

## Appendix VII

### Interview Guide for Impact Assessment

#### Focus group discussion guide

Ask for names and any positions/roles held within the village.

Prepare a timeline and ask villagers to select 3 key events within the last 10 years.

1. Ask what outsiders have done in the village within the last 10 years.
2. Select events related to the KVFP and find out:
  - ① who used it;
    - 1-1 why;
    - 1-2 what the results were;
  - ② who didn't use it;
    - 2-1 why not;
    - 2-2 what the results were;
  - ③ why the difference.
3. Bring up poverty key words that were not covered under question 1 and check if any changes have occurred due to intervention by outsiders.

#### Key informant interview guide

1. Introduce the outside intervention relevant to him/her.
2. Find out:
  - ① whether s/he benefited, could not benefit, or was negatively affected;
  - ② how;
  - ③ what the results were.

## Appendix VIII

### Records of the Impact Assessment

#### Impact Assessment at the Kirinjiko Chini Sub-village

Date: November 3-4, 1999

Research methods: focus group meetings (men's and women's sessions)  
key informant interviews (16 individuals)

Participants in the focus group meetings: 10 men, 12 women

Key informants: 8 men, 8 women

#### Schedule of activities

November 3, 1999	
11:00-11:25	Introduction
11:25-1:30	Focus group interviews
2:30-5:00	Key informant interviews (4 men, 4 women)
November 4, 1999	
10:00-13:00	Key informant interviews (4 men, 4 women)

#### List of key informants

Female key informants	Male key informants
① VECC member	① did not receive seedlings
② VECC member	② did not receive seedlings
③ VECC member	③ VECC Chairperson
④ trader	④ unable to send children to school
⑤ trader	⑤ School Committee member
⑥ trader	⑥ beekeeper
⑦ Women's Group Chairperson	⑦ uses the cattle trough provided by the KVFP
⑧ School Committee member	⑧ fined for encroaching in the Mkonga Reserve

#### Introduction (Plenary)

The Sub-village Chairperson welcomed the team. Participants who were not present during the first week were introduced, and Mr. Makupa introduced the purpose of the team's visit. Mr. Kiluvia moderated the men's focus group meeting while Mr. Murakami took notes, and Ms. Koshuma moderated the women's focus group meeting while Mr. Chegere and Ms. Ishizuka took notes.

**Men's focus group meeting**

When asked to list three major events from the past ten years, the following events were mentioned:

1996-97	drought
1998	bush fires, which burned down houses in the village
1998	El Nino (heavy) rain

When asked to list any activities initiated by outsiders during the past ten years, the following were named:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Issues</u>
1997	food assistance provided by the government
1990	water well constructed by the KKKT
N/A*	permission to build school provided by the government; it is currently under construction
1992-1999	seedlings provided by JICA
N/A*	livestock medicine provided by the government
N/A*	permission to collect funds to dig water well granted by the government
1994	cattle trough and domestic water point constructed by JICA. However, the pump for domestic water was stolen because the villagers could not continue to pay the watchman's wage.

\* informants could not remember the year

Among the list of issues raised by the participants, the KVFP was involved in the following activities:

1994	provision of cattle trough and water point
1992-99	distribution of seedlings

The moderator initiated discussions on the above two topics.

1992-99	distribution of seedlings
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Participants were then asked who received the seedlings distributed by the KVFP, and they responded that all villagers received seedlings. However, they added that some trees did not

survive because of:

- negligence by some villagers who did not look after their trees;
- a lack of water; the water source is far away and the village suffers from drought most of the time;
- insect damage to the trees.

As reasons to plant trees, the participants mentioned the following:

- for malaria medicine
- for shade
- for timber
- because trees bring rain
- for fruits
- because trees prevent soil erosion

When asked why some people did not plant trees, the participants responded that those people were either traveling or new to the village and were not present during the distribution.

When asked how people can be negatively affected from not planting trees, the participants gave the following responses:

- do not get shade
- do not get timber
- do not have fertile land, because the rain carries away the fertile top soil
- do not have a wind break, and their houses are left vulnerable to strong wind
- do not get fruits

One participant was asked why he had not taken any trees even though he had been living in the sub-village for over a year. He responded that he was afraid that the long dry season would affect the trees and therefore, he was waiting for the rain to come. He intended to go to the KVFP to receive seedlings when it starts raining.

When asked what the difference was between those who planted trees and those who did not, the participants responded that the ones who planted trees:

- have shade
- have medicine
- can expect to get timber
- have fruits

1994

provision of cattle trough and water point

When asked why the cattle trough was constructed by the KVFP, the participants responded that the KVFP decided to do so after seeing that the villagers were visiting the project area to collect water everyday.

When asked who benefited from the water source, they said that all villagers benefited. They also said that women benefit from a closer water source, as it reduces the distance for fetching water. Men benefit from a reduced distance when taking their cattle to drink.

When asked if there was any person in the village who was not using the water source, the participants responded that all villagers were benefiting. However, they said that the water at the source was not enough for all livestock in the village, so some take their cattle to Mwembe or Ruvu. According to the village rules, only calves can drink from the source everyday for three hours between 12:00-3:00p.m. They added that the water was released from the control cork at the project area everyday.

#### **Going over the keywords**

The moderators reviewed the list of keywords identified during the first phase of the study. These were: clean water (54), education (38), dispensary (28), farming (27), food supply (16), clothing (8), keeping livestock (6), good housing (3), and seeking advice (0). The moderators reviewed the items raised under any activities initiated by outsiders during the past 10 years, and identified the areas of poverty keywords that were not addressed by such interventions. The moderators went through each of these keywords and asked if there were any changes.

The participants said that there were no changes on good housing, hospital, and education.

For keeping livestock, they received livestock medicine from the government.

For seeking advice, they received advice on livestock vaccines and tree planting. With regard to tree planting, they have accepted the advice and were now benefiting from the shade provided by the trees.

For clothes, there has been some development and people felt that they were now better dressed.

## Other topics

When asked about how people coped with hardship, they responded that they sold cattle and goats. Others said that they kept beehives to obtain honey for sale as well as for home consumption.

The participants were asked if there was anyone who did not have access to grazing land. They responded that everyone had a place to go. When asked about the meaning of Mlimbiko, people explained that it was a reserved portion of land on which livestock were not allowed to graze. The participants were asked if their land was affected by the Mlimbiko at Mkonga. Their response was "no." They were asked if any villagers had ever broken the Mlimbiko by-laws and ended up paying the fines. They said that the Mlimbiko Committee confiscated Mr. Hassan Athumani's goats when his goats entered the project area.

## Identification of key informants

People were asked if there was anyone who particularly enjoyed the water source provided by the KVFP. They said that Mr. Selemani Ramadhani benefited a lot because he lives very close to the source.

When asked if there was anyone who was not able to pay their children's school fees, Mr. William Mgheni's name was mentioned.

When asked if there was anyone who had been negatively affected by the KVFP, they said nobody had.

## Key informant interviews at Kirinjiko Chini Village (Men)

### Key informant 1: A farmer who did not receive tree seedlings

Did not receive any seedlings because he was not living in the village during distribution.

He is currently living with his daughter who is married to a sub-villager. Mr. Kijema is now building his own house.

When asked if he knew the benefit of trees, he mentioned that trees:

- a. provide fire wood

- b. prevent soil erosion
- c. bring rain
- d. provide shade
- e. provide timber
- f. bring fertility to the soil

He was not aware where other people got their seedlings. He was not aware of the KVFP and never asked if there was a forestry project in the area. The house he lives in does not have any trees around it. He asked his son-in-law why there were no trees and the son-in-law said that he and his wife were sick and were staying at Same during distribution. He never asked his daughter to obtain seedlings.

Regarding who benefited from the trees, he said he did not know anyone. He said he suffers psychologically from not having trees, because the wind gets inside the house and blows away clothes and other valuables. He said that if there were trees, he could enjoy tea or coffee under the shade. He said that his daughter and son-in-law also suffer because wind destroys their belongings. Children suffer too because their clothes and toys get blown away. Livestock and chicken also suffer because they do not get shade.

When asked if he could afford to buy seedlings, he said he could afford 20 seedlings. If seedlings were to be given away for free, he would like to have 40. He said that he could sell his bananas, sugarcane and cassava, which he grows in his farms in Vudee, in order to buy seedlings. However, his one worry is the drought. He does not know how far the water source is, but thinks he could borrow a donkey to collect water for the trees. He said that he is waiting for the rains to come so that he can plant trees.

