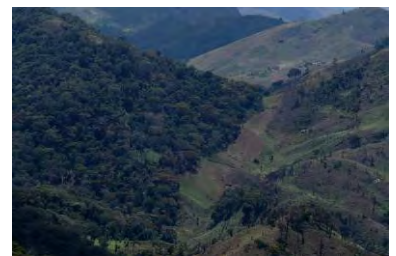


TANZANIA FOREST CONSERVATION GROUP

NGURU SOUTH LANDSCAPE Initial Characterization Report

2006



Participatory Environmental
Management Programme



Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Misitu ya Asili Tanzania



DANISH INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



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Preface

PEMA programme is an innovative approach that aims to promote the management of natural resources in high-biodiversity areas while reconciling the conservation and development interests of multiple stakeholders at local, national and international levels.

The sustainable management of protected areas balances the interests of different stakeholders. PEMA believes that management processes and negotiated decisions must be fair to be effective – and this means ensuring that they benefit local livelihoods and reduce people's vulnerability to poverty. This requires:

Increasing local people's control over natural resources and enhancing their capacity to manage them in a sustainable manner

Ensuring that local people are fairly rewarded for their role as stewards of environmental functions/services that benefit their country and the world at large

PEMA's core objectives reflect PEMA's commitment to long-term conservation and development. The Programme aims to:

Improve the livelihood security of poor, natural resource dependent households in targeted landscapes

Conserve biodiversity and environmental services of national and international importance

Enhance the capacity of civil society and government institutions to design and implement natural resource management programmes

It was a discussion between WWF – Denmark and CARE – Denmark that eventually made it possible to start this programme. PEMA programme employs a landscape approach which involves management of natural forests within a broader rural landscape to exploit opportunities for collective action and trade-offs presented by common interests and environmental interdependencies and to promote ecological connectivity

PEMA is proposing the use of a Vision - based planning: i.e. planning methodologies that define goals and strategies in relation to the desired future. He also added that such an approach is best suited to Natural Resources Management.

PEMA works programme has two phases: phase 1, which has already begun since January 2004, will continue for 2 and half years. During this period, the main activities will mainly research and inventory work aimed at establishing data that will be used in the Vision based Planning and formulation of the Landscape Management Plan.

Phase 2 of PEMA which will be the implementation phase, will start with a discussion of the list of things that need to occur or change as shall be shown in the Landscape Management Plan. All stakeholders responsible for the management of the Nguru South Landscape will look what things shall be tackled. There will be issues that PEMA will take on but certain issues are to be implemented by others and PEMA will be assisting.

Acknowledgements

PEMA field staff of Nguru South
L / S Wards Officer
L / S Villages Secretaries

1.0 Introduction

During a biannual Workshop held in Uganda June 2004 one of the immediate activity the LC's have to carry out as advised and directed by DIIS was "the Initial characterization of the landscape" where the basic information of the dominant vegetation types – forest, patches of forest, woodland, wetland, annual crops, grazing area, townships and the community surrounding these forest reserve in quantitative (i.e. number of families, institutions present in the communities) and qualitative (predominant ethnic group, main livelihood sources, settlement history, land availability) data need to be obtained. Also the accessibility of these community, history, value and threats of these reserves need be documented.

This work has been done in the Nguru South Landscape with some difficulties as it was not easy and to obtain the information sought at the ward level. Yet with effort and devoted time we have made significant achievements in describing the landscape in this initial characterization. This is only work that has so far been completed by PEMA team in the Nguru South Landscape hence more work on description of the landscape still lies ahead.

This report does not cover all work that has been so far completed by PEMA, a large part of work on socioeconomic studies that is being completed by Research Assistants and work on biophysical characterization are yet to be documented.

2.0 The Nguru South Landscape Initial Characterization

As per DIIS directives, description of the landscape has been carried out according to communities whereby a list communities within the landscape, number of families, institutions present in the communities, predominant ethnic group, main livelihood sources, settlement history, land availability) were obtained through interviews with community leaders/key informants based on interview guide. This information has been put together in tabular form as shown below.

2.1 Responses from Ward Secretaries

2.1.1 Sungaji Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	SUNGAJI					
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):	SIMON LIBERATU					
	Villages/LC1s					
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward/parish:	Kilimanjaro	Kisara	Komtonga	Mlaguzi	Kigugu	Mbogo
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:				Mr. Daudi Misheli		
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Mr.Shauri		Mr. Mazaira			
Number of households in the village / LC1	518	347	539	169	416	458
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	2200	1338	2200	814	2064	2820
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu Zigua Luguru	Wanguu Wazigua	Waluguru Wazigua	Wanguu Waluguru Wahehe	Waluguru Wazigua	Waluguru Wazigua

Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	No	No	No
Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agric. Maize,Paddy S/cane,Beans	Agric. Maize, S/cane.	Agric. Maize,Paddy S/cane,Beans Bananas	Agric. Maize,Paddy Beans Banana	Agric. Maize,Paddy S/cane,Beans Bananas	Agric. Maize,Paddy S/cane,Beans
Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	Is difficult to get land	Is possible to get land	Is possible to get land	Is difficult to get land, unless they are given by their parents	Is possible to get land	Is possible to get land
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	None	None	None	None	None	None
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Agric. Farming group.	Bicycle / hire and maintenances group	None	None	None	None
Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No any bylaws from the village or ward level					
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	Nil					

If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	Nil					
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	No but there is small reserve in the village which belong to the district council and people do respect this reserve	Nil	No but, the Kwamafiri sub village is close to the Nguru South FR and people do respect it	No but there is traditional respected village reserve which is used for ritual and other customs	Nil	No, but the community is close to the Nguru South FR thus respect the main law
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Do you know of cases from any of these villages/LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Population increase and farming land demands					

- The local water sources for the villages above are from Streams of Mbulumi River, especially Kilimanjaro and Kisara villages, and Komtonga Village gets water from Divue River, also they get water from tape water and short well. No ceremonies hold in the forest for the above villages, but like custom and ritual for the Mlaguzi community some few elders can go inside the forest for pray.
- Komtonga, Mbogo, Mlaguzi village women they use non timber forest products i.e. mushrooms and vegetable for domestic use and as well they can take them to the market for subsistence income.

2.1.2 Kibati Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	KIBATI						
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):	Mr. J Sanga						
	Villages/LC1s						
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward / parish:	Salawe	Hoza	Pemba	Masimba	Pandabili	Msolokelo	Dibuluma
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:	Ramadhani Kabuyu	Omari Sango	Mohamedi Shabani	Bakari Ndaigwa	Haji Dule		
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Hassan Kombo	Ally J. Kisuse	Didiye Kisome	Ramadhan Mtoro	Omari H. Mdenge		
Number of households in the village / LC1	1321	578	1916	318	184	213	243
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	4819	2976	5693	1896	1462	1637	1638
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu Mmasai Kaguru	Zigua Zigua	Zigua Nguu	Nguu Zigua Mmasai	Nguu Zigua Masai	Nguu Zigua	Nguu Zigua
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	Approx. 1930's	1975	1975	1974	1974	1974	1974
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agriculture (Maize, Beans, Rice,) Livestock (cattle, Goats)	Agric. (maize, sugarcane, Yams)	Agric.	Agric. (Maize, s/flower, Beans, Simsim) Livestock (cattle, goats, sheep)	Agric.	Agric.	Agric.

Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	Is difficult to get land unless married couple given land by their parents	Is available	Is available	Available Land	Is available	Is available	Is available.
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	SACCOS	None	None	None	None	None	None
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Church singer Grp, Youth Bricks group, SACCOS grp.(Mama Lishe)	None	None	None	None	None	None
Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	The ward adopted the District bylaws on development communal work that every body with age 18 and above should participate in communal work.						
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	There are traditional village reserves which are highly respected There are also village environment committees, which is responsible with the forest fire events and protect forest clearing.						
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	No written bylaws						
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	The village have traditional respected forests namely; Ngaya, Kipara, Ditunki.	No	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people	There was a perception for long	None	None	None	None	None	None

<p>have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!</p>	<p>time that any cutting of trees or clear of forest may lead to death of a person</p>					
<p>In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):</p>	<p>-Clearing forest for open new farm land. -Frequent fire incidence -Charcoal -Building Poles/firewood</p>					

- The main sources of water for domestic uses are from river streams for all the villages above. Also women are usually collect vegetable from the forest and open land, and they are for home uses and for subsistence income.

2.1.3 Mhonda Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	MHONDA					
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):	Mr. Maganza					
	Villages/LC1s					
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward/parish:	Kichangani	Mhonda	Kwelikwiji	Mafuta	Ubiri	
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:	Farida Mungi	Rudo Serafin	Helimina	Nobieti Kihwele		
Names of village / LC1 secretary:						
Number of households in the village / LC1	1214	518	507	313	252	
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	6181	2800	2054	1269	1399	
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu Zigua Luguru Chaga Gita	Nguu Zigua Pare Chaga	Zigua Nguu	Nguu Zigua Hehe	Nguu Zigua.	
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's	
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	No	No	
Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agric. Maize, Sugar cane, Paddy(rice)	Agric. Banana. Cassava Cardamom	Agric. Banana Cassava Cardamom	Agric. Banana Cassava Cardamoms	Agric. Cardamoms Cassava Banana	

Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	There is high scarcity of land and the villagers depend on neighbour villages for agricultural land.	Is difficult to get land for new couple unless given by parents	Is possible to get land	Is possible to get land	Is difficult to get land	
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	NMB President Fund. Posta SACCOS	-Teachers College. -Church Missionary (ROMAN) SACCOS. -FIDA company.	None	None	None	
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Women Grp (SACCOS) Women Grp. (President Fund)	Women Grp (SACCOS) Women Grp. (President Fund)	None	None	None	
Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No any bylaws from the villages or ward					
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	Nil					
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	Nil					
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	No	No bylaws but the village do respect the S/Nguru forest reserve which is close, as well as Divundege D/council small forest reserve.	No bylaws but there are small patches traditional respected Forest of Maoma and Kitara	No bylaws but small respected patches of traditional forest of Maoma extended and Dikulukulu D/C Reserve	No Bylaws but the village is closest to the S/Nguru forest reserve.	

If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Agriculture farm expansion Timber/ logs extraction					

- People take house hold water from streams and for Kichangani and Mhonda communities they get as well water from supplying pipe of tap water. Vegetable from the forest are also obtained by women from Mafuta, Ubiri, and Kwelikwiji Villages.
- No like ceremonies hold in the forest for the moment but the traditional forest used for their ritual and custom where only elders were allowed to go inside.

