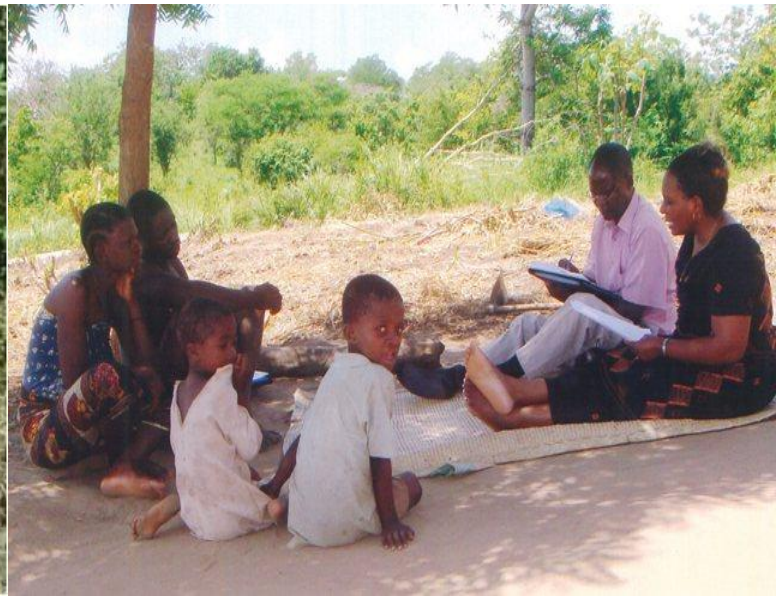
Forest Governance Related Data Collection

Experience from National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) in Tanzania



FAO-Finland Forestry Programme Pilot Country

Presentation made at the Expert Working Meeting on "Forest Governance Data Collection" held at FAO, Rome, 6-7th June 2012 by

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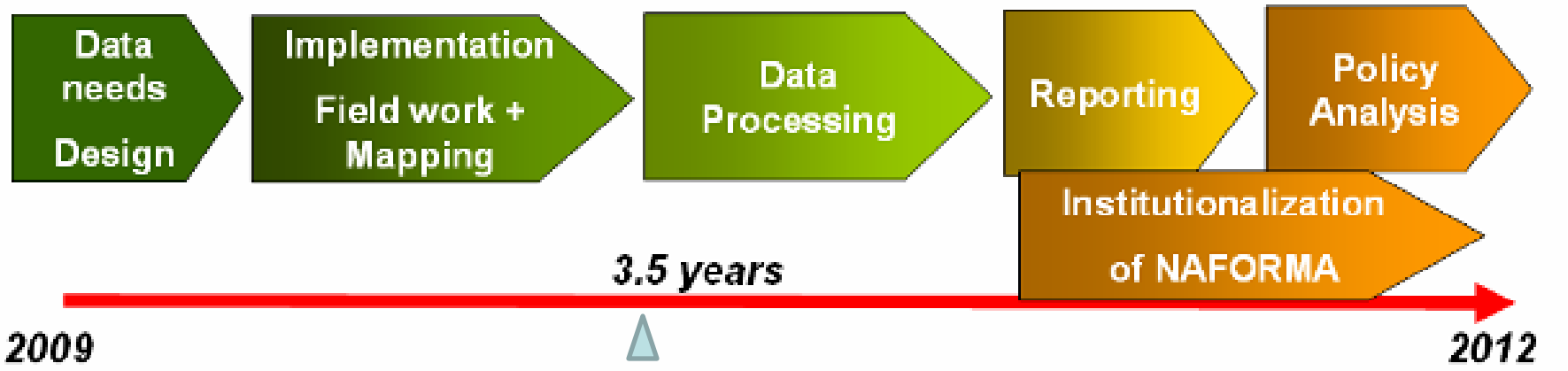
- Current status
- Coverage
- Data collection and analysis:
  - Process of identifying variables
  - Developing a questionnaire
  - developing the survey design
  - Data collection
  - Data entry/database
  - Data analysis and expected use of the data
    - NB: Each step contain what was done, experiences made and lessons learned.

NAFORMA METHODOLOGY

- First comprehensive forest assessment (mainland)
- Biophysical and socioeconomic data
  - Direct measurements
  - Observations
  - Interviews
- System of permanent sample sites (850)
  - Monitoring forest Degradation
  - Deforestation
- From stakeholder consultations
  - REDD + Compliant (MRV and Safeguards)
  - Useful at District level.

