



Project Information Note
Plan Vivo Application

Improving the Livelihoods of Pastoralist and Hunter-Gatherer Communities in Mongo wa Mono, Northern Tanzania through Payments for Ecosystem Services



**Carbon Tanzania
Ujamaa Community Resource Trust**

Arusha, Tanzania

February 2011

Plan Vivo Project Report
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1. Project Objectives and Activities

This Project Information Note (PIN) outlines an initial application to the Plan Vivo Foundation for working with select pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities in Mongo wa Mono village¹, Mbulu District, Northern Tanzania (34°30'03"03°30'S) (see Annexes 1, 2, and 3). By working in conjunction with both traditional leaders and the elected village government, Carbon Tanzania (CT) and Ujamaa Community Resource Trust (UCRT) aim to create a system of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) through carbon storage, which will enhance and diversify local incomes, strengthen local natural resource management, land tenure, and management capacity, and contribute to local, national, and global environmental conservation aims. This will be achieved by reinforcing and strengthening the implementation of the current land use plan (see Annex 6) and village by-laws by creating a long-term payment system for reforestation using native species and reducing deforestation and the associated causes such as agricultural farming and pole cutting through improved forest conservation and management.

Currently the Hadzabe village of Mongo wa Mono faces a combination of encroachment and land degradation from the neighboring villages of Eshkesh and Yaeda Chini (also spelled Yaida) as well as more densely populated areas to the west (Meatu District), south (Mbulu District), and north (Karatu District). 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 prevent land encroachment and degradation, which currently results in land conversion from natural woodland to slash and burn agriculture. This land intrusion, conversion, and resulting degradation are contrary to the village by-laws and the village land use plan. In order to reduce the land intrusion and tackle issues of leakage, the financial benefit sharing process will incorporate the neighboring villages of Eshkesh and Yaeda Chini, (which are within the ward) and Mbulu District, and in the long-term will scale-up to incorporate areas within the ward into a wider PES project.

The second objective is to improve local forest management, and thus generate carbon offsets through the establishment of a Community Forest Reserve (CFR) according to the provisions of the 2002 Forest Act and related policies and guidelines. CFRs are entirely under the authority of designated groups of people within a village, which in this case will be the Hadzabe community of Mongo wa Mono. A key part of the CFR process is to confer rights to 100% of the revenues from forest products to the relevant community and village authorities. The establishment of Participatory Forest Management (PFM)² in Tanzania has led to locally driven recoveries of large areas of forest and woodland across different parts of the country and has enabled increases in forest biomass and carbon storage potential³.

¹ English; -Mother of all villages

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

³ Zehabu, E & Jambiya, G (2008) Community based forest management and carbon payment: Real possibilities for poverty Reduction. Arc Journal Issue 21

2. Target Group / Communities

The Hadzabe (or Hadza) are one of Tanzania's most unique and yet threatened human communities. As a hunter-gatherer people, their deep reservoir of indigenous knowledge about natural resource use has enabled them to survive in a challenging semi-arid environment. As hunter-gathers, they act as one with their environment, adapting their eating habits to what the land makes available to them. While they do not raise any livestock, some Hadzabe keep small fields of domestic crops.

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. In these areas, increasing pressures brought about by human population growth and expanding resource use patterns from adjacent areas has endangered their land. If natural resources are used unsustainably and degraded as a result of these intensifying use patterns, the Hadzabe will be left no choice than to seek alternative lifestyles, which will ultimately lead to loss of their livelihood and their culture.

While the Hadzabe currently inhabit three villages, their presence is strongest in Mongo wa Mono, which is the only village 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 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.

As it stands now, the Hadzabe rely solely on their land for medicine, food, and shelter. This project will also target the cultural ecosystem service, as it will help to protect the Hadzabe and both their indigenous knowledge and the eco-tourism currently taking place in the area. Through enhanced capacity to manage the forest area, the Hadzabe can continue to thrive off the land they know intimately.

The project will support communities to develop group plan vivos on communal land, as the Hadzabe move within their land boundaries depending on food and resource availability and as such, rely on community land tenure, as opposed to single household designation.

