

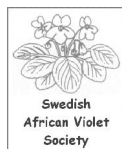
MAGOROTO MLINGA COMMUNITY ECOTOURISM PROJECT (MAMCEP)

Project Document



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Project summary

East Usambara Mountains in NE Tanzania are a part of the globally important Eastern Arc Mountains and coastal forests biodiversity hotspot, which is severely threatened by unsustainable exploitation by fast growing human population. The overall goal of this project is improved conservation of the Magoroto and Mlinga forests in the East Usambara Mountains for the benefit of local and international community, with special focus on conservation of the flagship plant *Saintpaulia*. This goal is to be achieved through sustainable use of the forest by community based ecotourism. Specific objectives are: to raise awareness of the communities about forest conservation and to train them in forest conservation techniques, to make young people more aware of traditional forest conservation practices and forest-related cultural heritage, to explore tourism potential of the area and build capacity of the forest-adjacent communities in ecotourism development, to initiate tourism marketing (a travel brochure), to document the distribution and health of *Saintpaulia* and to develop a conservation plan for the *Saintpaulia* in the area.

This is a new project but it is based on the lessons learned from the previous work in the area, notably two recent projects, the East Usambara Conservation Area Management Programme (EUCAMP) and the small pilot Saintpaulia Conservation Project of the Finnish Saintpaulia Society. The EUCAMP initiated ecotourism development in the East Usambara, but after its phasing out, there has been little progress and benefits to local communities remain marginal. In the pilot Saintpaulia Conservation Project, it was observed that the African violet sites located near forest borders were threatened by recurrent fires and disturbance to vegetation caused by human activities. It was also found out that many of the sites would serve as interesting tourist attractions because of their natural beauty and association with local spiritual traditions. The interviewed local people were interested in developing ecotourism, but stated the need for assistance such as training and resources. The project is planned to start in January 2007 and continue for about one year. Main partner institutions for the project will be Muheza District, Tanga Regional Catchment Forest Office and Amboni Sisal Properties Ltd., the owner of the Magrotto Estate.

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. Finnish Saintpaulia Society – an introduction

The Finnish Saintpaulia Society is a Finnish non-profit association founded in 2003 by a group of students from the University of Helsinki with research background or interest in the nature of East Africa, especially the threatened African Violets (*Saintpaulia*). The mission of the society is conservation and research of the wild *Saintpaulia* species and their habitats. Society's activities include scientific research by the members, practical conservation and development projects in Tanzania in collaboration with local institutions, and raising awareness about the conservation *Saintpaulia* through different channels. Due to the short history and specific mission, the association is still small in terms of the number of members and operational budget. In 2003, the Society implemented a small pilot project in which *Saintpaulia* localities were mapped and documented in the East Usambara Mountains and nearby lowlands in Tanga Region, Tanzania (See chapter 1.6.). The Society collaborates with individuals or institutions that have similar interests in Finland, Tanzania, Sweden, USA, UK and Kenya.

1.2. Description of the project area

The Mlinga-Magoroto ridge (or Magoroto Hills) is an eastern outlier of the East Usambara Mountains in northeastern Tanzania, which are part of the geologically ancient Eastern Arc mountain chain. Administratively the area belongs to Muheza District in Tanga Region. The hills have two distinct forest areas, the Magoroto forest and the Mlinga Forest Reserve.

Most of the forest in Magoroto is located in the Magrotto Estate owned by the Amboni Sisal Properties Ltd. In 1991, there were 215.5 ha of natural forest left on the estate (Amboni Limited 1991). The slopes of the Magoroto Hill are deforested while the majority of the forest is found between 700 and 800 m above sea level. The forested ridge tops reach an altitude of 880 m. Magoroto forests are a source of water for Muheza town and surrounding villages at Magoroto (Cunneyworth & Stubblefield 1996). In 1994, it was proposed that the estate forests would be protected as a nature reserve (Tye 1994), but this was not realized.