<p><b>Key informant 2: The VECC Chairperson</b></p>
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The committee was formed in 1994, after the KVFP project staff came to train them on tree planting. The committee has 8 members: 4 women and 4 men.

On the responsibility of the committee, he raised the following points:

- a) to arrange meetings to discuss strategies to plant trees during the rainy season and to inform villagers about how to obtain seedlings
- b) to prepare a list of people who want seedlings and the requested number and to submit it to the project.
- c) to make requests to the KVFP on behalf of the villagers; e.g., film show, water for school building, etc. The project held a film show once on request and also provided water for

school construction several times. Therefore, he thinks that the VECC was instrumental in planting trees, training villagers through the film show and bringing water for school construction.

When asked if there was anyone who did not benefit from VECC activities, he said that some people did not benefit because they just did not want to plant trees. He said some other people did not plant because they did not have donkeys to carry water.

When asked how the committee coped with those who did not have trees, he said that those who refused to plant trees were usually left alone. He said that only 5 out of 62 households did not receive trees. Those 5 households were not able to benefit from trees grown by the others. He said his brother refused to plant trees. When the brother came to ask him for medicine, he gave it to him only after giving him a piece of his mind.

When asked his opinions about easy ways for people to get water, he said that it was difficult because the village water source is 8 km. away. People use donkeys every other day, which can only carry two buckets at a time. He said the spring water is 4 to 5 km away but it often dries up.

When asked how often VECC meetings are held, he said that it meets twice a month. On some occasions it does not meet for two months, because some members are away grazing the cattle. He said that the committee met only once this year.

When asked who received seedlings, he said that only a few villagers took them because the seedlings were being sold by the project. He bought 10 trees for Tsh. 100.00 and Tsh. 50.00 each. He thinks that more people will take them if the seedlings were free. However, he said that the committee did ask for 60 seedlings that were provided for free. Women are watering these every Monday. Each woman collects 5 liters of water for this purpose.

When asked about the difference between those who took seedlings and those who did not, he responded that the former was benefiting from the shade, fruit and medicine.

He pointed out that even if the project is handed over to the government, the prices of trees should remain the same so that more people can purchase them. However, the project should continue to educate the villagers, and also provide assistance for the school roof.

**Key informant 3: Another man, who did not receive seedlings**

He did not receive seedlings because when he moved to the village in 1988, others had



already taken them. He decided to live in the village after staying there for about two months. He then started to build a house.

His understanding of the benefits of trees includes shade, fruit, material for furniture, timber, medicine, soil preservation, and building materials.

He said that he tried growing trees from some seedlings that he found. He has so far planted 6 trees for shade.

He said that his brother has trees and he does not know why. He does not know of any other person who does not have trees. His neighbors have trees. He says that before he came to this particular village, he has taken seedlings from a DANIDA project that operates in Vudee village. He planted those on his farm. At Kirinjiko Chini, he did not even ask where others obtained seedlings, although he has heard about a place called "Misitu"<sup>15</sup> (Swahili word meaning "forest"). He has never been there and he does not know that it is the place where people go for seedlings. He does not know what a person misses by not having trees.

When asked if he could plant trees, he said that he could, but was afraid that he might not be able to water them. He is not sure if he could collect enough water because he does not own a bicycle or donkey. He also does not have the money to purchase trees.

When asked how he made a living, he responded that he is a medicine man and does not own any cattle. He said that he has only a few clients because he does not have much experience. He however works on a farm of about two acres, on which he planted maize and beans. He harvested only a few bags this season. He said that he is not able to keep goats because they are brought to him for medicinal purposes (often slaughtered and eaten as directed by the spirits).

When asked about how he became a medicine man, he said that spirits guided him in his dream after being sick for unknown reasons that no doctor was able to cure him. The spirits told him what kind of tree and plants could cure him, but, as Mr. Athuman explained, he was not able to plant these medicinal trees at his house. According to the spirits' order, the medicine had to be collected from a particular tree at a particular location, such as at a certain hilltop or at the foot of a certain mountain. In other words, the same type of tree growing around his home could not be used as a substitute.

When asked how many clients he gets per day, he said that he can go for up to a month

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<sup>15</sup> Some people refer to KVFP as "misitsu."

without any clients. He charges clients based on what the spirits tell him. For example, even if he performs service worth Tsh. 5000.00, he can be ordered to charge only Tsh. 200.00. which to him is almost the same as providing a free service. He also said that he cannot cure some diseases, and in such cases, the spirits tell him where to refer the patient, such as another traditional healer or a hospital.

When he was asked about how he gets water for his daily use, he said he gets it from the well. When the well dries up, he goes to Same or Makanya by bus. The bus driver does not charge him the fare because the distance is short and he is carrying only two containers of water. The standard bus fare is Tsh.100.00.

When asked if he knew of any water source provided by the project, he said he did not know of any. The interviewer assumes this is because he does not have cattle.

**Key informant 4: A man who is not able to send his children to school**

He came to the village a long time ago from Kisiwani where he was employed at a sisal estate. His 29-year old son was born in Kisiwani. He is now suffering from unknown ailments, which started few months ago. He is also suffering from mental confusion, which started in 1996. He was able to lead a normal life before the illnesses began. Since coming to the village, he has been cutting firewood for sale. He also used to own 10 heads of cattle, of which only 2 are now left.

He said he has seven children: four boys and three girls. The eldest son (29) is living at Ruvu and he sees his father often. He lives with the other sons aged 24, 9 and 7. The girls are aged 15, 13 and 11. The two girls (11 & 13) have dropped out of school because he could not afford the school fees. The elder one stopped at Standard 5 and the younger one at Standard 4. The eldest son is responsible for looking after his sick father and is not able to pay for his siblings' schooling.

He said that the school fee is only Tsh. 2000.00 per year, but the village has no arrangement to assist those who cannot pay. He knows that his children like going to school and he feels bad seeing them not in school. Regardless, he has no immediate solution to the problem. When asked if he had relatives who could help, he said that he did not think so. His daughters were staying with an uncle who was able to feed them but not able to buy them text books.

When asked if he saw any benefit for his children attending school, he said "yes." He thinks that they can assist them at home in many ways. The son also thinks that the sisters will be able to give him advice, if not wealth, if they could finish school.

When asked if the two elder sons went to school, he said that the first left the school at Standard 4 because his father had an aching arm. The son had to drop out of school to help out in the farm as well as to take care of the cattle. The man has been sick since then. The second son left the school at Standard 6 so that he could assist with household chores and to keep his sisters in school. In other words, both sons left school for reasons other than school fees.

With regard to village contribution for the construction of school, he said that the second son put in Tsh. 10,000 and labor. He thinks that his two younger sons may begin school when the construction has been completed, because the school is near their home. He was not able to send them to school at the time of the interview, because he could not afford to keep them at other people's homes.

#### **Key informant 5: A member of the School Committee**

- The School Committee was started in 1998. It has 10 members (9 men, 1 woman).
- The School Committee has 3 Sub-committees: 1) Finance Committee with 2 members; 2) Sensitization and Mobilization Committee with 3 members; and 3) Planning Committee with 3 members.
- The School Committee plans activities, collects contributions and mobilizes the workforce.
- The school has been built up to the lental level (level where it only needs roofing).
- Schools are far away and families have to send children off to stay with relatives who live near the schools. Children sometimes refuse to live with relatives.
- Each villager contributed Tsh 10,000 (in 2 installments of Tsh 5,000) for the construction of the school.
- School construction was done through contributions and they have not received any external support.
- Benefits of constructing the school in the sub-village: 1) more children will be enrolled; 2) children will be able to stay with parents; 3) parents will be able to supervise children's behavior and be able to discipline them.
- Problems associated with the building of a new school: 1) some villagers are not actively participating in the work; 2) some villagers are unable to contribute money towards construction; 3) some villagers are not contributing even if they are able to do so; 4) lack of water hinders construction; and 5) villagers without livestock are not able to make contributions.