2.1.4 Kanga Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward/parish (LC2)	KANGA					
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):	Mr Magubiri					
	Villages / LC1s					
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward/parish:	Dihinda	Kanga	Difinga	Bwage	Mziha	
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:		Haji M.Haji	Mwajuma Makwiji	Mohamedi Mrisho	Halfan Bakari	
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Bonifasi Charles	Ibrahim H. Mbalazi				
Number of households in the village / LC1	720	1123	404	326	779	
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	2800	2917	2217	3220	1567	
Predominant ethnic group:	Zigua Nguu Pare Chaga Jita	Zigua Nguu Pare Chaga Jita	Zigua Nguu Hehe	Zigua Nguu Pare Chaga	Zigua Nguu Chaga	
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	1970's	1970's	1970's	2000's	1970's	
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	Yes from Kanga	No	
Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agric. (Maize, Sugarcane, Paddy(rice)	Agric. (Maize, Sugarcane, Paddy(rice)	Agric. (Maize, Paddy(rice)	Agric. (Maize, Paddy(rice)	Agric. (Maize, Paddy(rice)	

Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	Land is Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	SACCOS	WAMIMBIKI SACCOS	None	None	WAMIMBIKI	
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Women grp.(SACCOS)	Women Grp. (SACCOS)	None	None	None	
Do you have ward/parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No ward bylaws regulate forest uses					
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	Nil					
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	Nil					
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	No	Yes the village has formed bylaws regulate the uses of natural resource (forest/wild animal) this has been formed with assistance of Wamimbiki Project in the area	No	No	Yes the village formed bylaws that regulate the use natural resources. This formed by the assistance of Wamimbiki Project in the area	

If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No	The bylaws covers only the law land forest and the forest which is within the village boundary but not the forest reserve(catchments forest)	No	No	The bylaws do not cover the Catchments forest reserve. Covers only village forest area.
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	No	Bylaws have been sent to the D/C for approval	No	No	bylaws have been sent to the D/C for approval
Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	None	None	None	None	None
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Fire Timber Agriculture				

- Water for home uses are being obtaining from the river streams and bore holes and short well for all of these communities.
- Women are obtaining vegetable and mushroom fro the forest for their home uses

2.1.5 Diongoya Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	DIONGOYA					
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):	COSTA SULTAN					
	Villages / LC1s					
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward/parish:	Manyinga	Digalama	Lusanga	Kwadoli	Digoma	
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:	Hassan Ibrahim	Ibrahim Mussa Mapembe	Abdul Yusuphu Mnyau	Abdallah Kilimo	Miraji Juma	
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Elvis Mwangoha	Wardson Changala	Rashid Chaubala	Imanuli Chisina	Hassan Juma	
Number of households in the village / LC1	801	381	963	117	840	
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	5607	2667	6741	1232	5880	
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu, Zigua, Gogo, Sukuma, Nyiramba, Nyamwezi Nyaturu	Nguu Zigua Hehe Jita	Nguu, Zigua, Gogo, Sukuma, Chaga	Nguu, Zigua,	Nguu, Zigua,	
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	Before 1970's	1970's	1970's	1990's	1970's	
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	Split from Lusanga	No	
Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agric. (Sugarcane, Maize, Paddy)	Agric. Banana, maize, Sugar cane	Agric. Maize, Sugarcane	Agric. Maize, Sugarcane	Agric. Banana, maize, Sugar cane	

Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	There is scarcity of land	There is scarcity of land	Not problem	Not problem	Scarcity of land	
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	BWAGALA missionary Hospital. HEIFER Project.	No	HEIFER project	SUA	No	
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Soya Agriculture group. HEIFER Group	No	Soya Agriculture group. HEIFER Group	Soya Agriculture group	No	
Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No any bylaws.					
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No					
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	None					
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	No	No bylaws but the village have established an environment committee	No	The village have established a fire committee	The village have established a fire committee	
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No	The committee is responsible also for forest resources	No	The committee also responsible for fire in the forest resource.	The committee also responsible for fire in the forest resource.	
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	No	No	No	No	No	

Do you know of cases from any of these villages/LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	No	No	No	No	Land preparation caused fire in the forest reserve. The committee took lead of the issue.
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Un aware of the importance of forest conservation. Fire incidences for agriculture or hunting. Land scarcity				

- The main source of water for home uses for Digalama and Digoma villages is from river Digoma, for the Lusanga, Manyinga and Kwadoli Villages they depends on short well pumped water.
- Women from almost all these village they collect vegetable from the forest for their home uses and they some time sell for subsistence income.

2.2 Responses from Ward / Parish Chairpersons

2.2.1 Maskati Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward/parish (LC2)	MASKATI						
Name of ward/parish chairperson (LC2):	EMILY WILLIUM MNJEJA						
	Villages / LC1s						
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward / parish:	Ndole	Kinda	Dibago	Maskati	Magunga	Semwali	Kipangiro
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:	Hila S. Mzimba			Gerald Kalatitu	Teobadi Msenga	Ejeni Chikochedi	
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Philiimon Kimweri	John Anatoli	Martin Mafumbi	Tea J Madisemo	Leonia Misheli	Jacobo Mchanja	Jonith Mdeve
Number of households in the village / LC1	206	402	344	215	188	222	185
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	1396	2094	1868	1111	1396	1547	1473
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu Hehe	Nguu Zigua	Nguu Zigua	Nguu Zigua	Nguu Zigua	Nguu Zigua	Nguu Zigua
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	1975	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agric. Maize Beans	Agric. Maize Beans	Agric. Maize Beans	Agric. Maize Beans	Agric. Maize Beans	Agric. Maize Beans	Agric. Maize Beans

Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	New couple gets land from their parents	Land is not a problem	Land is not a problem	Land is not a problem	Land is not a problem	Land is not a problem. A new couple can be allocate land	Is possible to get land for a new couple No
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	No	No	No	Missionary (ROMAN)	No	No	
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Agric. Grp.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No bylaws						
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No						
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	No						
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	Village have traditional respected forest known as DIKUYU Forest	No	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No bylaws they do respect the main forest law	No	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Fire agriculture						

- Water source for the home uses is obtaining from the streams for all the above communities. Women are also obtaining vegetable and mushroom from the forest, they are some time send these vegetable to the auction market for subsistence income.

2.1.3 Hembeti Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	HEMBETI							
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):	COSTANTINE CHULU							
	Villages/LC1s							
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward / parish:	Mkindo	Kambala	Hembeti	Dihombo	Msufini	Kisimagulu	Mndela	Mndela
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:	Hamisi Funge	Poleleti Lijua	Hassan Mlaguzi	Kristian Mkoba		Mohamed Juma	Gabriel Jonh	Gabriel John
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Malole Moses	Jumanne Salum	Naftar Kibunye	Henry Kibunye	Idrisa Kingalu	Andrea Venas	Rose Anody	Rose Anody
Number of households in the village / LC1	1788	549	703	840	347	224	152	152
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	8720	2050	4056	2191	1570	1087	548	548
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu, Zigua, Makonde Ngoni, Chaga	Masai Pare	Nguu Zigua Sukuma	Luguru Zigua	Zigua Nguu Luguru	NGUU (Mountains)	NGUU Mountains	NGUU (Mountains)
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	Before 1974	1974	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970's	1970'S
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	Split from Mkindo	No	No	No	No	No	No

Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	+Agriculture. Maize Paddy	+Agriculture Maize Paddy +Livestock Cattle, Goats	+Agriculture. Maize Paddy	+Agriculture. Maize Paddy	+Agriculture. Maize Paddy	+Agric. Maize Paddy Beans	+Agric Maize Paddy Beans	Agric.
Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	Land is no a problem for a new couple	Land is not a problem for a new couple	Land is not a problem for a new couple	Land is not a problem for new couple	Land is not a problem for new couple	Land is not a problem for a new couple		
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	Mkindo Farmers Training Centre (Indonesia/Tanzania) GREESE FARM.	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	SACCOS farmers Grp.	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Do you have ward/parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	This is like bylaws from the district that every body should participate in communal development activity							

If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	It is not well stipulated for the case of forest resource use unless is an order from high authority and mostly in the case of tree planting campaign.						
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	No						
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	These bylaws cover the forest resource within the forest reserve only. This has been facilitated by Regional catchments office and District lawyer.	No	These bylaws cover the forest resource within the forest reserve only. This has been facilitated by Regional catchments office and District lawyer	These bylaws cover the forest resource within the forest reserve only. This has been facilitated by Regional catchments office and District lawyer	These bylaws cover the forest resource within the forest reserve only. This has been facilitated by Regional catchments office and District lawyer	No	

If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	This is JFM bylaws for Mkindo Forest reserve and the copies will be available in the regional catchments office	No	This is JFM bylaws for Mkindo Forest reserve and the copies will be available in the regional catchments office	This is JFM bylaws for Mkindo Forest reserve and the copies will be available in the regional catchments office	This is JFM bylaws for Mkindo Forest reserve and the copies will be available in the regional catchments office		
Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	Illegal fishing by using of chemical carried in Mkindo river led to sanction of the culprit by the village ward council	No	Maksai brought his cattle in the reserve and Village council Fined him.	No	No	No	
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Unawareness of the importance of the forest reserve. Poverty and dependence of forest as source of income						

- Water source for home uses is from the streams and short well.
- Also vegetable from the forest are searched by women who use them for their home uses and sometime for subsistence.
- There is no any ceremony held in the forest.

2.1.4 Mtibwa Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources): (Continued)

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	MTIBWA					
Name of ward/parish chairperson (LC2):	ZUHURA MKIYA					
	Villages/LC1s					
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward / parish:	Madizini	Kidudwe	Kunke	Lungo	Lukenge	Mhumbilo
Names of village/LC1 chairperson:	Nikodem W.Luvanda	Mahede	Hozward I.Haule		Juma Mambom ambo	Mohamed
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Bakari Msemwa	S. Myogo	Marco Samson	M.Msuya	Anselimo John	Veronica Aloyce
Number of households in the village / LC1	1051	1360	940	185	411	208
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	6551	6119	4500	1705	1364	1445
Predominant ethnic group:	Zigua, Chaga,Pare, Sambaa,Bena Pangwa,Nyky usa, Ngoni.	Pare	Zigua, Luguru,Bena, Pangwa,Chaga Pare	Pare,Pangwa , Zigua	Zigua, Bena, Hehe, Ngoni Chaga.	Zigua ,Kaguru, Maksai
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	1967	1974	1974	1980's	1974	1995
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	Split from Lusanga	No	Split from Lusanga	Split from Kidudwe	No	Split from Kidudwe

Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	Agric. (Maize, Paddy, Sugarcane) Industry Employee Bussines(shops)	Agric. Maize S/cane, Paddy Simsim	Agric.Maize S/cane, Paddy Simsim,Legumes, Pigeons.	Agric. Maize Paddy Simsim	Agric. Maize Paddy Simsim	Agric.Maize S/cane, Paddy Livestock (Cattle/goats)
Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	There is very high scarcity of land. community depends on other villages for land uses	Is Possible to get land	There is scarcity of land. New couple has to be given land by their parents	Is difficulty to get land	Is possible to get land	Is possible to get land
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	MTIBWA sugar Estate. MOA PTF FINCA SURUDE MOA-SACCOS	MOA-SACCO S PTF	MOA	MOA-SACCOS PTF	MOA-SACCOS	MOA-SACCOS
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Group from the above organisation	Women Group	Women grp Youth grp	Women grp.	Women group	Women group
Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No bylaws					
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No					

If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	No					
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	No	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No	NO	No	No	No	No
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	No	No	No	No	No	No
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	Open of more land for agriculture due to population increases. Source of energy like firewood, charcoal					

- Most of the community above they use water source from the short well, bored hole and few from tape water that is Madizini semi urban village. Lukenge community use water source from Mkindo River.