3. Description of the Proposed Project Area

3.1 Physical Environment

Mongo wa Mono is situated at 34°30'03"30"8 in the central rift valley, at an altitude of 1200 ó 1400masl. The village area covers a total of 46,800ha (468 km²), which is divided into three land use types and seven designated land use zones (see Annexes 2 and 3). Mongo wa Mono village area includes the Kidero hills, an area of woodland and granite outcrops (see Annex 4) which provides the central territory for Hadzabe hunting and gathering activities, and a wide range of important cultural and religious sites. This area is known to support populations of large mammals, including lion and elephant.

3.2 Project Area

Mongo wa Mono has seven designated land use areas which are categorized into three land use types; protected area for cultural livelihoods (or the Community Forest Reserve), protected area for domestic animals to graze, and area for housing and farming (see Annex 2 and 3). The project area includes all land use types in Mongo wa Mono, but would be primarily focused on the Community Forest Reserve (CFR). Game Scouts, as well as the community, will patrol, collect data, and monitor forest use within the CFR. Additional project activities, such as boundary planting, will take place within the other two types of land use areas.

3.3 Protected Areas and Areas of High Conservation Value

To the south of the 20,600 ha area protected for the cultural utilization by Hadzabe (see Annexes 2 and 3) in the Kidero hills is the Yaeda Valley. This wetland is a designated Important Bird Area (IBA) by Birdlife International due to the presence of resident globally threatened species (Baker & Baker, 2002). North is Lake Eyasi, with an area of 116,000ha. This is one of the largest soda lakes in the rift valley and an important area for palearctic migrants. Lake Eyasi is also designated as an IBA due to the presence of Lesser Flamingo and has the 1% biogeographical population levels of eight resident and migratory wetland bird species, a criterion for designation as a RAMSAR⁴ site (Baker, 1995). Above the rift, 35km to the north / northwest is the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), a UNESCO 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 is dominated by *Acacia-Commiphora* woodland, specifically *Acacia tortilis*, *Acacia kirkii* (lower areas), *Acacia mellifera*, *Commiphora* Spp, *Grewia* Spp and *Combretum* Spp, interspersed with areas of savanna grasslands and *Adansonia digitata* (Baobab) woodland (see Annex 4).

3.4 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. This land intrusion, conversion, and resulting degradation are contrary to village by-laws, the village land use plan, and national laws governing land acquisition. Much of the encroachment and land degradation originates outside of the Mongo wa Mono village area from the neighboring villages of

⁴ RAMSAR is the international convention on wetlands.

Eshkesh and Yaeda Chini, as well as more densely populated areas to the west (Meatu District), south (Mbulu District), and north (Karatu District). Charcoal manufactures and the local use of fuel wood are not major drivers of deforestation, however alternative cook stoves are being considered within the village centre to contribute to the overall deforestation mitigation and adaptation strategy. In order to reduce the land intrusion and tackle leakage, the financial benefit sharing process will incorporate the neighboring villages of Eshkesh and Yaeda Chini, (which are within the ward), and Mbulu District. Further, both Carbon Tanzania and UCRT see this PES initiative expanding to incorporate areas within the neighboring ward.

3.5 Social-Economic Environment

The Hadzabe are one of Tanzania's most unique and threatened human cultures, with a deep reservoir of indigenous knowledge about natural resource use that has enabled them to survive in a challenging semi-arid environment. The Hadzabe are strictly hunter-gatherers and do not raise any livestock, although some do keep fields of domestic crops. They have gradually been displaced to remote and relatively inhospitable semi-arid areas as other groups of people have taken over more productive lands over the past several centuries. 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 Crater Conservation Area (see Annex 1).

3.6 Current Income to Mongo wa Mono

While the demographic information on the Hadzabe is scarce, the people are living at the extreme end of poverty within Tanzania with no form of stable economic activities or income. They are a community reliant on the environment and follow a spiritually based, Minimalist religion.

The only communal income currently captured in Mongo wa Mono from natural resource activities is through Dorobo Safaris⁵ Ltd., a specialist ecotourism company based in Arusha, which focuses on walking and low impact camping safaris. Dorobo Safaris set up the Dorobo Fund, which manages the benefit sharing process set up in collaboration with UCRT. In 2005 Tshs 5.4m (\$5,350USD) was paid to Mongo wa Mono village (D.Petersen pers comm.) (see Annex 5 for details on current payment structure).