#### **Key informant 6: A Beekeeper**

- Started beekeeping in October, 1998 as an income generating activity
- His father taught him how.
- Initially bought 6 traditional beehives.
- In 1999, harvested 10kg of honey.
- Benefits: 1) Earned income through selling 500ml of honey for Tsh 700; and 2) uses honey for tea at home instead of using sugar. Honey is good for women who have just delivered a baby.
- Problems: 1) drought affects the amount of flowers; 2) honey badgers can destroy hives; and 3) forest fire can destroy hives.
- Beekeeping is being practiced in 4 other villages as well. He has 6 hives.
- The Sub-village banned charcoal burning because there might be a conflict between them and beekeepers.
- Tree species used as hives: mkame and mwihu. Preferred tree species for hanging hives are *Adansonia digitata* and *Mwerangeñ*, honey badgers cannot climb them because the bark is smooth; *Acacia* has rough bark and can be climbed by honeybadgers.
- Women are not willing to engage in beekeeping; they consider it a job for men.

#### **Key informant 7: A man who lives close to the cattle trough**

- Has been living at Kirinjiko Chini since 1976 when he moved from Bangalala. He is engaged in livestock keeping and farming.
- Has been using the grazing area 6-8 km away from the village during the raining season since 1976. During the dry season, he goes to the area 2-5 km from the village because it is closer to the river where his cattle can drink water.
- He has been using the water source at Mkonga since 1997. He thought that the cattle trough was constructed by the KVFP for 3 reasons: 1) to assist villagers to collect water for domestic use; 2) to provide villagers with water for their livestock; and 3) to prevent people from disturbing the project because before the construction of the cattle trough, people were fetching water from the taps within the project compound.
- According to him, the benefits of the cattle trough were : 1) getting water close to the village (3 km); used to travel 15 km in the past; 2) no need to travel far with cattle; 3) reduced livestock disease because they do not have to travel long distance where the cattle may be affected by pathogens that can cause diseases.
- Supervision and management of the cattle trough is the responsibility of the VECCs of Kirinjiko Chini and Masandare villages. If there is any damage, the committee members will get together and solve the problem by involving the villagers. Necessary items such as

mending tapes and pipes can be purchased through contributions by the villagers. The role of the KVFP is to continue providing water for the trough.

- He wants a cattle trough in his own village, but realizes that there is no water source.
- The water is being provided by the KVFP for free.

**Key informant 8: A man who fined for encroaching the Mkonga reserve**

- Lives at Kirinjiko Chini with his parents. His parents moved from Kirinjiko Juu in the 70s.
- Grazes around Kirinjiko Chini. The availability of water is the determining factor for selecting grazing areas. During serious drought, livestock is sent away for about 35 km, close to Ruvu River.
- Before the start of the KVFP in 1991, he used the Mkonga reserve for grazing. There were no restrictions. Grazing became prohibited when the KVFP started. He thought that this was because the project planted trees in the area and these trees had to be protected from being trampled on or eaten by livestock. He agreed with the project objectives and activities, because he and his fellow villagers are benefiting from the knowledge and assistance extended by the project.
- One day he was grazing in the project area. Some goats separated from the herd in search of the fruits of *Balamites aegyptiaca* which are palatable to goats. There are plenty of these fruits in the reserve, because goats do not graze there. He agreed to pay 2 goats as the fine because it was something agreed between the project and villagers. However, he said that this was an accident. He first expected to be pardoned, but he was not able to prove that it was unintentional.
- Despite the incident, he still feels that the project should carry on with its activities, because: 1) it is a training ground for the villagers on tree planting and management; and 2) the project educates villagers on tree management technologies.
- Mr. Selemani Ramadhani, a member of the VECC, told him that it was prohibited to graze in the KVFP area. Mr. Ramadhani also said that the VECC's mandate is to deal with forestry management issues in the sub-village. He agrees with the cause.
- He thinks that the tasks of the VECC are: 1) to sensitize villagers to tree planting and management; 2) oversee conservation issues in the village; and 3) to function as linkage/coordination between the project and villagers on environmental issues.
- He feels that human beings are sometimes strange because they prefer to violate regulations. He respects regulations and by-laws to safeguard whatever are agreed within the community.
- He thinks that the fine of 2 goats is big. Instead, he proposes 2kg of sugar. He respects what had been decided among the villagers. He also realizes that a heavy fine is needed as deterrent.
- He feels that assistance in providing water to villagers for domestic use and livestock is not

enough. Technologies related to tree planting and management are needed.

### Women's focus group meeting

Participants were asked to introduce themselves and to mention any positions/roles held within the village.

When asked to list major events from the past 10 years, the following events were mentioned:

1996-97	famine
1997	El Nino (big rain)
1999	cattle disease

When asked to list any activities initiated by outsiders during the past 10 years, the following were named:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Issues</u>
1982	a well dug by World Vision
N/A*	church roof brought by an individual
N/A*	a cattle trough provided by the KVFP
N/A*	seedling distribution started by the KVFP
1997	water to make bricks for school construction provided by the KVFP
1999	maize distributed by the Government

\* informants could not remember the year

Among the list of issues raised by the participants, the KVFP was involved in the following activities:

provision of cattle trough and water point  
distribution of seedlings

The moderator initiated discussions on the above two topics.

### distribution of seedlings

- Most villagers went to receive seedlings when the Sub-village Chairperson was distributing them. Each person received and planted between 3-10 seedlings. Most died because of

dryness or insects. Fruit trees are especially vulnerable. Some “lucky” people have trees that are still alive. They want to try again.

- Villagers want trees for shade and as wind breakers.

#### **On the issue of school**

- Almost everyone with children will benefit and nobody will be negatively affected. This is the first school in the village. Children are currently being sent to school in Mwembe or Same and are staying with friends or relatives.
- The women said that having children attend school close to home will be beneficial as they will be able to learn from their children.
- Children from nearby sub-villages will also benefit.
- Women would be able to start businesses if their children were living at home.

#### **On the issue of cattle trough**

- All villagers with livestock benefit from it.
- Nobody complains about the location.
- People think that the KVFP created the cattle trough so that people could benefit and not as a compensation for the grazing land lost due to the project.

#### **Going over the keywords**

The moderators reviewed the list of keywords identified during the first phase of the study. These were: water (47), school (42), hospital (41), milling machine (22), poor cooperation (11), livestock disease (7), market (5), drought (3), and housing (2). The moderators reviewed the items raised under any activities initiated by outsiders during the past ten years, and identified the areas of poverty keywords that were not addressed by such interventions. The moderators went through each of these keywords and asked if there were any changes.

#### **On the issue of milling machine**

- No outside assistance has been provided, but women are talking about starting a Women's Group.

#### **On the issue of market**

- No outside assistance has been provided, but there are several women who are working as traders, selling items such as sugar and soap in the village.

#### **On the issue of cooperation among villagers**

- The VECC and school committee were formed.

#### **On the issues of housing, hospital, and transportation**

- No outside assistance has been provided.

#### **Key informant interviews at Kirinjiko Chini Village (women)**

##### **Key informant 1: First VECC member woman**

VECC has 10 members: 5 women, 5 men. It consists of a Chairperson, Secretary, and members. The VECC meets once a month, but sometimes does not meet for 2 months, especially during the dry season.

The main activities of the VECC are: 1) to raise awareness on the importance of tree planting; 2) to control fire burning in order to prevent forest fires; and 3) to offer instruction on how to dig holes for tree planting. All villagers are aware of the VECC.

The VECC managed to get water from the KVFP for school construction.

She received 10 seedlings from the KVFP, out of which 6 are still alive. Goats ate four. The surviving trees are: neem and Cassia siamea for shade, and Cedrella odorata for timber. She will request for more seedlings when these grow a little more.

She usually goes to the mountain for water. She goes to the KVFP site only when the mountain source is dry.

She has 5 children, out of which 3 are in school: 1 at Bagamoyo, 1 at Same and 1 at Mwembe. They are now staying with friends, but they will be able to come back when the school construction is finished. Then the children will be able to assist with household chores. Parents will be able to



look after their studies. The children are doing okay now, but not 100%. They become vulnerable to bad influences when they are living away from home. It becomes difficult to concentrate on school work. Some children become thieves.

She came to the film show and found it helpful. Those who did not come to the show were sick.

**Key informant 2: Second VECC member woman**

The VECC was established in 1997 and there are 10 members: 5 women, 5 men. The sub-villagers select the members through a vote. She thinks she was selected because of her polite character.

The main activities of the VECC are: 1) to control fire burning; 2) to control illegal tree-cutting; 3) to control charcoal burning; and 4) to promote tree planting by villagers.

All villagers are aware of the VECC, because its formation was discussed at the sub-village meeting. Villagers have a very good relationship with the VECC members.

