friendly	33	75	7	16	4	9

3.4.1   Places where VLUP maps were located

Most of the maps and images (69%) were placed only in office files, but 23% were placed on both walls and files. In two villages (8%), which had no offices, the VLUP maps were kept in the homes of village leader so they would be safe (Figure 13).

Figure 13   Location of VLUP maps
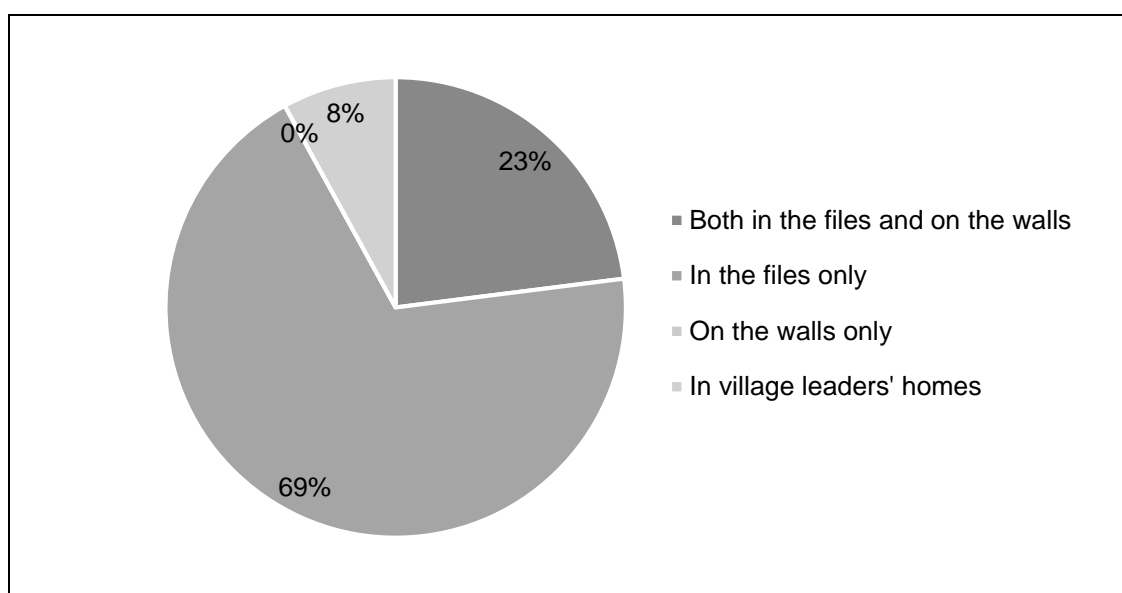
3.4.2   User-friendliness of VLUP maps to villagers

The VLUMC members and villagers in most villages (75 percent) reported that the VLUP maps available are useful for implementing VLUPs and that they are user-friendly. Villagers were able to use them upon request from village leaders. That said, villagers reported that they needed more clarification about some of the signs indicated on the maps. VLUP maps were used by VLUMC members and villagers to solve land conflicts, to allocate land for new projects, and to amend the land-use plans themselves (Figure 4).

3.5   Inclusion of vulnerable groups in the VLUP process

Objective four of the study concerned ascertaining whether or not vulnerable groups were included in the VLUP process. To find out about inclusiveness, the study team assessed the following: whether consideration was given to vulnerable groups, the type of consideration given to vulnerable groups, if vulnerable groups were monitored during VLUP implantation, and, if they were, how they were monitored.

3.5.1   Ways vulnerable groups were considered

Nearly three quarters (73 percent) of the villages indicated that they had considered vulnerable groups (Table 11). Vulnerable groups were represented from the outset of the programme, during awareness creation, all-village decision-making meetings, and village resource identification. According to respondents, the main vulnerable groups that were considered during the VLUP process were the disabled, the elderly, widows, orphans, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Discussions revealed that the elderly had had a very important role in the VLUP process, mainly by providing village histories and identifying village resources.

Village leaders and VLUMC members used two main ways to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups. More than a half of the villages had reserved land on which vulnerable groups were allowed to plant trees. Fifty-two percent had reserved land for the vulnerable groups through their relatives because the vulnerable people themselves, especially the elderly, are unable to plant and tend trees. In these cases, their relatives worked the allocated land on their behalf. The land plots, however, were still registered under the names of the vulnerable people.