4. Ownership of Carbon Rights and Land Tenure

There is currently no system for the ownership of carbon rights within Tanzanian law, however The National Forestry Policy and Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 holds that under a CFR, if the community owns the land, then the community also owns the trees on the land. While there are laws and regulations associated with forest products such as honey and medicinal plants, there is no specific mention of carbon at this time.

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

⁵ 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.

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, which provide for the rights and responsibilities of the village councils and village assemblies, provides a strong foundation for management of communal land and resources such as forests. The National Forestry Policy and Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 explicitly builds 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.

As it stands now, there is no conflict or instability in the project area related to land-tenure that will affect the community's ability to enter into long-term PES agreements. The project itself plays a significant role in mitigating and eliminating potential risks to the conservation land. Additionally, you will notice the land use plan has been designed to protect the village from encroachment by positioning the area for housing and farming near the boundaries seen as most vulnerable.

*See Annex 6 for land tenure and ownership documentation.

5. Description of Applicant Organization and Governance Structure

5.1 Long-Term Objectives of the Organization

Carbon Tanzania aims to reduce the threats of global climate change by turning carbon dioxide emissions into natural Tanzanian forests managed through community-based forest initiatives. Working with rural communities in different parts of Tanzania, Carbon Tanzania's projects contribute to conserving and protecting local ecosystems, as well as providing opportunities for improved local livelihoods.

The UCRT works to empower communities to secure the legal rights over their lands and natural resources. UCRT believe that building the skills, knowledge, and management capacity within villages and households is crucial in allowing 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 enabled 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 has 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.

The Ujamaa Community Resource Trust is among the leading organizations facilitating community-based natural resource management in pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities in northern Tanzania. UCRT works 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, management issues, and tourism development feasibility assessments. 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 is the 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 to protect community rights. UCRT is recognized as one of the best CBNRM organisations in Tanzania.

UCRT has recently obtained short-term funding from The Nature Conservancy to employ a lawyer who will be engaged in further exploring the best legal means to secure land tenure in

Mongo wa Mono village, which will also support this project. Land tenure remains a complex issue in Tanzania and can be reinforced by further developing the local village capacity through alternative legal bodies, such as CFM.

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		
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

Technical Roles			
Responsibility	Carbon Tanzania	UCRT	Hadzabe Community
Developing, reviewing and updating forestry and agroforestry 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	
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, and the Hadzabe community throughout the project cycle.

The Hadzabe hold indigenous knowledge about their surroundings, including the native tree species, the uses, and the ability to withstand climate and seasonal variability. The Hadzabe play a critical role in determining the types of boundary trees planted and will continue to be consulted throughout the project cycle.

Additionally, the Hadzabe will take full responsibility for the patrolling, data collection, and monitoring of the Community Forest Reserve. Similarly, as the project is scaled up, the community will be consulted as to the needs of the land and forest in order to maintain, and even enhance conservation. Further activities may be identified and carried out by the community, with the help of UCRT and Carbon Tanzania.

The Community Implementation Plan below provides a guideline to which the Hadzabe community will continue to participate and contribute to 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	Ongoing
Establishment and implementation of Quarterly Community Focus Group Meetings		X	X	Ongoing
Training community members to establish the above ground biomass plots	X	X	X	October 2010
Sensitize the community to the process of carbon trading and the processes of creating additionality	X	X	X	December 2010
Monitoring and Evaluation Baseline Surveys		X	X	December 2010

7. Additionality Analysis

7.1 Legislative Decree

Ujamaa Community Resource Trust (UCRT) 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 generation through 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.

7.2 Barrier Analysis

Barrier 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 and 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 (Community 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 PV 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 as well as increase community empowerment.
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 PV certificates will provide opportunity for communities to establish land area as Community Forest Reserves (CFR).

8. Regulation Compliance

Carbon Tanzania and Ujamaa Community Resource Trust 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 Trust 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 7 for documentation.

9. Start-Up Funding Source

Carbon Tanzania, as a project of Ecological Initiatives Ltd, has been trading high value social carbon in Tanzania for 18 months specifically targeting the high-end tourism market in Tanzania. Carbon Tanzania has generated sufficient funds through these processes to fund the certification process with the Plan Vivo Foundation. 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 from Brandeis University in Boston, Massachusetts.