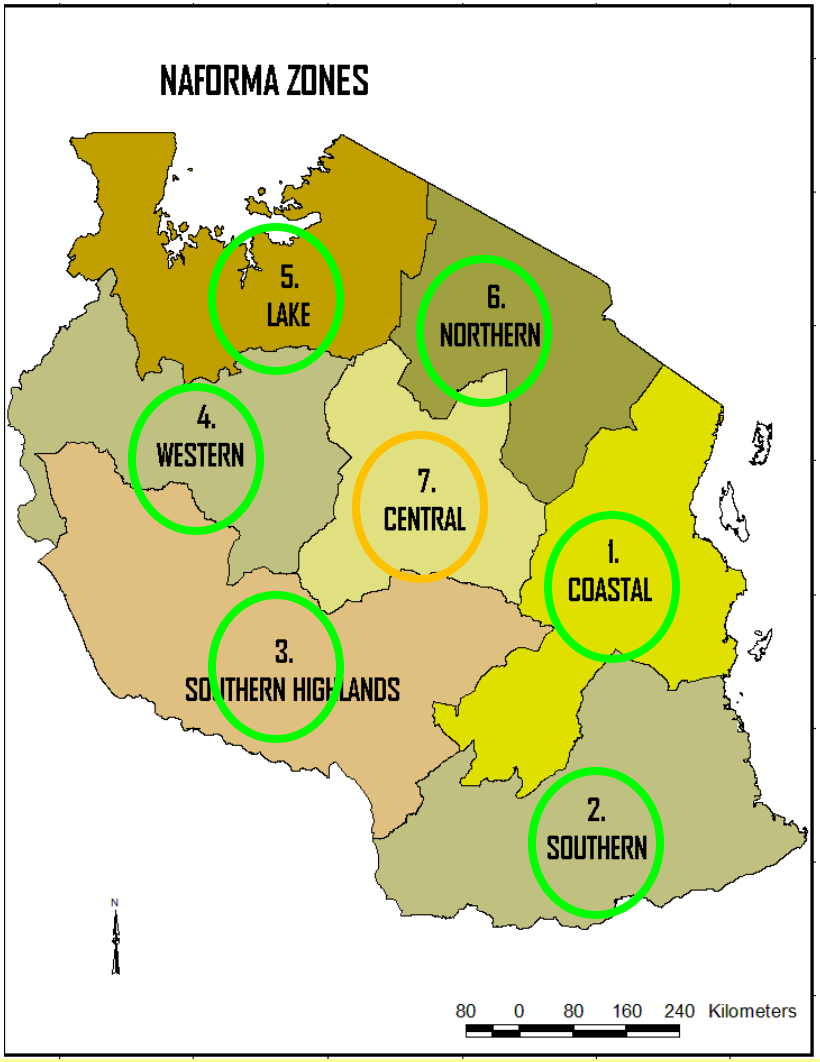
NAFORMA Current Status



NAFORMA main components / Activities

- Biophysical assessment
- Socio-economic/governance assessment
- Data management
- Quality Assurance

GOVERAGE



3000 out of 3400 sample clusters measured (88%). 300 clusters inaccessible (9%). 3% to be done in June.