Mlinga Forest Reserve (890 ha) is located about 3 km to north from the Magrotto estate and is characterized by steep rocky slopes and a mountain peak. Altitudes range from 220 to 1069 m above sea level (Hall et al. 2002). Forest covers about 80 % of the Reserve (Johansson & Sandy 1996). Mlinga Forest Reserve was gazetted as a Catchment Forest Reserve in 1996 primarily to protect the headwaters of Mruka (a tributary of Sigi) and Mkulumuzi Rivers and to conserve the interesting forest and rocky summit surrounding Mlinga Peak (Hamilton, 1989).

The communities surrounding the Magoroto forest are Mwembeni-Magoroto, Magila, Mgambo and Gare. Majority of people are Washambaa tribe, with minorities of Wabondei and Wapare. Mlinga Forest Reserve is surrounded by Misozwe, Magula and Mwembeni villages and their subvillages. Generally the people lead a subsistence lifestyle and still rely heavily on forest products. Economic development within the area is limited and the overall standard of living is low. Cash crops are the main source of income and are sold in the markets in the nearby towns Tanga and Muheza (Cunneyworth & Stubblefield 1996). A total of 5,068 people live in the area (2,543 males, 2,525 female) with average household size 5.2 (URT, 2006).

1.2. Biological value of the Magoroto Hills

Magoroto and Mlinga forests are part of the East Usambara Mountains, which are world-renowned for their high levels of species endemism and rich floral and faunal diversity. They are recognised as being part of a Biodiversity Hotspot (Mittermeier 1999), and Important Bird Area (BirdLife), a Centre of Plant Diversity (Davis 1994), a Globally Important Ecoregion (WWF) and a Man and Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO). African violets (*Saintpaulia*) have been promoted as flagship plants for conservation of these forests (e.g. Eastwood et al. 1998).

Biodiversity of the Magoroto forest were surveyed in 1994. The survey identified 109 species of trees and shrubs, 27 species of mammal, 82 species of bird, 29 species of reptile and 29 species of amphibian (Cunneyworth & Stubblefield 1996). Mlinga biodiversity surveys revealed 269 species of trees and shrubs, 32 species of mammal, 47 species of bird, 25 species of reptile, 21 species of amphibian and 103 species of butterfly (Hall et al. 2002). The most striking difference between Magoroto and Mlinga is the high diversity of birds in Magoroto despite its small area. Thus, it is not surprising that the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania and the BirdLife International have designated Magoroto as one of the important bird areas (IBA) in Tanzania (WCST). The proportion of endemic species of all species observed was 2% in both areas, while the proportion of near-endemics was higher in Magoroto (21 %) compared to Mlinga (12 %). Three species of *Saintpaulia* have been reported from the rocky areas within the submontane forest of the Mlinga Forest Reserve: *S. magungensis*, *S. grotei* and *S. diplotricha* (Hall et al. 2002, S. Simiyu, pers. comm.). In Magoroto, *S. grotei* and *S. magungensis* have been reported (S. Simiyu, pers. comm.)¹.

1.4. Threats to the forest

Over ten years ago when the biodiversity surveys were conducted in Magoroto, high rates of pole and timber cutting were recorded and it was suggested that all forest blocks in Magoroto are under a high degree of pressure and the integrity of the forest under immediate threat. At that time, it was also noted that although many people see the degradation of the forest as a consequence of human disturbance there are no alternatives available for forest products (Cunneyworth & Stubblefield 1996). According to the owner of the Magoroto Estate, illegal logging and squatters continue to threaten the forests within the estate (G. Hess, pers. comm., Feb 27, 2006).

In the Mlinga Forest Reserve, the greatest threat is fire disturbance that has threatened the forest annually and extensively in recent years. Pole cutting and animal hunting also continue illegally on a small scale (Hall et al. 2002). Currently, illegal tree logging has been observed within Mlinga F.R. and other protected forest blocks of the East Usambara Mountains. These illegal activities increased after pulling out of FINNIDA support through EUCAMP in 2002. At present, there are no forest conservation activities involving communities in the Mlinga Forest Reserve. The only activities conducted by the regional catchment forest authority in the Mlinga F.R. are patrolling and law enforcement but is done at minimum level resulting into illegal pitsawing and pole cutting in the reserve (R. Killenga, pers. comm.).