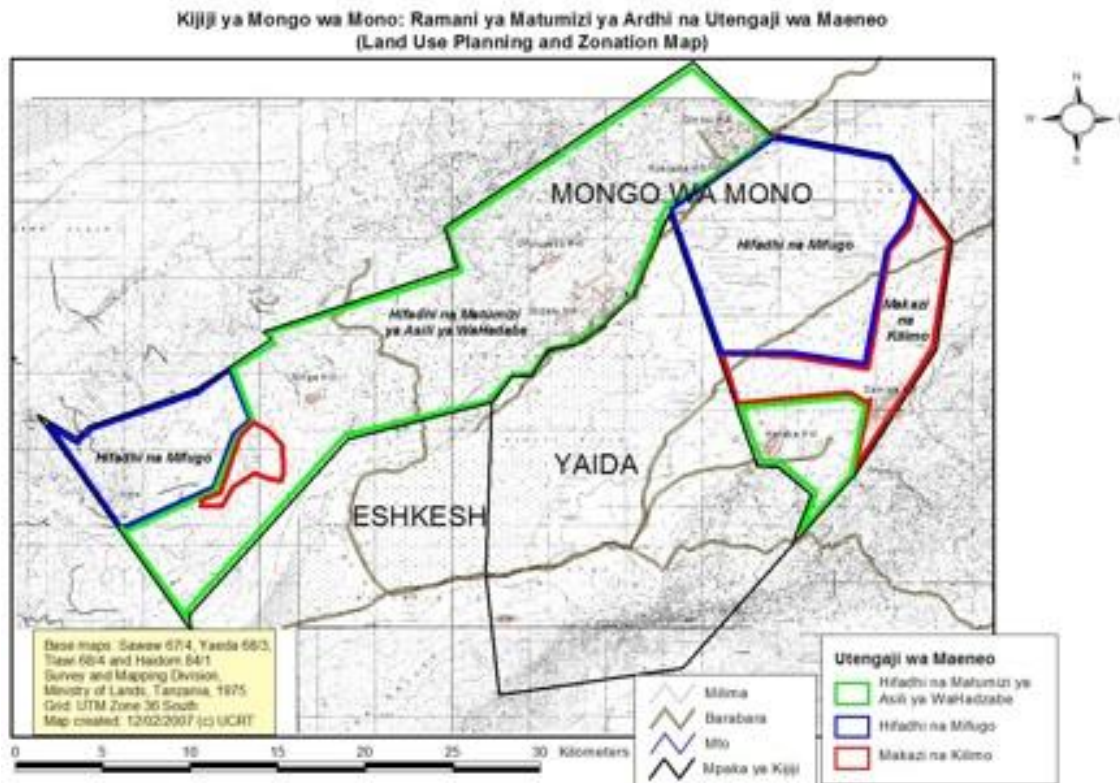
Annex 1: Map of Northern Tanzania



Note: Red circle identifies location of Mongo wa Mono village, Arusha Region, south of the Lake Eyasi drainage basin, Northern Tanzania

Annex 2: Mongo wa Mono Land Use Zone

Mongo wa Mono and the neighboring villages of Yaeda Chini (Yaeda) and Eshkesh. The village area of Mongo wa Mono covers a total of 46,800ha (468 square km), divided into three land use types and seven designated land use zones.