2.1.5 Mvomero Ward

In some cases obtained through other sources): (Continued)

Name of ward / parish (LC2)	MVOMERO								
Name of ward / parish chairperson (LC2):									
	Villages/LC1s								
Names of villages / LC1s within the ward/parish:	Makuyu	Matale	Mvomero	Mguden	Milama	Dibamba	Wami Sokoine	Wami Dakawa	Wami Luwindo
Names of village / LC1 chairperson:	Hamza Kitegire	Juma .Nyangasi	Ramadhan Msingwa	Shomari Sudi	Patrick Kunambi	Juma S. Mwahemba	Saitoti Kibasisi	-	-
Names of village / LC1 secretary:	Omari Malekela	Andrea Mhando	Mfaume Mhangule	Mussa Hamisi	Mohd Ally	Ally Y. Kibeku	Stephen Kiyawike	-	-
Number of households in the village / LC1	713	384	1600	370	-	237	525	-	-
Population, if known in the village / LC1:	4911	1951	11,419	1678	1800	929	1976	-	-
Predominant ethnic group:	Nguu Kaguru Kamba	Nguu Kaguru Nyakyusa	Nguu Zigua Chaga Kaguru	Nguu Kaguru Zigua Masai	Nguu Luguru Nyiramba Masai	Nguu Luguru Makonde Sandala Sukuma Gogo Ngindo	Masai Luguru Gogo	-	-
Approximately when was the village / LC1 formed:	1974	1976	Before 1974	1974/75	1974	Before 1974	1999	-	-
Did it split out from another village / LC1 and which:	No	No	No	No	No	Split from Mvomero	Sub village Split from Luhindo	-	-

Main source of livelihood: men, women and youth	+Agr. Maize Millet Simsim Cotton +Live-stock (Cattle, Goat)	+Agr. Maize Millet Cotton Simsim +Live-stock. +Mining	+Agric. Maize Millet Cassava Legumes Paddy(rice) +Petty Bussines	+Agric. Maize Millet Paddy +Live stock (Goats, Cattle)	+Agric. Maize Paddy Simsim Legume Millet Sunflower + Live stock	Agric. Maize Paddy Millet Cassava Livestock (Cattle, goats)	+ Livestock Cattle, Goat, Sheep. +Agric. Paddy	-	-
Are there any of these villages / LC1s where it is no longer possible to obtain land, say for a newly married couple, and thus where there is a severe degree of landlessness (please tick the communities where this is the case)?	New couple get land from their parents	Not problem	Not problem	Not problem	Not problem	Not problem	High Scarcity of land, married couple gets land from their parents and there is a proposed that this village will become HQ of new Mmvomer District.	-	-
Which external organizations and institutions are working in the villages / LC1s (government, NGOs, CSOs):	SUA (ceased)	UMADEP, Greece Mine Company	SACCOS President Fund. Missionary	None	None	None	Church Roman. MOECO Korean company.	-	-
Which local organizations do the villages / LC1 have (CBOs):	Women grp for SUA.	CCM Youth	Women Tree Nursery. Agric. Equipment group Jiendeze Women (Poultry &Agric.)	Women group. Youth group.	None	Women Group	Women Group.	-	-

Do you have ward / parish by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area:	No any bylaws except a rules for communal work participation for villages in the ward								
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No								
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws? (try to get copies)	No								
Do the villages / LC1 have by-laws which regulate the use of forest resources in the area (please tick the communities which do):	Village have Enviroment Commiteee (VEC)	No	No	No	They plan to form Bylaws	Village have formed VEC	No	-	-
If yes, do these by-laws cover both forest resources within the forest reserve and forest resources outside the forest reserve?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-
If yes, please provide a brief account of these by-laws. (try to get copies)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-

Do you know of cases from any of these villages / LC1s where people have been sanctioned for illegal use of the forest or forest resources – please tick the communities where this has been the case and indicate by whom they have been sanctioned!	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest reserve (please probe beyond the first threat):	-Open land for Agriculture due to population increases -Charcoal -Fire -Great number of livestock -Unaware of the importance forest								

- Water sources are from boreholes ponds, and short well. Also tap water obtains for Mvomero Village and Mkundi River for Matale Village. Road side ponds made during road construction are mainly source of water for Wami Sokoine Village and they have bylaws for water uses as they are also used for cattle drinking.
- Women obtain vegetables from the forest, and they are some time used to sell.
- Youth usually men using firewood for brick burning.
- No any ceremonies mentioned held in the forest, and most of the villages are far from the forest reserves.

2.3 Responses from District Level and Division Forest Officers

Question	Response
<p>Please tell be a bit about the history of the forest reserve – when was it delineated and as which type of forest reserve?</p>	<p>Kanga Forest Reserve: Established in 1954, with a gazetted area of 16 467 acres (6664ha).</p> <p>Mkindo Forest Reserve: Established in 1954, with gazetted area of 18 635 acres (7451ha).</p> <p>Nguru South Forest Reserve: Established during German Administration, with a gazetted area of 46 436 acres (18 793ha). Source: Lovet 19....</p>
<p>Have the boundaries of the forest reserve been changed at some point in time and are maps showing the change available?</p>	<p>YES, the boundary of the forest has changed to some extent especially for Nguru South Forest Reserve, as there is village called Ubiri already legally existing inside the forest reserve and yet the map does not show these changes. Also there are high encroachment done along the boundary of the reserve due to agriculture land expansion but there is no reserve done to determine the extent of changes or encroachment.</p>
<p>Do you know why it was changed?</p>	<p>Yes, as the above reasons, among the factors of changes are settlement, population increases, agriculture activities, and timber, building poles cutting.</p>
<p>In your point of view, what are the motives for wanting to protect the forest? Does it have to do with: biodiversity concern presence of endemic species a rich fauna due to environmental services such as impact on climate, downstream water availability</p>	<p>In my point of view I think the motive for wanting to protect the forest is due to environment services such as down ward stream water availability, and climate stability, this followed by other reason like biodiversity and presence of endemic species.</p>
<p>In your point of view, what are the main threats to the forest and who is benefiting from them?</p>	<p>The main threats are; Agriculture expansion, Fire incidences, illegal timber harvesting-sawn timber for business, and building poles, Population increases, low attitude of communities towards forest and environment conservation issues. Poverty and political aspects.</p>
<p>During the time that you have been working here or through talking to your colleagues do you recall where the forest authorities have issues sanctions against illegal uses of forest resources or illegal access to the forest? If yes, could you please tell what the issue and sanction were?</p>	<p>Yes, I recall illegal activities sanctions as follows; Illegal sawn and round logs - The culprits has been fined and compounded Forest encroachment issues- about 6 cases forwarded to the court and people jailed. Fire cases- there cases where people started fire have been sent to the court and fined. Awareness rising and education kind of led to signing of the contracts of withdrawing from the forest reserve.</p>

Responses from district level and Division Forest Officers: (Continued)

1.Type of illegal use/access:	Agricultural land expansion
<p>What is the trend of this particular illegal use/access (e.g. is it happening more or less often now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?</p>	<p>This is happening more often now than 5 years ago or ten years back</p>
<p>What forces might be responsible for these trends?</p>	<p>Low land agricultural area used for paddy, maize, some years back has now turned to sugarcane farm by big farmers, therefore the highland community who depended on this area shifted to the forest area for other alternative livelihood agriculture like Cardamom and Yams.</p> <p>The increase demand and market for the cardamom and yams plants. For example Cardamom and cocoa from the farm field of the landscape is exported to neighbour country of Kenya, and yams are fetching good price in Morogoro and D'Salaam</p>
<p>What happens when people are caught – policy and reality?</p>	<p>Remove the people from forest and send them to the court accordingly to forest ordinance cap 389</p> <p>People are forced to move out of the reserve where they cultivate and they can be sent to the court, if they would not acts or obey orders.</p> <p>But in reality due to the lack of staff and patrolling , encroachment can take place for long time without realised and caused effect where boundary can not even seen immediately unless you re survey the forest.</p> <p>Also in reality there are political interest which can hinder the policing or remove of the people inside the reserve when they have already occupy a big area as the politician can defend the community as they fear to loose voters, especially during election time.</p>

Responses from district level and Division Forest Officers: (Continued)

<p>What is the trend in policing and enforcing sanctions (e.g. are they stricter now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?</p>	<p>I think is not stricter now as five to ten years time or during colonials. Also due to new policy where participation is emphasised, but due to nepotism some violators are not reported as they might be the relatives of the village leaders, or VEC. Also some fears to report illegal due to local believes on super natural power, or witch others posses, such that if you report him he might make you suffer the consequences.</p>
<p>To what might these trends be attributed?</p>	<p>This trend attributed to lost of some of forest reserves, and decreasing of the forest area year after year. For example, Magotwe Forest Reserve has already cleared and finished to the moment due to agriculture activities, Mafleta Forest has already disappeared.</p> <p>Change of weather attribute to uncertain crop production, attributed also by loss of fertility. Attitude toward the forest conservation changing to forest as livelihood to the community. e.g. People go to the forest as they don't have enough agriculture food thus forest not only subsidise his income for livelihood but become wholly dependence of the family/ or house hold.</p>
<p>IF the interviewee said that the illegal use is greater now than in the past, and IF the interviewee said that policing is greater now than in the past, THEN ask if the perception that there are more violations can simply be attributed to more/better policing.</p>	<p>For this case and for the area we are working now the extent of illegal is high now due to population increasing and policing is not greater now than before as the staff is not many than before. The increasing of awareness to some of community which lead to reporting of the incidence also contributes to get more violation information.</p>

Responses from district level and Division Forest Officers: (Continued)

2.Type of illegal use / access	Sawn Timber / round logs for business
What is the trend of this particular illegal use / access (e.g. is it happening more or less often now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Happening more frequent than before 5 to 10 years back
What forces might be responsible for these trends?	The demand for forest products is increasing as population increase and as the valuable timber species disappeared in some area people tend to shift to the available timber species which could be obtained in the reserve. Also the market for timber exportation has increased thus people involved in business also increase. And for shortcut to escape long procedure for licence people do illegal harvest avoid registration fees, and Licence fees
What happens when people are caught – policy and reality?	<p>Confiscate the produce and the carrier (vehicle/bicycle). If the culprit accept he/she fined 5 times the value of the products.</p> <p>If not accept the compound and payment of the products the issue sent to court.</p> <p>In reality this not happen always as the culprit can run away and fore gone the products and it happen also that they have just hire the vehicle or carrier, where the owner of truck/carrier bear the responsibility to rescue his/her vehicle only, then the product sold in auction after two weeks if no complaints.</p>
What is the trend in policing and enforcing sanctions (e.g. are they stricter now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Trend is high now than 10 years ago because there are more illegality than before
To what might these trends be attributed?	<p>High demand of timber products and round logs for exports and domestic uses in the urban centre which, also grow very fast in Tanzania.</p> <p>More people try to engage themselves in the timber business and not require high investment when you didn't follow the procedure.</p>
IF the interviewee said that the illegal use is greater now than in the past, and IF the interviewee said that policing is greater now than in the past, THEN ask if the perception that there are more violations can simply be attributed to more / better policing.	Yes the high policing now could be the reason of seeing high violation trend but demand also attracts many people want to supply the commodity. Also Police have put a check point in most of the main roads to town thus illegal cargo should not go through, although this can lead to corruption.