Erosion of local conservation institutions (customary laws) is also a threat to the forests (See Chapter 1.6.) (Kweka 2004).

¹ *Saintpaulia grotei* and *S. magungensis* are likely to represent a single species (S. Simiyu, pers. comm).

1.5. Potential for tourism

Tourism potential of the Magoroto and Mlinga lies in biodiversity, landscape, local culture and good location. The area can easily be connected with other tourist attractions in Tanga Region. The distance to Amani Nature Reserve, the main attraction of the East Usambara Mountains, is about 30 km. Saadani National Park on the coast of Indian Ocean is about 80 km away. The historical town of Tanga with its nearby attractions, the Amboni Caves, the Galanos Sulphur Springs and Tongoni Ruins are 40 to 60 km away. The distance to Pangani coastal town with several beach resorts and a Cultural Tourism Programme is about 45 km.

Very small-scale tourism already exists in the project area. Some researchers and tourists visit the area, but they have to depend on themselves because there is no accommodation or other tourism services (J. Mtango, pers. comm.). Number of visitors remains very low in the absence of tourism marketing. Currently, nature observation, especially bird-watching, are the major activities for tourists. Other attraction are views from the Mlinga peak (also from the Magoroto ridge) to the surrounding lowlands, the Indian Ocean (in clear weather) and to the main East Usambara massif. Cultural tours to forest-adjacent villages are not organized, although the culture of the native Smbaa people has many interesting characteristics. Their culture is well preserved compared to other parts of the East Usambara (such as Amani) because the area has received relatively few immigrants (Kweka 2004). Interesting characteristics of the Smbaa culture include e.g. indigenous knowledge on the use of various forest resources, spiritual traditions, food, crafts making and dances. Cultivation and processing of cash crops (e.g. coffee), oil palm and local food crops would also be interesting to foreign tourists. The Mlinga Forest Reserve continues to be of spiritual value to the local communities. The Mlinga Peak was said to be the most powerful ritual forest for rain making in the East Usambara (Woodcock 2002) and some of the ritual sites are still in use today (Hall et al. 2002, Kweka 2004). Existing footpaths could form a basis for a trail network connecting different attractions and the trails could be connected with the hiking routes in the East and West Usambara Mountains.

The road up to the Magoroto Hills was rehabilitated recently (G. Hess, pers. comm.). It now takes only about 20 min to drive from Muheza town up to Magoroto. Telephone network is also available on the mountains, but there is no electricity.

1.6. Previous work on the topic

Magoroto forest and Mlinga Forest Reserve were within the operational area of the East Usambara Conservation Area Management Programme in 1991-2002 (EUCAMP). Baseline biodiversity surveys were conducted in Magoroto and Mlinga forests as a component of this programme (Cunneyworth & Stubblefield 1996, Hall et al. 2002). Environmental education was conducted as part of the EUCAMP activities in communities surrounding the Mlinga Forest Reserve in 2001. The interviewed village environmental committees identified lack of environmental education and increasing population as main reasons for declining of the forest. The villagers regarded environmental education, especially of people with farms near to the forest, as an important conservation measure (Oliver et al. 2002). To our knowledge there have been no any environmental education programmes for the communities adjacent to the privately owned Magoroto forest. The EUCAMP initiated ecotourism development in the East Usambara Mountains, but due to resource constraints, the developments were only targeted to Amani Nature Reserve. In the EUCAMP completion report, the need for further assistance in ecotourism development was stressed, as ecotourism can offer job opportunities to local

communities and create revenue to finance conservation activities in the East Usambara Mountains (EUCAMP 2002).