Table 11   Inclusion of vulnerable groups in the VLUP process

S/N	Means of including vulnerable groups	Percentage of villages which reported the means	
		Count	%
1	Consideration was given to vulnerable groups	32	73%
2	Land was reserved for vulnerable groups	25	57%
3	Vulnerable groups were monitored during VLUP implementation	25	57%
4	Monitoring was accomplished through site visits by village leaders	25	57%
5	Vulnerable groups were represented by their relatives	23	52%

3.5.2   Monitoring of vulnerable groups while preparing VLUPs

The majority of villages (57 percent) monitored vulnerable people while they were preparing their VLUPs to make sure that these groups were well represented and that they participated in the process. The main way that monitoring was accomplished was by visiting vulnerable people and encouraging them to participate in all the stages of the VLUP process (Table 11).

3.6   Adherence to criteria regarding environmental safeguards

The fifth objective was to assess the degree to which villages upheld criteria concerning environmental safeguards. Respondents were requested to provide information on the strategies they used to protect the environment and whether there had been any incidences of environmental violations.

3.6.1   Strategies used to protect the environment

VLUMC members, village leaders, and villagers in all 44 villages said that they used by-laws to protect the environment (Table 12) though they may have said that simply because fines are levied on violators. The second main strategy, one used by 98% of villages, was using village environmental committees. Another strategy to protect the environment was community

participation, which requires every villager to assume the responsibility of reporting every violation and violator they come across to village leaders.

Table 12   Strategies used to protect the environment

S/N	Strategies used to protect the environment	Percentage of villages which reported the strategy	
		Count	%
1	Use of by-laws to enforce environment protection	44	100%
2	Use of environmental committees	43	98%
3	Community participation	38	86%
4	Planting water-loving trees near the water	23	52%
5	Prohibition on the cutting of natural trees	23	52%

3.6.2   Incidences of environmental violations

All villages reported that some environmental regulations had been breached. The majority (91 percent) of villages reported that the main violation was farming closer than 60 m to water sources (Table 13), especially during the dry season, when they need water to irrigate vegetables. Fires were also common, but while 86 percent of villages reported fires, VLUMC members and village leaders explained that in many cases fires had been unintentionally set. That said, some villagers do clean their farms by setting fires and others set fires in the bush to flush out small animals when they are hunting. Eventually, whether deliberate or accidental, fires destroy the environment.

Table 13   Incidences of environmental violations

S/N	Incidences of environmental violations	Percentage of villages which reported the type of violation	
		Count	%
1	Farming to close to water sources	40	91%
2	Causing fires	38	86%
3	Cutting down natural trees	27	61%
4	Grazing in protected areas	24	55%
5	Disposing of garbage improperly	1	2%

4.   CONCLUSION

VLUP is an important tool for improving the rural development processes because it gives villagers and village institutions the opportunity to get to propose alternative uses of the natural resources available in their villages, such as soil, water, and plants, so that they can improve their living conditions for the benefits of all stakeholders.

Community participation in the VLUP process was very high in all districts except Nyasa District. All respondents in Ludewa, Mufindi, and Madaba districts said community participation was high, while 91 percent and 75 percent said so in Makete District and Njombe TC respectively. In Nyasa, however, 60 percent said community participation was low. All social groups were well represented, particularly in the preliminary stage.

While the villages differed in terms of the degree of which they had implemented their VLUPs, there was a decrease in land-related conflicts in 83 percent of villages after VLUPs began to be implemented. VLUP reports and maps were reachable and user-friendly and 89 percent of villages used them to make decisions about land issues. Villagers long for CCROs, which have not been issued by any village at all so far, since they are aware that holding a CCRO for a plot of land immediately increases its value, boosts access to capital, and gives the owner the legal power to protect his or her land.

Vulnerable groups were included in the VLUP process, mainly by reserving a piece of land on which they could plant trees. People in villages with VLUPs generally protect the environment though there were some incidences of environmental violations. Enforcing by-laws was deemed to be the most successful strategy for protecting the environment.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(i) General recommendations

- *Scale up the programme:* The PFP should keep facilitating the implementation of VLUPs in PFP-supported villages. Discussions with members of PLUM teams, VLUMCs and villagers indicated that all stakeholders are happy with the PFP-supported VLUPs and that all feel that they make significant positive contributions from the village level up to the district levels.