When asked about the impact of the VECC, she said that people are now planting trees, which is something that was not done in the past.

She received 5 seedlings in 1997. These were neem, *Cassia siamea* and *Parkinsonia aculeata*. She also got orange trees. All of them died.

She did not come to the film show, because she lives too far away. She would have come if transportation were provided.

She has 7 children, out of which 2 are school-aged children. One is living at her brother-in-law's house and attends school in Boga Village. The other lives with the grandmother and attends school in Arusha. Her older child, who is now in Standard 5, will not be able to transfer to the new school because it will not be ready in time. The younger child should be able to do so.

**Key informant 3: Third VECC member woman**

There are 10 members: 5 women and 5 men. The VECC was formed to prevent further deterioration of the environment caused by tree cutting as well as to prevent forest fires.

The Sub-village Chairperson calls meetings. She has attended 2 meetings so far.

VECC members teach other villagers how to plant trees. Initially, Mr. Butuyuyu (KVFP C/P) showed the members how to plant trees, but no formal training was provided by the KVFP.

The VECC was formed in front of all of the sub-villagers. In her opinion, individuals who were aware of environmental issues were selected as members.

The VECC has not made a heavy impact, because it does not distribute seedlings for free.

Both men and women have an equal say at VECC meetings, because trees are important for both sexes. But women usually water trees.

She planted 10 trees and is now left with just 4. These trees are for shade and wind-breaking. Many trees died as a result of the 1997 drought. She is waiting for the rain to come so more trees can be planted.

The water for trees is collected from the same water source as that for household use. She uses the project water when the mountain water dries up.

#### **Key informant 4: A Market woman**

She has less than 10 heads of cattle. Many of her cattle died because of drought and disease. She started her trading business about 5 years ago and made the necessary funds by selling milk.

She sells beans and sometimes salt. Her daughter who lives in Same purchases beans and salt for her almost every week. She buys a 20 liter can of beans for Tsh 5,000 and makes about Tsh 2,000. She buys 4-5 gallons of salt for about Tsh 4,000 and makes a profit of about Tsh 1,000. She spends her income to buy soap and vegetables.

She was living in Dar es Salaam when free seedlings were distributed. She bought 3 seedlings and planted them, but none survived. Watering is a problem for her, because she is too old to fetch water. She wants trees for shade. She says that she may go purchase seedlings from the KVFP.

#### **Key informant 5: The Women's Group Chairperson**

The Group was formed about 3 months ago. The Roman Catholic Church group that extended food assistance (maize) during the last famine suggested that they form a women's group. The Women's Group has no membership fee. There are 20 members now. The Group was formed, but no activities have started. They are waiting for the RC to come train them. There have been 3 meetings so far. The meetings were held at the school during harambe or communal work.

They want to start sewing as well as start a petty business selling tomatoes, salt, kerosene, etc. She thinks that women will be able to start businesses as long as they can come up with the capital. Some men have promised their wives that they will provide capital if the women are willing to form a group and contact the RC. Women generally need permission from their husbands in order to join the group. Some women are not able to join the Group because they are busy with chores, especially fetching water, getting maize milled in the town, getting to the hospital, etc.

She thinks that the Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary are selected because of their friendliness, good behavior, good morals, respectability and acceptability within the village.

She received 4 trees (Cassia siamea and neem), out of which 1 neem is still alive. Insects damaged the others. She wants to plant neem for malaria prevention. She wanted trees for shade, wind break and environmental conservation.

Her eldest child is staying with his aunt to attend school in Morogoro. He will not be able to transfer to the new school at Kirinjiko Chini, because he is already in Standard 5. She thinks that the child will be able to assist with household chores if they were living together. She also wants to be able to look after his school work.

She spends about 2 hours fetching water from the mountain source. Those with bicycles use the water from the KVFP, because although the distance is far, they can use the main road.

She feels that the village needs better access to water, a hospital and milling machine.

#### **Key informant 6: First Market woman**

This year she sold small fish, maize, and maize flour. She has sold vegetable oil and beans in the past.

She started the business about 5 years ago. It is difficult to purchase daily items during the

dry season, due to the shortage of cash. Cattle is away grazing, so they cannot be sold. She thought of starting the business to generate cash income during such difficult times. The necessary funds for starting the business were made through the sale of milk.

Once a month, she purchases beans (one 20 liter container for Tsh 5,000, profit = Tsh 1,000), maize (1 bag for Tsh 9,000, profit = Tsh 3,000), small fish (2 small buckets for Tsh 1,400, profit = Tsh 1,000) and vegetable oil (1 can for Tsh 3,000, profit = Tsh 700). Total profit from sales = Tsh 5,700. She goes to either Mwembe on foot or Same by lorry, which costs Tsh 600 roundtrip.

She spends the profits to purchase children's stationery, vegetables, soap and milling maize.

She feels that the business is helping the family, thus she wants to expand it. She also wants to diversify commodities by including soap, matches, kerosene, etc. However, the actual variety of items have decreased over time and she is no longer selling beans and oil. This is because she now has 4 competitors within the sub-village who are selling the same items. There is no collaboration among these individuals.

She received 8 seedlings from the KVFP in 1996, which she planted around the homestead. All of them died except for one. She waters her tree with laundry water and protects it from livestock by using thorny branches. She enjoys the shade provided by one surviving tree. She thinks that once it grows taller, it will function as a wind break as well. She also recognizes the tree's role in soil conservation.

#### **Key informant 7: Second Market woman**

She has been selling kerosene since about a year ago. She purchases 1 can for Tsh 1,800 at Same whenever she happens to be in town. Villagers come to her house to make the purchase. She makes enough to pay for her personal kerosene use and hardly makes any profit. Therefore, she does not consider this a business. She doesn't think that anyone else in the sub-village sells kerosene.

She planted 4 seedlings, but all died because of dryness. These were 2 neem tree, 1 orange tree and 1 mango tree. She was not able to fetch water as she is too old. Though insects destroyed some of the trees, she is interested in planting more trees, especially neem, but thinks that obtaining water will be a problem. She will have to rely on rain water. She knows how to protect trees from livestock.

She is willing to buy seedlings. She thinks that her children will be able to support her. She

wants neem for medicine (fever) and another tree for shade.

**Key informant 8: A School Committee member woman**

(Ms. Ramadhani replaced our original key informant who had to take her child to town. However, Ms. Ramadhani was also attending a sick child and the interview had to be cut short.)

She was voted in as a member of the School Committee in 1997 when the preparation for building the school started. The members of the Committee are 4 women and 3 men.

People made contributions to build the school. Each adult was required to pay Tsh 5,000. Those who did not pay got fined (Tsh 500). Families do not make a contribution when the man of the household does not agree.

She had to stop attending meetings when she got pregnant this year (1999). She now has 4 children: eldest at Standard 3 at Mwembe; second and third are not attending school because it is too far. She thinks that it is not easy to send children off to stay with relatives and therefore, is now waiting for the school in Kirinjiko Chini to start.

Her husband works at the railway as a laborer. She and her husband grow maize and sell them.

She got 3 seedlings: One *Citrus synensis* and 2 *Cassia siamea*. The latter died. Her mother-in-law got 4 seedlings. One died (*Cassia siamea*) due to dryness, but 3 survived (2 neems, 1 *Cassia siamea*).

They use the mountain water source.

## Impact Assessment at the Meserani Sub-village

Date:                      Men's session                      November 2-3, 1999  
                                  Women's session                      November 2, 1999

Participants in the focus group meetings: 10 men, 10 women

Key informants:    8 men, 4 women

### Schedule of activities

November 2, 1999	
10:45-11:00	Introduction
11:00-1:00	Focus group interviews
2:30-4:30	Key informant interviews (4 men, 4 women)
November 3, 1999 (men's session only)	
10:00-13:00	Key informant interviews (4 men)

### List of key informants

Female key informants	Male key informants
① Shop Group member	① Sub-village Chairperson
② Milling Group member	② did not receive seedlings
③ petty trader	③ Lutheran Church leader
④ petty trader	④ Water Committee member
	⑤ does not send children to school
	⑥ Kindergarten Committee leader/Ten-cell leader
	⑦ School Committee leader
	⑧ Secretary of Grazing Association

### Introduction (Plenary)

The impact assessment started on November 2nd at Meserani sub-village. The Village Chairperson met the team at 10.00a.m. The team requested a Maasai woman from Chambogo sub-village, the one who served as an interpreter during the pretest at Kombo, to become an interpreter during the women's focus group and key informant interviews. The Village Chairperson opened the meeting and introduced her to everyone. Mr. Butuyuyu, a KVFP C/P, related the purpose of the team's visit. Mr. Sunny, a local consultant, moderated the men's focus group meeting and Ms. Mwanga (KVFP C/P) and Mr. Takeda (JOCV) took notes. Mr. Butuyuyu moderated the women's focus group meeting and Ms. Koshuma (KVFP C/P) and Ms. Ishizuka (JOCV) took notes.