Eastern zone - 2010
Southern Zone - March 2011

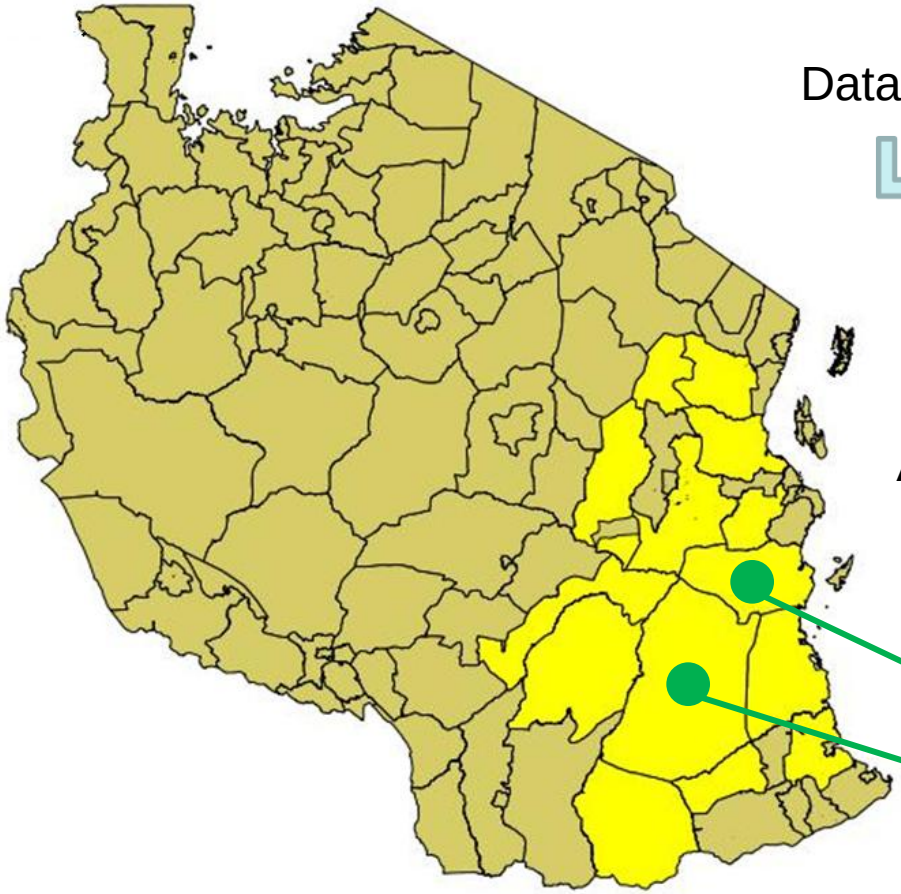
April – May – break for rains

S. Highlands Zone - Aug. 2011
Western Zone - Nov. 2011
Lake Zone - Feb. 2012
Northern Zone - April 2012
Central Zone - April 2012 (major part)

April – May – break for rains

Central Zone - June 2012

Data collection & analysis



Datacollection

→ Dataentry

→ Data cleansing

→ Data analysis

App. 1/3 of data ready for analysis

Pilot Districts:

- Rufiji

- Liwale

Socio-economic and governance monitoring

4000 Household surveys

- Governance of the forests, information, participation
- Conflicts and rules
- Opinions about forest protection
- Energy
- Gender and equity
- Food security and livelihoods

Summary of what was done, experiences gained and lessons learned

Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
1. Identification of variables	• Literature review • Stakeholder consultations • Expert meetings • Consultants' experience and knowledge on socio-economic and governance indicators.	• Few specific variables identified • Significant levels of missing values. • Too long questionnaire in the first round • Many questions had no answers	• Governance related variables/indicators are difficult to predefine with certainty. • Important variables were too qualitative to be captured by the predefined questions.

Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
2. Development of the questionnaire	• Iterative process of drafting and improving • Based on experience • Based on other studies' questionnaire formats. • Guided by information/ data needs.	• Three versions produced • Pretesting was limited to only few and in one geographical zone	• Second version had many questions unanswered • The variables seemed to be too many for interviewers to get enough time to probe on sensitive issues.

Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
3. Development of the survey design	• Embedded into the inventory cluster/design • Maximum of 4 households within 2 km radius from cluster centre and maximum of 2 households outside the cluster radius.	• Easy to work with two field teams • Easy to relate biophysical and socio-economic/ governance data • Few households	• It is convenient but not ideal for understanding soft or sensitive issues related to socio-economic and governance. • Conflicting data