(ii) VLUP awareness creation

- *Clearly communicate what a VLUP is and what is not:* While creating awareness about the VLUP process, PFP staff must distinguish clearly between simply using common land for tree planting and land-use planning as some villagers assumed that the VLUP process entailed only the former. In addition, villages where TGAs had not started planting trees did not understand that they had VLUPs even though they had not yet begun to plant trees. Another problem was that in some villages, like those in Nyasa, for example, activities in areas other than the common land continued without change even after a VLUP was made. This confusion should be eliminated while awareness is being built. Villages must understand that while having common land for tree planting was a pre-requisite for developing a VLUP, common land and a VLUP are not the same thing.

(iii) VLUP implementation

- *Issue CCROs:* Few villagers are confident that they own the common land provided to them, so the PFP team and district authorities should work jointly to facilitate the provision of CCROs in order to change their minds. In particular, the PFP should support the establishment of village registry offices which could issue CCROs.

- *Carry out more community sensitisation on VLUPs:* More effort should be focused on increasing villagers' awareness about VLUPs as it is still limited.

- *Have PLUM team members assist VLUMCs members in community sensitisation:* The members of VLUMCs feel that if they had the support of PLUM team members during community sensitisation activities, their own roles would gain much-needed authority and they would be able to more effectively convince villagers that the VLUP process is an essential one.

- *Provide sign posts to villages that have not yet received them:* Sign posts should be provided to the villages that do not have them so they can demarcate their land plots. Although sign posts were seen as useful, some villages said that they had not yet received them.

- *Encourage village leaders to place maps where they are accessible:* The PFP, in collaboration with members of PLUM teams, should work together to encourage village leaders to put VLUP maps where they can be easily accessed by community members. Most maps and images were placed in office files and it took village leaders considerable time to locate them. In three villages in Nyasa, the maps were actually kept in the homes of village leaders.

- *Address the issue of land boundaries between villages:* The PFP should work with district land officers to find a permanent resolution regarding boundaries between villages as, in some villages, such boundaries are a major source of conflict. In fact, some have even reported that their land had been encroached upon by neighbouring villages and districts.

- *Provide more education on environmental protection:* The PFP should work with district councils to continue educating villagers about environment protection as all villages reported cases or environmental violations, including farming too close to water sources, starting fires, and cutting down natural trees.

- ***Counteract the rumours being spread about land ownership:*** The PFP should work hand in hand with district land officers and LUMC members to counteract rumours that trees planted on common land would be confiscated by PFP as they have negative consequences. For example, in Mamongolo, villagers were very excited about the VLUP process until they heard the rumour and started questioning the idea. Elsewhere, the problem is similar.

(iv) VLUP monitoring and evaluation

- ***Build the capacity of VLUMCs:*** All VLUMC team members should be empowered through regular study visits and training in issues related to VLUPs.

- ***Provide financial support to PLUM team members:*** The PFP should enable PLUM teams to visit PFP-supported villages so that they can monitor the implementation of VLUPs carefully to ensure it is done accurately. Providing funding is especially important as, while teams were highly engaged in awareness-building in the early stages, they rarely visited the villages after they implemented their VLUPs mostly due to financial constraints.

- ***Train PLUM team members to prepare a VLUP database:*** PLUM teams members should be trained to set up and manage a database of VLUP-related data, including the number of CCROs.

- ***Arrange for VLUMCs to visit villages with VLUPs:*** The PFP should help VLUMCs from one village visit the VLUMCs of other villages so that these committees can share their experiences and learn how to better implement and monitor their VLUPs.

- ***Encourage VLUMCs to meet regularly:*** The PFP should emphasise the importance of each VLUMC's having regular meetings at which members can monitor and report on the implementation of their VLUMP and other related activities.