Responses from district level and Division Forest Officers: (Continued)

3. Type of illegal use / access	Fire hazardous
What is the trend of this particular illegal use/access (e.g. is it happening more or less often now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	This occurring more frequently now than before
What forces might be responsible for these trends?	Land preparation for sugar cane and most of them use fire. Hunting of wild small animals like antelopes, and pastoralist use fire to chase away snakes, and tsetse fly.
What happens when people are caught – policy and reality?	Sent to court, according to forest ordinance cap 389 No. 16. But the reality is that it is very rare to capture the person who starts fire.
What is the trend in policing and enforcing sanctions (e.g. are they stricter now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Is not stricter now than before 5 years to 10 years ago because, the new policy is try to involves community in the management of the forest, but also the level of forest staff is low, and less patrol
To what might these trends be attributed? IF the interviewee said that the illegal use is greater now than in the past, and IF the interviewee said that policing is greater now than in the past, THEN ask if the perception that there are more violations can simply be attributed to more / better policing.	Might be because of the community participation in the management of the forest so more illegal information is released to the forest staff by community than before. So due to new Forest Policy people are become more aware of the importance of the forest.

Responses from district level and Division Forest Officers: (Continued)

4. Type of illegal use / access	Hunting
What is the trend of this particular illegal use/access (e.g. is it happening more or less often now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Hunting is increase now than before
What forces might be responsible for these trends?	There is high shortage of meats now than before, few fish and few cattle, and the price is very high now than before
What happens when people are caught – policy and reality?	When people are caught may be sent to court, but in reality this should be a responsibility of the game officer not forest officer
What is the trend in policing and enforcing sanctions (e.g. are they stricter now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Less stricter now than before b/se low staff, Low awareness which led to introduce WAMIMBIKI project to create awareness to the community.
To what might these trends be attributed? IF the interviewee said that the illegal use is greater now than in the past, and IF the interviewee said that policing is greater now than in the past, THEN ask if the perception that there are more violations can simply be attributed to more/better policing.	Might be because of the community participation in the management of the forest and wild life management area, so more illegal information is released to the forest and game officers by community than before. So due to new Forest policy and wild life policy people are become more aware of the importance of the wild animals and forest.

Responses from district level and Division Forest Officers: (Continued)

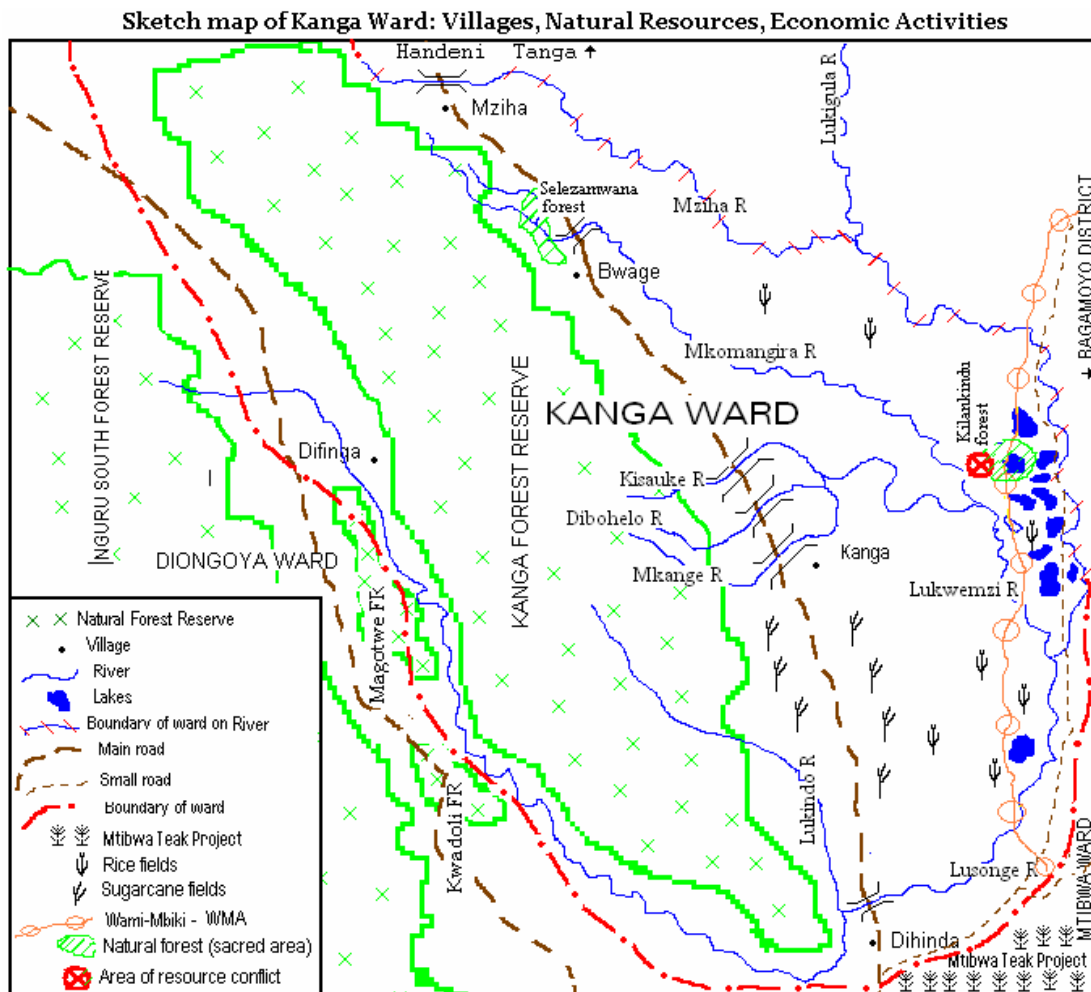
5. Type of illegal use / access	Firewood
What is the trend of this particular illegal use/access (e.g. is it happening more or less often now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Firewood uses increase now than before
What forces might be responsible for these trends?	bricks making, Mtibwa factory, population increases, Demand of fire wood for local brews.
What happens when people are caught – policy and reality?	People are fined, or sent to the court, but in reality this does not happen frequently.
What is the trend in policing and enforcing sanctions (e.g. are they stricter now than 5 years ago, 10 years ago)?	Trend of policing are not stricter now than before due to new policy of participatory forest management
To what might these trends be attributed? IF the interviewee said that the illegal use is greater now than in the past, and IF the interviewee said that policing is greater now than in the past, THEN ask if the perception that there are more violations can simply be attributed to more/better policing.	<p>Might be because of the community participation in the management of the forest and wild life management area awareness, so more illegal information is released to the forest and game officers by community than before. So due to new forest policy and wild life policy people are become more aware of the importance of the wild animals and forest.</p> <p>A certain community have established their own forest reserves, thus they are strict themselves and others from their forest abuse.</p>

3.0 Participatory Mapping

After the interviews, the ward/parish chairpersons were asked to provide this information by means of a sketch map of the ward/parish. The mapping process was really a data collection exercise by means of maps in which a total of 9 wards have been mapped through participatory methods. The sketch map indicates the location of the villages/LC1s, the road/path network, and broad land use categories such as forest land, farm land (distinguishing – if relevant – between annual rain fed crops, annual irrigated crops and perennial crops), grazing areas, wetlands, sacred areas, and even areas with resource-use conflicts.

Below are the maps that were drawn by the Ward Executive secretaries (in some cases key persons were given the task of drawing the maps). But these maps were later re-drawn by means of Paint computer program so that they are neat and presentable as they appear below.

3.1 Kanga Ward

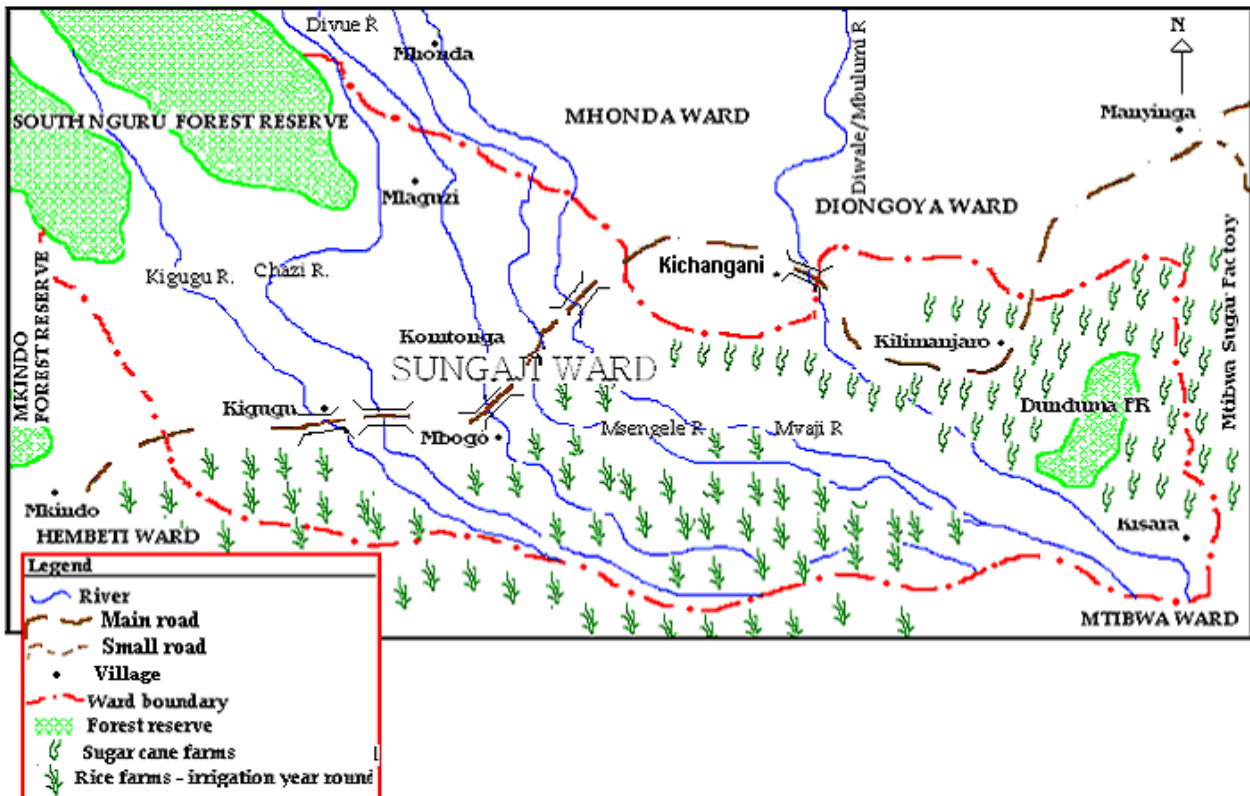


As shown in the map, Kanga ward has lots of interesting stuffs. There are two sacred forests; Kilankindu and Selezamwana. These are small forests that are not under forest reserve but they are intact and protected from encroachment as they are places of worship.