Key

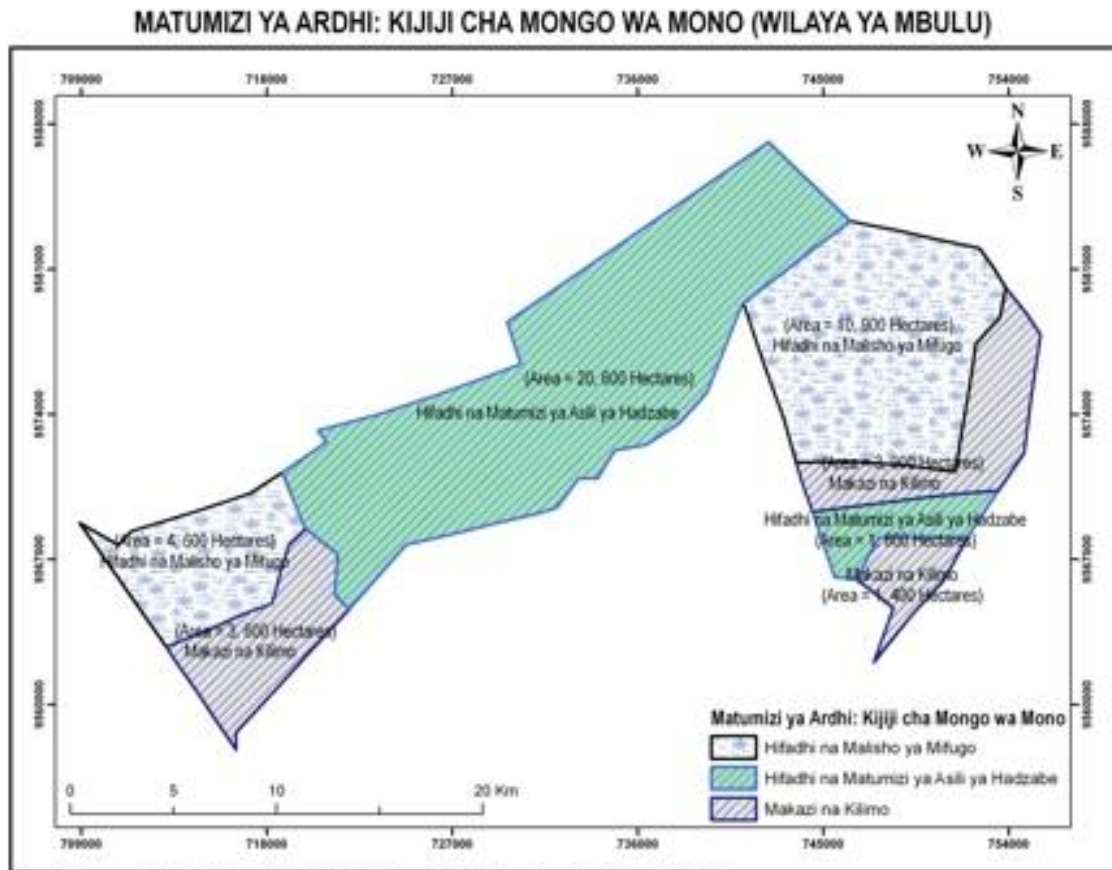
Hifadhi na matumizi ya Asili ya Hadzabe
(Protected area for utilization for cultural livelihoods of Hadzabe)

Hifadhi na malisho ya mifugo
(Protected area with grazing for domesticated animals)

Makazi na kilimo
(Area designated for housing and farming)

Annex 3: Mongo wa Mono

This land use plan was created by UCRT through a participatory planning process; this land use plan was designed to allow for multiple land use within Mongo wa Mono whilst still protecting the cultural integrity of the Hadzabe.



Key

Hifadhi na matumizi ya Asili ya Hadzabe
(Protected area for utilization for cultural livelihoods of Hadzabe)

Hifadhi na malisho ya mifugo
(Protected area with grazing for domesticated animals)

Makazi na kilimo
(Area designated for housing and farming)