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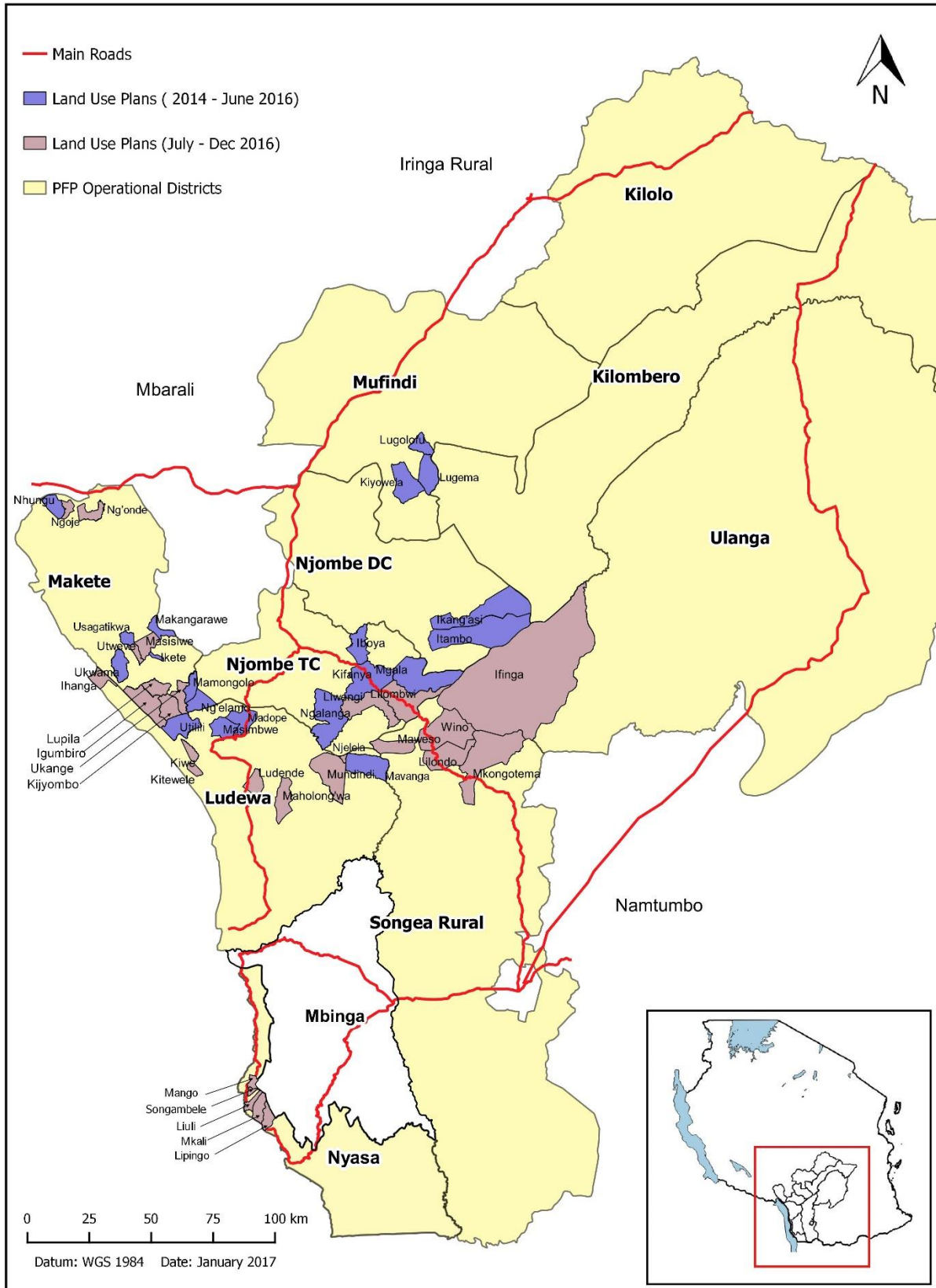
Annex 2:   Survey tools

SURVEY TO ASSESS VILLAGE LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST FORVLUMC AND VILLAGE LEADERS

IDENTIFICATION
Name of interviewer ……………………………….…………………………………….….…………
Name of District ……………………….………..Name of Village …...………….…………….
Name of Respondent …………………….…………….Date of interview …..………...
Sex of respondent   (i) Male   (ii) Female
Year & Month when the VLUP was developed………......................