Also there is an area marked 'New Lands', this is an area that is being contested by the Wami-Mbiki project of Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), and the surrounding villages. They are called New Lands because they do not have a specific owner and can be owned by any eligible person.

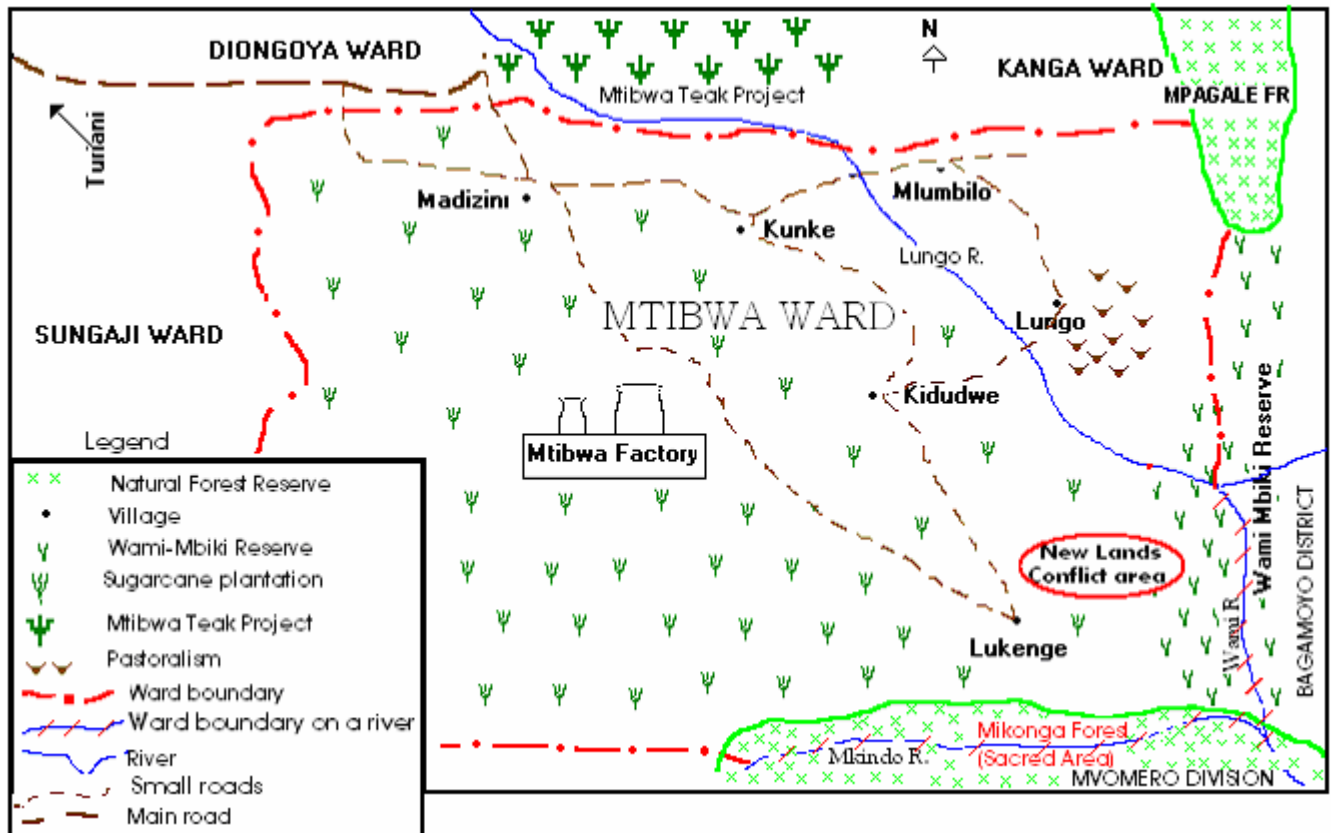
3.2 Sungaji Ward

Sketch map of Sungaji Ward: Natural Resources, Villages, Economic activities



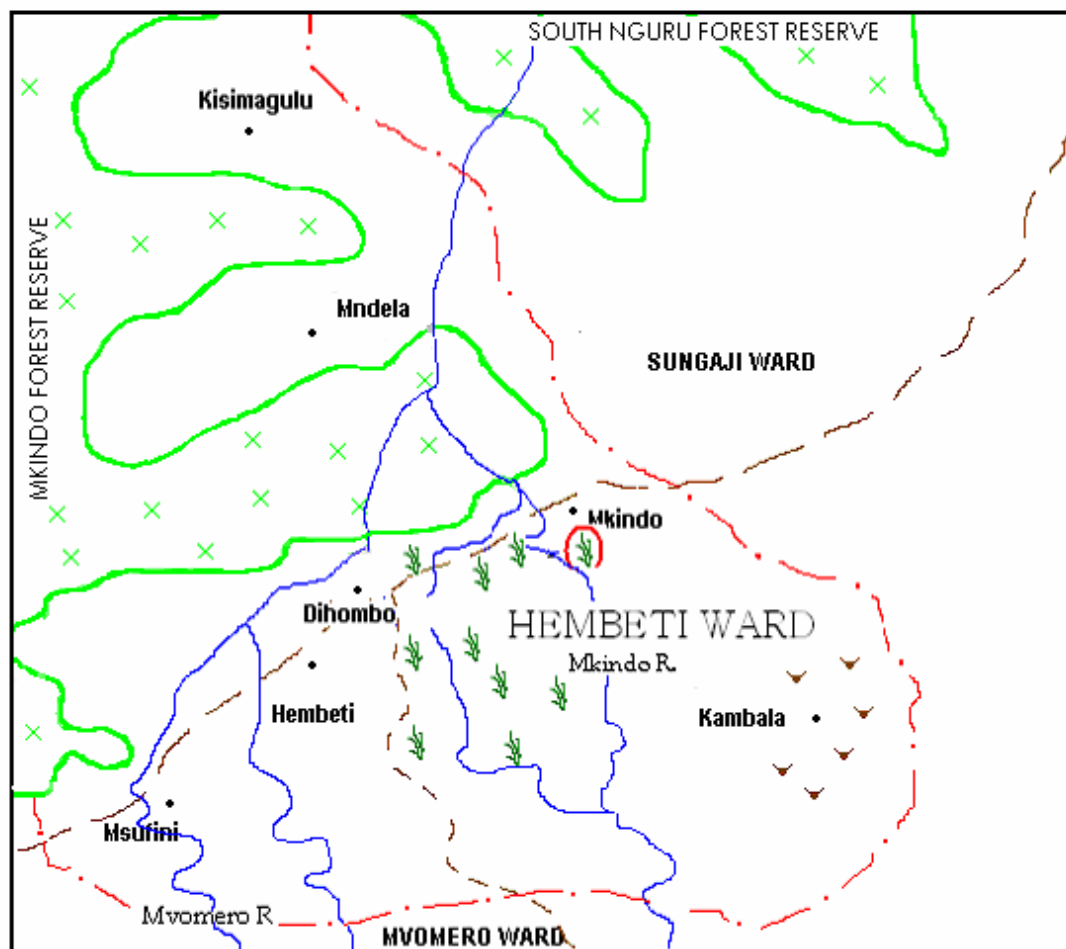
3.4 Mtibwa Ward

Sketch map of Mtibwa Ward: Natural Resources, Villages, Economic activities



3.5 Hembeti Ward

Sketch of Hembeti Ward: Natural Resources, Villages, Economic Activities

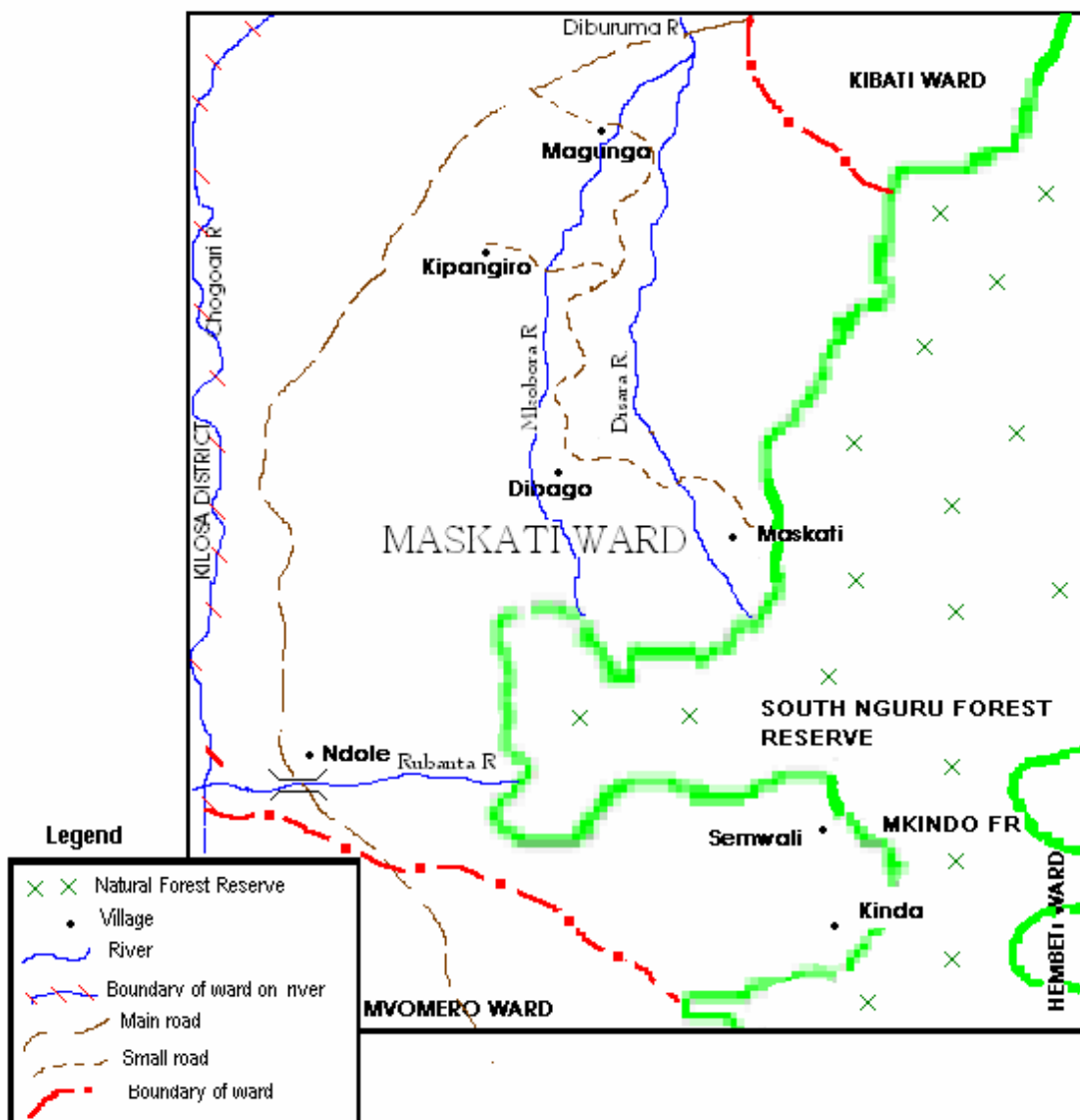


Legend

•	Village
X	Natural forest reserve
—	Main road
—	River
- - -	Ward boundary
⊙ (with rice plant)	Tanzania-Indonesian Farmers Friendship
△	Pastoralism
🌿	Rice farms - irrigation year round