Annex 4: Kidero Hills looking East towards Mongo wa Mono village area



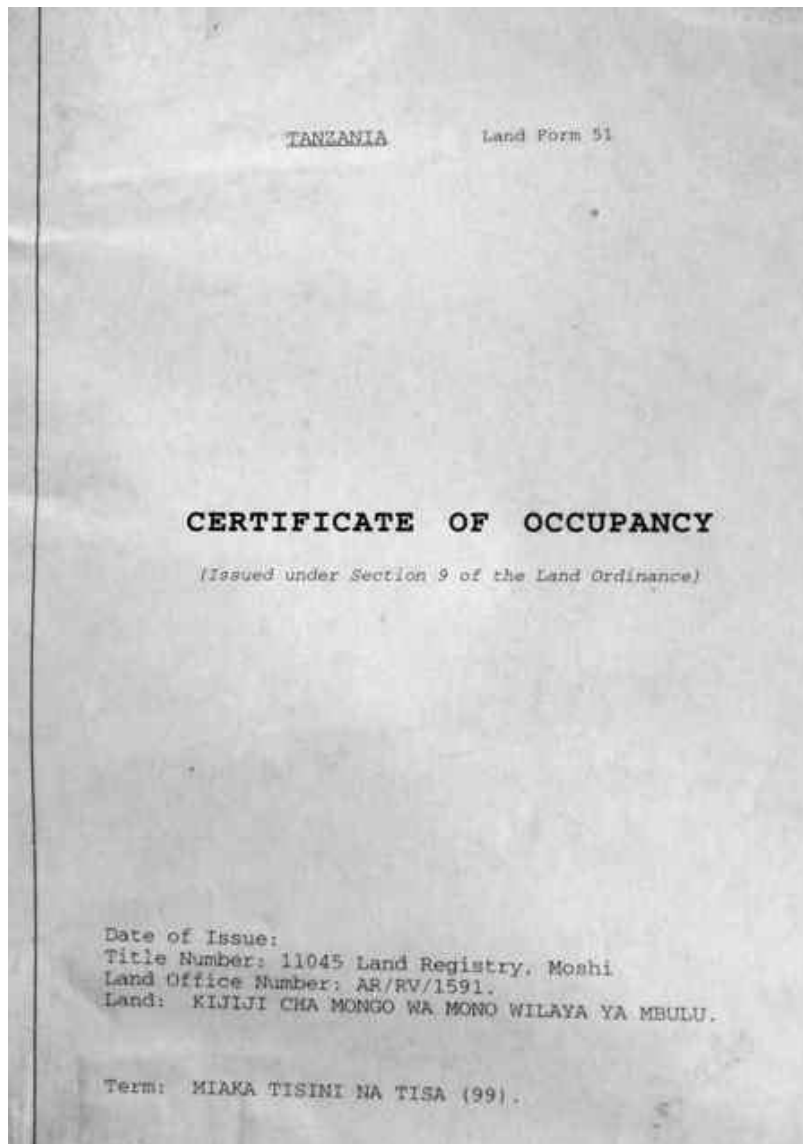
Annex 5: Revenue and Benefit Sharing Structure for Tourism

All figures are based on a per person per night fee.

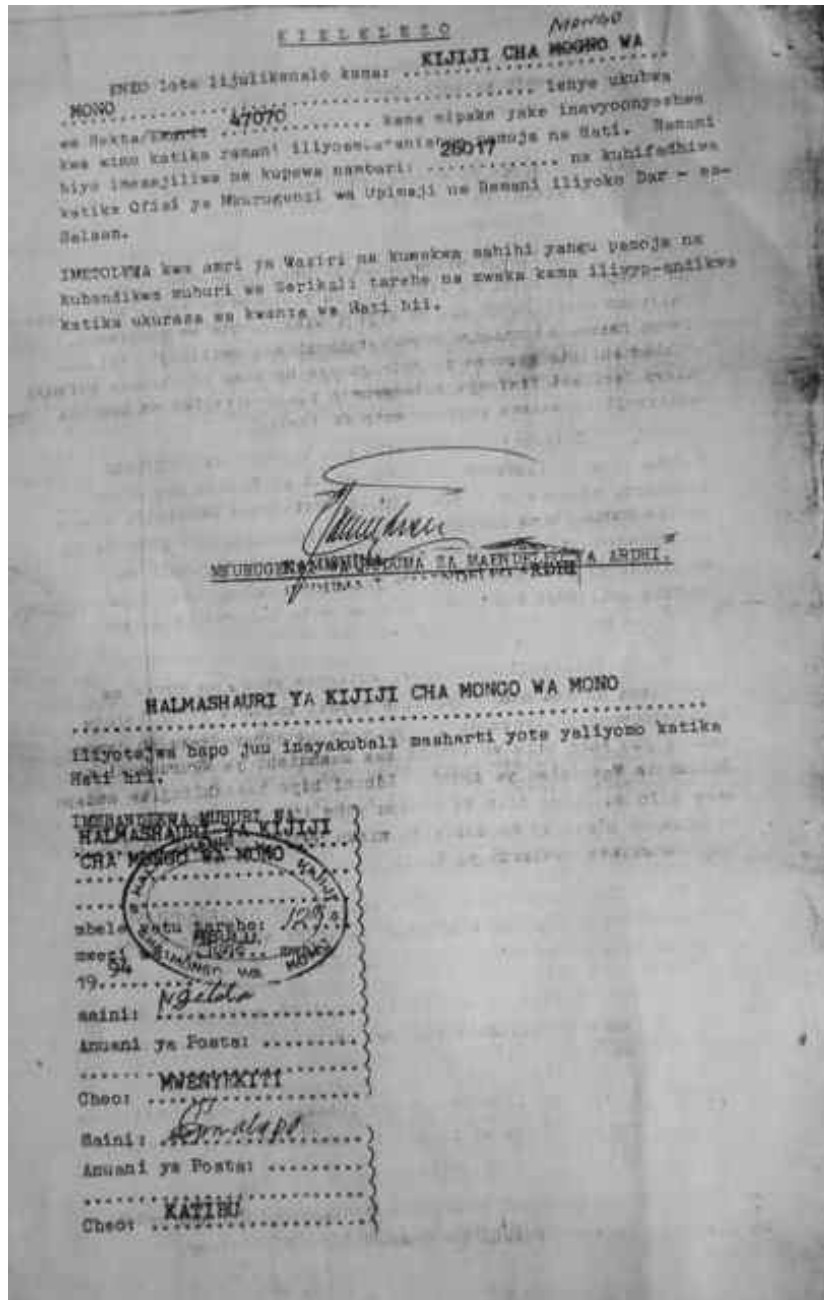
Amount (USD)	Fund location	Target village / community
12	Jamii fund†	Hadzabe cultural fund
8	Mongo wa Mono	Hadzabe village
6	Eshkesh	Datooga
6	Yaeda Chini	Hadzabe / Datooga / Iraqu
2	Ward government	Mongo wa Mono / Eshkesh / Yaeda Chini
6	District government	-
Total \$40		