### Men's focus group meeting

When asked to raise three major events from the past 10 years, the following events were brought up:

Earth quake

Cattle were affected with mental illness

(informants could not remember when these took place)

When asked to list any activities initiated by outsiders during the past ten years, the following were named:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Issues</u>
1990	Water pump provided by the KKKT
1991	Mobile clinic service provided by the District Council
1998	100 iron sheets for school roof provided by JICA
N/A*	Cement for school construction provided by Ministry of Education (MOE)
N/A*	25 desks by one organization which they could not remember
N/A*	tree seedlings from JICA
N/A*	advised to build a church by the KKKT
N/A*	women were advised to form a Shop Group, but could not remember who advised them
N/A*	They were trained on how to make low-priced bricks

\* informants could not remember the year

Among the list of issues raised by the informants, the KVFP was involved in the following activities:

1998	100 iron sheets for school roof by JICA
N/A	tree seedlings from JICA

The moderators initiated discussions on the above two topics.

### School roof

When asked if there was anyone not benefiting from the school, the informants said that everyone was benefiting. They explained that the children of Meserani benefited from the

presence of a school. Furthermore, the sub-villagers enjoyed the shade provided by the roof when they conduct their meetings. All sub-village meetings are conducted in this school. Women and young children also benefited because an antenatal clinic was conducted in this building. Pregnant mothers are examined in the private room inside. They all enjoyed the shade provided by the school roof. With the presence of the school in the sub-village, teachers are now available to provide technical advice to those who live there.

### Seedling distribution

Informants said that everyone received seedlings. When asked why people planted trees, they mentioned the following reasons:

- to have shade
- to prevent soil erosion
- to have medicine for malaria
- to prevent drought

When asked if there was anyone in the sub-village who did not plant trees, they said that only one person, Mr. Baltimayo, did not plant because he was away during the distribution. They added that many trees dried up because of the drought. They named individuals who were unsuccessful in tree growing: Thomas, Elias, Msonike, Kijumbe and Marko.

The informants explained that two villagers were trained by the KVFP as village extensionists, but had not passed the knowledge on to other villagers because they were busy with school building activities. However, these trained extensionists started tree seedling gardens of their own.

### Going over the keywords

The moderators reviewed the list of keywords identified during the first phase of the study. These were: hospital (67), water supply (52), road (35), school (33), farming (7), keeping animals (5), family harmony (3), market (3), business (3), and belief in God (2). The moderators reviewed the items raised under *any activities initiated by outsiders during the past 10 years*, and identified the areas of poverty keywords that were not addressed by such interventions. The moderators went through each of these keywords and asked if there were any changes.

The informants said that there were no changes on *road, farming, keeping animals, market, animal medicine and business*. There were some changes with regard to the following keywords:

*Hospital* - There is a clinic once a month for children's vaccination. However, there have been



no changes regarding treatment of diseases.

*Family harmony* - The church has taught "the word of God," and families now live in harmony.

#### Other topics

The group discussed people who, due to financial difficulties, were not able to send their children to school. Individuals who were not able to pay for their children's school fees were named: Mr. Sekete Ebo and Mr. Samwel Parevya (who were not among the participants) and Mr. Ngelula Lekoko.

The group said that the following five committees exist in the sub-village:

- Village Committee,
- School Committee,
- Kindergarten Committee,
- Tree Planting Committee(Indumo),
- Grazing Committee (Mlimbiko)

Regarding their Mlimbiko system, the informants explained that the cattle are sent far during the rainy season, and only those used for milking remain in the village area. They graze in the upper area of the village. During the dry season, all cattle come to the village and graze on the lower area of the village.

When asked about how they cope with problems, they explained as follows:

- animal disease--they buy medicine and receive instructions from drug stores
- school fees--no assistance
- business--women go to Makanya and buy commodities, which they sell to fellow villagers

#### Key informant interviews at the Meserani Sub-village (Men)

Key informants were selected during the focus group session.

#### Key informant 1: The Sub-village Chairperson

He is a Forestry Extension Agent trained by the KVFP. He received and planted 10 seedlings in 1994, but only 3 are still growing. Four seedlings did not grow because they dried up and three were eaten by goats.

According to him, the advantages of having trees are medicine for malaria and measles, shade for animals and people, firewood, timber, building poles, and preservation of water sources. Experts told him that trees prevent soil erosion, bring rain, (he thinks this is why it rains in the project area), purify air and create fresh air.

When asked about watering the trees, he said the trees died despite his watering them. He went on to explain the following as possible reasons causing the trees to die:

1. Only a little water is used because the water source is far - about 5 to 6 km away. The donkey, which can only carry two buckets every other day, is carrying the water. If the donkey carries water everyday, its back gets bruised. When traveling by bicycle, only one bucket can be carried. The water is also used for domestic purposes.
2. He was watering the trees when it was very hot, until he learned that he should water trees in the morning before the sunshine is at its hottest, and in the evening when it is cool. He learned this at a seminar at Kombo conducted by the KVFP staff.
3. Being the Sub-village Chairperson, he is very busy with village issues. He normally leaves the trees to be watered by his wife and children. He is also a chairperson of the ruling party and a committee member of Laramataki- a Maasai cattle-grazing organization headquartered in Arusha with branches at Mkomazi and Ruvu Muungano.
4. Sometimes the water pump breaks down and can remain that way for a month before it is repaired. In that case, trees cannot be watered. His wife is responsible for collecting water.

When asked if he would like more trees, he said he would like to have some. He said he would take 10 if they were free, and if for sale, he would take 5 for Tsh 50.00 each. He said he took 20 "Moringa" seeds and planted them, but only 10 survived. Others have dried out because of the drought. He would like to have more training on forestry issues.

**Key informant 2: A man who did not receive seedlings**

He is a cattle keeper who did not receive tree seedlings because he went to Mwanga with his wife for two weeks. Upon return, he found out that other villagers had received seedlings from JICA in Same (KVFP). However, he did not make an effort to obtain some for himself.

When asked if he knew the benefit of trees, he said he did not. He heard other people say that trees:

- can prevent houses from being destroyed by wind;
- can provide timber;
- can prevent soil erosion;

- are used for medicine (He uses trees to treat malaria. Trees can also be used to prevent or cure measles through inhaling the steam of boiled leaves. He tried this on his children and they were cured. However, he still takes his children to the hospital for the prevention and treatment of diseases); and
- provide shade for humans.

When he was asked if he would purchase seedlings, he said he did not think so because he had not decided to live there (he moved there in 1990). He had not made up his mind because he cannot farm well and his goats died of diseases. At present he has only 20 heads of cattle and 30 goats. He lives with his father and relatives and none of them have made up their minds.

When asked if he knew of the VECC, he said he did not. When asked why he was selected as one of the 10 informants, he said that it was because he participates in all village events. He also has a good memory and can give accounts of different issues. He recalled making bricks for building the school. He made 60 bricks and sold 40 to two people.

From the eyes of the moderator, he appeared poor and seemed to have skin problems.

### **Key informant 3: The religious leader (Lutheran Church)**

About how the religion spread in Meserani

- Belief in the Lutheran Church spread during the early 70s. This was when the villagers began to abandon some of the traditional taboos and beliefs.
- Benefits of the religion: 1) possessed people can be cured; 2) people are following the Christian lifestyle; 3) love and peace in family life and to neighbors; 4) can receive assistance from the church (such as the water pump); 5) peace prevails through the spread of Christianity; and 6) some Maasais are now taking on leadership roles within the community and being trained at it (religious leader, Water Committee leader, etc.).
- More than 50% of the villagers are followers.
- New religions that have been introduced to the sub-village are the Seventh Day Adventists and the Pentecost.

On the issue of water pump assistance:

- Villagers used to complain about the seriousness of the water situation in the sub-village. The church leader heard about this and later announced that a water pump was going to be provided. It was installed in 1990.
- There were going to be 2 water pumps. After the installation of 1 pump, the church leader told people that the second one would be provided to other needy Christians.