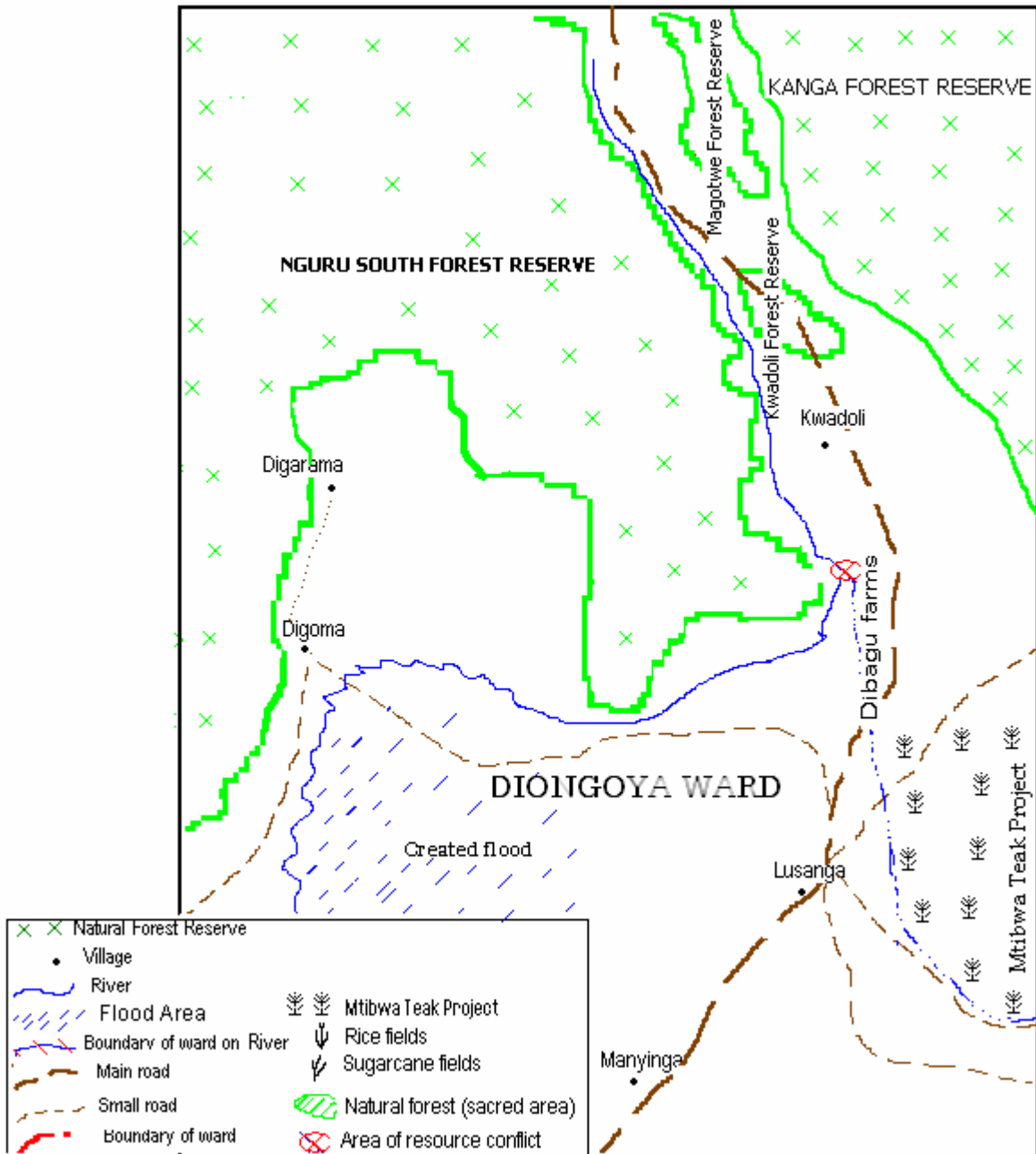
3.6 Maskati Ward

Sketch map of Maskati Ward: Natural Resources, Villages, Economic Activities



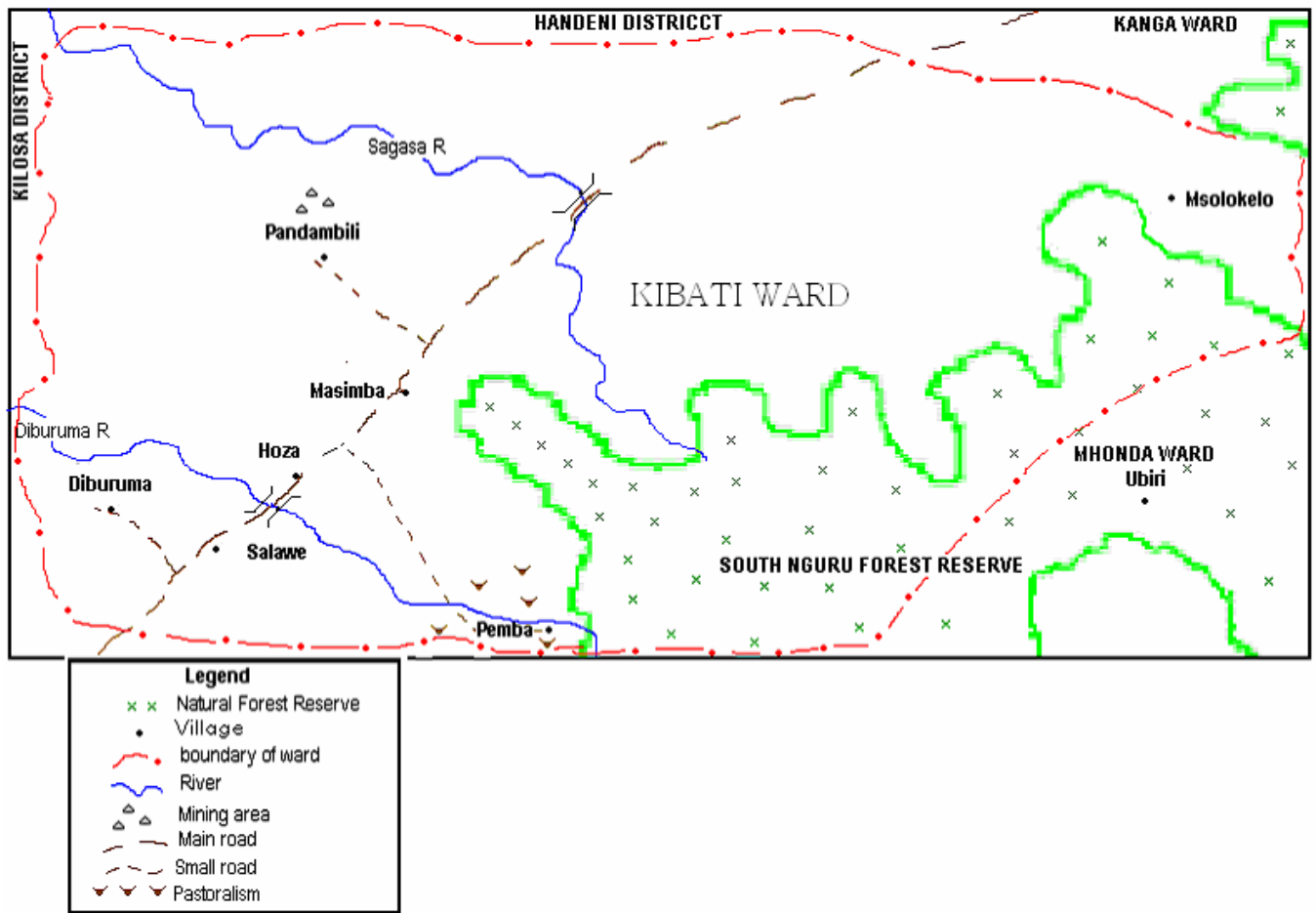
3.7 Diongoya Ward

Sketch map of Diongoya Ward: Villages, Natural Resources, Economic Activities:



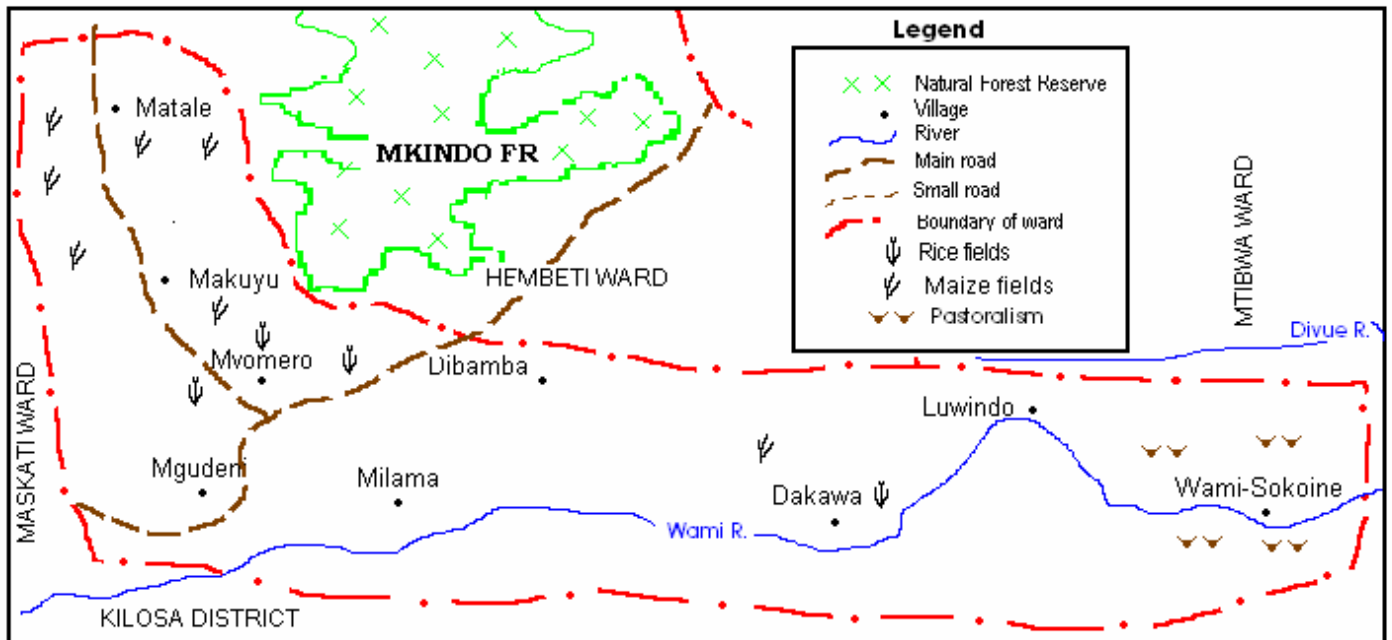
3.8 Kibati Ward

Sketch Map of Kibati Ward: Natural Resources, Villages, Economic activities



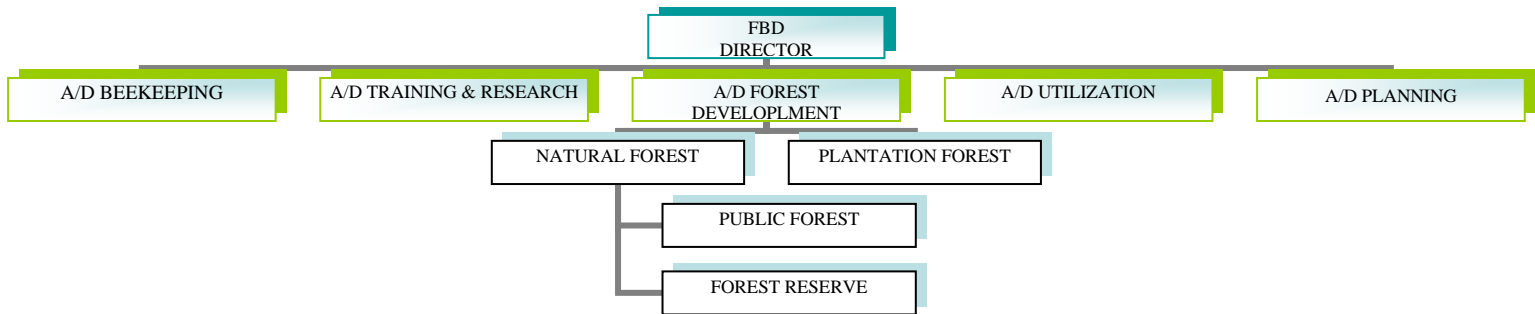
3.9 Mvomero Ward

Sketch map of Mvomero Ward: Natural Resources, Villages, Economic activities



4.0 Institutional Inventory

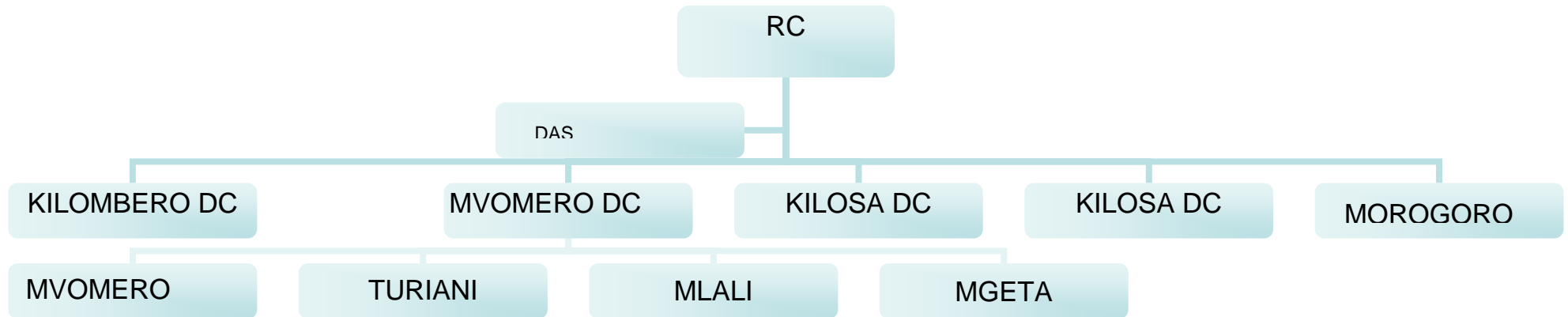
4.1 Ministry of Natural Resources, Forest and Beekeeping Division Organisational Chart



FBD Forest and Beekeeping Division

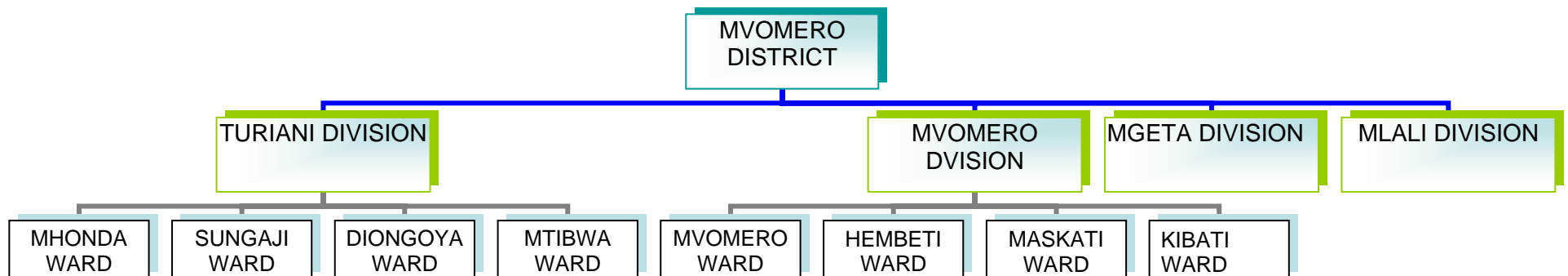
A / D Assistant Director

4.2 Regional Administration Organizational Chart

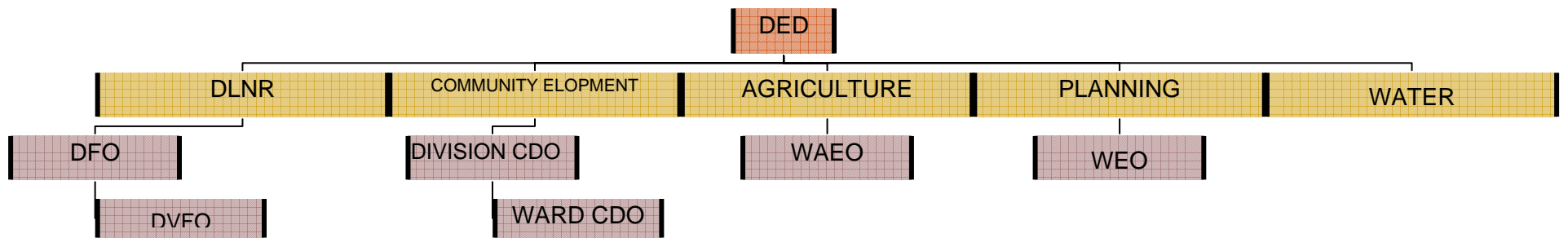
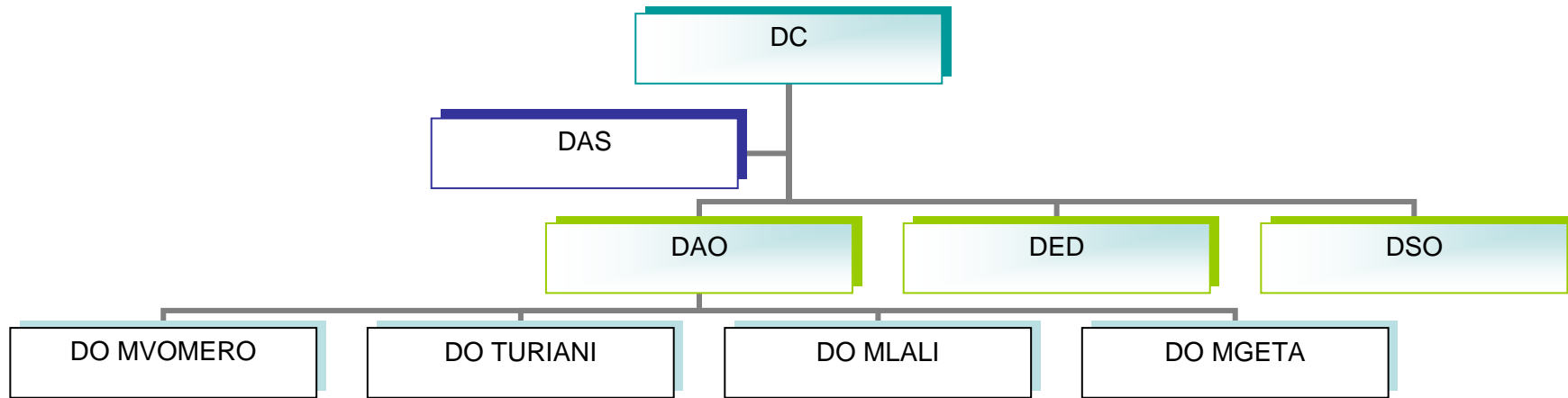


DAS (District Administrative Secretary), RC (Regional Committee)

4.3 District Organizational Chart

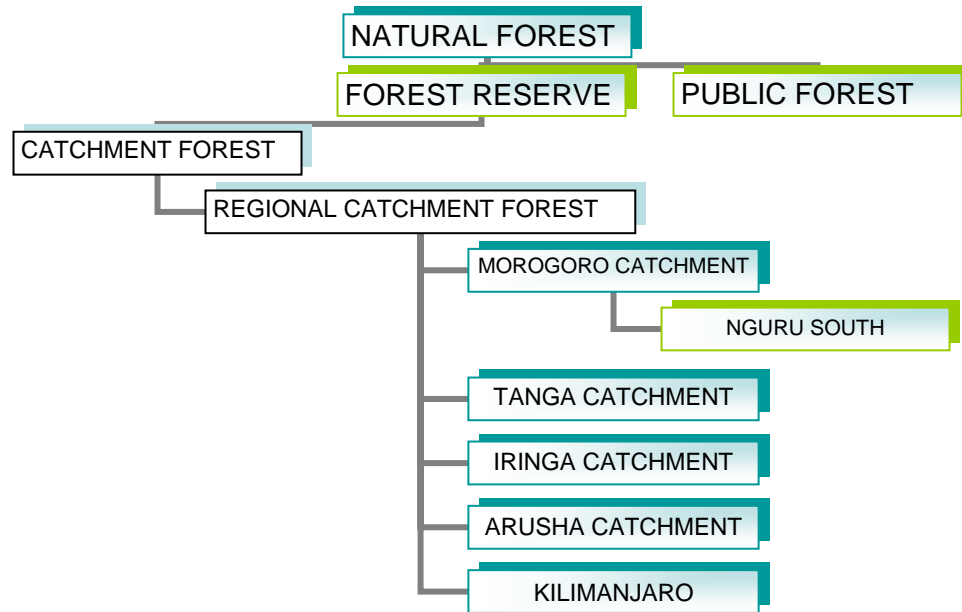


4.4 District Administration Organizational Chart



DC (District Commissioner), DED (District Executive Director), DAS (District Administrative Secretary), DAO (District Administrative Officer), DO (District Officer), DLNR (District Land and Natural Resources, CDO (Community Development Officer, WEO (Ward Executive Officer)