† The Jamii fund or community fund is used by the Hadzabe only. The fund is used to provide a back up food source in case of drought or reduction in the natural resource food base. The fund is also used to pay hospital bills, education, and support land protection.

Annex 6: 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, 47070ha and the signatures of district land officer and village council.

OFISI YA WALIJI-MKUU

OFISI YA MKUU WA MKAA
IDARA YA KUENDeleU YA ARDHI (B),
S.L.P. 181,
ARUSHA.

Kitab. No. AR/R/3792/11/AM .. 8 June .. 1994 ..
Halmashauri ya Kijiji cha MONGO WA MONO ..
S.L.P. 116 ..
MBULU ..

ARDHI YENYE ENDO LA HEATA .. 47,070 ..
ENDO LA KIJIKI CHA MONGO WA MONO ..
WILAYA YA MBULU ..

Maombi yenu ya kupewa hati ya muda mrefu ya kumiliki ardhi iliyoitajwa hapo yamekubalika. Baada ya kukubali kwenu toleo hili kwa kulipa nda mwanazostahili, mtatayarishwa Hati kwa ajili ya sahihi zenu ambayo itakuwa na masharti muhimu yafuatayo:-

- i) Muda: Miaka 99 kuanzia .. 1 Aprili, 1994 ..
 - ii) Kodi ya ardhi: Shilingi 100/= kwa mwaka ambayo inaweza kubadilishwa baada ya kila miaka 10.
 - iii) Matumizi: Kilimo, mifugo, misitu, wakazi, Biashara na Viwanda kufuatana na mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi wa Kijiji.
2. Mmilikiji atawajibika:
- a) Kuweka mipaka ya eneo la Kijiji katika hali itakavyo-
dhisha Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya .. Mbulu ..
na kuendelea kuitunza mipaka hiyo ili wakati wowote iweze kuonekana kwa urahisi.
 - b) Kupeleka ramani ya nyumba anazotarajia kujenga kwenye eneo hilo kwa Halmashauri ya Wilaya ili zipate kibali kabla ya ujenzi kuanza.
 - c) Kujenga nyumba kulingana na masharti yaliyomo katika kibali cha ujenzi.
 - d) Wakati wote wa hali kuyaweka katika hali nzuri majengo yote yaliyokwishaajengwa na kuyafanua matengenezo katika hali ya kuiridhisha Halmashauri ya Wilaya.
3. Iindapo eneo au sehemu ya eneo hilo litatumika kwa shughuli ya viwanda, mmilikiji atawajibika pia kufanya mpango wa kutosha kwa ajili ya kuwaza miji ya kutosha mifugo

Note. District land document for Mongo wa Mono showing land area, district and land use types within the village. Forest -Misitu 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 measurement), 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 7: Evidence of National Regulatory Body 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/A3/41 Vol II/131

24th October, 2008

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

*We have ready act 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