Objective 1: to assess the level of stakeholders' participation in VLUPs
   1) (a) How was the VLUP awareness raising exercise conducted?
       ....
       ....
       ....
       (b)What did you learn during the awareness raising exercise?
       ....
       ....
        (c) How many men/women participated in awareness raising? Men……Women……
       (d) Which social groups were represented in the awareness raising?
       ....
       ....
   2) (a) Were there any village assemblies that were organized during the VLUP process?
       (b) How many times were village assemblies organized during the VLUP process……
       (c) How many people participated in the assembly? Men……….Women……………
   3) (a) How were the community representatives (VLUMC, village leaders) involved in the
       VLUP planning process (meetings, group work etc)?..
       ....
       ....
       (b) Overall, how do you rate the degree of village community participation in the VLUP
       process?   (i) Low.   (ii) Moderate   (iii) High
   4) (a)Were there any VLUP training sessions conducted to Village leaders? (i) Yes (ii) No
       (b) If yes, in How many trainings ………………………………………………….
       (c) Did the training help you to improve knowledge on land use plan? Yes…. No…
       (d) If yes please clarify
       ....
       ....

Objective 2: To assess the level of the implementation of VLUPs against set plans
   1) (a) Do VLUMC and VC, utilize the VLUP reports, maps and satellite image in decision-
       making?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
       (b) If yes, how?...

....

Does VLUMC have regular meetings?   (i) Yes.....   (ii) No .....

2)   If yes, how many times does VLUMC meet in (i) a week--- (ii) month….(iii) year…

3)   (a) Are different land uses implemented in the designated areas as per VLUP?
                                                    (i) Yes   (ii) No.

(b) If no, what are the reasons behind? …………………………………………….

....

....

To what extend has the VLUP been implemented?
                                (i) low   (ii) moderate   (iii) large extent

4)   What approaches and techniques are used to ensure VLUP's implementation progress is
in place?
....

....

5)   Which of the approaches proved to be successful and which failed over so far?
....

....

6)   Please indicate the major land-use conflicts in your village

....

....

....

Please compare the level of the land use conflicts problems after the VLUP.
           (i) Increased   (ii) Same   (iii) Decreased   (iv) Don't know

7)   In your opinion, what are the major contributions of VLUP in the Village?
....

....

....

(a) What are the major challenges of implementing VLUPs in the Village?
....

....

....

(b) In your opinion what should be done so as to overcome challenges concerning
VLUP?
....

....

....

In general, how would you describe the quality of VLUPs developed under PFP?
....

....

8)   Now that you have VLUP, are you satisfied with it?   (i) Yes   (ii) No

9)   (a) Is there something you would like to change in VLUP?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
(b) Please specify what changes you would like to see on the VLUP
....

....

10) (a) Does the Village have by-laws in order to enforce the VLUP? (i) Yes   (ii) No

(b) Please briefly explain about the by-laws? . …………………………………………..

....

....

11) Does the village offer land title deeds?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
12) To what extent did the District PLUM team participate in the process?
                                   (i) low extent   (ii) to some extent   (iii) to greater extent
13) How often has the PLUM team (or member of the team) visited the village since the VLUP was completed? ....

Objective 3: *To examine the accessibility and usage of VLUP and its maps by village stakeholders*
   1) Are the maps displayed and easily accessible to the village inhabitants to follow in their everyday activities? (i) Yes….   (ii) No….
   2) Are they user friendly to the village community members?(i) Yes ….   (ii) No….
   3) [TO RESEARCHERS]: Check where in the village the VLUP report, maps and satellite image are kept: (i) they are not found, (ii) in files in village office (iii) on the walls of the office/ easily accessible to villagers

Objective 4: *To assess the level of inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in the VLUP*
   1) Was there any consideration given to vulnerable groups during the VLUP exercise?
                                     (i) Yes ….   (ii) No….
   2) Please give examples of how vulnerable groups' needs were considered in the VLUPs
      ....
      ....
   3) Is there a monitoring process in place to ensure that the vulnerable groups are involved during the implementation of VLUP?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
   4) Please specify how this monitoring is implemented
      ....
      ....

Objective 5: **To determine the level of adherence to environmental safeguards criteria**
   1) What are the most important environmental issues in the village? ....
      ....
      ....
   2) Do people in this village protect the environment?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
   3) If yes, please discuss how they protect the environment
      ....
      ....
   4) Are there any violations of VLUP environmental regulations in this village? (i)Yes (ii)No
   5) If yes, please discuss in details about those violations of environmental violations.
      ....
      ....