- People living in the bomas near the pump are benefiting. Those living far away are not benefiting.

Other things done by the church:

- training of villagers as church leaders;
- provision of health services, especially for eyes;
- food assistance during the famine;
- construction of the church;
- supplied iron sheets and timber to the women's Shop Group;
- promotion of adult education (not very effective now).

Future plans:

- to expand the church;
- to construct a church office;
- to construct a latrine.

Environmental issues:

- to train and educate people on environmental issues;
- to plant trees around the church;
- to secure land for farming.

Relationship with villagers:

- the church carries out activities through the village authority and reaches out to different committees: e.g., food is supplied to the village authority before being distributed to individuals. The village authority has been supportive of the development of the church. There has been no conflict between the two sides.

#### **Key informant 4: A Water Committee Member**

Origin of the Committee:

- It was formed after the water pump was installed. The committee's objectives are: 1) to monitor the use of the pump; and 2) to start a water fund to be kept at a bank account in Same.
- Some villagers have failed to contribute to the water fund.
- About 50% of the sub-village population benefits from the pump. The others get water from the Ruvu River. Benefits are: 1) they do not need to travel a long distance to let young or sick livestock drink water; 2) better personal hygiene (looking clean); 3) ability to do laundry; and 4) easy access to water at all times.

- All villagers, including those using the river, must contribute to the water fund, because their children use the pump on the way to the school in Kombo.
- Villagers are now approaching potential donors for assistance for one more water pump to be located on the other side of the sub-village. The water fund alone will not be sufficient. They have approached Laramataki (Maasai NGO).
- Villagers are using the water for their trees. People living in the bomas near the pump have been able to plant more trees. There has been no conflict between tree planters and others.
- Relationship with the VECC has been good so far. They are now discussing how to promote tree planting around bomas, but there have been no joint activities as of yet. They feel that more water pumps are needed for successful tree planting.
- They want trees for shade. He thinks that exotic tree species provide better shade than indigenous species. He wants seedlings so that trees can be planted around bomas.

**Key informant 5: A man who is not able to send his children to school**

- He has been living in the sub-village since childhood. He has 5 school-aged children, but, due to financial reasons, only one of them is enrolled. Two of his children went to school at Kombo, but dropped out.
- The school fee is Tsh 3,000 every year per child and the amount increases as the level goes up. Aside from that, parents need to make contributions for the salary of the kindergarten teacher and pay for the children's school supplies.
- He has no livestock. He earns his living through farming (but the weather is unpredictable) and his wife sells traditional medicine. They also receive assistance from relatives.
- The procedure of applying for school fee exemption is not clear to villagers. Village leaders as well as schoolteachers have not been able to explain the procedures. Normally the village committee of elders is supposed to process exemptions, but this is not happening here.
- By not being able to go to school, he feels that his children are missing out on education. He is very disappointed about that.
- He does not have adult family members who can exchange labor for income.
- He does not contribute cash to the water fund. He provides labor.
- He contributed labor for the school construction.
- He is exempt from paying for mobile clinic services. Those working for the mobile clinic are aware of individuals who cannot afford the fees.

**Key informant 6: The Ten-cell leader/Kindergarten Committee Member**

- He has 2 children who are enrolled in school. His other children have not reached school age

yet. He makes contributions for the children who are in school.

- The amount of kindergarten contributions depends on activities and is determined by the committee. This year the amount was Tsh 500 per child. This will be used to pay the teacher's salary. All parents with children in kindergarten should pay.
- Not all kindergarten-aged children are enrolled (but the majority is enrolled). Reasons: 1) unable to make contributions; and 2) children need to guide cattle to grazing areas.
- The committee is discussing adopting exemptions for those who are not able to pay. The committee finds this to be a difficult issue to solve.
- The committee aims to promote 100% enrollment of children in kindergarten.
- The Kindergarten Committee discusses with the School Construction Committee the amount of money to be contributed by each parent. They also collaborate in collecting a fine from those who fail to meet certain obligations. The School Construction Committee supervises all activities set by the different school-related committees.
- The church leaders provide religious lessons to children. Church organizations have been asked to assist in school building, but no promises have been made so far.

#### **Key informant 7: A School Committee Member**

- The sub-village decided to form the School Committee to coordinate school-related activities.
- The functions of the committee: 1) to facilitate school construction by discussing and proposing various contributions to be made by villagers; 2) to supervise the collection of contributions; and 3) to ensure that children attend school and that those due for enrollment are enrolled.
- Parents pay Tsh 3,000 per child every year in school fees. Contribution for school construction varies between Tsh 1,000 to 20,000, depending on the wealth status of the villager. Children will not be asked to leave even if the parent cannot afford it. However, the committee will keep on asking the parent to pay contributions.
- He thinks that all children due for primary education are currently enrolled.
- The School Construction Committee has requested assistance and so far received: iron sheets for the roof from the KVFP and desks and cement from Laramataki (Maasai NGO).
- Chairpersons of different committees have general meetings to ensure good collaboration.
- Aside from the School Construction Committee, there is also a School General Committee.

#### **Key informant 8: Secretary of the Grazing Association**

- The Grazing Association was formed in 1994 with the aim to safeguard pasture areas and to safeguard Mlimbiko boundaries. It was formed because of the scarcity of rain and pastureland.

- Any villager with livestock automatically becomes a member.
- The Mlimbiko area is closed during the rainy season when there is no shortage of pastureland. It is opened during the dry season for certain kinds of cattle, such as ones that are producing milk. When the area is opened, it is also accessible to cattle from outside the sub-village.
- Offenders of Mlimbiko are fined one live cow and the meat gets distributed among villagers or sold so that the money can be used for village development activities.
- The Grazing Association sometimes collaborates with the Village Security and Defense Committee.
- The committee is made up of the Chairperson, the Secretary and two members. There are four elected members in total.
- The area for Mlimbiko is the same every year.
- The same people can remain on the committee for many years as long as they are able and trusted by villagers.

#### Women's focus group meeting

A Maasai⇌Swahili interpreter was present. Participants were asked to introduce themselves and to mention any positions/roles held within the village.

Two members of the Education Committee were in the focus group.

When asked to list major events from the past 10 years, the following were named:

1982	earthquake
1990	malaria outbreak

When asked to list any activities initiated by outsiders during the past 10 years, the following were named:

Year	Issues
1995	seedlings were provided by the KVFP
1995	church construction started by the KKKT (church group)
1999	water pump provided by the church
1999	school desks provided by Laramataki, a local NGO
1999	school roof was provided by the KVFP

Among the list of issues raised by the participants, the KVFP was involved in the following activities:

1995	seedlings were provided by the KVFP
1999	school roof was provided by the KVFP

Discussions were initiated on the following topics.

#### **distribution of seedlings**

- Two of the participants had not received seedlings. One of them said that when the KVFP distributed seedlings at the school at Kombo, she received none because she did not have school-aged children. Another one said that when the Sub-village Chairperson distributed seedlings, she went to pick some up but there was none left by the time she got there.
- Others said that most of their seedlings did not survive due to a lack of water, livestock (trampling), and/or insects.

#### **School**

- Almost all children attend school, either at Kombo or Meserani.
- Benefit: children are now spending less time traveling to school.
- A few children are still not able to attend school because of financial reasons. The school location has no effect under such circumstances.

#### **Water pump provided by the KKKT**

- Women asked the church to provide 2 water pumps. Only one was provided. Another one was given to a different village at the last minute. The well was dug by the Sub-village Chairperson's boma. Those living in the vicinity use it, but many women still prefer to use the river even though it is farther away. This is because most women can walk straight to the river whereas they need to walk around bomas in order to reach the water pump.

#### **Transportation and roads**

- Villagers said that no outside assistance has been provided.
- When villagers need to get to nearby towns under emergency situations, they sometimes hire bicycle transporters. There are 2 of them at Kombo Village and can be hired for Tsh 3,000, in



which case villagers need to walk to Kombo Village. This is particularly difficult during the raining season when roads become impassable.

#### **Market**

- Villagers said that no outside assistance has been provided.
- There are female middle persons who purchase small daily commodities at the market at Makanya and sell them in the village. This type of occupation is more common among Pares, but some Maasais have begun this in recent years and that it is considered a women's job. Two such petty traders were identified within the focus group participants.
- There is a women's Shop Group in Meserani.