In the pilot Saintpaulia Conservation Project of the Finnish Saintpaulia Society, c. 60 localities comprising eight different *Saintpaulia* species were found from the East Usambara Mountains. Many of the sites located near forest borders were observed to be threatened due to recurrent fires and disturbance to vegetation caused by human activities. It was also learned that some of the sites would serve as interesting tourist attractions because of their scenic beauty and association with local spiritual traditions. In the meetings with village authorities, it was found out that villagers would be very interested in developing ecotourism if they could get the necessary training and resources (Kolehmainen et al. 2004).

A study on the role of local knowledge and institutions in the conservation of forest resources was conducted in the project area in 2003 (Kweka 2004). This study reported that the traditional forest conservation practises, i.e. rituals and taboos, still play a role in forest conservation but they are fast disappearing, which is a threat to conservation. Young people tend to abandon the traditions due to the effect of religion and socio-economic change. Kweka (2004) proposed that traditional conservation institutions deserve more attention and should be combined with other conservation strategies.

2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this project is improved conservation and sustainable use of the Magoroto and Mlinga forests for the benefit of local and international community, with special focus on conservation of the flagship plant Saintpaulia. This goal is to be achieved through sustainable use of the forest in ecotourism. Specific objectives are to:

- Raise awareness of the communities about forest conservation and to train them in forest conservation techniques
- Make young people more aware of traditional forest conservation practices and forest-related cultural heritage
- Explore tourism potential of the area
- Build capacity of the forest-adjacent communities in ecotourism development
- Make an initial step in tourism marketing
- Document the distribution and health of *Saintpaulia* and to develop a conservation plan for the genus in the area

3. COMPATIBILITY WITH NATIONAL POLICIES

This project is in accordance with the objective “to ensure ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility” of the National Forest Policy (1998). Management and conservation of forest resources in Tanzania is undergoing a process of decentralisation where local institutions' role is strengthened, notably through joint forest management agreements. In conjunction with this process, alternative sources of income and sustainable uses of forest, such as ecotourism, are promoted in the forest-adjacent communities. The government forest sector, the local communities, non-governmental organisations and private sector are encouraged to build partnerships in these development efforts (National Forest Policy 1998). This project also complies with several objectives and

strategies of the National Tourism Policy (1999), most importantly “the preservation and better management of Tanzania's rich cultural and natural heritage as tourist attraction, increasing awareness within the public of the importance and the role of tourism, promotion of rural tourism and community participation in tourism industry and giving priority to members of the communities in terms of training, employment generation and other social and economic benefits accruing from tourism activities or investments within their areas and thereby minimising rural-urban migration”.

4. ACTIVITIES

4.1. Preparatory activities and raising awareness

Project will be targeted at two focal villages, Magoroto Mwembeni (adjacent to Magoroto forest) and Mabejani (adjacent to Mlinga F.R). Relevant information pertaining to the project, such as village borders and village natural resource management plans will be examined at the Muheza District Office and Tanga Catchment Forest Office. These authorities will also be requested to write letters introducing the project to the chairmen of the project target villages. The project staff will then visit the villages to meet with village governments. Four different meetings will be arranged in the villages in order to introduce the project to the community, to raise awareness of the community on forest conservation and role of tourism in improving the livelihood of communities, and to identify community resource persons to work for the project. When identifying the resource persons, participation of women and different age groups will be ensured. Awareness about forest conservation will also be raised among children in local schools in conjunction with a drawing competition (See also chapter 4.6.).

4.2. Training

4.2.1. Forest conservation training

The training module on forest conservation for communities will include three separate entities, 1) Sustainable and more efficient use of existing farmland, 2) Sustainable utilization of forest resources, and 3) Saintpaulia conservation. Target people for the forest conservation training will be sub-village chairmen, selected farmers whose lands border with the forest, forest users and selected resource persons working for the project.

4.2.2. Tourism training

Training module on tourism will include two packages. First, introduction to tourism course will be organised by the project staff. A Community Development Officer from Muheza District will be invited to one training session to explain about the possibilities for micro-financing small tourism development projects initiated by the communities. One day excursion will also be arranged to a nearby tourist destination (Amani Nature Reserve). Thereafter, a tour guiding course will be held by an invited trainer from the Arusha Professional Tour Guide School (PROTS). Target group for tourism training will be resource persons working for the project and people with special skills and motivation to be employed in tourism.