SURVEY TO ASSESS VILLAGE LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST QUESTIONS FOR PLUM TEAM Members

Name of Interviewer ………………………………..Name of District: NJOMBE DC
Name of Respondent ………………………….………….Date of interview ……………….
Sex of respondent   (i) Male   (ii) Female

i. To what extent did the District PLUM team participate in the process?
(i) low extent   (ii) to some extent   (iii) to greater extent

ii. On average, how do you rate the village members' participation in the VLUP process?   (i) Large   (ii) Average   (iii) Small

iii. Does the PLUM team visit the Villages with PFP-facilitated VLUPs? (i) Yes (ii) No

iv. In your opinion to what extend the VLUP by PFP has been implemented as per its plan? (i) low (ii) moderate (iii) large extent

v. What are the major challenges of implementing VLUPs?
....
....
....
....

vi. In general, how would you describe the quality of VLUPs developed under PFP support? (1) Low Quality   (2) Moderate Quality   (3) High Quality

vii. Did you involve vulnerable groups in the VLUP process?   (i) Yes (ii) No

viii. Have you received any reports of violations of environmental safeguards in the VLUPs implantation?   (i) Yes   (ii) No

ix. How many..

SURVEY TO ASSESS VILLAGE LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST FORVILLAGE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

IDENTIFICATION
Name of interviewer ………………………………………………………………..………….
Name of District …………………….…………..Name of Village …...………….…………
Name of Respondent ……………………….…………….Date of interview ……………...
Year & Month when the VLUP was developed………......................

Sex of respondent: (i) Male   (ii) Female
Age: (i) 18-34 Years   (ii) 35-50 Years   (iii) Above 50 Years
Education: (i) No education (ii) Primary (iii) Secondary (iv) Above secondary

Objective 1: to assess the level of stakeholders' participation in VLUPs
   1)   Were you involved in the VLUP preparation at any stage?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
   2)   If yes, please elaborate how you were involved in the VLUP process
         ....
         ....
         ....
         ....
   3)   (a) Do you feel like the whole village was represented in the VLUP process?
                                                                (i) Yes   (ii) No
         (b) Please elaborate on 3.(a) above…………………………………………………….
         ....
         ....
         How many times were village assembly meetings organized during the VLUP process?
         ....
         ....
   4)   How many people participated in the assemblies? (i) Men…… (ii) Women……
   5)   Overall, how do you rate the degree of your participation in the VLUP process?
                                (i) Low.   (ii) Moderate   (iii) High

Objective 2: To assess the level of the implementation of VLUPs against set plans
   1)   Now that this village has VLUP, do you, village inhabitants, benefit from it?
                                                                (i) Yes   (ii) No
   2)   If yes, how do you benefit from VLUP?...
         ....
         ....
   3)   Are the land use signboards erected in the village? [VERIFY] (i) Yes   (ii) No
   4)   (a) Have you received any reports of violations of environmental protection measures in
         the village   (i) Yes   (ii) No
         (b) If yes, how many?..
   5)   Please compare the level of the land use conflicts problems after the VLUP.
                (i) Increased   (ii) Same   (iii) Decreased   (iv) Don't know
   6)   What are the main land-use conflicts in your village?...
         ....
         ....

Objective 3: To examine the accessibility and usage of VLUP and its maps by village
1) Are the VLUP and its maps displayed and easily accessible to you, the village inhabitants, to follow in your everyday activities? (i) Yes   (ii) No
2) Do you consider them user friendly?   (i) Yes   (ii) No   (iii) Not Applicable
3) (a) Do you ever consult the VLUP maps and VLUP reports in your decision making?
                (i) Yes   (ii) No
  (b) What are the circumstances that make you use the VLUP map/report?…………....
....
....

Objective 4: To determine the level of adherence to environmental safeguards criteria
1) Do you have vulnerable groups in this village? (i) Yes   (ii) No
2) *What kinds of people are defined vulnerable in the village?...*
3) *Which of the vulnerable groups were involved in the VLUP planning process?..........*
....
....
4) Please give an example of how vulnerable groups' needs were considered in the VLUPs…………………………………………………………………………………
....
....

Objective 5: To determine the level of adherence to environmental safeguards criteria
1) Do people in this village protect the environment?   (i) Yes   (ii) No
2) If yes, what do you do to protect it?..
....
....