#### **Cattle medicine**

- Villagers said that no outside assistance has been provided.

#### **Milling machine**

- Villagers said that no outside assistance has been provided.
- There is a women's Milling Group at Meserani, but there is no milling machine.

#### **Key informant interviews at Meserani Sub-village (women)**

##### **Key informant 1: A Shop Group member**

- Members of the Shop Group contribute Tsh 2,000-5,000 from income earned through selling milk. Women have control over milk. They cannot expect much in contributions during the dry season due to the lack of milk.
- Does not know how many members there are.
- Does not know the amount of total membership fees that has been collected.
- The Group intends to sell oil, soap, samosa, sugar, matches, kerosene, salt, tea, etc.
- The shop cannot be started yet because there is not enough money to stock the shop. She hopes to start the shop by December.
- She joined out of her own will to improve life in the village. Her husband supports her decision to join the group.
- Her understanding of the KVFP: a project that provides seedlings. She did not receive any during the 1995 distribution. There was none left by the time she went. She wants trees for

shade and neem for malaria medicine.

- She did not hear about the film show as she lives far away.
- She said that Mr. Butuyuyu (KVFP C/P) brought the school roof. There are two children in her household: her child and the 2nd wife's child. Her child, who is younger, goes to the school at Meserani (1 hour away) and the other child goes to one at Kombo (4 hours away). She said that it would be difficult and time-consuming for the 2nd wife's child to transfer to Meserani.
- She considers the river to be a more convenient water source than the water pump provided by the church.

#### **Key informant 2: A Milling Group member**

- Started in 1998
- Milling Group Committee=4 members
- Membership fees=Tsh 5,000
- Accumulated Tsh 50,000 so far; collecting contributions is not easy as cash is hard to obtain, especially during the dry season.
- The reason for forming the group: getting maize milled is difficult during the raining season when the roads become impassable, so the group wants to start a milling business to cater to the needs of the village and to generate income for themselves.
- Husbands are content with the wives' involvement in the group
- Difficult to recruit new members: people do not realize the importance of the issue.
- Current members are not particularly wealthy or poor-just a little bit wealthier than average. The membership fee is mandatory, but if a person can only pay Tsh 2,000 and is genuinely interested in joining, exceptions can be made. Delayed payment can also be allowed if necessary.
- People find out about the group through their daily interaction with villagers. When interested, women ask their husbands for permission to join.
- She received 3 seedlings from the Sub-village Chairperson. All died. Cattle trampled one and insects damaged the rest. She did not receive any training or advice on how to take care of the seedlings.
- She did not attend the film show, because she was out of the village.
- She uses the river as a water source and not the water pump provided by the church, because it is easier to get to the river.
- She has no knowledge of the VECC.

#### **Key informant 3: A petty trader with surviving trees**

- She purchases maize and matches at Makanya and sells them at Meserani. She usually

buys: 1-2 20 liter cans of maize flour (Tsh 2,000/can + Tsh 300 for milling) and 1 box of matches. She sells a small jar of flour for about Tsh 150-200. She spends between Tsh 4,500-5,000 per trip. She often borrows money to pay for travel.

- She goes to town once a week on market day. She uses a lorry service that is available on market days. It costs Tsh 2,000 roundtrip.
- She started the business when her husband's cattle died in 1998. The husband provided her with the start-up funds. He is content with her involvement in the business.
- Villagers are aware of her business and they just come to her house to purchase items.
- Her profits are spent on the children's school supplies and soap for the family.
- She received 6 seedlings (Mikwinini and mapela-fruit) from the Sub-village Chairperson in 1996. Two are still alive. The fruit trees died right away because of lack of water, although she looked after them by bringing water from the Ruvu River and protected them from livestock. She thinks that trees are good for providing shade and as malaria medicine.

#### **Key informant 4: A petty trader with dead trees**

- She purchases matches, soap, ballpoint pens, kerosene, Vaseline, and aspirin from the Cattle Market held once a week. She spends about Tsh 25,000 per trip.
- She takes the same lorry as Ms. Rehema Elias, but pays Tsh 1,600.
- She lost her husband in 1997. She stayed with her brother for a while and he gave her cattle. She sold the cattle and started the business.
- She goes around to people's homes to sell goods. Villagers come to her house only when they need medicine. People just know that she does business.
- She earns about Tsh 2,000 each time. Profits are spent on the children's school supplies and soap.
- School fees are about Tsh 3,000/year, but it adds up when one has many children like she does.
- She did not receive any seedlings when they were distributed at the school at Kombo Village. She did not have any school-aged children at the time. She went to the Sub-village Chairperson's house when he was distributing seedlings, but there was none left by the time she got there.
- When asked whether she would purchase seedlings, she said yes. She did not know that the KVFP was now selling seedlings.

## **Appendix IX**

### **Supplementary Information Collected in the Kirinjiko Chini and Meserani Sub-villages**

Throughout the study, the team was able to collect socioeconomic information regarding the lives of the villagers. Although much of the information had been included throughout the main report, a summary of the remaining information is provided in this section for the benefit of those who will build upon KVFP activities after the completion of JICA assistance.

#### **School Committee in Kirinjiko Chini**

The School Committee in Kirinjiko Chini was established in 1998 and it currently has 10 members out of which 9 are men. The committee has three sub-committees: 1) Finance Committee with 2 members; 2) Sensitization and Mobilization Committee with 3 members; and 3) Planning Committee with 3 members. The School Committee is responsible for planning activities, collecting contributions and mobilizing the workforce. In constructing the school, each adult villager had to contribute Tsh 10,000. Those who could not afford cash contributions provided labor.

#### **School Construction Committee in Meserani**

The School Construction Committee is responsible for collecting contributions towards the construction of the school as well as promoting school enrollment. Between Tsh 1,000 and 20,000 were contributed by different families. The amount varied based on each family's wealth status. The committee was able to obtain iron sheets from the KVFP and desks and cement from Laramataki, a Maasai NGO. Aside from this committee, Meserani also has the School General Committee.

#### **Kindergarten Committee in Meserani**

There is a Kindergarten Committee in Meserani that collects contributions to cover the salary of teachers. In 1999, each family had to contribute Tsh 500 per child in kindergarten. Because not all children are able to attend kindergarten due to financial constraints, the committee discussed setting up an exemption scheme for poor families. Their aim is to achieve the 100% enrollment of kindergarten-aged children.

#### **Grazing Association in Meserani**

The Grazing Association of Meserani was formed in 1994 with the aim of safeguarding pastures and monitoring Mlimbiko boundaries, often in collaboration with the Village Security and Defense Committee. Any villager with livestock automatically becomes a member. The management of the association is the responsibility of its Chairperson, the Secretary and two elected members. The area subject to Mlimbiko is closed during the rain season to allow for the

regeneration of vegetation. During the dry season, certain types of cattle, such as those that are producing milk, are allowed to graze in the Mlimbiko area. Cattle from other sub-villages may also be allowed in. The Mlimbiko area in Meserani is the same every year. Offenders of the Mlimbiko are fined one head of live cattle. The members of the association slaughter the confiscated cattle and the meat is distributed to fellow sub-villagers. On some occasions, the cattle are sold and the profits allocated for development activities in the sub-village.

### **Lutheran Church in Meserani**

Belief in the Lutheran Church spread in the area during the 70s and more than half of the sub-villagers are followers now. There also are followers of the Seventh Day Adventists and the Pentecosts in Meserani. The Lutheran Church leader was instrumental in obtaining a water pump in the sub-village in 1990. The pump was established near the Sub-village Chairperson's homestead. Some of the achievements of the church group include leadership training to selected people, provision of health services, food assistance during the famine, provision of construction materials for the Women's Shop Group and promotion of adult education. In the future, they have plans to improve church facilities and to construct latrines. The activities of the group are conducted through the village authority, thus there seemed to be a good relationship between them.

### **Water Committee**

The Water Committee was formed in Meserani when a water pump was installed with the help of the Lutheran Church. The objectives of the committee are to monitor the use of the pump and to establish the Water Fund to be kept at a bank account in Same. According to the Water Committee, approximately half of the sub-village population benefits from the pump while the rest collect water from the Ruvu River. However, all sub-villagers are expected to contribute to the Water Fund. This is because the pump is located on the way to the school and all children use the water, including those with parents who collect water from the river. The committee was making requests for another water pump, this time to a Maasai NGO called Laramataki. Laramataki is headquartered in Arusha with branches in Mkomazi and Ruvu Muungano.

### **Women's groups**

Women's groups had been formed in both sub-villages with the aim to start income generation activities, but no concrete steps had been taken yet. It seemed that the women as well as men felt the need to initiate collective activities to uplift their living standards. However, they had not been able to translate that into actions due to the lack of resources or concrete ideas for what specific activities to engage in. The Women's Group in Kirinjiko Chini had been formed in response to the advice provided by a Roman Catholic Church group and they were now waiting to receive further advice and assistance to start activities.

In Meserani, there is the Women's Milling Machine Group. The group was established in 1998 with four members with the intention of operating a shop for milling maize. As there is no such service available in the sub-village, women need to travel long distances to Makanya, the closest town, to obtain maize flour. This becomes especially difficult during the rain season when the road becomes impassable. The team also found out that when an individual is going to town to run errands, s/he is often asked by fellow villagers to get their maize milled for them. One key informant in Kirinjiko Chini explained that this becomes a burden as it adds up to the weight of the load and also prolongs their stay in town. However, she finds it difficult to reject the request for favors made by their neighbors. Understanding the high demand for a milling machine in Meserani, the group had so far collected Tsh 50,000 from its members with the intention of purchasing a milling machine.

### **Beekeeping in Kirinjiko Chini**

Beekeeping is conducted as a means to earn a living. One beekeeper harvested 10kg of honey in 1999 from his 6 traditional beehives made from a hollowed tree trunk. For every 500ml of honey, he earned Tsh 700. The main problems associated with beekeeping include the effect of droughts on the growth of flowers, the presence of honey badgers that raid beehives, and the loss of beehives through forest fires. He prefers tree species with smooth bark as it is difficult for honey badgers to climb them.

### **Maintenance of the cattle trough and water point**

The cattle trough and the piped water source located across from the KVFP office is jointly maintained by the VECCs of Kirinjiko Chini and Meserani. The water is made available from a well located within the project compound and it goes through underground pipes connected across a main road. The central tap at the well is opened every morning so the water becomes available for the people. The villagers made contributions to hire a guard to secure the facilities, but this had been discontinued due to financial constraints. As a result, the water pipes had been stolen by a thief and hence, the water supply for domestic use is no longer available. The people are now going straight to the KVFP well to collect water.

### **VECC in Kirinjiko Chini**

The VECC of Kirinjiko Chini started in 1997 and it has 10 members out of which 5 are men. The main activities of the VECC are to promote and provide assistance on tree planting, to control activities that damage forest resources such as charcoal burning and illegal cutting, and to function as an intermediary between the people and the KVFP.

### **Petty traders**

Women engaged in petty trade businesses were found in both Meserani and Kirinjiko Chini.

Petty trading was considered a women's job. The items sold by them were small daily goods and basic commodities such as soap, kerosene, matches, oil, salt, beans and maize flour. The traders make limited profits, often just enough to cover their own supplies of these goods or to pay for children's school supplies.

#### **Traditional medicine man**

An interview with a traditional medicine man in Kirinjiko Chini sub-village revealed that he is not able to cultivate medicinal plants for his business. This is because he believes that the spirits specifically instruct him to use certain kinds of plants growing at particular locations. The same plant species growing at a different location cannot be used.

Individual voting pattern on poverty by Kirinjiko Chini men

no.	NAME	water	education	dispensary	farming	food	clothes	livestock	house	advice	REMARKS
1	Athman Ramadhani	3			5	2					
2	Bakari Mohamed		5				5				
3	Elieskia Kijema	3		3	2	1			1		
4	Esmail Peter	2			6		2				
5	Fahamuel Omary	5		2		3					Beekeeper
6	Godfrey Athuman	3		4	3						VECC chairman
7	Hamisi Msovu		3	2		5					
8	Hassan Athuman	4	3	1	2						
9	Hossen Juma	6	3	1							
10	Issa Bakari	6	2	2							
11	Jasper Hussein	4	2	2					2		school committee
12	Juma Bakari	4	3	3							
13	Kaparagho Binnadanga		4	2	4						
14	Nzia Elias	1	3		2	2		2			
15	Rajabu Bakari	4	4	2							
16	Ramadhani Bakari	1	2	2	1	1	1	2			
17	Rasul Juma	6	2		2						
18	Rayton Kawonga	2	2	2		2		2			
	TOTAL	54	38	28	27	16	8	6	3	0	



**Individual voting pattern on poverty by Kirinjiko Chini women**

no.	NAME	water	school	hospital	mill	cooperation	cattle disease	market	drought	house	REMARKS
1	Aisha Juma	3	2	3	2						
2	Anifa Amiri	2		2	2			2		2	
3	Anna Raitoni	4	3	3							
4	Asha Hussein	2	2	2	2				2		
5	Halima Kabwe	2	2	2	2				2		She runs a business.
6	Halima Muhammed		3		4	3					
7	Hilda Yusto	3	3	3			1				
8	Josephine Gadi	2	3			5					Women's Group Chairperson
9	Minaeli Anifani	3	4		1	2					
10	Mwajuma Ibrahim		3	2	3	1	1				VECC member
11	Mwanaasha Hamisi	2	4	5			2				recorded only 9 votes
12	Mwanaidi Rajabu	3	3	3							
13	Mwanamisi Hussein	5	3	2							
14	Nafiahedi Hassani	5	2	2							
15	Sanmu Ramadhani	3	2	5							
16	Siriel Rajabu	2			2		2	2			She runs a business.
17	Zaina Rashidi	2	3	5	2			1			
18	Zainabu Ally	4	42	2	1						
	TOTAL	47		41	21	11	6	5	4	2	

### Individual voting pattern on poverty by Meserani men

no.	NAME	hospital	water	road	school	farming	cattle	harmony	market	god	business	REMARKS
1	Alex Manase	4	4	2								
2	Daudi Lenina	2		2	1	2			1	1	1	
3	Elias Mholoni	4	2		4							sub-village chairman
4	Elibarik Kweiwaji	4		6								
5	Jakob William	3	4	3								
6	Keneta Nadongo	2	2	1	5							
7	Lekei Murkatai	2	5			3						
8	Lukas Murtali	2	4	3		1						youth group chairman
9	Mahengo Ebo		5	3	2							
10	Marko Parelia	10										
11	Mathayo Kanunga	3	4	2				1				Kombo school com./Lutheran Church
12	Mnange William	3	3	1	2					1		
13	Naitubi Denenayo	3	2		3			2				
14	Ngabalu Pariria	2	2	2	2		2					village com.
15	Ngelula Lekoko	3	4			1					2	ten-cell leader, kindergarten com.
16	Noah Kanunga	3	4	3								water com. Member
17	Samwel Vareria	4		2	4							unable to send child to school
18	Sekete Ebo	4		1	3				2			no livestock/unable to send child to school
19	Thomasi Vareria		3		4		3					school building com.
20	William Mogate	6	4									school com.
21	Yohana Majon	3		4	3							
	TOTAL	67	52	35	33	7	5	3	3	2	3	

**Individual voting pattern on poverty by Meserani women**

no.	NAME	water	hospital	road	Livestock pill	school	tools	advice	market	mill	w. freedom	REMARKS
1	Anna Maklu		3	2								
2	Ester Elimo	2	3	3		2						
3	Ester Lazaro	4	3	2	1							
4	Ester Ngongwa	4	3	3								
5	Leoh Sakayo	4	4			2						
6	Magreth Myims	2	6		2				2			recorded 12 cotes by mistake
7	Metha Luke		2	2	2				2	2		
8	Nairokoki Mossko	4	3	3								
9	Nairokoki Mossko	2	2				2	2			2	
10	Nairukoki Naitubis	2	2	2	3	1						
11	Naitaphone Simone	4	3	3								
12	Naserisni Luka	4	3	2		1						
13	Psuliss Sarshaya	4	3	3								
14	Rebeke Jeremilu	4	3	1				2				
15	Rehema Elias	4	3	3								market woman
16	Rehema Isaya	4		3	3							
17	Rehema Marko	2	2	2	2	2						market woman
18	Ruth Elbaniki	3	3		2	2						
19	Sarah Moonho	4	4				1	1				Willing group mamba
20	Teresia Marko	4	3	2						1		shop group member
21	Veroronica Joseph	4	2	1	1	1	1					
	TOTAL	65	60	37	16	11	9	5	4	3	2	