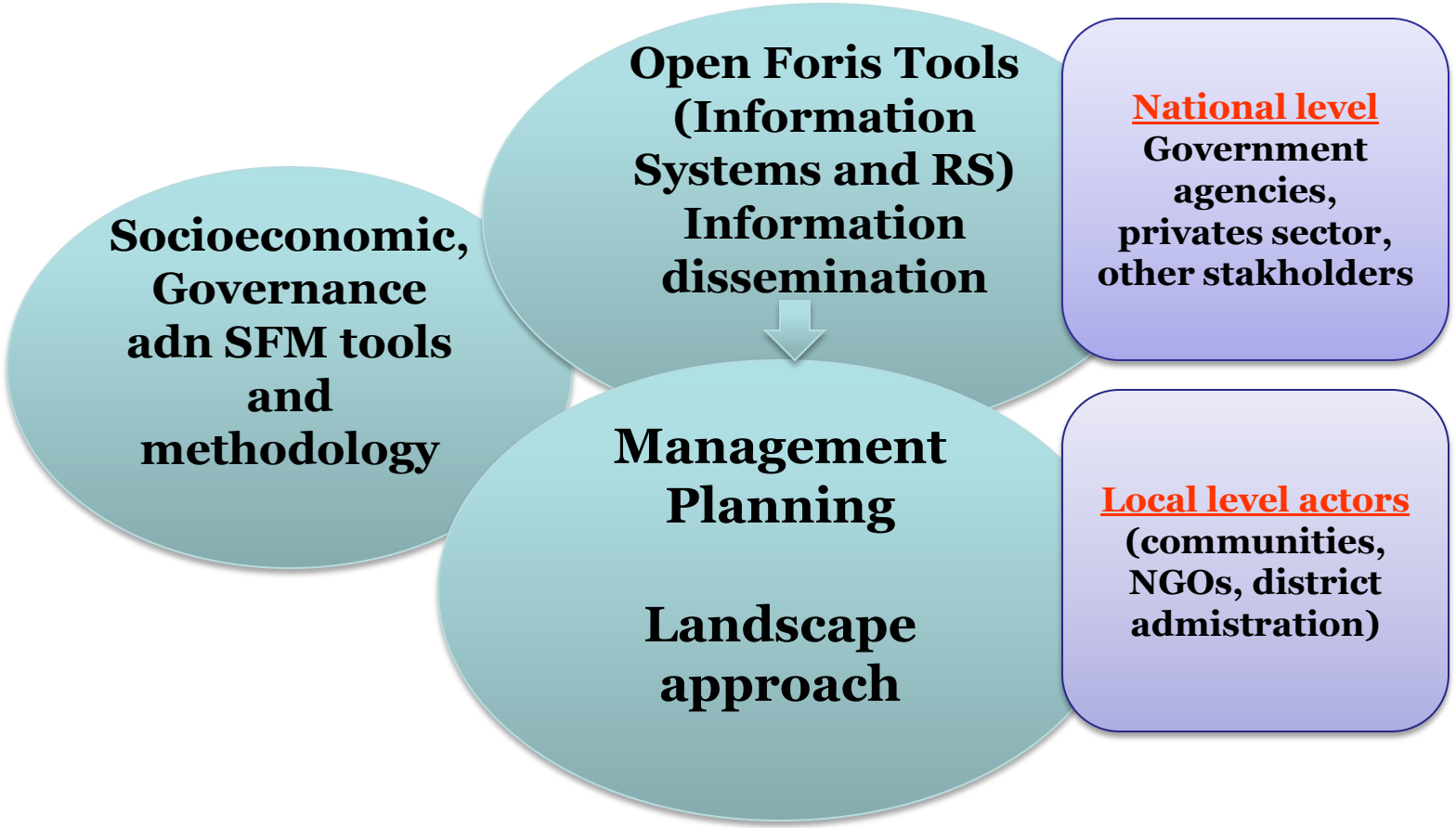
Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
4. Data collection	• Interviews • Focused group discussions • Key informant interviews • Participant observations	• Too many data needs within short time • A lot of missing data in the first round • Interviewers were not competent in probing	• Unwillingness to give sensitive data such as household income and use of unauthorized forest products

Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
5. Data entry/ database	• Data cleansing • Data transfer into saver (open inforis collect) • Data transfer into database/open source software at FAO HQ	• High learning curve to data personnel in Tanzania	• Errors in data • Not easy to analyze automatically • Easy to share with others

Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
6. Data analysis	• Data import from inforis into excel data file then to other software such as SPSS • Checking for quality (missing data, questionable entries).	• Problems of string variables • Takes too much time to reach consensus	• Proper data cleaning is important • Experiences from field data collectors is useful in early stages of analysis.

Step taken	What was done	Experiences gained	Lessons learned
7. Use of the data	• Open source • To be used by stakeholders upon request	• Used for sample analysis • Preliminary findings presented to the Finnish Minister	• Scant governance data in the database • Collection of governance data was not challenging.

Uses of the data continues



For more methodological information refer: http://www.fao.org/forestry/17847/en/tzn/

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING