

MISITU YETU PROJECT

**A partnership between:
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania,
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and
CARE - Tanzania**

DEMARCATIION OF VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT AREAS IN DESIGNATED FOREST RESERVES UNDER MYP ASSISTANCE

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Executive summary

Misitu Yetu Project (MYP) is an integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) Project that work in partnership with other NGOs and Government Institutions and local communities in the management of the peri-urban forests of Dar es Salaam and Coastal Regions. The project has a final goal of enhancing biosphere integrity specifically improved livelihood security of men, women and children in communities adjacent to the Eastern Arc and Coastal forests whilst globally important biodiversity of these areas continue to flourish. For the past two years, MYP has managed to raise public awareness on Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Community Based Conservation (CBC). Various studies using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques on Participatory Resource Assessment and Income Generation Activities (IGA) have been conducted to provide data and information for facilitating community participation in conserving protected forests and wildlife areas. These are initial steps in Joint Forest Management (JFM) process that give room to determine and designate forest management areas with respect to each forest adjacent village. The objective of this study was to determine the Village Forest Management Areas (VFMA) for the three state owned forest reserves i.e. Ruvu South, Pugu and Kazimzumbwi and to review their management objectives.

Multiple approaches were used in data collection, including consultative meetings with key informants, village general assembly meetings, workshops and identification and field layout of village forest boundaries. Secondary data were obtained through literature survey. Given time limit, the study concentrated mainly in enabling villagers to determine and demarcate their Village Forest Management Areas. A list of 18 villages bordering the forests was produced and their boundaries determined, demarcated, (marked/painted) on the ground and mapped. Most boundaries followed natural features and in few cases directional boundaries were determined as agreed by villagers. There was an increase in awareness and a trust through this exercise that centered in empowering local community as co-managers to effectively manage these forests. The approach resolved some of the existing boundary conflicts and removed the forestry staff fears on the existing institutions within the forest. Except for Visegese and Chanika villagers who were in conflict with the Forest and Beekeeping Division over the forest boundaries, the rest of villagers have been living in harmony with other institutions within the forests. They know and respect each other. There was no question on how they would cooperate under JFM. In the newly demarcated areas, villagers have started arresting people involved in illegal activities in their respective VFMA. However, they lack lawful backing in dealing with the culprits and the impounded properties. The Demarcation Team (DT) proposed to carry out joint patrols, involving villagers and forest staff who will guide villagers on the enforcement of the law. Knowledge acquired through this activity will be helpful in developing Village Forest Management Plans and later on the by-laws developed. Sensitization, awareness and publicity activities should also be planned and implemented to translate the policy into action and avoid misconceptions. To do so, there is also a need to strengthen coordination and cooperation among partners. Moreover, the Kibaha proposed policy decision makers workshop need to be conducted as soon as possible.

Acknowledgement

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION

CBC	Community Based Conservation
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
DT	Demarcation Team
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
FR	Forest Reserve
GPS	Global Positioning System
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
JFM	Joint Forest Management
m.a.s.l	Meter above sea level
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MYP	Misitu Yetu Project
NGO	Non – Government Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee
VFMA	Village Forest Management Area
WCST	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
WD	Wildlife Division

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1.0 Introduction

About a quarter of Tanzania's land area is covered by unique ecosystems in the form of forest reserves (FRs), national parks and game reserves (MNRT, 1998). The outstanding FRs with high biodiversity values are those found in the Eastern Arc Mountains and patches of coastal forests. The coastal forests are found from sea level (they do not include the Mangrove Forests) up to 600 m a.s.l and can be found up to 200 km inland from the coast. Concentrations of endemic species in Tanzania are found in the East Usambara Mountains (Tanga Region), the lowland forests of Pugu and Matumbi Hills (Coastal Region and Rondo Litipo Plateau (Lindi Region) (Burgess *et al*, in Meshack, *et al*, 1994). Pugu Hills are covered by two forest reserves namely Pugu FR and Kazimzumbwi FR jointly referred to as Pugu – Kazimzumbwi FRs. Ruvu South FR lays adjacent to these forests. The three forests are managed by the central government in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). An appointed manager in the Ministry manages Ruvu south forest while the Ministry through DNRO Kisarawe district council manages Pugu-Kazimzumbwi Forests.

Like many other forests in Tanzania, the three forests suffer from various human activities, charcoal burning and fires being the leading problems. Other problems include tree cutting for building purposes and encroachment for agriculture. It was further noted that some species are facing local extinction or are not found completely. Such species include *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Milicia excelsa* and *Afzelia quanzensis*. Endangered animal species include *Rhynchocyon petersi* (Zanj elephant shrew), *Aparallactus werneri* (Usambara centipede eater snake) and *Lygodactylus viscatus* (the the gecko). Other animals found in the reserve include *Panta leo* (Lions) and *Curcuta curcuta* (Hyena). Some village organization groups formed under Misitu Yetu Project were named after these threatened tree species, mainly to draw conservation awareness among the community members.

Misitu Yetu Project (MYP) is an Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP) jointly implemented by CARE Tanzania, in collaboration with two local conservation NGOs, the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) and the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG). The project works in collaboration with Forestry and Beekeeping Division and Wildlife Division in the MNRT and local Government in the respective areas. For the past two years MYP has managed to raise public awareness on CBFM and Joint Forest Management (JFM). Various studies including, Participatory Resource Assessment and Income Generation Activities (IGAs) have been conducted to provide data and information for facilitating community participation in conserving protected forests and wildlife (Kaale *et al.*, 2002). The activities carried out so far form the basis for initiation of JFM activities as stipulated in Goal No.1 “*communities, in partnership with government and NGOs are managing the Coastal and Eastern Arc Forests through JFM processes with active participation of women*”.

JFM is an outgrowth of the concept of Participatory Forest Management (PFM). PFM is a general term given to institutional arrangements in which various interested parties (stakeholders) participate in the conservation and management of forest resources. PFM regimes include those variously referred to as CBFM and JFM. JFM involves contracts specifying the distribution of authority, responsibilities and benefits between the state and villagers (MNRT, 1998). The primary purpose of JFM is to create conditions at local level that enable improvements in the forest conditions and productivity. A second goal is to support a more equitable distribution of benefits. For effective participation of local people in the management of forest resources, partitioning of the forest with respect to the surrounding villages is important. The forest area that falls within the village areas shall be known and referred to as VFMA (MNRT, 2002). Furthermore, the 1998 Forest Policy directs that all central and local government forest reserves be demarcated on the ground, management objectives defined and multipurpose forest management plans prepared based on reliable data covering the different uses of the forests.

1.1 Objective of the study

According to the scope of work (Annex 1), the study was meant to carry out demarcation of the designated forest reserves for the purpose of instituting JFM Agreement between Forest and Beekeeping Division and forest adjacent communities. Activities covered include:

- Review of the project intermediate goal 1 and progress made
- Review the management objectives of each of the forest reserve
- Carry out demarcation of the forest reserves with respect to surrounding villages.

1.2 INSTITUTING JFM IN THE FOREST RESERVES UNDER MYP

1.2.1 Legal framework

Conventional natural forest management mainly by the state authorities resulted into ineffective management due to the inadequate involvement, motivation and clear benefits to local communities and other stakeholders (MNRT 2001). In response to this situation Policy statement No 3 states that *to enable participation of all stakeholders in forest management and conservation, Joint Management Agreements, with appropriate user rights and benefits will be established*. Local communities will be granted appropriate user right for forest produce (MNRT 1998). The Forest Act No 4 of 2002 Part 111 section 16 and Part V section support the statement. Primarily JFM aims at bringing decision making close to the primary users for more efficient, equitable and sustainable management and conservation of the forest and forestland. This requires that appropriate user rights as incentives are in place. Implication includes development of necessary security of long-term rights to the forest ranging from management instruments such as by-laws, guidelines and management agreements to user rights and benefit sharing mechanisms.

1.2.2 Forest Management

Forest are managed to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regards to the production of continuous flow of desired forest products and services, without undue undesirable effect on the physical and socio environment (Higman et al 1999 in Mialla 2002). Forests need to be protected from destructive and illegal activities which are incompatible with the objectives of sustainable forest management. It is essential that protection of the forest from illegal activities be considered hand in hand with protection of other users legal or customary rights. Experience has shown that legal protection alone is not enough to ensure effective conservation. Often the best means of resolving these situations is through involvement of local communities.

The 1998 National Forest Policy stipulates that, to ensure sustainable supply of forest products and services and environmental conservation, all types of forest reserves will be managed for production and / or protection based on sustainable management objectives defined for each forest reserve. The management of all types of forest reserves will be based on forest management plans (MNRT 1998). A forest management plan should define the management objectives by which the forest manager shall use its best endeavors to achieve the sustainable management of the forest resources over the period for which the plan has been prepared (MNRT, 2002). Management agreements may be made to manage all or part of the forest area. Forests have both cultural and utilitarian benefits to local communities. The best approach to optimize the mix of benefits (forest products and services) is through forestland zoning while at the same time addressing large conservation objectives. Zoning involves identification of the pre-dominant values for specific areas of forestland that are related to these values (FAO, 1998 in Mialla, 2002).

1.2.3 Cost- Benefit sharing

Ownership of land and natural resources, access and rights to use them are of fundamental importance, not only for more balanced and equitable development, but also to the level of care accorded to the environment (MNRT1998). Forests have an important role to play in alleviating poverty, provided that decision-makers recognize and act on their potential (Sunderlin, *et al.* 2003). Forests offer a wide range of benefits. Benefits that may ensure long-term sustainable management of JFM may be environmental (eg soil conservation and water supply), Social (eg.conflict resolution mechanism) or economic (cash or kind). In degraded areas the environmental and social benefits may initially be sufficient to sustain community commitment to JFM. But long term commitment will require tangible economic benefits for example by allowing communities a share of the revenues generated by the government from the forest products or by support to improved access to and knowledge about markets (MNRT, 2003).

Decisions about the benefit sharing mechanisms must be based upon criteria that acknowledge different stakeholders rights of access to forest resources and the responsibilities they take for forest management. Therefore, preliminary analysis

of rights, responsibilities, revenue (benefits) and relationship is a prerequisite before going into development of benefit sharing mechanism (Ikwe and Percy 2001).

Improving living conditions of the people is the key issue to alleviate land use problem that enhance deforestation pressure. One way to do this is to increase income from activities outside agriculture. Extra income can be generated through casual employment, small-scale enterprises from Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) such as baskets and mat weaving; services such as shopkeeping, transport and tourism (MNRT,2001). If pressure on forest resources has to be averted, then alternative sources of income should be provided to local communities.

2.4 Gender:

The National Forest Policy statement No 7 states that Extension package to private and community will be designed in gender sensitive manner, a statement supported by Tanzania Forest Programme section 10.1 (MNRT, 2001). The policy directs that farmers will be entitled to have ownership rights of indigenous species including reserved species and not only planted exotic ones. Local communities will be encouraged to participate in forestry activities. Clearly defined forestland and tree tenure rights will be instituted for local communities, including both men and women (MNRT, 1998)

The Joint Forest Management agreement is mainly made in reference to a proposed Village Forest Management agreement, made by government and the village in respect of all.

3.0 Study area and data collection

3.1 Study area

The study area covered the three central government forest reserves of South Ruvu, Pugu and Kazimzumbwi. The forests are located in Kisarawe and Kibaha districts – Coast Region with a small portion in Ilala District in Dar es Salaam Region (Fig.1). The study covered seventeen villages bordering the forest reserves namely Soga, Mpiji, Bokomnemela, Kipangege, Chakenge, Mtamba, Malangalanga Kifuru & Kola (Kisanga), Pugustesheni, Pugu Kajiungene, Kisarawe, Buyuni, Chanika, Maguruwe, Kisanga, Kazimzumbwi.

2.1.1 South Ruvu FR.

South Ruvu Forest Reserve is one of the two divisions of the Ruvu Forest (Fuel) Reserve where the headquarter for Ruvu Fuel Wood Project (RFR) is located. The other division is known as North Ruvu Forest Reserve.

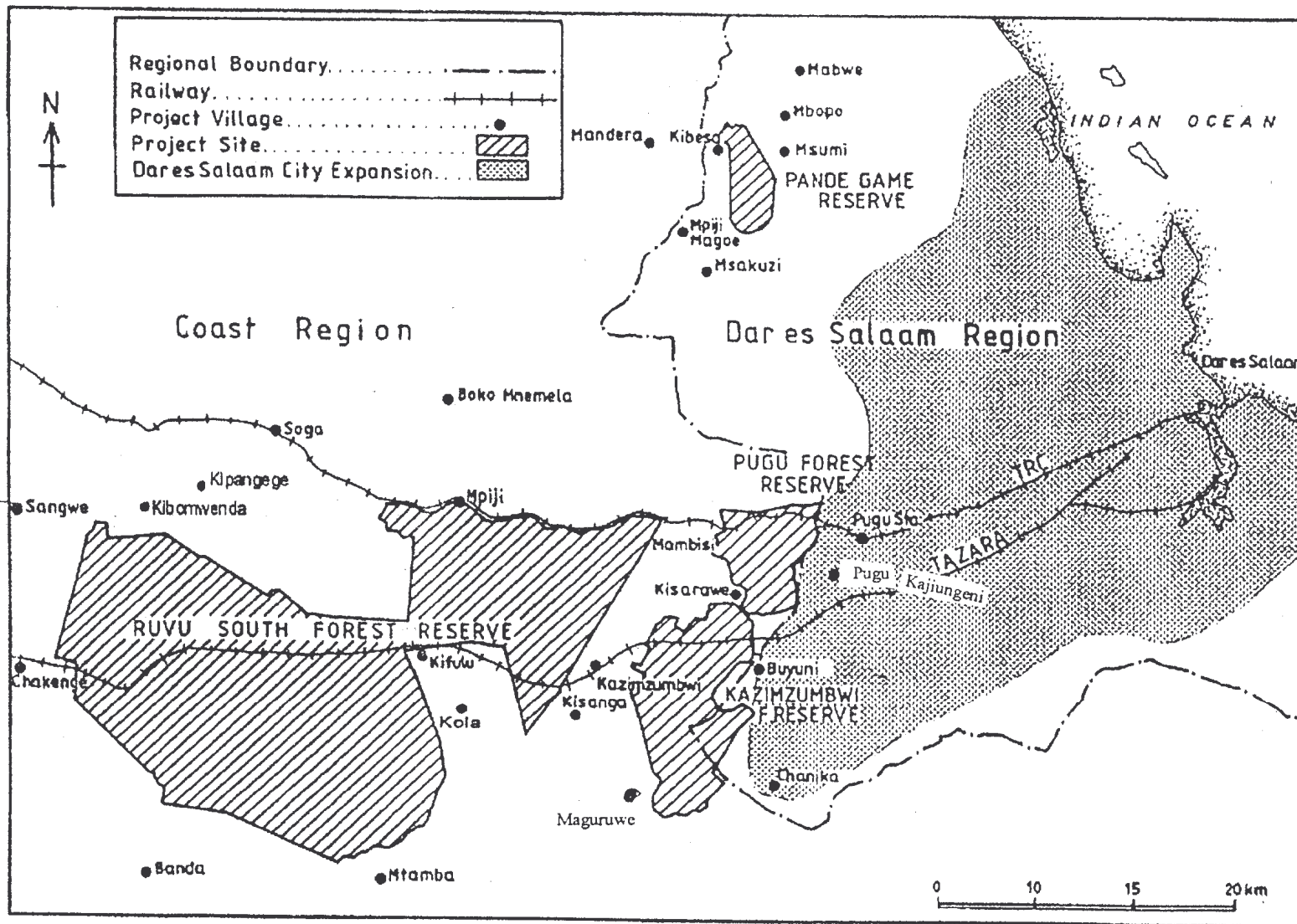


Figure 1: Map Location of villages around Forest Reserves under MYP.

North Ruvu FR is situated in Kibaha and Bagamoyo Districts lying between Lat. $6^{\circ} 32' 4''$ and $6^{\circ} 43'$ S and Long. $38^{\circ} 48'$ and $39^{\circ} 02'$ E. The study concentrated on South Ruvu FR. The forest which is situated in Kisarawe district, lying between Lat. 6° and 7° S and Long. 38° and 39° E. with altitudinal range between 120 and 260 m.a.s.l.

Ruvu FR with an area of 35,500ha is shown on map JB 1460 with a variation in Government Notice No. 81/29/6/79.

2.1.2 Pugu FR.

Before gazettement the forest was known as Kinyanyiko, the first hill on the way to Kisarawe from Pugu. The forest was declared a FR in 1947 in Forest Ordinance Cap 132. It was surveyed in 1954 and the map was drawn in 1967, JB 606. The area of the forest is 2410ha. The following villages surround the forest; Pugu Kajiungeni, Pugu stesheni, and Kisarawe. Pugu Forest Reserve is located between $39^{\circ} 05' E$, $6^{\circ} 54' S$, with altitudinal range between 100 and 305 m.a.s.l.

2.1.3 Kazimzumbwi FR.

Kazimzumbwi FR was officially declared a forest reserve in Government Notice No. 306 of 24th 1954 (Holmes, 1995). Kazimzumbwi is in Kisarawe District Coastal Region, with a total area of 4862.5 ha. It borders with Pugu, Chanika and Buyuni villages to the southeast, Kisanga, Kazimzumbwi and Kisarawe villages to the east. The forest is situated at the southwest of Dar es Salaam between grid reference $6^{\circ} 55' - 7^{\circ} 02' S$ and $39^{\circ} 02' - 39^{\circ} 04' E$ at an altitude ranging from 120-300 m.a.s.l and temperature between $24^{\circ} C - 31^{\circ} C$. The name Kazimzumbwi has its origin in two branches – Mzumbwi River and water well known as Ng'azi but Europeans pronounced it as Kazi. The Mzumbwi River pours its water into Ng'azi – Thus Kazimzumbwi

2.2 Data collection

Multiple methods of data collection were employed in order to achieve specific objective of the exercise. These methods included meetings with District, ward and village leaders, village assembly meetings, participant observation, participatory mapping workshop, physical border marking on the ground using paints and inserting pegs. GPS and compass were used to determine location and direction of survey point and line respectively.

Secondary data were obtained through existing forest border and topographic maps together with literature surveys. Specifically the following activities were carried out.

- Pre-visit to the study areas was carried out to build rapport with villagers and field staff. The general picture of the villages in relation to the forest maps was obtained. Some officials including district and project leaders were visited to get their views in the planned activity. They positively agreed and provided an accompanying person to the DT. Review project-working documents and meet field staff to get informed on the implementation status of project activities.
- Village assembly meetings to the 18 forest adjacent villages were conducted. Village Assembly Meetings in South Ruvu FR were mainly organized and carried out by TFCG field staff. The DT joined in by participating in some of the meetings and provided guidance to the staff and share experience in enriching the purpose of these meetings. Villagers were more encouraged with the move of empowering to manage their respective forest areas. Unlike villagers around South Ruvu FR, more efforts were needed to put on board the villagers around Pugu and Kazimzumbwi FRs. Attendance of youth and women to the meetings were emphasized. Village meetings chaired by village chairman/person were conducted in a participatory manner. Discussions and informal meetings, allowed free interaction between the DT and villagers. On response to these meetings, planning teams were selected. They used criteria of sub-village representatives while considering representation of gender, youth, and trustfulness, different forest user groups i.e. Herbalist, charcoal burners, ritual leaders, elders, individual physical fitness, knowledgeable about the forest, Literacy, born and live in the village. Forest policy and other PFM guiding material (in Kiswahili) were distributed to the villagers. This was in a way of building mutual trust and commitment between the Government and other stakeholders especially the forest adjacent communities.
- Inter-village forest boundary demarcation workshops were also conducted. Participants were drawn from the selected planning team from each village bordering with the three forests. For each forest, participants from bordering villages sat together, discussed and agreed on their boundaries. A technique of participatory mapping onto transparencies over boundary and vegetation maps was used. Among the wide range of benefit of this approach that, the maps triggered discussion and fostered trust, because participants were convinced of the authenticity of the visual representations.
- Following the demarcation workshop, adjacent villages went further in verifying intervillage forest boundaries on the ground. Pre-agreed starting points was traced on the ground and villagers recall the direction to take in laying out the borderlines. With assistance of DT bearing and directions were taken. Painting on existing features and sometimes pegging was done to mark/show the direction

2.3 Data analysis/interpretation

- (i) List of forest adjacent villages and forestry related information was produced. Through village assembly meetings, number of village and subvillage bordering the reserved forests were obtained. Other information such as dependence of local communities to the forest, threats to the forest and general perception by local community in the initiation of JFM, were recorded as minutes to meetings.
- (ii) Map development to show VFMA and other important features. Arc Info and Arc view-computer programme were used for map development. Co-ordinates from GPS reading were fed into the computer on the existing maps. Boundary and vegetation covering all villages was produced.

2.3.1 Limitation

- To precisely determine the management objective for each of the three forests, socio-economic and ecological surveys would have to be carried out. Such surveys would have also assisted in analysis of cost-benefit sharing. Such detailed analysis was beyond the scope of this work. Furthermore there was no existing management plan for each of the three forests. Few studies carried out in these areas and information obtained through consultative and village assembly meeting. Participant observation, however gave a highlight on these aspects.
- Villages with land disputes (Chanika and visegese) were left out given limited time/days. Only initial negotiation on resolving the conflict were made but no filed work was carried out.

3.0 Study results/findings

3.1 Review of project intermediate goal 1 and progress made so far in as far as JFM processes are applicable

Consultancy meeting with individuals and the Mid Term Report by Kaale *et al*, (2002) was looked upon to answer the following questions;

- Was there adequate conservation awareness among stakeholders?
- Was there enough baseline information/data?
- Was there transparency in project set up?
- Was the issue of sustainability well addressed especially who will carry out the work when the project stops?
- Are the development structures of management within the project and or linked to bodies which are likely to persist in an area in the long term?
- Are the interventions properly designed or implemented?

The DT found such questions difficult to rush into conclusion, however some important highlights were given by Kaale and DT field work. It was noted that effective collaboration with FBD should be sorted out as the

initial step of initiating JFM. It was further noted in Kibaha workshop that there was a need to bring together the decision-makers, the FBD, WD and District and Regional authorities and NGOs (MYP, 2003). Weak co-operation and co-ordination was observed during the exercise. In Kisarawe district it was not known who is responsible over the management of the central government forest reserves both Pugu and Kazimzumbwi. Also we came to learn that there were newly employed forest staff by Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, who were sent to work under DNRO, Kisarawe, but it was not possible to get their job descriptions. For Ruvu South FR, the top management seemed not to be well informed on the on going JFM activities and wanted further clarifications on progress made so far by MYP. It was also not shown what was after this demarcation exercise. Joint venture and responsibility sharing in implementing the project should be intensified; transparency in project funds, manpower and other resources should be improved (Kaale *et al*, 2002). Due to time and possibly financial constraints it was not possible to hold stakeholders workshop, intended to be an introduction workshop to get overview of the project implementation strategies and status.

Progress made:

The first two years MYP provided good lessons for intensifying the on going efforts to initiate JFM and CBC in the project sites (Kaale *et al*, 2002). Weak coordination among stakeholders and some partner NGOs failure to comply with MoU were noted as a problem. In the field the DT observed a varying degree of JFM awareness from one village to another. It is true that MYP has identified working areas and that awareness and sensitization meetings and village natural resource committees are in place. It was however observed that some of the VNRCs were not properly instituted and villagers wanted a change. Furthermore in some of the villages conflict between village government and VNRCs was observed. The village government identified the existing VNRC members and the list was brought to the village assembly to get approval, a process that gave loopholes for the village chairman to include candidates of his personal interest. Also the extension officer may be trapped in this problem if he/she is not using village assembly for decision of the majority, as a result one man or group show may dominate, which is the major weakness in JFM processes. In Malangalanga village assembly they termed them as “*watoto wa baba*” meaning children of the father. Villages that elected new members during the village assembly were Soga, Kibwemwenda, Chanika, Malangalanga and others wanted to have new members included to enrich the existing Village Environment Committee; Pugu-kajiungeni, Kola subvillage (Kisanga) (dealing with South Ruvu) while Kisanga village (dealing with Kazimzumbwi) had already elected new members.

To expedite the JFM initiatives a clear program on awareness and sensitization and training need to be prepared and implemented for both staff and villagers.

To curb the problem of forest degradation suggestion by villagers from different villages include: preparing of Village Forest Reserve Management Plan, on farm tree planting, JFM, enforcing water conservation, reforestation in catchment areas, protection of naturally regenerated trees (Rahman, 2002).

3.2 Review of the management objectives of each of the forest reserves

The reserved coastal forests are extensively managed for protection purposes, denying access rights to local communities. However unplanned and illegal harvesting of forest products has been going on and had adversely affected the forests. Forests have both cultural and utilitarian benefits to local communities.. Thus hereunder are just highlights per forest. But to capture the multi-products offered by the forests, zoning is recommended.

3.2.1 South Ruvu FR

South Ruvu Forest Reserve is broadly managed under Ruvu Forest (Fuel wood) Reserve. Ruvu Forest Reserve was an extension of reserved forest in Bana area (11914 ha GNo 309/1957). Survey carried out between 1978/78 to 1978/79 added up the forest area to 32,000 ha and its name changed to be North Ruvu forest reserve. The survey was later extended to cover the southern part of the forest and in 1979 the surveyed area of about 35000 ha was gazetted as South Ruvu Forest Reserve. The two-gazetted forest form what is now called Ruvu Forest (Fuel wood) reserve (67000ha). The objective of managing Ruvu FRs was to set aside Trial/demonstration plots for supply of industrial fibres for production of pulp and paper. Because of unfavourable climate, soil and limited research information, the objective was not realized. The management objective was then changed to be Fuel wood Production run by Ruvu Fuel Project under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

Stubblefiekd, (1994) noted that immediate threat to this forest was small. There was licence issueing for logging, charcoal production that was not perceived as a major threat by that time. At that stage the management recommendations were to enforce reserve status: ban tree felling for a period of 10 to 15 years.

The current management objectives for the reserve are production of wood for energy and other uses, and protection of the forest biodiversity (*Shilogile, personal communication*). The reserve, being peri-urban, is the great source of wood for domestic energy in the city of Dar Es Salaam, by about over 90%, and the coastal region itself. Over 90 % of Ruvu Forest

Reserve is generally a natural forest reserve; some plots of exotic species mainly under Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) cover the remaining percentage. The forest is within the Eastern Africa Coastal zone characterized by poor coastal thickets with semi deciduous open to partly closed woodland. *Pteleopsis Combretum*, *Commiphora*, *Strychnos*, *Albizia* and *Acacia* species dominate the vegetation.

There are at least 33 plant species in South Ruvu which are endemic to the Swahilian Regional Centre of Endemism. South Ruvu is part of the Kiasarawe District Coastal Forest important Bird Area according to Birdlife International (*Doggard, Personal communication*). Species classified as endangered that have been recorded from South Ruvu include Sokoke pipit, East coast akalat, little collared fruit bat (*Myonycteris relictus*). There is also a population of the near-threatened Southern banded snake eagle. Amongst the 24 species of amphibian recorded from the reserve two are endemic to the coastal Forests and the Eastern Arc, *Mertensophryne micranotis* and *Hyperolius mariae* (*Doggard, personal communication*)

The forest also forms a habitat for large number of wild animals. Animals that were seen during fieldwork include *Panthera leo*, Bush pig, *Phacochoerus aethiopicus* (warthog) and *Cercopithecus aethiops* (Velvet monkey). Animals identified through signs/droppings include *Loxodonta africana* (elephant), buffalo, and *African civet* (fungo). Unidentified birds and insects were also seen. Furthermore Kola planning team members informed us that there were eight elephants grazing and seeking for drinking water around their subvillage. These wildlife resources add to the biological diversity of the forest and may attract researchers and tourists. The forest is intersected by seasonal and all year round Rivers such as Mpiji River. During the demarcation work, planning team members were able to give historical use and dependence of local communities to this forest. The forest has a water catchment value being the source of water flowing as rivers and contributes to water wells. Decline in water supply in rivers and drying of wells were attributed to the destruction of the forest, villagers in Kifuru and Kola mentioned. Charcoal burning was the major and most destructive activity going on in the forest. Villagers reported that outsiders who migrated from other regions are notorious, brutal and uncompromising sometimes they establish camps inside the forests.

One incidence occurred while establishing the boundary line between Mtamba and Kola village that the participants apprehended bicycles used for ferrying charcoal inside the forest. But the owners of the bicycles organized themselves and forcefully took the bicycles from our two participants to whom we had left the bicycle with them to be taken care of. It was further noted that, charcoal in this case has been turned to be a major business feeding the neighbouring towns and the Dar-Es-salaam

City. Control seem to be difficult although Ruvu Fuel project has tried to establish control points in some places but failed to reduce the rate of destruction. Water is and will still be important to the surrounding communities and on the other hand they depend on this forest to subsidize their income through being involved in charcoal business. The Project Management objective need to be reviewed to reflect the felt needs of the communities. Management objectives therefore, may be targeted to conserve the catchment and biodiversity values of the forest for local livelihood and other stakeholders' welfare without forgoing the woodfuel as an important energy for cooking. Suggestions to utilize/exploit the forests must be accompanied by utilization plan that may cover among others rotational utilization of forest areas as suggested by Stubblefield (1994). Given such multi-products, zoning of the forest therefore is important and strengthen buffer zone management to reduce dependence of local community to this forest.

3.2.2 Pugu and Kazimzumbwi FRs

Pugu hills were named after the tree known as Mpugupugu (*Markhamia zanzibarica*), which was abundantly available in the forest (WCST, 1999). The tree was mainly used for handcraft. Pugu Mountains are located in the Eastern part of Tanzania at the western side of Dar-Es- salaam. Its location contributes to the formation of habitats for 500 endemic species found along the coastal region of Tanzania. Climate stability is believed to be a major reason for species localization (Kingdom, 1990 in Mwene 2003).

Pugu vegetation may be classified as Zanzibar-Inhambane undifferentiated forests (White, 1983 in Stubblefield, 1994). He further noted that Zanzibar-Inhambane transition woodland predominates on lower slopes grading to wetland species in the valley bottom. Also he reported one endemic plant genus and 14 plant species believed to be endemic or near endemic to the forest. Four rare plant species known from Coastal forests in Kenya, have been recorded in Pugu (Burgess, 1990 in Stubblefield, 1994). At least 65 species of forest birds have been identified including one threatened species, one threatened subspecies and 6 species considered to be near threatened. The forest ranks equal 32 in the top 75 forests for bird conservation (Collar and Stuart, 1988 in Stubblefield, 1994). Howell, (1981) in Stubblefield, (1994) reported two endemic or near endemic species of reptile and invertebrates. study at Pugu has identified several species new to science.

As a protective forest, Pugu is recognized as an important Catchment Forest in protecting Dar-Es –Salaam water supply through the reservoir in the south of the reserve. Pugu Forest acts as a Catchment for the Msimbazi River, which runs through the north of the reserve. Human impact to this forest is high, and it has reduced the former forest from 22 km² to almost a half (Howell, 1981 in Stubblefield, 1994). Charcoal production is practiced on local and commercial scale sold to Dar Es Salaam. Also 50% of available poles have been taken in accessible areas. The forest is also under heavy pressure from agricultural encroachment outside the boundaries.

Villagers from Pugu station and Kisarawe noted that although they depend on the forest to meet their daily wood and non wood requirements, still there is a need to protect the forest for its water catchment and scenic/recreation values. Water is the basic need for human life, and the forest is the source. Recreationists, Researchers, tourists and adventurers have been visiting this forest, thus it is high time to recognize their activities as source of income to the local communities. It is against this background that the DT is convinced to zone the forest and to designate nature reserve status to the remaining area of the coastal forest, establishing both legal and practical protection for small but strictly controlled area. Also creating a buffer zone in parts of the reserve disturbed by plantations or industries to reduce local pressure on the reserve.

Kazimzumbwi forest reserve is found in Pugu Mountains and is believed to be among the oldest forest reserve in the world. It existed for about more than 10 million years (WCST 1999). Kazimzumbwi FR. Supports a very high diversity of plant species, and various rare and threatened plants and animals. Notable species include the Usambara centipede eater (snake), the *Africalus sylvaticus* (tree frog) and the East Coastal akalat (bird)

The highest peaks in these are Pugu and Mnyundo at an altitude of about 300 m. There are also water valleys that pour its water into Indian Ocean. Permanent rivers include Nzasa and Nyeburu. Vikongoro, Mzumbwi and Nyeburu rivers join Mzinga River outside the forest. Seasonal rivers include Gogo, Mabwa, Ngele, Kifere and Kikwemba. There are also attractive natural water wells inside the forests. They are used as source of water that feed various institutions and small towns nearby. Important water wells include; Minaki, Ng'azi and Dalu. Zigezea is a bit outside the reserve (WCST, 1999). The forest is also rich in biodiversity with some endemic species- *Baphia puguensis* (Mndanyilila), *Milletia puguensis* (Mkurubuku) and others. Different bird and animal species are found in the forest. Traditionally respected areas in the forest that promoted tree conservation are burial sites (Maziarani) and ritual sites such as Mnyundo hill, Minaki cave and Kimani cave. Also mining of Kaolin have left behind caves that act as a shelter and hiding place for bats. The caves have become an attraction to researchers and tourists.

Pugu- Kazimzumbwi FR therefore may be referred to as a Protective forest, to conserve biodiversity and provide good environment conditions for the growing city of Dar es Salaam. There is also a nice view along the Kisarawe road about 1.5 km from Kinyanyiko that, if well developed may be one of the eco-tourism attraction. Of all these importance and benefits to the local communities the forests are threatened to over exploitation through charcoal burning and tree cutting for poles and timber, frequent forest fires and encroachment for agricultural activities. It was estimated that about 50% of Kazimzumbwi FR have been heavily degraded (MISITU YETU 1999 in Mwene, 2003). The DT found similar situation prevailing to date, fireburning and piles of wood ready for charcoaling were seen in the forest.

Some of the villagers interviewed were on the opinion that despite the on going destruction, the forest should remain as protective forest with limited utilization, to conserve the nature and the value of the forest for the wellbeing of the kocal communities. That is to conserve water, biodiversity, protect traditional culture (ritual sites) that may encourage eco-tourism and local livelihood utilization at a sustainable manner. Burgess and Clarke (2000) on interview with Vigama and Homzoza villages- Kazimzumbwi FR revealed that the negative effect of overexploitation of trees was understood. Adjacent villagers depend on these forests for fuelwood, poles, medicine, thatching grass, and reeds. However we are of the opinion that the objective of the forest should be well captured during the development of the participatory forest management plan.

3.3 Work with site JFM coordination team and the respective communities.

3.3.1 Why doing demarcation

During village assembly meetings, workshops on demarcation of VFMA's and before commencement of field work this question was repeatedly asked to get rid of any misconceptions as early as possible. This has reduced to a greater extent most of the anticipated difficulties/ conflicts. Some of the reasons given by villagers as to why doing demarcation include:

- To establish a clear ownership of the forest area falling in their jurisdiction and exercise full control of the resource to discourage outsiders.
- As local people were not involved in the past, demarcation will allow local people to control illegal activities in the forest.
- Villagers wanted to restore their historical boundaries since the colonial time when the forest was under British empire, the forest by then was nicknamed as Shamba la Bibi (grandmother's farm- The Queen) and the supervision of the local leaders (Wandewa)
- To control and benefit from resources accrued from the forests. Forest adjacent villagers lamented that outsiders are the one benefiting from these forests by trading with forest products. Others mentioned, increasing their income through ecotourism, as some tourists and researchers have been visiting these forests with no direct benefit to them. However youth from Buyuni thought to be allowed to cultivate along the water valleys in Kazimzumbwi FRs. In the past years, similar request was made and a team of experts was sent there and drew a conclusion that the valley was an important catchment area with a sponge nature that capture, restore and gradually release the water to its surroundings one villager explained. Burgess and Clarke 2000 added that Pugu Kazimzumbwi villages complain of land shortages and that the forest provides better farmland than drier empty land to the south.

- To protect traditional and ritual sites. Buyuni Village Chairman who also maintained the traditional and ritual practices mentioned the possibility of using these ritual and sacred places to promote and benefit from ecotourism.

However at the end it was important to streamline the objectives for a matter of avoiding conflicting interests. The main emphasis was to put our forest areas under effective management as envisaged by villagers as well as supported by the 1998 Forest Policy. Importance of the forest for local people livelihood and the accompanied threats were the driving force behind. The continuous degradation of forest resource base caused by illegal human activities over years and low involvement of local communities have brought about environmental hazards such as shortage of water supply. In response to this situation, villagers demanded the demarcation of the VFMA's to restore the important functions of the forests especially water. Knowing the boundaries will allow each village bordering with these forests to participate in the management of the forest.

3.3.2 Cost for the management of the areas

Joint forest management costs cover activities such as forest patrols, boundary and fire line maintenance, re-survey of forest border and mapping, research work, boundary and maintenance (opening, planting & weeding) and special operations such as fire fighting. Indirect costs include crop damage and loss of life/injuries by wild animals. Also initiation of Income Generating Activities (IGA) to villagers under JFM involves costs as well as capacity building to villagers. Villagers requested to be supported by the government in-terms of working gears such as boots etc. in carrying out joint patrols and other forestry related activities. Villagers further asked to be provided with food during the workdays/operations. During village assembly at Buyuni village- youth did put forward the request to be supported in construction of deep wells and establishment of commercial tree nurseries. Water from the well may be used to raise vegetables. Other cost include lost agricultural opportunities by local communities in favour of forest conservation. Chanika and Visegese villagers have incroached the forest for agriculture and settlements. Other opportunities likely to be lost include; cutting of trees for charcoal burning, poles and withies. It was noted that Fuelwood and charcoalprouction and selling provides an alternative source of income besides agriculture agriculture to rural and urban people in all regions of Tanzania (MNRT 2001). As opposed to conventional approach where most activities were normally done by the government staff, it is important that under participatory approach people should be kept well informed on the on going activities in the forest and if possible have to participate in such activities and not to be alienated.

3.3.3 Benefit from the forest

Until recently (1998) the forest Policy mechanism didn't allow forest adjacent communities to use the forest at all. Their actions within the forest were illegal (although frequent) and hence they had no incentives to support conservation of the forest (Depew, 1998). Recent studies indicate that forest-based income account for

a large share of rural income in the country (MNRT 2001). Some of the benefits may be discussed, however these may feature well in the preparation of management plans that regulates the use of certain practices such as illegal activities to wise use of the resources: PFM focuses upon providing alternative sources of forest income (buffer zone development), employment opportunities, improved legal access to the resource, and or benefit shares from revenue being earned from the forest, paid in cash or more often in the form of local social services

(iii) Improve land management of the buffer-zone areas.

Forests on the general lands have been under constant pressure for conversion to other competing land uses and also suffer from repeated forest fires because of unclear ownership, absence of security of tenure and formal user rights. There has been little incentive for investment, systematic and sustainable management of these forests leading to continued degradation (MNRT, 2001). In the study area most of the land outside the reserved forests were not properly managed. Frequent wildfires burning from one ridge to another was observed. Practice of shifting cultivation leaving bare land behind with limited number of permanent crops was also observed. Burges and Clarke 2000 noted increasing degradation outside the reserves as perceived by Vigama and Homboza villagers – Kazimzumbwi FR. Intensifying land use outside the reserved forests is important. The 1998 Forest Policy statement (5): states that; *“to enable sustainable management of forests on public lands, clear ownership for all forests and trees on those lands will be defined, central, local and village governments may demarcate and establish new forest reserves”*. An instrument considered relevant for sustainable forest management in general lands is the establishment of village forest reserves with properly surveyed boundaries and management plans and managed under CBFM (MNRT, 2001). Good examples exist in Duru Haitemba and Mgori in Babati and Singida respectively who initiated and manage their village forests. In the study area Kisanga and Chakenge villages had proposed their village forests and that the proposed village forest reserve in Kisanga have been surveyed and the survey map was handed over to them during our fieldwork. These examples can be copied and applied to other villages having forest resources outside the reserves. Apart from village forest, there are individuals who own trees planted as a woodlot. During village meetings people were encouraged to plant and own trees. Degraded, non-productive land can be protected to regenerate and where possible enrichment planting done.

(ii) Support villagers on income generating activities;

In Aid Policy and Practice (2002) it was noted that the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation is much more complex and diverse not just to be thought to have a direct relationship. However MNRT (2001) concluded that underlying causes of encroachment and degradation in Forest Reserves include; poverty, low agricultural productivity and lack of alternative

income sources (MNRT 2001). Clearance for shifting cultivation, need for supporting the fulfillment of everyday needs primarily on subsistence basis (firewood, food security, NWFP and hunting). Needs for cash income-generation using forest produce as a help (Charcoal, firewood, poles, pitsawing) were observed in the study area.

It was for these reasons that commercial alternatives to forest products geared to reduce dependence on the forest in turn improve household security were thought.

- Tree planting and agroforestry; Agroforestry is an approach to land use based on the deliberate intergration of trees and shrubs in agricultural crops and/ or livestock production systemes, with benefits to all the systems. It has the potential for increasing productivity from the farmers land. It offers the possibility of household access to a range of forest products including food, fuelwood, building materials, medicine and livestock fodder. (Muturi, N 1992)

- Matching loans / soft loans to run small business; Finanacial lending institutions shpuld think of awarding financial credits to these poor farmers. The conditionalities attached to it should somehow be soft but which can enable recovery of borrowed money. The loans will not only boost their cash income but will also assist in environmental protection by shifting their dependence of forest as a source of income.

- Small scale economic project initiation.

(i) Right of access to forest resource:

Based on forest assessment it is important to divide the current and potential uses into those suggested to be: banned, limited and permitted through payment of a fee, on quota system, permitted only in certain zones at certain times of the year, permitted with permission of the committee and freely permitted (MNRT, 2002).

Non-destructive income generating activities that can be allowed inside the forest as perceived by villagers may be cartegorized into two parts:

- Free access to product/services like collection of dry wood, traditional medicine, vegetable/fruits, ritual and cultural aspects, road, footpath, water and recreation. Resource assessment done by Kaale *et al* (2002) to some of villages in the study area showed that firwood, poles, mushroom, wildfruits and traditional medicine, toothbrushs and raffia were freely collected and used at household. They were also collecting honey and hunting of wildlife.
- Conditional access – acts that need a free or conditional permit such as extraction of fallen trees, exploiting invasive species

Through the fieldwork and discussion with villagers, it was revealed that the forest provides products and services to villagers. Provision of forest products such as fruits (Mabungo), fuelwood, and fodder, roofing material, poles, wild meat, medicine for villagers. Worship and ritual practices, place like Mnyundo hill (Nzasa) and Daraja la Mungu (Buyuni),

Minaki cave and Bwawa la Ng'azi. The forest also forms good water catchment areas for the district nearby towns. Other opportunities include beekeeping, recreation and eco-tourism activities of which some villagers informed the team that they used to see some tourists/ recreationists from the city of Dar es Salaam driving through the forest to the caves. During Buyuni village meeting, researchers from the university of Dar Es Salaam joined in, together with other researchers could add income to the communities.

3.3.4. Costs and benefits sharing mechanism.

JFM works well where there is benefit accrued to the stakeholders. However most of the forests in Tanzania including the forests under study have limited source of internal revenues. In Pugu-Kazimzumbwi and South Ruvu forest reserves, there are checkpoints established to inspect forest produce (mainly coming from general forest land) to ascertain their legalities. Fines, fees and licenses issuance may be source of revenue that can be shared between the government and local communities. Other benefits accrued from these forests include services and materials. The idea of encouraging ecotourism is another opportunity area for revenue generation. Villagers getting a share of any forest product impounded

Cost sharing will be well captured during development of roles and responsibilities of each partner during the management planning of VFMA plan by-laws and agreements. Tanga proposed a percent sharing of 40% and 60% for villagers and Government respectively while Amani Nature Reserve is 20% of revenue accrued from visitors, research, and photographing fee for villagers and 80% for the government.

3.3.5 Rules and regulation

At this stage, it is important to involve legal officer in developing rules and regulations. Basing on field experience, the use of Guidelines for CBFM, the model from Tanga was adopted with little changes (Veltheim and Kijazi 2002). Annex 3 shows model/examples of forest management plan, By-laws and Management agreements.

4.0 Demarcation of Village forest management areas for given FR

4.1 Village assembly

General village assembly meetings for awareness raising and selection of the planning team were carried out in villages bordering with Ruvu south, Pugu and Kazimzumbwi FRs. Briefing on legal instruments supportive of JFM process were discussed. The instruments were mentioned as the Forest Policy (1998), CBFM Guideline, Forest Program, Forest Act, (2002). Briefing was done in participatory manner whereby villagers had

an opportunity to air out their views including likes and dislikes. Throughout the 18 villages, a need to conserve the forests was felt and agreed to formulate planning team (Annex 3). Selection of the planning team was based on the criteria set by villagers themselves. Minutes from village assembly and the participatory workshop for inter-boundary demarcation between bordering villages were left with field staff to prepare a separate report. Before closing the meetings, dates for participatory workshop were set and participants were nominated within the selected planning team with addition of village Chairma/person. The planning teams were informed on their duties as discussed during the village assembly meetings. These include: knowing their management area (VFMA), develop a management plan for the VFMA, by-law and the management agreements (Joint Forest Mangement Agreements).

Gender

The roles and responsibilities of male and female villagers in a particular household were clearly shown in some of the villages. For example in Chanika village assembly, it was difficult to select a female member within the assembly. The subvillage that had to select the female member of the planning team had to earmark the lady and seek advice from the husband first. In Buyuni village assembly, women attended the meeting had to be silent and adhere to men's decision. This is normal to an Islamic society like those surrounding Pugu-Kazimzumbwi FRs. However for empowering women in conservation activities, at least one third of the village planning team members were women. In villages surrounding South Ruvu the situation was better where up to 50% of male and female composition were selected within the village assembly. During the physical demarcation of intervillage boundaries, both men and female equally participated.

Lesson learnt

Most of the villages suffer from weak village government leadership. This was revealed by members who attended the village assembly in Buyuni and Chanika villages that the information for village members was not spread to the majority due to barriers created by the village leaders for their own interest. Also the village leadership used to hold most of the powers and position in their village - a closed system that in any sub-committee the same faces appear. However in the JFM processes, as it empowers local community to manage forest resources, the committee had elected in the village assembly that the monopoly of powers would have no room.

For Chanika specifically, there was a conflict between the Nzasa subvillage and the forest department caused by the villagers who encroached the Kazimzumbwi FR. In this case, the village chairman sided

with the farmers and therefore tried to block the information for village assembly meeting.

Participation of women in forest issues should be well captured by the extension officer. Though it is difficult to have both female and male extension officers working together, so as to work in separate groups of gender, sometime deliberate efforts may be done to harmonise the situation.

4.2 Participatory mapping workshop to agree on VFMA boundaries

The participants discussed and agreed on why carrying out demarcation of the forest. Most of them wanted to know village forest areas for easiness of carrying out forest management activities. Demarcation of VFMA demarcation was slow, time consuming and expensive. However the participatory mapping workshop was found to be very useful. For each of the three forest reserves a one-day workshop was conducted to deliberate and agree on general boundaries and inter-village Forest Management Area boundaries. Three members from each village planning team (village chairman inclusive) and ward leaders attended the workshop. They respectively correlated forest reserve border map with physical features and prominent man made structures. The participants set criteria for determining border for inter-village forest management areas. Prominent man-made structures and physical features such as rivers, valleys, roads, aunts moulds, railway line, big trees, beacons and old building remnants were found to be useful for this purpose.

Representatives from bordering villages had a chance to study the map and agree on the inter-boundary feature or line and explain to others. Three participatory workshops were carried out to cover the three forest reserves. Then the agreed boundaries (locally known as *Mikuza*) were shown on the map. This exercise was repeated for all neighboring villages.

Lesson learnt

- Forest adjacent communities know the forest and are aware on the need to sustainably manage the forest for their livelihood. To them, the forest is an important source of water and traditional medicines. Old people lamented on extinction of some medicinal plants through the ongoing forest degradation which does benefits people from distant places especially Dar es Salaam. Destructive use of the forest was not recommended, but rather they sought to use the forest for beekeeping and wherever possible eco-tourism.
- Participatory mapping seems to ease the field demarcation
- Additional adjacent villages overlooked as pilot villages for TFCG were identified and included in the JFM villages.

- Near-by villages may agree to manage one VFMA that minimizes the number of inside borders and consequently saves time and costs as well.
- The forest was known through their leaders, historically known as Wandewa and that each Mndewa has his area with identified respected boundary. It was observed that, to maintain such boundaries will cause other villages that are new as a result of population increase, to have no forest area to take care of despite that they share the boundary with the forest.

4.3 Field boundary demarcation

The boundary line between the gazetted forest and the village were in most part clear. Large part of the boundary line was cleared of vegetation with few survival of standing trees, scooped trenches and beacons except in problematic areas of Kazimzumbwi forest reserve i.e forest boundary line border Chanika village. There was a shift in forest boundary situation referred to as “*moving boundary*” as villagers noted

During the participatory mapping, the team had to agree on where to start. Two planning teams had to meet at an agreed starting point in the forest or along the forest boundary. The survey team guided by the forest border map helped them to identify the coordinates and direction for precise line to be followed.

Natural features and existing infrastructures were used. However, in some cases planning teams agreed to use distance and directional instruments (GPS and compass) to determine boundary line (*Mkuza*). In total 18 villages (excluding Visegese) were involved and 19 boundary lines established. Established common points where two or more villages share boundaries were 4. Field timetable is attached as annex 2.

Lesson learnt

- By using visual aids villagers were able to correlate ground and map features. Only two exception cases were observed. One occurred in Ruvu south where about 3 hours were spent in locating the starting point on the ground. Other incidence was in Pugu FR where three villagers failed to agree on the starting point. They agreed to try for the next point, which other members were insisting. The problem was resolve by noting that they had moved to the required point.
- The exercise built up a trust in empowering local communities as co-managers of the forests.
- A need to put these forest areas under effective management was seen as villages started intercepting illegally obtained forest

produce, and asked more assistance to check out illegal activities in their respective areas.

4.3.1 Ruvu South Forest Reserves

Eleven adjacent villages and eleven inside boundaries (*Mikuza*) were identified and named after the respective villages and numbered 1 to 11. Malangalanga sub-village of Mzenga B and Kazimzumbwi village were the additional villages identified during the participatory mapping. Bokomnemela and Mpiji agreed to combine their areas to form one VFMA, likewise Kipangege and Soga. Table 2 and figure 2 show the field data as per inside boundaries and the map of South Ruvu with the inter-village boundaries and areas respectively

Table 2: Boundaries of VFMA in Ruvu South FR

Bordering Villages	Border description Perceived by villagers
Soga and Kipangege/ Kifuru	From Beacon no.9 straight to where Bwambwara seasonal river crosses the TAZARA line
Chakenge/ Mtamba	Starts at near Banda river (9.25m) from beacon no 27) across Italiano (TX) road straight to Mfyonza, (at the remnants of forest building) at the junction of Chakenge, Kola and Kipangege road (high biodiversity value including live lions, elephants, signs
Kibwemwenda /Soga and Kipangege	Starts between beacon no 3 and 4 along the road from Soga-Kipangege- Kola to the big tree locally called “Mgovu)
Kibwemwenda/Mala ngalanga	Starts at Chanyumbu area 2.5 km from beacon no 32 straight to the big Mgovu tree at Soga-Kipangege-Kola road
Bokomnemela and Mpiji/Kifuru	Starts from beacon no.10 up to river Mpiji sighting small hill called viparo in visegeese area
Kola/ Mtamba	Starts 80m from big Tamarindus indica (Mkwaju) towards Mtamba village at the stone that borders Mtamba and Kola then follows a straight line to Mfyonza (at the junction of Soga-Kipangege to Kola and Chakenge road)
Chakenge/ Malangalanga	Starts at the TAZARA line up to where crosses the road from Chakenge and follows it to Mfyonza
Mfyonza junction to junction of Kipangege road.	-
Kola/Kifuru	Start at beacon no.19 at Kola-Chakenge road, follows the road up to where the road crosses the Kiegeo seasonal river then follows it to TAZARA line

Soga and Kipangege/Kola	Starts from Mfyonza junction follows the road to Kipangege-Soga up to where it crosses the TAZARA line
Kifuru/Kazimzumbwi	Starts at the TAZARA line and follows the Mpiji river

Figure 1 Map: Intervillage boundaries in Ruvu South FR.

4.3.2 Pugu FR.

Three villages bordering with Pugu Fr were involved. These were Pugustesheni, Pugu kajiungeni and Kisarawe. The three villages were brought together to locate the agreed point inside the forest. A point was shared by both villages. Identified points were marked and GPS reading taken for mapping (Table 3 and Fig. 3)

Table 3: Boundaries of the VFMA in Pugu FR.

Date	Village	Border description Perceived by villagers
8/18/03	Pugu Station/Kisarawe	Starts where Mtimambeho river crosses the forest border then follows the Mtimambeho river through Kisewa valley up to where the valley crosses

		the old Kisarawe road from Kinyanyiko
		Three villages meet at this point
		From Kinyanyiko along old Kisarawe road about 1.5km beautiful view point over Kisewa valley
8/10/03	Pugu Kajiungeni/Kisarawe	Starts at Kinyanyiko then follows the Kisarawe road, then through Kuchi road to beacon no. 10
8/10/03	Pugu station/Kajiungeni	Starts from Pugu kajiungeni – Kisarawe road (where forest border crosses the road) then proceeded to Kinyanyiko - Left side from Dar to Kisarawe road - Right side from Dar to Kisarawe road

Figure 2 Map : Intervillage boundaries in Pugu FR

4.3.3 Kazimzumbwi FR.

Villages bordering with Kazimzumbwi are: Maguruwe, Kisanga, Kazimzumbwi, Kisarawe, Buyuni and Chanika. Two planning teams from bordering villages were brought together to locate their boundaries. In some cases it was necessary to bring in more than two teams to identify and locate the boundary marks. The boundaries are as shown in Table 4 and map 4.

Table 4: Map: Boundaries of VFMA in Kazimzumbwi FR

Date	Village	Border description Perceived by villagers
11/10/03	Kisanga/Kazimzumbwi/Buyuni	Kwagwangwa, mperani where three villages meet
11/10/03	Kisarawe/Buyuni	Starts at where TAZARA line from Dar enters the forest border, follows it to about 2.2km where a tributary pours water to Zumbwi river, the border follows the Zumbwi river

11/10/03	Kisanga/Kazimzumbwi	Start at beacon no 128 towards Kwagwangwa/mperani point
13/10/03	Maguruwe/Kisanga	Near Mininga mingi area, Start at where Nzasa river crosses the forest border then proceeded to Vikongoro river up to Mzimuni (Ritual place)
13/10/03	Maguruwe, Kisanga, Buyuni & Chanika	Start at Vikongoro river near Mzimuni (Ritual place)
13/10/03	Kisanga/Buyuni	Start at Vikongoro river through the Mzimuni ritual place To Kwagwangwa/Mperani Up to Then the line proceed to Zumbwi river through Obani area
13/10/03	Buyuni/Chanika	Start where the Vikongoro river crosses the forest border at Gogo and Bulampuka valley
13/10/03	Kisarawe/Kazimzumbwi	Start along Vigamwa to Obani road at beacon no.16, crosses the TARAZA line to Zumbwi river
	Maguruwe/Chanika	Start at <i>Mhimbo</i> tree on Mnyundo hill following the road to Chanika up to Nzasa road and follow it, then turns to Vikingoro river near Mzimuni area

Figure 3 Map: Intervillage boundaries in Kazimzumbwi FR

The area of each of the VFMA is as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Village Forest Mngement Areas (VFMAs) for the three FRs

S/No	Name of FR	VFMA	Area (ha)	%	Remarks
1	Ruvu South	Soga/Kipangege	1,917.0	5.8	
		Kifuru	3,423.9	10.5	
		Chakenge	5,051.1	15.4	
		Mtamba	6,277.4	19.1	
		Kibwemwenda	1,150.2	3.5	
		Malangalanga	4,018.6	12.2	
		Bokomnemela/ Mpiji	1012.96	7.4	
		Kisanga (Kola)	4053.06		
		Kazimzumbwi	2413.62		
			2,430.3	-	
Sub-total	(35,500 Ha)		32,822.2	100.0	Viseges not included
	Pugu	Pugu Stesheni	719.28		
		PuguKajiungeni	513.54		
		Kisarawe	719.28		
Sub-total	(2410 Ha)		2106.00		
	Kazimzumbwi	Kazimzumbwi	1093.31		
		Kisanga	666.4		
		Maguruwe	-		
		Kisarawe	1137.05		
		Buyuni	1755.56		
		Chanika	-		
Sub-total	(4862.5)		4652		Chanika not included
Total	42772.5				

Areas given per VFMA are still indicative.

LAND COVER CLASSES PER FOREST RESERVE

Land cover classes	Area (Ha)	%
Forest	1,918.0	5.8
Woodland and thicket	7,041.6	21.5
Thicket	4,136.9	12.6
Thicket with grassland	1,686.4	5.1
Mixed cover	8,287.	25.2
Mixed cover and wetlands	4,964.5	15.1
Mixed cover and grasslands	1,825.0	5.6
Grassland	255.9	0.8
Riverine and wetlands	631.5	1.9
Cultivation and grassland	2,026.2	6.2
Cloud (No Date)	48.8	0.1
Subtotal	32,822.2	100.0

LAND COVER CLASSES BY VILLAGES

Village	Land Use Type	Area (Ha)	%
Chakenge	Forest	16.7	0.3
	Woodland and thicket	2,724.8	53.9
	Thicket	463.6	9.2
	Thicket with grassland	337.3	6.7
	Mixed cover and wetlands	299.2	5.9
	Mixed cover and grasslands	747.8	14.8
	Grassland	344.7	6.8
	Riverine and wetlands	117.1	2.3
	Subtotal	5,051.1	100.0
	Kazimzumbwi	Forest	1,638.6
Woodland and thicket		173.8	2.9
Thicket		23.7	0.4
Thicket with grassland		251.2	4.2
Mixed cover		1,178.5	19.6
Mixed cover and wetlands		300.2	5.0
Mixed cover and grasslands		300.2	1.3
Grassland		203.6	3.4
Riverine and wetlands		142.5	2.4
Cultivation and grassland		1,985.0	32.9
Cloud (NO)		48.8	0.8
Sub total		6,026.2	100.0
Kibwemwenda	Woodland and thicket	54.7	4.8
	Thicket	10.4	0.9
	Thicket with grassland	49.9	4.3
	Mixed cover	693.6	60.3
	Mixed cover and wetlands	142.3	12.4
	Mixed cover and grasslands	159.4	13.9
	Riverine and wetlands	39.9	3.5
	Subtotal	1,150.2	100.0
Kifuru	Forest	47.0	1.4
	Woodland and thicket	100.4	2.9
	Thicket	245.0	7.2
	Thicket with grassland	47.1	1.4

	Mixed cover	1,903.2	55.6
	Mixed cover and wetlands	910.6	26.6
	Mixed cover and grasslands	34.0	1.0
	Riverine and wetlands	127.6	3.7
	Cultivation and grassland	9.0	0.3
	Sub total	3,423.9	100.0
Kola	Forest	11.3	0.4
	Woodland and thicket	60.1	2.4
	Thicket	534.8	21.2
	Thicket with grassland	46.3	1.8
	Mixed cover	330.2	13.1
	Mixed cover and wetlands	964.0	38.1
	Mixed cover and grasslands	464.4	18.4
	Grassland	52.3	2.1
	Riverine and wetlands	54.5	2.2
	Cultivation and grassland	9.7	0.4
	Sub total	2,527.5	100.0
Malalanga	Forest	3.8	0.1
	Woodland and thicket	1,385.1	34.5
	Thicket	329.2	8.2
	Thicket with grassland	649.1	16.2
	Mixed cover	843.7	21.0
	Mixed cover and wetlands	571.3	14.2
	Mixed cover and grasslands	225.3	5.6
	Riverine and wetlands	6.9	0.2
	Cultivation and grassland	4.3	0.1
	Sub total	4,018.6	100.0
Mpiji\$ Bokomneemela	Forest	13.3	0.5
	Woodland and thicket	25.8	1.1
	Thicket	283.5	11.7
	Thicket with grassland	29.0	1.2
	Mixed cover	1,654.4	68.1
	Mixed cover and wetlands	258.5	10.6
	Mixed cover and grasslands	149.5	6.2
	Riverine and wetlands	11.4	0.5
	Cultivation and grassland	4.9	0.2
	Sub total	2,430.3	100.0

Mtamba	Forest	187.2	3.0
	Woodland and thicket	2,502.8	39.9
	Thicket	2,151.9	34.3
	Thicket with grassland	261.4	4.2
	Mixed cover	44.7	0.7
	Mixed cover and wetlands	966.1	15.4
	Mixed cover and grasslands	132.7	2.1
	Riverine and wetlands	29.4	0.5
	Cultivation and grassland	1.2	0.0
	Sub total	6,277.4	100.0
Soga 4 Kipengere	Woodland and thicket	14.1	0.7
	Thicket	94.9	5.0
	Thicket with grassland	15.1	0.8
	Mixed cover	1,339.8	69.9
	Mixed cover and wetlands	103.8	5.4
	Mixed cover and grasslands	234.9	12.3
	Riverine and wetlands	102.3	5.3
	Cultivation and grassland	12.1	0.6
	Sub total	1,917.0	100.0
Kisarawe	Forest	809.7	81.4
	Woodland and thicket	18.1	1.8
	Thicket	2.1	0.2
	Thicket with grassland	66.4	6.7
	Cultivation and grassland	92.9	9.3
	Urbun	6.0	0.6
	Sub total	995.3	100.0

4.4. Conflicts areas

4.4.1. Visegese issue in Ruvu South

Few villagers interviewed, showed willingness to participate in JFM. Already the VNRC is in-place and its members have proposed to set aside an area within their claim to be managed as a forest reserve area. The village is a registered one within the forest reserve boundaries. To the west the village borders with Mpiji River, to the north –TR-line, and Msimbazi River to the south. In a one-day workshop with planning teams bordering with Ruvu South FR they showed their claimed village boundary map. However, it seems there is disagreement with Kazimzumbwi village that claimed to be pushed out. There is ongoing infrastructure development like road passing to Kisarawe and construction of primary school. However the population density is very low. Isolated houses are scattered in large area and a large land stands without clear management, a situation indicating practices of shifting cultivation. Visegese area has the most catchment value in Ruvu South. However today, valleys that used to have water all year around were found to be dry. There is a decline in food production and water is a problem in the village.

During the courtesy call with the DC – Kisarawe, DED – Kisarawe, DNRO and DFO –Kisarawe, the DC shared views on Visegese issue that villagers were shifted by the same government for government interest and now it would be very difficult situation to attempt to re-shift them again. The Demarcation Team (DT) proposes to redefine the village boundaries through stakeholder workshop and field visits so as to set aside the important hills and valleys to remain as forested areas to cater for catchment values. The redefined settlement area shall then be exercised and boundaries variation made.

4.4.2 Chanika issue in Kazimzumbwi FR.

Some villagers of Nzasa subvillage of Chanika encroached the Kazimzumbwi FR. The villagers were moved out of the FR in 1998 and again the same exercise was repeated in 2003. The villagers feel that the forest reserve was enlarged therefore they didn't encroach. However there was no enlargement done but the villagers used to uproot the forest beacons, then when border resurvey was done the position of the beacons were identified to have been shifted and had to be replanted on same positions.

In two village assemblies conducted on 30th, Sept and 7th Oct.2003, a long and hot debate discussion took place. After this debate the villagers saw the necessity of entering into JFM approach. Main issues raised were on failure to agree on forest boundary bordering with Chanika village due to moving them out of the forest reserves. They further noted that, there is a court order to stop them from going inside the forest, thus it will be against the court to

go inside the forest to show boundary. It was agreed to plan for the JFM activities after the judgement. However, Chanika representatives attended the participatory workshop with representatives bordering with Kazimzumbwi FR to agree on inter village boundaries inside the reserve (boundaries that does not necessarily follow the formal village boundaries). In the workshop other neighboring villagers neglected the Chanika issue and their fellow villagers commenting that they are after cultivation inside the forest and not conservation and asked them to leave.

4.4.3 Enclaves within Pugu-Kazimzumbwi FRs

The team was informed that there are about 8 claims with clear ownership rights and the team managed to see/locate some of them. These include, Minaki Secondary School, Kaoline Factory, SIDO, 3 Television posts (TVT, Star television, Agape). It was agreed to respect these areas, as it was beforehoweve there is a need to ensure that no more expansion of the claim ares.

5.0 Conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Demarcation of 18 VFMA in the Ruvu South, Pugu and Kazimzumbwi FRS seemed to strengthen the JFM process already in place. There is a general acceptance of JFM approach at all administrative level (from District to village level), that if properly carried out may contribute to effective management of the forest reserves by reducing/resolving conflicts and reducing uncontrolled use of forest resource. A more trust to the Government by villagers started to build up. The exercise as observed by villagers, has tried to draw Government staff close to villager, now that they can sit and discuss together. Enmity was reduced and a road toward good working relationship wasobserved. Villagers realized that, they have a role to play. However there are un-coordinated efforts that if not seriously addressed may jeopardize JFM process and demoralize the villagers.

In short the approach has the following strength:

- It has a potential in resolving boundary problems/conflicts. Bordering villages and other stakeholders meet to share ideas and agree on forest management boundaries.
- It showed a way forward towards JFM processes. Planning teams started to gain confidence to curb the illegalities and concern of the destruction currently occurring in the forest. This mood is contrary to many studies and projects that have been undertaken in some of the villages in the study area, with little or no feedback and field interventions to the communities

5.2 Recommendations

As already cited in the text, the following are the recommendations:

- to support the initiative shown by villages in controlling illegal activities, a joint patrol be organized and conducted by involving villagers and forest staff. DFO (Kisarawe & Kibaha), Manager Ruvu & counterpart NGOs to spear head these activities.
- Intensive sensitization, awareness raising and publicity on specified issues of difficulties be planned & implemented not only at village level but go down to the sub village level.
- The proposed workshop on forest and Wildlife policies, which was to be facilitated, by Forest & Beekeeping Division and wildlife Division directors be effected to strengthen coordination and co-operation among partners.
- Issue of Visegese & Chanika as it appears in the text need immediate measure to secure remaining forest.
- Alternative income generating activities be initiated and supported like COCOBA- community conservation Group that operated in matching Loan basis. In this case it is easy to capture gender sensitivities.
- Environmental Education be included in Primary school teaching curriculum, to increase interest, respect and the sense of responsibility for local forest reserve in children and teachers.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. SCOPE OF WORK

PREPARED BY: Babu Matunda

DATE: 23 rd July 2003

1.1 Background

The Misitu Yetu Project (MYP) is an integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) project that began operation in January 2000 to work with communities bordering and depending upon the peri-urban forests of Dar-Es-Salaam and coastal regions.

The MYP has a final goal of enhancing "Biosphere integrity". Specifically "the livelihood security of men, women and children in communities adjacent to the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests is improved whilst globally important bio-diversity of these areas continues to flourish". The project has three intermediate goals:

IG1: *Communities, in partnership with government and NGOs, manage Coastal and Eastern Arc Forests through Joint Forest Management (JFM) process with active participation of women.*

IG2: *Tanzania NGOs effectively support adjacent communities to manage forests*

IG3: *Women, men and Youth in forest adjacent communities are engaged in environmentally non- destructive income generating activities.*

CARE Tanzania, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania implement Misitu Yetu Project (MYP) on a partnership basis. Care Tanzania has an overall financial and management responsibility for the project implementation.

The project conducts fieldwork through local partner NGOs, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) and through collaboration with the relevant government institutions (Forestry and Beekeeping Division) and local government in the respective areas. The project also supports capacity building and training of the local partner NGOs and Local communities. The project works to enhance the environment and income security of households in 21 forests adjacent villages in the peri-urban communities around Dar-Es Salaam. The Coastal Forests of interest to the project are Ruvu south, Pugu and Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserves.

Funding for the MYP comes from two sources, NORAD (89%) and CARE Norge (11%). These funding sources are not specific for any particular activity but are pooled into the project budget

- Carry out demarcation of the designated forest reserves for the purpose of instituting JFM Agreements between the Forest and Beekeeping Division and the forest adjacent communities.

Activity 1: Review the project intermediate goal 1 and progress made so far in as far as JFM processes are applicable.

Activity 2: Review the management objectives of each of the forest reserve (Pugu, Kazimzumbwi and Ruvu South)

Activity 3: Work with the site JFM coordination team and the respective communities and deliberate/ discuss;

- Why that demarcation
- Cost for the management of the area
- Benefits from the forest
- Sharing mechanism for the costs and benefits
- Rules and regulations

Activity 4: Carry out demarcation of the entire reserve with respect to villages for the purpose of instituting JFM.

Specific Tasks, Outputs and Time Frame

The work is expected to take a maximum of thirty days starting from 15th September through 30th October 2003.

Tasks	Outputs	Number of Days/Time Frame
Review of the MYP intermediate goal 1 in the context of JFM and the Management objectives for Ruvu South, Pugu and Kazimzumbwi forest reserves.	Report on the Management objectives of Ruvu South. Pugu, Kazimzumbwi forest reserves.	2
Facilitate Village assembly meetings and formation of Planning teams	Village Forest Planning teams for the sixteen forest adjacent villages	9
Undertake participatory partitioning of the reserves into VFMA	Zonation maps for Pugu, Kazimzumbwi and Ruvu South forest reserves.	13
Develop format for Village Forest Management Plans, Agreements and by-laws.	Format for VFMA plans, Agreements and by-laws	6
		Total 30 Days

**Annex 2. TIMETABLE OF THE FILED WORK
Ruvu South FRs**

Date	Village	Activity	Output
25/09/03	Soga and Kipangege/ Kifuru	Field border marking	done
27/09/03	Chakenge/ Mtamba	Field border marking	done
29/09/03	Kibwemwenda /Soga and Kipangege	Field border marking	done
29/09/03	Kibwemwenda/Malangalanga	Field border marking	done
29/09/03	Bokomnemela and Mpiji/Kifuru	Field border marking	done
30/09/03	Kola/ Mtamba	Field border marking	done
02/10/03	Chakenge/ Malangalanga	Field border marking	done
02/10/03	Kola/Kifuru	Field border marking	done
06/10/03	Soga and Kipangege/Kola	Field border marking	done
06/10/03	Kifuru/Kazimzumbwi	Field border marking	done

Pugu FR

Date	Village	Activity	Output
11/10/2003	Buyuni /Kisanga /Kisarawe	Field border demarcation	Done
12/10/2003	Kazimzumbwi/Kisanga /Buyuni	Field border demarcation	Done

Kazimzumbwi FR

Date	Village	Activity	Output
8/11/2003	Pugu Kiajiungeru /Stesheni		
	Kisarawe	Field border demarcation	Done

Annex 3 LISTS OF NAMES OF PLANNING TEAM PER VILLAGE

RUVU SOUTH FOREST RESERVE

NO	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE
1	RAJABU CHANDE		BOKOMNEMELA
2	ABUU ANDREW		
3	HAWA NDEGE*		
4	JANET MZIKU*		
5	MWINYIMKUU RAJABU		
6	MFAUME OMARY		
7	PILI OMARY*		
8	MUIDINI TWAIRI		
9	RASHIDI MPOTO		
10	JOSEPH ANTONI		
11	SALOME THOBIAS*		
12	MATANJE HAWADHI		
1.	REHEMA RAMADHANI*		MALANGALANGA
2	OMARY SALTANI		
3	MOHAMED ALLY		
4	SAID OMARY		
5	ALLY CHANDE		
6	RAJABU NJENJE		
7	OMARY CHANDE		
8	OMARY CHANDE		
9	BORA RAMADHANI		
10	MARIAM SALUM*	F	

11	RAMADHANI KIBULULA		
12	MWANAHAMIS RASHIDI*	F	
1	OMARI R. MUHUNZI		SOGA
2	SAID A. CHANZI		
3	MWAJABU IDDY MKALA*	F	
4	PILI JUMA*	F	
5	HADIJA ATHUMAN*	F	
6	MWACHENI SAID		
7	MENGI SIMBA		
8	SALUMU MSABAHA		
9	HABIBU HABIBU		
10	RASHID MWINYIMVUA		
11	JOSEPH KALENZE		
12	TABU ALLY*	F	
1	SAID K. MNOMO		MPIJI
2	HAWA SAID*	F	
3	ALLY S. MUHAWI		
4	ASHURA JUMA*	F	
5	REHEMA S. MAJITILA*	F	
6	HAENI RAJABU		
7	ISHARA JUMA		
8	OMARY M. NGABONA		
9	MOHAMED J. TUPA		
10	KEYA MTINDIMWANJA		
No	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE
1.	OMARY R. ZAVU		KIPANGEGE

2	SELEMAN HAMIS		
3	RAJABU M. MSHAURI		
4	ZAINA R. CHEZENI*	F	
5	MARIAM JUMA*	F	
6	ALLY SAID		
7	KIDAWA HUSSENI*	F	
8	SALIMA OMARY*	F	
9	SHOMARI JUMA		
10	MOSHI M. MSHAURI		
1	ABDALLAH A. GOMBA		KIBWEMWENDA
2	ATHUMAN A. SINDE		
3	MFAUME M. KOBO		
4	MARIAM MRISHO*	F	
5	SCALION DIDACE		
6	MWINYIMVUA S. SINDE		
7	SALEHE A/. KAMANYA		
8	PEMBE S. KIDEGE		
9	ASHA R. DALLAH*	F	
10	SAADA MUSSA*	F	
11	ASHA O. MBEGA*	F	
12	MARIAM MGENI*	F	
1	SHARIFA BUSHIRI*	F	KOLA
2	ASHA PEMBE*	F	
3	DUNIA RAMADHANI		
4	MWINYI SAID		
5	ZEMBWE MUSA		
6	HALFANI KIGOLA		
7	HAMIS HASSANI		
8	HALIMA SALUM*	F	
9	ASHURA JUMA*	F	
No	NAME	GENDER	
10	MCHUMIE CHANDE		

1	JUMA RAJABU JAFO		KIFURU
2	MWAJUMA ABDUL	F	
3	MPONJOU A. MWAMIKO		
4	MILLIAM MABEYO	F	
5	JUMANNE HUSENI		
6	HAWA SHIJA	F	
7	BERNADETA MARKUS	F	
8	SALUM DILUNGA		
9	SALUM S. GEDE		
10	AMINA SEFU	F	
1	JUMA SULTANI		MTAMBA
2	ASHURA SELEMAN	F	
3	SIASA MWINYIMKUU		
4	KIDAWA KAMBO	F	
5	ANNA MTAMBUKA	F	
6	MWANAHARI PAZI	F	
7	MWAZANI SULTANI		
8	NASSORO RAMADHANI		
9	FADHILI RAMADHANI		
10	FATUMA SALUMU	F	
1	ALLY KIDELE		CHAKENGE
2	REHEMA JUMA	F	
3	MOHAMED NDEGE		
4	AMRI MGUMBA		
5	MOSI MOHAMED		
6	HABIBA SAID	F	
7	MWASHABANI M, MAWINE	F	
8	KASIMU MAYAMBE		
9	ABDALLAH DIBUGILE		
10	RIZIKI M. MLEMBE		
11	JUMA GEZAULOLE		
12	RUKIA S, KAMBI	F	

PUGU FR.			
No	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE
1	Rajab Jongoo	M	KISARAWAWE
2	Ndume Kondo	M	
3	Koba Kahanja	M	
4	Asha Dicholile	F	
5	Kondo Mwelea	M	
6	Shaibu Mtepa	M	
7	Foleni Said	M	
8	Christene Tembo	F	
9	Taifa Huba	M	
10	Salma Said	F	
11	Mariam Bomboma	F	
1	Abdala Zunda Kilanga	M	PUGUSTESHENI
2	Mashee Masasabo (Ke)	M	
3	Amiri Abdala (Hondohondo)	M	
4	Mohamed Hamisi	M	
5	Halfani Lupate	M	
6	Mwajabu Jumbe (Ke)	F	
7	Hatibu Mohamed	M	
8	Omari Haji (Manywele)	M	
9	Saidi Bakari Mpili	M	
10	Happiness Luhwa	F	
12	Juma Mwanapimbi	F	
13	Omari Njimbwi	M	
1	Abdallah A. Nyangala	M	PUGU KAJIUNGENI Athumani Fundi
2	Rajab R. Selemani	M	
3	Juma Kondo	M	
4	Shomari A. Pinde	M	

5	Zuena Mohamed	F	Juma Mwanapimbi
6	Emmy Mwanakula	F	
7	Bahati Kalolo	M	Omari Njimbwi
8	Fikiri Nyambi	M	
9	Hadija Mona	F	Athumani Athumani Jangala (Prof. Mikuza)
10	Joffrey Samson	M	
9			
10			
11			
12			

Kazimzumbwi FR			MAGURUWE
1	Selemani Pige	M	
2	Fatuma Salum Zoka	F	
3	Fatuma Mwinyimkuu	F	
4	Omari Kipuga	M	
5	Issa Ndumila	M	
6	Amina Athumani	F	
7	Nuru Adam Dikele	F	
8	Mwalimu Nasoro Tande	M	
9	Mariam Ngojali	F	
10	Kambona Kambona	M	
1	Dotto R. Fundi	M	BUYUNI II
2	Ally Mnindi	M	
3	Mwanjaa Shah	F	
4	Athman Nzezele	M	
5	Hamad Bilal	M	
6	Catherine Kasimeli	F	
7	Nassoro Idd	M	
8	Mikidad Matangula	M	
9	Mwajuma Jabil Kibiriti	F	

10	Athuman Salehe	M	
11	Fides Mashoo	F	
12	Benedicto Kabaka	M	
1	Sophia Gunia	F	KISANGA
2	Asha Mkala	F	
3	Omary Rajab	M	
4	Salima Nyanga	F	
5	Ramadhani Gongo	M	
6	Amiri Msumari	M	
7	Mtonga Selemani	M	
8	Mwalimu Jafari	M	
9	Omari Kimbwembwe	M	
10	Amina Rajabu	F	
12	Zena Ally	F	
13	Kassim Mgamba	M	
1	Abdallah Makutika	M	KAZIMZUMBWI
2	Abas Genda	M	
3	Zaituni Ally	F	
4	Rajab Kamanga	M	
5	Ally Madenge	M	
6	Zaituni Rajabu	F	
7	Samwel Keneth	M	
8	Abas Msumi	M	
9	Pili Chuli	F	
10	Hassan Salum Bale	M	
12	Abdallah Kilabula	M	
13	Asha Mbega	F	

1	Kondo M. Luhombo	M	CHANIKA
2	Ally Kilenda	M	
3	Issa Mkwega	M	
4	Shaban R.Bwega	M	
5	Zuhura A. Madege	F	
6	Salum M.Mkali	M	
7	Miss Gumbo	F	
8	Said Jongo	M	
9	Kassim Jeki	M	
10	Benedeta Stephene	F	
12	Abdallah M. Upwelete	M	
13	Mohamed N. Brafa	M	
14	Nico Mbogwa	M	

Annex 4. Model/Examples of Village Forest Management plan, by-laws and Agreements

TITLE

EG. ?? MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT FOR THE VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT AREA INFOREST RESERVE BETWEEN THE FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING DIVISION AND VILLAGE, OF DIVISION, DISTRICT

1.DESCRPTION OF THE FOREST RESERVE/VFMA

1.1 Where is it (location), kind of forest, size, condition, or specific feature of VFMA

1.2 Describe the boundaries of the VFMA and how they are visible, and who has agreed to these (attach a map)

2. Purpose: matters that are the subject to this agreement

3. Objectives; Aim of the Agreement

4 Parties to the agreement ie this agreement is between village X and ..

5 Manager

5.1 Agreement by partners

6 Management activities (as per Ruvu South or Pugu or Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve Management Plan

7 Rules regarding access and use of VFMA (rules approved for the particular Forest Reserve Management Plan)

8 Penalties (Appended FMP)

9 Rights-holders – rights to use VFMA in accordance with the rules and regulations

10 Funds

11 Resolution of disputes

12 Duration of the agreement

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division the Forest Office, which is having the mandate for the supervision and management of the forest reserve, and Village unanimously agree to strengthen and improve the management of the village forest management area in forest reserve as shown in annex, as well as to raise the level of conservation of the forests of At the same time the needs of the villagers are recognized in such a way that does not contradict sustainable management and conservation of its biodiversity as it is specified in the management plan for the village forest management area (annex) and the by-law for managing, protecting and conserving forest reserve in the area ofvillage (annex)

Part I: Name of the agreement

1. The name of this agreement is joint management agreement for the village forest management area in forest reserve between the Forestry and Beekeeping Division andvillage, of Division, District.

Part II: Purpose of the agreement

2. To implement joint forest management in the village forest management area ofvillage in forest reserve according to the management plan and by-law which have been made by the village with the objective to strengthen the conservation of forest reserve
3. To define, clarify and mutually agree on the basic rights and responsibilities of village and those of the Forestry and Beekeeping division concerning the management and utilization of forest product and
4. To define and mutually agree on the procedures for proposing and making decisions on matters concerning the village forest management area in the forest reserve

Part III: Representation of stakeholders concerning the agreement

5. For this agreement, the Forestry and Beekeeping Division is represented by the Forest Officer andvillage is represented by the chairman of the village government.

Part IV: Defining the rights of the village and the villagers

According to this agreement village has the following rights in the village forest management area in forest reserve:

6. The village is recognized to be among the stakeholders bordering the forest reserve and it has the right to participate in the management activities of the forest reserve:
7. The village has the right to present any concern or recommendation concerning the activities of the forest reserve the Director of Forestry and Beekeeping:
8. The villagers of village are entitled to benefit from this reserve according to the existing forest policy, forest act and the existing management procedures as defined in the management plan and by-law for the village forest management area: and

9. The village has the right to get of the revenues from illegally harvested and confiscated products, and if there will be any legally harvested products in the village forest management area in forest reserve.

Part V: Duties and responsibilities of the village government and the villagers

10. To ensure that there is a forest management plan made by the villagers and proved in a village assembly and implemented;
11. To formulate and use by-law for forest conservation and development in the village forest management area in forest reserve;
12. To ensure that all forest management procedures of forest reserve according to the forest management plan and by-law for the village forest management area are known and followed by every villager;
13. To inaugurate a forest committee of the village in order to supervise and coordinate issues concerning protection in the village forest management area in forest reserve; and
14. To make adjustments in the forest management plan and by-law when needed.
15. To cooperate with villages bordering forest reserve in order to establish a coordinating committee for the management of the forest reserve.

Part VI: Rights of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division

16. forest reserve will continue to be under the authority of the Central Government under the Forestry and Beekeeping Division.
17. Director of Forestry and Beekeeping of Tanzania has the final responsibility and decision concerning forest reserve, if the village government fails to implement this agreement or if conflicts can not be solved as indicated in part VIII.
18. The Government will get of the revenues form illegally harvested and confiscated products, and if there will be any legally harvested products in the village forest management area in forest reserve

Part VII: Duties and responsibilities of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division

19. Forestry and Beekeeping Division represented by the Forest Office is the main supervisor for the forest policy, forest laws and he National Forest Programme, and the main facilitator of the management plan for the village forest management area.

According to this agreement the Forestry and Beekeeping Division has the following duties:

20. To cooperate with the village government and its forest committee in the implementation of all management activities of forest reserve in the village forest management area:
21. To inform and request advice from the village government concerning any matters related to this reserve which in one way or another will affect or involve this village;
22. To give technical advice on forest conservation and fire prevention, farm forestry and different measures in order to reduce the dependency on the forest products, and how to establish a coordinating committee for activities in forest.

Part VIII: Powers and procedures of resolving conflicts

23. Any type of conflict concerning the forest management of forest reserve is to be reconciled by the ward conciliation board.
24. If no solution is reached the matter must be brought forward to the District Executive Director's Office for further action.
25. If no solution is reached, Forestry and Beekeeping Division can suspend the rights of village temporarily or permanently after giving a notice three months in advance if there is clear evidence of infraction of regulations by the village and there are no possibilities to rectify.
26. Village government can suspend implementation of this joint management plan after giving a notice three months in advance in case it is evident that the implementation of this agreement has been infringed and it not possible to get solution.

Part IX: adjustments to the agreement

27. If any adjustments to this agreement are necessary both parties must first be informed and they should agree on these adjustments before they will be made.
28. Any adjustments concerning this agreement must be attached as an appendix to his agreement.

Part X: Date of commencement and duration of the agreement

29. This agreement will be effective from the day of signing by the both parties.
30. This agreement is made in duplicate, a copy for each party.

This agreement has been signed today on _____ (day) of _____ (month) 2002 between the Forestry and Beekeeping Division and _____ village.

1.ON BEHALF OF _____ VILLAGE

Name _____ Signature _____

Position _____

In the presence of:

Name _____ Signature _____

Position _____

2. ON BEHALF OF FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING DIVISION OF TANZANIA

Name _____ Signature _____

Position _____

In the presence of:

Name _____ Signature _____

Position _____

Copy for information to:

District Commissioner,

District Executive Director,

Divisional Secretary,

Ward Executive officer,

4.1: RASIMU

**MAKUBALIANO YA UENDESHAJI WA PAMOJA WA ENEO LA MSITU LA KIJJI
KATIKA MSITU WA HIFADHI WA KATI YA IDARA YA MISITU NA NYUKI
NA KIJJI CHATARAFYA YA
WILAYA YA**

UTANGULIZI

Ofisi ya(misitu inayohusika) kwa niaba ya Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki, kwa mamlaka iliyopewa ya usimamizi na uendeshaji wa Msitu wa, na kijiji cha kwa pamoja wanakubaliana kuimarisha na kuboresha uendeshaji wa eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa kama linavyoonekana katika kiambatishi “A”, ili kuinua kiwango cha uhifadhi. Sambamba na hayo, kutambua mahitaji ya wanakijiji ambayo hayapingani na uhifadhi endelevu wa misitu na bioanuai zake kama ilivyoainishwa katika mpango wa uendeshaji na uendelezaji msitu wa (kiambatishi “B”), na sheria ndogo ya kutunza, kulinda na kuhifadhi msitu wa (kiambatishi “C”) eneo la kijiji cha

Sehemu ya I: Jina la makubaliano

1. Jina la makubaliano haya litafahamika kama, makubaliano ya uendeshaji wa pamoja wa eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa, kati ya Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki na kijiji cha katika Tarafa ya Wilaya ya

Sehemu ya II: Madhumuni ya Makubaliano

2. Kuendesha kwa pamoja eneo la msitu la kijiji cha katika msitu wa kwa njia ya uhifadhi shirikishi kwa kuzingatia mpango wa uendeshaji na sheria ndogo ndogo ya msitu, kama vilivyoandaliwa na kijiji kwa lengo la kuimarisha uhifadhi wa msitu wa
3. Kuelezea, kufafanua na kukubaliana juu ya haki za msingi na majukumu ya kijiji cha na yale ya Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki katika uendeshaji na utumiaji mazao ya misitu; na
4. Kuelezea na kukubaliana juu ya utaratibu wa kufikia na kutoa maamuzi juu ya masuala yanayohusu eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa

Sehemu ya III: Uwakilishi wa wadau katika makubaliano.

5. Katika makubaliano haya, Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki itawakilishwa na na Kijiji cha kitawakilishwa na mwenyekiti wa serikali ya kijiji.

Sehemu ya IV: Maelezo ya haki za kijiji na wanakijiji.

Katika makubaliano haya, kijiji cha kina haki zifuatazo katika eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa

6. Kijiji kinatambulika kuwa ni miongoni mwa wadau wanaopakana na msitu wana kina haki ya kushiriki katika uendeshaji wa shughuli za msitu.
7. Kijiji kina haki ya kuwasilisha hoja au pendekezo lolote kuhusu shughuli zinazohusiana na msitu wa hifadhi wa kwa Mkurugenzi wa Misitu na Nyuki wakati wowote ule;
8. Wanakijiji wa kijiji cha wana haki zote za kunufaika kutokana na hifadhi ya msitu wa kulingana na sera, sheria za misitu na taratibu za hifadhi zilizowekwa katika sheria ndogo za misitu za kijiji na mpango wa uendeshaji wa eneo la kijiji; na
9. Kijiji kitakuwa na haki ya kupata kiasi cha asilimia ya mapato yatokanayo na mazao haramu ya msitu yaliyokamatwa na kutaifishwa na endapo kutakuwa na uvunaji halali toka eneo la kijiji katika msitu wa

Sehemu ya V: Majukumu na wajibu wa Serikali ya kijiji na wanakijiji

Serikali ya Kijiji cha inawajibika katika kutunza na kuendeleza eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa kama ifuatavyo:

10. Kuhakikisha kuwa mpango wa uendeshaji wa eneo la msitu la kijiji unapangwa na wanakijiji wenyewe na kupitishwa na mkutano mkuu wa kijiji kwa utekelezaji.
11. Kutunga na kutumia sheria ndogo ya msitu katika eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa
12. Kuhakikisha kwamba taratibu zote za uendeshaji wa msitu wa zinafahamika na kufuatwa na kila mwanakijiji kulingana na mpango wa uendeshaji na sheria ndogo ya msitu katika eneo la msitu la kijiji;
13. Kuanzisha kamati ya msitu ya kijiji ili kusimamia na kuratibu maswala ya hifadhi katika eneo la msitu la kijiji katika Msitu wa; na
14. Kufanya marekebisho ya mpango wa uendeshaji wa msitu na sheria ndogo ya msitu pale inapobidi.
15. Kushirikiana na vijiji vinavyozunguka msitu wa ili kuunda kamati ya kuratibu shughuli za uendeshaji wa msitu wa hifadhi

Sehemu ya VI: Haki za Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki.

16. Msitu wa utaelelea kuwa chini ya miliki ya Serikali Kuu chini ya Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki.
17. Mkurugenzi wa Misitu na Nyuki – Tanzania, ana madaraka na maamuzi ya mwisho juu ya uendeshaji wa msitu wa, endapo serikali ya kijiji ikishindwa kutekeleza au kusuluhisha mgogoro kwa ngazi iliyowekwa (kama ilivyoonyeshwa sehemu VIII) kwa kufuata makubaliano haya..
18. Serikali itapata kiasi cha asilimia ya mapato yatoakanayo na mazao haramu na mazao halali ya msitu yaliyokamatwa na kutaifishwa toka katika eneo la uendeshaji la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa hifadhi wa

Sehemu ya VII: Majukumu na wajibu wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki

19. Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki, kwa kupitia Ofisi ya Misitu itakuwa ni msimamizi mkuu wa Sera ya Taifa ya Misitu, Sheria ya Misitu na Programu ya Taifa ya Misitu, na itakuwa ni mwezesaji mkuu wa mpango wa uendeshaji wa eneo la msitu eneo la kijiji.

Katika makubaliano haya, Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki itakuwa na majukumu yafuatayo:

20. Itashirikiana na serikali ya kijiji pamoja na kamati yake ya msitu katika kutekeleza shughuli zote za mpango wa uendeshaji eneo la msitu la kijiji katika msitu wa
21. Itajulisha na kuomba ushauri kutoka katika serikali ya kijiji kuhusu suala lolote linalohusu hifadhi hiyo ambalo kwa njia moja au nyingine litaathiri au kuhusisha kijiji hiki;
22. Kutoa ushauri wa kitaalamu kuhusu hifadhi ya misitu na uzuiaji wa mioto msituni, elimu ya miti mashambani na njia mbadala katika kupunguza kasi ya utegemezi wa mazao ya misitu na kuwezesha uanzishwaji wa kamati ya uratibu wa shughuli za msitu wa

Sehemu ya VIII: Mamlaka na taratibu za kutatua migogoro

23. Mgogoro wa aina yoyote wa uendeshaji ndani ya msitu wa utasuluhishwa na Baraza la Usuluhishi la Kata.
24. Kama suluhu haikupatikana mgogoro huo utapelekwa katika Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Wilaya kwa hatua zaidi.
25. Kama suluhu haikupatikana, Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki inaweza kusitisha haki za kijiji zitokanazo na hifadhi hii kwa muda, au moja kwa moja kwa taarifa ya miezi mitatu iwapo itabainika kuna ukiukwaji wa taratibu unaofanywa na kijiji, na kwamba uwezekano wa kurekebisha kasoro hizo haupo.

26. Serikali ya kijiji inaweza kusitisha utekelezaji wa mpango huu wa uendeshaji wa pamoja kwa taarifa ya miezi mitatu, endapo itabainika kwamba utekelezaji wa makubaliano haya umekiukwa, na kwamba hakuna suluhu inayoweza kupatikana.

Sehemu ya IX: Marekebisho ya makubaliano

27. Itakapobidi kufanya marekebisho yoyote ya makubaliano haya, pande zote mbili lazima zitaarifiwe na zikubaliane kwanza kabla ya marekebisho hayo kufanyika.
28. Marekebisho yoyote yatakayofanywa kuhusiana na makubaliano haya ni lazima yaambatanishwe kama sehemu ya makubaliano haya.

Sehemu ya X: Kuanza kutumika na muda wa makubaliano

29. Makubaliano haya yataanza kutumika rasmi tarehe yatakaposainiwa na pande zote mbili.
30. Makubaliano haya yana nakala mbili zinazofanana, moja kwa kila upande.

Makubaliano haya yamesainiwa leo tarehe _____ mwezi wa _____ 20

kati ya **Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki** na kijiji cha _____

1. KWA NIABA YA KIJJI:

Jina _____ Sahihi _____

Cheo _____

Mbele ya shahidi:

Jina _____ Sahihi _____

Cheo _____

2. KWA NIABA YA IDARA YA MISITU NA NYUKI TANZANIA BARA:

Jina _____ Sahihi _____

Cheo _____

Mbele ya shahidi:

Jina _____ Sahihi _____

Cheo _____

Nakala kwa taarifa:

Mkuu wa Wilaya,

Mkurugenzi Mtendaji (W),

Katibu Tarafa,

Afisa Mtendaji Kata,

Kiambatishi A:

Ramani inayoonyesha mipaka ya Msitu wa na vijiji vinavyozunguka msitu wa na vilevile eneo la matumizi ya mazao ya misitu kwa ajili ya wanakijiji ndani ya msitu wa

4.2: FACILITATION TOOLS FOR MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND BY-LAW FORMULATION

This is a facilitation tool for making a management plan and by-law for a village forest management area of a central Government forest reserve.

	DONDOO ZA MPANGO WA UENDESHAJI NA UENDELEZAJI WA MSITU	CONTENT OF A FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
1.	UTANGULIZI	INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nani wameandika mpango endelevu wa msitu na walichaguliwaje? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who have written the management plan and how they were elected/selected?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muundo wa timu ya kuandaa mpango. (Andika majina yao na yanaweza kuwa kiambatishi). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of the planning team? (List of names could be as an annex).
2.1	HISTORIA YA MSITU	HISTORY OF THE FOREST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hali ya msitu na utawala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest status and management ownership
2.2	ENEO, MIPAKA NA AINA ZA KANDA	FOREST AREA, BORDERS AND ZONES
2.2.1	Eneo na mipaka	Forest area and borders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eneo la hifadhi la msitu chini ya kijiji? Mipaka ya msitu? (Vijiji/vitongoji vinavyopakana na msitu; Nukuu ramani ya mipaka kwenye kiambatishi; Uraefu wa mpaka kati ya msitu na shamba). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How big is the village forest management area? Forest borders? (Neighboring villages/sub-villages; Reference to the official border map, which is as an annex; Length of the forest border between the forest and farmland).
2.2.3	Aina za kanda katika Msitu wa hifadhi	Different zones in the forest reserve
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kanda ya bioanuwai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kanda za hifadhi ya maji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kanda ya matumizi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production zone
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kanda ya vivutio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amenity zone
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sehemu za tambiko (Matumizi asili ya wenyeji) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Ritual and spiritual sites) Local use zone
2.3	MALENGO	OBJECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lengo kuu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main objective
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malengo maalum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intermediate objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viashirio/Vipimo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators
3	TARATIBU ZA UENDESHAJI WA SHUGHULI ZA MSITU	FOREST MANAGEMENT
3.1	Kamati ya msitu	Forest committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamati ifanye kazi gani au majukumu ya kamati ni yapi? (Jibu zuri: Kamati ya msitu ndio mwendeshaji (meneja) wa shughuli zote za msitu). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of the forest committee? (VEC) (Good answer: The forest committee is the manager and responsible of all activities concerning the forest reserve).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uhusiano wa kamati ya msitu na serikali ya kijiji utakuwaje? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the relationship of the forest committee with the village government?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamati ya msitu ichaguliweje? (Inabidi ichaguliwe na mkutano mkuu wa kijiji) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the forest committee is elected? (Should be elected by the village assembly)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muundo ya kamati ya msitu uweje? (Zingatia uwakilishiwa vitongoji, jinsia wazee, vijana, wataalam wa mitishamba na watumiaji wengine wa msitu) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of the forest committee (consider sub-village representatives, gender, elders, youth, herbalist and other major forest users).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sifa za wajumbe ziweje? (Kama wanaopenda wanaofahamu vizuri msitu n.k) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualifications of members (e.g. interested in, knowledgeable about the forest ...)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamati itakuwa madarakani kwa muda gani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For how long time the committee is elected?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamati itakutana mara ngapi kwa mwaka? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How often the committee should meet?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamati itashughulikiaje wajumbe wasiohudhuria vikao? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to deal with members who do not attend/contribute to the meetings?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Je, kamati ya msitu itajulishaje serikali ya kijiji kuhusu mafanikio na matatizo yaliyojitokeza? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the committee will inform the village government about its progress and problems?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Je, mkutano mkuu wa kijiji itajulishaje kuhusu shughuli za msitu? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the village assembly will be informed about the activities concerning the forest?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kazi ya mwenyekiti, katibu na mtunza fedha ni zipi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific duties of chairperson, secretary and treasurer?
3.2	Wajibu wa wadau	Duties of stakeholders
	(a) Wanakijiji	(a) Villagers
	(b) Serikali ya kijiji	(b) Village government
	(c) Halmashauri ya Wilaya	(c) District Council
	(d) Serikali kuu	(d) Central government
3.3	SHUGHULI ZAUENDESHAJI	FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shughuli zipi zinahitajika kufanya katika maeneo na mipaka ya msitu, nani anahusika na lini? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What activities are needed in the forest and at the boundaries? Who is responsible of them? When are they conducted?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shughuli za uhifadhi nje ya eneo la msitu, nani anahusika na lini? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What activities are needed outside the forest. Who is responsible of them? When are they conducted? (Could be presented in a table, see example)

Kwa mafano:

Kazi/shughuli	Lengo	Wahusika	Muda/kipindi
Doria/Ulinzi	Kuzuia uhalifu	Walinzi, Kamati ya msitu, wanakijiji	Wakati wote
Kulimia mipaka	Kuzuia moto	Wanakijiji, Kamati ya msitu, Idara ya Misitu	Januari – Februari, September – Oktoba
Kupanda miti katika maeneo ya mashambani na makazi	Kuzuia mmomonyoko wa ardhi na kimbunga. Kupata pesa.	Wanakijiji, Kamati ya msitu, wataalam wa misitu	Aprili - Mei
N.K.			

For example:

Activity	Objective	Responsible	Time/period
Patrolling	To prevent illegalities	Guards, forest committee, villagers	Continuous
Border clearing	To prevent fire	Villagers, forest committee, FBD	January – February September - October
Tree planting on farms and homesteads	To prevent soil erosion. To establish windbreaks. To get income.	Villagers, forest committee, forest officers	April - May
Etc.			

4.3.1	UKAGUZI NA ULINZI WA MSITU	FOREST PROTECTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walinzi/wakaguzi watachaguliwa namna gani?kwa muda gani? Wangapi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the forest guards are elected, for how long, and how many?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukaguzi utafanyika kwa utaratibu gani? Walinzi wangapi watafanya kazi kwa wakati mmoja? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the patrols will be organized (how often, how many forest guards at the time.....)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nani atahusika kupanga kazi ya walinzi? Nani ni mwangalizi wa walinzi? Walinzi watataoa taarifa kwa nanai? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is responsible of organizing the patrols? Who is the “supervisor” of forest guards? To whom the forest guards will be reporting?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walinzi watapelewa motisha gani au zawadi vipi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the forest guards are paid or rewarded?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni nini majukumu ya wenyeviti wa vitongoji katika ulinzi wa msitu? Je, watasimamiwaje? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the responsibility of sub-village chairmen in forest protection? How they will be supervised?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni nini majukumu ya wanakujiji katika ulinzi wa msitu? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the responsibility of every villager in forest protection?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni nani mwenye mamlaka ya kukamata wahalifu kwa hatua za kisheria? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who has the authority to catch the offenders and take them for legal actions?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wanakujiji watajulishwaje kuhusu matukuo ya moto msituni na nani ahusike katika kuzima moto? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the villagers should be informed about the forest fire and who should participate in the extinguishing of fire?

4.	MATUMIZI YA MSITU	UTILIZATION OF FOREST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nani anaruhusiwa kutumia msitu na mazao yake? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is allowed to use the forest?
4.1	Matumizi yaliyopigwa marufuku	Forbidden uses and activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matumizi gani ni marufuku (kama kupasua mabao, kukata nguzo, mapau, fito na kamba; kuchoma moto, kuchimba madini, kuwinda n.k.)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What uses and activities are forbidden (e.g. timber harvesting, pole collection, forest fires, mining, hunting etc.)?
4.2	Matumizi yanayhitaji kibali	Uses, which need a permit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitu gani wachukuwe kwa kibali/ ushuru (kwa mfano wageni/watalii)? Nani atoe kibali? Ushuru ni shilingi ngapi? Ushuru ulipwe kwa nani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which uses need a permit; who issues the permit? Which uses have to be paid (e.g. visitors, tourists); how much is the fee; to whom is it paid? (Could be presented in a table, see example)

Kwa mfano:

Mazao/shughuli	Nani atoe kibali?	Ushuru (TSh)	Ulipwe kwa nani?
Kuokota mawe kwa ajili ya ujenzi	Kamati ya msitu na Idara ya Misitu	-	-
Kufuga nyuki	Kamati ya msitu	Kuingia... TSh kwa Mwaka TSh kwa Mzinga kwa mwaka	Mtunza fedha wa Kamati ya Msitu
Kutembelea msitu	Kamati ya msitu	Watanzania ... TSh Wasio WatanzaniaTSh	Mtunza fedha wa Kamati ya Msitu
N.k.			

For example:

Activity	Permit issued by	Fee (TSh)	To be paid to
Collection of stones for house construction	Forest committee and FBD	-	-
Beekeeping	Forest committee	General annual fee ...TSh Annual fee per each beehiveTSh.	Treasurer of forest committee
Visiting forest	Forest committee	CitizensTSh Non-citizensTSh	Treasurer of forest committee
Etc.			

4.3	Matumizi huru ya mazao ya msitu	Free use of products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitu gani kichukuliwe bila kibali? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which uses are allowed without a permit?
5.	NAMNA YA KUSHUGHULIKIA MAKOSA	HOW THE ILLEGALITIES ARE DEALT WITH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kwa kulingana na sheria ndogo ya msitu, mhalifu yeyote atakayekamatwa atafikishwa katika kamati ya msitu. Suala lake litashughulikiwa katika baraza/serikali ya kijiji au kupelekwa moja kwa moja Mahakamni kama ilivyo elezwa kwenye sheria ndogo ya msitu</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>According to the by-law for the forest reserve, any offender who is caught will be taken to the forest committee for questioning. Then the issue is taken either to the village "court" village government or to the primary court depending on the offence and as defined in the by-law</i>
6	UTUNZAJI WA KUMBUKUMBU	RECORD-KEEPING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumbukumbu zitakaa wapi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the records kept?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumbukumbu za mikutano-mtunzaji ni nani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minute book-who is keeping the records?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitabu za doria-mtunzaji ni nani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrol book-who is keeping the records?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitabu za vibali-mtunzaji ni nani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit book-who is keeping the records?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumbukumbu za uhalifu-mtunzaji ni nani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences and fines book-who is keeping the records?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakabadhi ya malipo-ni nani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt book-who is issuing receipts?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitabu cha mapato na matumizi-mtunzaji ni nani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and expenditure book-who is keeping the records?
7.	UTUNZAJI WA MAPATO	INCOME MANAGEMENT
7.1	Vyanzo vya mapato	Source of income
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fines, licence, sales of confiscates, ecotourism N.k 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment from border maintenance and forest restoration work etc
7.2	Akaunti ya hifadhi ya msitu	Forest management account
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nani atawajibika na utunzaji wa akaunti ya hifadhi ya msitu? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible of the forest management account?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nani watakao idhinisha fedha kuchukuliwa kutoka kwenye akaunti ya hifadhi ya msitu? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the signatories of the forest management account?
7.3	Matumizi ya mapato	Use of income
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nani watoe idhini ya matumizi ya mapato? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will decide on the use of the income?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fedha zitakazopatikana zitumike kwa shughuli zipi (kwa mfano kwa ulinzi wa msitu, shughuli za maendeleo n.k?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the income can be used (e.g. for forest protection, community development purposes?)

7.4	Utaratibu wa kuuza mazo yaliyokamatwa	Procedure of selling confiscated products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali mbalimbali zitakazokamatwa na walinzi ndani ya msitu kama mbaao, misumeno, mapanga n.k zitahifadhiwa katika..... Mali hizo au vifaa hivyo vikauzwa kwenye ili mnada wa hadadhara kuplunguza urasimu. Mnada huu utaendeshwa na kamati ya msitu na Idara ya Misitu. Serikali ya kijiji ipewe asilimia na Serikali kuu asilimia kama ilivyokubalika. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various products and items (like timber, saws, bush knives etc) which are caught in the forest by the forest guards will be stored at the These products and items will be auctioned in order to reduce bureaucracy. The forest committee and Forestry Division will conduct the auctioning. The village government will be given of the income and the central government as it was agreed.
7.5	Ukaguzi wa mapato na matumizi	Auditing the income and expenditures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nani apewe majukumu ya ukaguzi wa mapato na fedha? Kwa muda/vipindi gani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who and how often the accounts are audited?
8.	UFUATILIAJI NA TATHMINI YA SHUGHULI ZA UEDNESHAI MSITU	MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viashirio vya malengo ya kuhifadhi zitatumwa katika upimaji wa mafanikio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators listed under “Objectives” are used for monitoring.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nani afanye kazi hiyo? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is responsible of monitoring?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ufanyike mara ngapi, na lini? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When is the monitoring conducted?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kipindi cha maharibio kitakuwa cha muda gani? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How long is the testing period?
9.	MUDA WA MPANGO	

	DONDOO ZA SHERIA NDOGO KWA MSTIU WA HIFADHI, ENEO LA KIJJI	CONTENT OF A BY-LAW FOR VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT AREA
	SEHEMU YA KWANZA	SECTION ONE
1	UTANGULIZI	INTRODUCTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheria ndogo hii imetungwa kwa lengo la kulind, kuendeleza na kuweka matumizi enelevu ya rasilimali za msitu wa hifadhi waeneo la kijiji cha..... ,kilichoko kata ya, Tarafa ya, Wilaya ya..... na Mkoa wa..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This by-law has been made to protect, to develop and to manage sustainable the resources of forest reserve, in the area of..... Village, in Ward,Division,District of
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheria ndogo hii imetungwa sambamba na mpango wa uendehsaji wa msitu huo. Aidha imesingatia lengo la kuhifadhi, hali halisi ya msitu na mazingira yake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This by-law has been made in parallel with the management plan of this forest reserve. Both of them consider the objective of protection, the real state of the forest and its environment.

2.	JINA LA SHERIA NDOGO	TITLE OF THE BY-LAW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheria ndogo hii itwe sheia ndogo ya kutunza, kulinda na kuhifadhi msitu wa hifadhiEneola kijiji cha... Kwa matumizi endelevu, ya mwaka..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of this by-law to manage, protect and conserve theforest reserve in the area ofvillage for sustainable utilization, of year.....
3.	TAFSIRI YA MENELO KATIKA SHERIA NDOGO HII	VOCABULARY OF THIS BY-LAW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Tafsiri ya maneno ndani ya sheria yaelezewe kupunguza maelezo mareflu baadaye ndani ya sheria hii) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (This is discussed with the planning team).
4.	ENEO NA MIPAKA YA MSITU	FOREST AREA AND BORDERS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Sura hii imeanakiliwa kutoka kwenye mpango). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (This chapter is copied from the management plan).
5.	MWANGALIZI MKUU WA MSITU KATIKA ENEO LA KIJJI CHA	MAIN SUPERVISOR OF THE FOREST IN THE AREA OF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mwangalizi mkuu wa msitu katika eneo la kijiji cha ni kamati ya msitu aambayo ndio itapanga walinzi wa msitu watakao toka katika vitongoji. Kamati hiyo itafanya kazi zake chini ya kamati ya maliasili (au mazingira?) na itapeleka ripoti zake katika Serikali ya kijiji. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main supervisor of the forest in the area of Village is the forest committee, which will arrange forest guards from the sub-villages. The forest committee works under the natural resources committee(or the environmental committee?) and reports to the village government.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamati ya msitu itachaguliwa na mkutano mkuu na itadumu kwa kipindi cha miaka... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forest committee is elected in the village assembly for a period ofyears.
	SEHEMU YA PILI	SECTION TWO
6	MATUMIZI YA MAZAO YA MSITU	UTILIZATION OF FOREST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Sura hii imenakiliwa kutoka kwenye mpango). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (This chapter is copied from the management plan).
7.	UKAGUZI NA ULINZI WA MSITU	FOREST PROTECTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Sura hii imenakiliwa kutoka kwenye mpango). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (This chapter is copied from the management plan).
8	ADHABU	PENALTIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhabu gani itolewe kwa wale wanaovunja sheria ndogo hii? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What type of penalties should be imposed to the offenders?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labda zipo za kimila/kijadi je mnapenda ziendeele, zibadilishwe kuwa kiwango cha pesa? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be there are traditional or customary penalties which could be used?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namna gani mhalifu ashughulikiwe au makosa yashughulikiwe vipi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the offender should be dealt with?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiasi gani cha faini au fidia kutumike? Endapo mhalifu ni mwanakamati au kiongozi wa serikaliya kijiji au mjumbe wa serikali ya kijiji aadhiniwe kwa faini mara mbili au? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much the fine or compensation should be? If the offender is a member of the forest committee or the village government, should the fine be double?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhabu zingine? Kwa mfano, mhalifu apewe kazi maalumu za msaragambo. Mhalifu kama akikataa adhabu afanyweje? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other penalties? E.g. could the offender be given some technical or communal work to compensate the offence? If the offender refuses, what should be done?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wanakamati wakifanya makosa ndani ya msitu wa kijiji wafanyweje? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to deal with members of the committee who abuse their position?
9	TARATIBU ZA KUSHUGHULIKIA WAHALIFU	PROCEDURE OF PUNISHMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Matumizi yaliyopigwa marufuku na matumizi yanyohitaji kibali au leseni lakini mhalifu hakuwa na kibali au leseni, yaorodheshwe chini ya kifungu 9.1 au 9.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (All forbidden uses and uses against the rules (e.g. use without a permit, when permit required should be listed under 9.1.or 9.2)
9.1	Makosa yatakayoshughulikiwa katika ngazi ya kijiji	Cases, that are dealt with at the village level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Orodha ya makosa). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (List of cases).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kama shitaka halikumalizika katika ngazi ya kijiji itapelekwa mahakamani. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the case can not be solved in the village level, it should be taken to the court.
9.2	Makosa yatakayoshughulikiwa katika ngazi ya Mahakama	Cases, that are dealt with in the court
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Orodha ya makosa). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (List of cases).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kwa matumizi yaliyopigwa marufuku yakitaka kupelekwa mahakamani, serikali ya kijiji au kamati ya msitu ni lazima iombe ushauri au itoe taarifa kwa Mtendaji wa Kata na afisa misitu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If forbidden actions need to be taken to the court, the village government or the forest committee should take the issue to the Primary Court and consult and report to the Ward Executive Officer and the forest officer.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aidha sheria ndogo inategemea fidia kurudishwa na Mahakama kijijini. Fidia hiyo itakayolipwa na mhalifu, itahusu gharama za kumkamata mhalifu na kumsafirisha hadi Mahakamani. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This by-law expects the court to return the compensation back to the village. This compensation, which is paid by the offender, should cover the costs occurred when taking the offender to the court.
10	MAREKEBISHO YA SHERIA NDOGO	AMENDMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serikali ya kijiji, kupitia maazimio ya mkutano mkuu inaweza kubadili, kurekebisha au kusahihisha sheria ndogo hii ilikuongeza ufanisi endapo itaonekana haja ya kufanya hivyo. Marekebisho hayo ni lazima yaidhinishwe na Halmashauri ya Wilaya kabla ya kuanzia kutumika. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village government, according to the decision of the village assembly, can change, adjust or correct this by-law for improvements, when need arises. All changes have to be approved by the District Council.

11.	TAREHE YA KUENZA KUTUMIKA	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarehe ya kuanza kutumika kwa sheria ndogo hii ni baadaya kupitishwa na Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of commencement is the date when theDiacritic Council has approved the by-law.
	SEHEMU YA TATU	SECTION THREE
12	SAHIHI	SIGNATURES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saini za Mwenyekiti wa kijiji, Katibu/Afisa mtendaji wa kijiji, Mwenyekiti wa Halmashauri ya Wilaya husika na Mkurugenzi mtendaji wa Wilaya. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signatures of village chairman, village secretary/executive officer, chairman of the district council and District Executive Officer.