4.3. Mapping and documentation of potential tourism products

This activity aims at documenting potential tourist products such as viewpoints, good bird-watching sites, Saintpaulia sites, picnic and camping sites and cultural heritage (traditional farming methods, spiritual traditions, food, handicrafts, songs and dances etc.). A map showing the identified attractions will be drawn and it will remain in the village as a reference for tourism planning. Each location will be geo-referenced using a GPS and documented using a specific documentation form and digital photographs. The identified attractions will also be added on the computer-based map of the project area. A tentative trail network linking different attractions will be designed and preliminarily marked in the field. A preliminary assessment of resources and training required for the development of the identified products will be done. Key attractions will be highlighted on a travel brochure (See also chapter 4.6.). This activity will be conducted by a team composed of project staff and resource persons from the villages.

On the course of documenting cultural heritage sites, meetings will be arranged where village elders, spiritual leaders and young people to discuss traditional forest conservation practices and forest-related cultural heritage. The aim of the meetings is to pass traditional knowledge from elders to the young, to discuss the possibility of reviving old traditions and their potential use in tourism. Spiritual sites with tourism potential will be documented using the attraction survey protocol.

4.4. Saintpaulia studies

4.4.1. Mapping and description of localities

Distribution and ranges of *Saintpaulia* populations will be documented from the project area with the help of local informants and modern GIS methodologies. To enable good connection with GPS and satellites under dense forest cover, a specific slingshot and string will be used to raise GPS up to tree canopy. A description that will be made of each locality will include ecological data such as canopy cover, dominant tree species, tree density and diameter at breast height, aspect, slope inclination, and presence of other rare and/or endemic species, observations of disturbance and an assessment of tourism potential. Voucher specimens will be collected from main localities. Digital camera will be used for documentation of the localities and taxonomic characteristics of *Saintpaulia*. The located sites will be added on the Saintpaulia Locality Database maintained by the Finnish Saintpaulia Society with a copy delivered to the local partner institution, the Tanga Catchment Forest Office. The ecological information collected from the habitats and populations will form a basis for their monitoring and possible management in future.

4.4.2. Assessment of population viability and establishment of monitoring plots

Viability of *Saintpaulia* will be assessed in each locality from the general appearance of the plants and from population stage structures i.e. proportions of the different life history stages (fertile adults, sterile adults, juveniles and seedlings) within randomly placed one square meter sample plots. Leaf samples will also be collected for analysis of population genetic variation. The leaf samples will be dried using silica gel and stored in deep freeze (-80°C) in the

University of Helsinki, Finland, for future laboratory analysis with genetic markers.

Monitoring of population viability will be initiated in populations that are observed to be in the greatest threat. For this purpose, a minimum of six permanent one square meter plots will be established within the population and data on the proportions of different life history stages will be collected from the plots. Comparison with the population stage structures observed in the subsequent monitoring visits will allow assessment of changes in population performance (however, seasonal changes in the population stage structures will also have to be considered; see Kolehmainen & Mutikainen, in press). To be able to correlate changes in population stage structure with habitat quality, canopy cover and type of substrate for each individual *Saintpaulia* plant will be recorded in each study plot.

4.5. Network and institutional building

Workshop will be arranged after the field activities to present project findings to key stakeholders of Magoroto and Mlinga area, to establish and improve communication and collaboration between the project communities, the tourism industry and the organisations involved in the conservation of Magoroto and Mlinga environments.

In conjunction with the workshop, formulation of a local tourism development network will be encouraged. The network will contribute to the sustainability of the project because it will facilitate information sharing and initiation of joint efforts in tourism development. The institutions participating in the network may incorporate some tourism development activities into their normal routines. The network could later register itself as a non-governmental organization and apply funds for specific development projects.

Village Tourism Committees will be formulated in the project focal villages to co-ordinate ecotourism development at community level and collaboration with other stakeholders.

4.6. Project promotion and tourism marketing

Project website will be established under the website of the Finnish Saintpaulia Society (www.saintpaulia.fi). Project news, images and other materials will be posted on the website.

A drawing competition will be arranged for children in local schools. The children are asked to draw a picture that describes their environment including the Mlinga Mountain, forest, plants, animals and people living near the forest. The winner drawing will be the illustration of the project T-shirt.

Key attractions identified in the project will be highlighted on a travel brochure that will be distributed to Tanzania Tourist Board, tourism information centres in major tourist cities Arusha and Dar es Salaam, tourism destinations in Tanga Region and directly to some tour operating companies. Lonely Planet travel guide will also be informed about the project.

An exhibition of photos describing the project will be set up at the gallery of the Botanical Garden of the University of Helsinki in Helsinki, Finland.

5. EXPECTED RESULTS

Five results are expected from the project. Each of them will be measured using a specific indicator. Sources of verification for the indicators and assumptions are shown in the Logical Framework Matrix (Annex I).

- **Increased number of community members give high priority to forest conservation and apply conservation friendly working techniques**

An indicator for this result is the incidence of forest disturbance events. These include illegal exploitation of forest resources such as tree logging, farm encroachment into the forest, and occurrence forest fires which is often caused by insufficient fire control in farmland preparation.

- **Young people are more aware of and respect traditional forest conservation practices and forest-related cultural heritage**

A qualitative indicator for this result is the attitude of young people towards traditional forest conservation practices and forest-related cultural heritage. A quantitative indicator is the incidence of forest disturbances.

- **Communities have increased capacity for ecotourism development**

Ongoing or planned tourism-related development activities by community members and the number of local people involved in tourism activities are indicators for this result.

- **Tour operators and tourists include Magoroto and Mlinga in their tour programmes**

Indicators for this are the number of visitors to the area and revenue accrued from tourism for communities.

- **Status report and conservation plan for the African violet, including guidelines for the use of African violets and their habitats in ecotourism.**

This result has no indicator except the report and the conservation plan itself.

6. STAKEHOLDERS

Communities - Communities in the project area are the main beneficiaries of the project.

Village Governments - Village Governments facilitate project implementation and work as intermediary body between the project and the villagers.

Muheza District Authority - The project is located within Muheza District and thus implemented in collaboration with Muheza District Authority.

Amboni Sisal Properties Ltd - The owner of the Magrotto Estate where most of the remaining Magoroto forest is located. The company wants to protect the natural forests on its land. It offers accommodation facilities for the project within the estate.

Tanga Catchment Forest Office - Being catchment forests, the conservation of Mlinga and Magoroto forests falls under Tanga Regional Catchment Forest Office. The project will be implemented in accordance with the forest conservation activities conducted by Tanga Catchment Forest Office in the project area. Tanga Catchment Forest Office will also monitor the impact of the project.

Amani Nature Reserve - Being the main tourist attraction in the East Usambara Mountains, the ANR will have an important role in marketing of the Magoroto Mlinga area for tourists.

Amani Tour Guides - Amani Tour Guides are establishing a route network for hikers in the East Usambara Mountains. The possibility of combining Magoroto and Mlinga as part of this network will be discussed with the tour guides.

Tour companies operating in Tanga Region - Tour companies can include Magoroto and Mlinga as one of their tour destinations. They also have an important role in the marketing of the area.

7. MONITORING

Monitoring of the project progress is based on project reports which are written on monthly basis. Reporting is mainly the responsibility of the Field Coordinator, although he may request some materials needed for the reports from other project members. The field coordinator writes short notes every work day and combines these notes into a monthly report. The monthly report will include the realized project activities, the progress of the project in relation to the set schedule, achievements in relation to the objectives and a financial report. The reports are sent to the project leader and other members of the management team for review and feedback. Based on the monthly reports, the project leader will send progress reports to donors and collaborators.

8. EVALUATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Evaluation of the project impact will be conducted six months after completion of the field work. Evaluation will be conducted by measuring and assessing the indicators of the expected results using the sources of verification (See Annex I). The situation described by the indicators at the time of evaluation will be compared with the situation that prevailed before the project was initiated. A separate evaluation report will be produced.

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Annex I: Logical Framework Matrix

		Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall goal	Improved conservation and sustainable use of Magoroto and Mlinga forests.	Reduced number of forest disturbances.	Reports from natural resource authorities and Magrotto Estate.	
Project purpose	Conservation and sustainable use of Magoroto and Mlinga forests through ecotourism	Reduced number of forest disturbances.	Reports from natural resource authorities and Magrotto Estate.	
Objectives / Expected results	1. Increased number of community members gives high priority to forest conservation and apply conservation friendly working techniques.	Reduced number of forest disturbances.	Reports from natural resource authorities and Magrotto Estate.	Villagers are collaborative with the project, reporting system on forest disturbance works sufficiently.
	2. Young people's increased awareness of and respect for traditional forest conservation practices and forest-related cultural heritage.	1. Young people's attitude towards traditional forest conservation and forest-related cultural heritage. 2. Number of occurrence of forest disturbances.	1. Interviews of young people. 2. Reports from natural resource authorities and Magrotto Estate.	Young people are collaborative with the project and are ready to learn from village elders, reporting system on forest disturbance works sufficiently.
	3. Communities have increased capacity for tourism development.	1. Ongoing or planned ecotourism development activities by community members. 2. Number of local people involved in tourism activities.	1. Reports from Village Ecotourism Committees. 2. Site visits.	At least some community members have sufficient skills and available resources to initiate small independent projects.
	4. Tour operators and tourists include Magoroto and Mlinga in their tour programmes.	1. Number of visitors to the area. 2. Revenue accrued from tourism for communities.	1. Visitor books in the project villages. 2. Village financial reports.	Other tourist attractions in Tanga Region continue to attract tourists.
	5. A status report and conservation plan for <i>Saintpaulia</i> .	Project report.	Project report.	
Activities				
For result 1	1.1. Raising conservation awareness in initial project meetings in the villages. 1.2. Raising conservation awareness through a drawing competition in local schools. 1.3. Forest conservation training for community members (sub-village chairmen, farmers, forest users, community resource persons).			
For result 2	2.1. Meetings are arranged where village elders and young people meet to discuss traditional forest conservation and forest-related cultural heritage.			
For result 3	3.1. Introduction to tourism course for community resource persons. 3.2. Tour guiding course by invited trainer from the Arusha Professional Tour Guide School.			

	3.3. One day excursion to a nearby tourist attraction. 3.4. Documentation of potential tourism products. 3.5. Formulation of village ecotourism committees. 3.6. Formulation of a tourism development network with key stakeholders.
For result 4	4.1. Project website. 4.2. Production and distribution of Magoroto-Mlinga travel brochure.
For result 5	5.1. Mapping the distribution and documentation of the health of <i>Saintpaulia</i> .

Annex II: Schedule

Activity	Jan 2007				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul - Dec	Jan 2008
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Modalities and data gathering at Muheza District Office and Tanga Catchment Forest Office, letters of notification sent to village authorities, Tanga tourist office visited & tour operators contacted.																										
Meetings 1 - 4 in the villages																										
Drawing competition in local schools, preparation of training sessions																										
Training 1 (sustainable farming)																										
Training 2 (forest conservation & sust. forest use)																										
Training 4 (Intro to tourism) + excursion to ANR																										
Survey of potential tourism attractions																										
Training 5 (Tour guiding)																										
Formulation of Village Tourism Committees																										
Training 3 (Saintpaulia conservation)																										
Saintpaulia studies																										
Workshop preparations + workshop (w)																										
Compilation and distr. of workshop proceedings																										
Tourism marketing (distribution of travel brochures)																										
Evaluation of project impact																										

Annex III. Organisation