4.5 Catchment Forest Reserves Chart

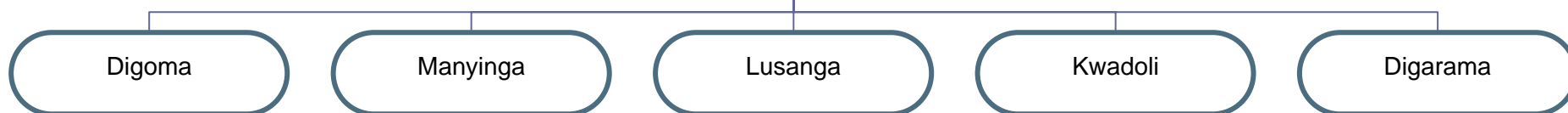


4.6 Turiani Division Wards and Villages

MHONDA WARD
and its Villages



DIONGOYA WARD
and its Villages



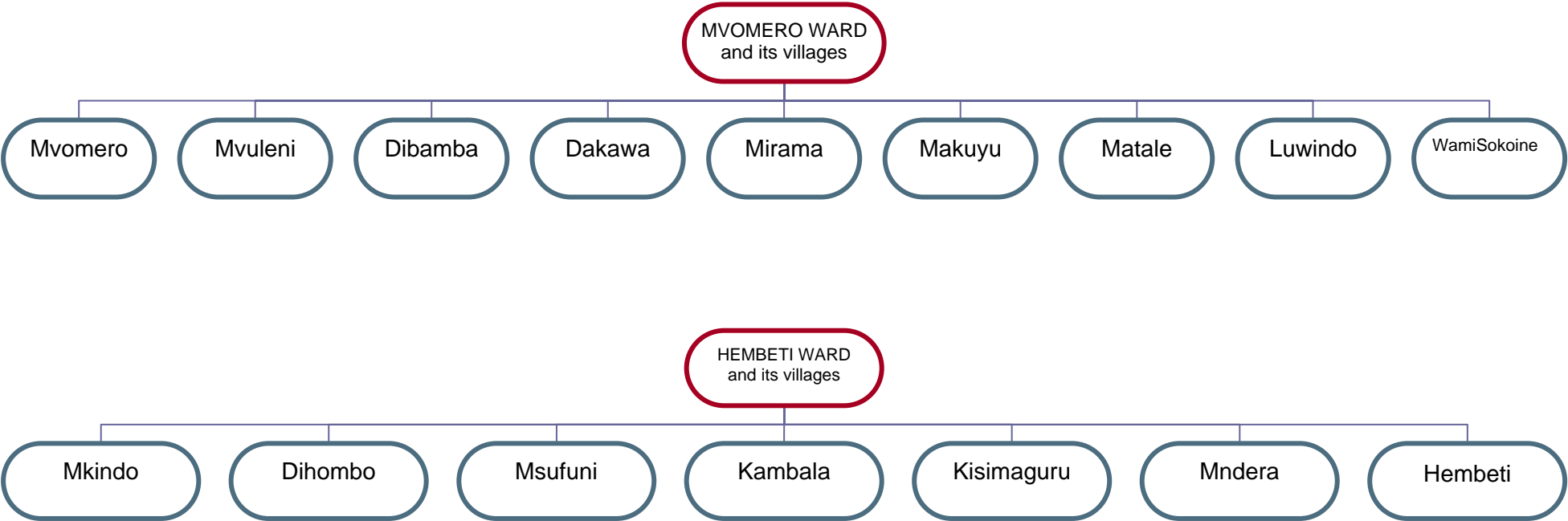
SUNGAJI WARD
and its Villages



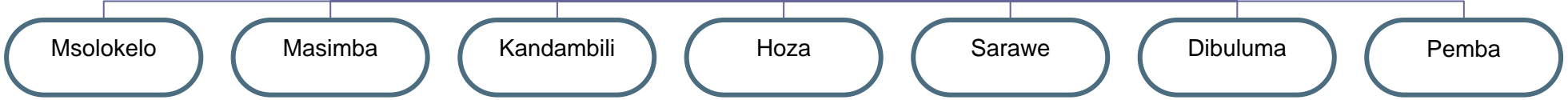
MTIBWA WARD



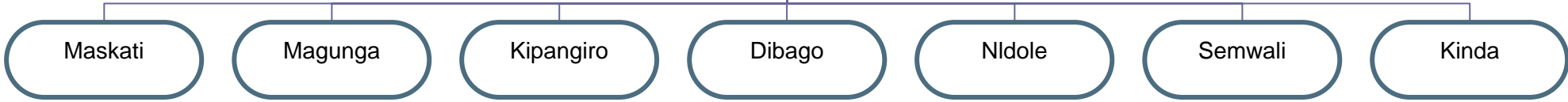
4.7 Mvomero Division Wards and Villages



KIBATI WARD
and its villages



MASKATI WARD
and its villages



5.0 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Overview of national forest policy, legal and regulatory frameworks with emphasis on management arrangements and allowances for the distribution of authority. The other existing documents include the Forest Act and the National Forest Programme. These two documents National Forest Policy dependent, that is to say they do not differ in content from the National Forest Policy.

5.1 Summary of the National Forest Policy

To enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations

- Ensured sustainable supply of forest products and services by maintaining sufficient forest area under effective management
- Increased employment and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forest based industrial development and trade
- Ensured ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility, and
- Enhanced national capacity to manage and develop the sector in collaboration with other stakeholders

5.2 Gaps outlined in the National Forest Policy without corresponding policy statements

The National Forest Policy outlines several gaps. The following gaps do not have corresponding policy statements:

On sectoral problems:

- Lack of sufficient coordination between the sectors concerned (agriculture, wildlife, environment, development, water, energy, minerals)
- Weak and inadequately developed capacity to address sustainable forest management. (Reason: partly due to increase in number and scope of donor-driven planning frameworks undermining the development of the national capacity in planning and management)
- Uncoordinated Policies across various sectors (agriculture, wildlife, environment, development, water, energy, minerals) related to land use. No effective mechanism or framework for enhancing inter-sectoral coordination.
- Yet to be developed are strategies for active (involvement) participation of other stakeholders (e.g. private sector) in the development and management of forest resources.
- Lack of clear transitional arrangements for private sector involvement in many areas previously managed by the government, i.e. development of forest resources and the operation of forest based industries.
- Inadequate consultations to encourage grass-roots participation in forestry planning and the potential of indigenous knowledge have not been fully utilized. (Planning and implementation of forest and other lands based programs has been traditionally been done at the central level)

5.3 On private and community forestry

This involves forestry on leasehold and village lands including farm forestry, natural forest on leasehold lands and traditional forest areas/trees, but it has the following gaps:

- Inadequate awareness of tree growing and of sustainable forest management, as well as lack of financial incentives – all hinder private and community forestry development.
- Conflicting messages from different land-based extension services create uncertainty amongst local communities whose preferences, for example, in the selection of species for tree planting have not

been sufficiently considered. This applies particularly in favoring timber species instead of fast growing firewood species preferred by women.

- Moreover, planting and management of native species has not been adequately promoted as compared to planting of exotic species.
- By and large, farmers' general knowledge on tree management is inadequate for the establishment of agro-forestry systems.
- Wood products from private farms have found limited markets due to free wood supply from public lands and, consequently, investment on tree growing has not been considered financially attractive.

5.4 On forest-based industry and products, mechanical and chemical wood industry

- Non-existing or outdated management plans and inefficient implementation of the existing ones. This has caused unsustainable utilization of industrial plantations.
- Poor performance and efficiency of the forest industry plants. This is due to old or obsolete machinery and inadequately trained staff.

5.5 On wood fuel

- Lack of alternative and affordable sources of energy (as woodfuel is the main source of energy both in rural and urban areas) has contributed to the degradation of natural forests due to practically uncontrolled harvesting of woodfuel
- Non-existent coordination between the logging companies and woodfuel suppliers. Due to this a significant amount of woodfuel is also wasted.

5.6 On artisanal wood-based industry and products

- The existing technology is wasteful and unsuitable for mass production.

5.7 Eco-tourism

- This lacks the national legal framework for this type of tourism development at the moment and its full potential has not been assessed to date.

5.8 Ecosystem conservation and management

5.8.1 Forest Biodiversity Conservation

- Lack of systematic forest management as well as inadequate infrastructure and staff to control illicit felling. This has further contributed to loss of biodiversity.
- Biodiversity conservation concepts have not yet been popularized amongst the local communities.

5.8.2 Watershed Management and Soil Conservation:

- The value of water is not internalized in the pricing of forest products, leading to conversion of forests to other land use in the catchment forest areas.

5.8.3 Wildlife

- Poor coordination between the government institutions involved in wildlife and forest. Some forest reserves overlap with game reserves or game controlled areas, causing conflicts in management activities.
- Damage caused by wildlife on property, agricultural crops, livestock and even human lives creates conflicts of interests between wildlife conservation and the rural population.
- The level of awareness of local communities on the need for sustainable wildlife management is low

5.9 Forest Administration

Operates under three parallel structures, namely the local government, regional administration and the ministry responsible for forestry. But;

- Weak links between the sectoral administration at the district and regional levels make the coordination of activities difficult.
- Central administrative and technical guidance is inadequate in terms of human resources, finance and materials
- Technical and professional staff is inadequate at all levels and self-financing revenue sources within the administration are narrow.
- Poor coordination with other relevant sectors
- Inadequate remuneration of civil servants has resulted in low work motivation
- Weak Law enforcement function of the sectoral administration due to scarce resources

5.9.1 Local Governments

- Weak technical capacity of the local governments on forestry activities.
- Exploitation of the natural resources has become the main source of revenue generation due as funding for natural resources management at the district level is generally inadequate.

5.9.2 Other Government Institutions responsible for natural resources

- Weak capacity to respond to future challenges
- Poor coordination between different government agencies involved in natural resources management and conservation.
- Some policies are outdated and new ones are under formulation or in the process of approval.
- Frequent changes in the responsibilities and structures of various sector ministries have not been followed by revision in the respective sectoral legal framework.

5.9.3 Forestry Research

- Research programmes in areas such as indigenous forest management and species have not been initiated as recommended (in the National Forest Research Master Plan of 1991/2).

5.9.4 Forestry Training

- Overall manpower and training plan has not been adequately prepared
- Training curricula have not been updated to meet the needs of multiple-use forestry.

5.9.5 Extension Services

- Poorly staffed and fragmented as different sectors of natural resources management and agriculture have their own services
- Coordination between different services is inadequate
- Multiple-use forestry is not adequately addressed in the extension programmes.
- Current curricula of the primary and secondary schools do not include sufficient education on natural resources management.

5.9.6 Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Lack capacity in terms of human resources and materials.

5.9.7 Private Sector

- Poor technology, obsolete equipment and lack of technical know-how
- Lack of organized marketing systems and channels.

5.9.8 Local Communities

- Lack of awareness on conservation needs and know-how on tree growing is common amongst local communities
- Gender inequality in land tenure.
- Local level forestry by-laws and their enforcement mechanisms have not been effective.

5.9.9 Financing

- High dependence on donor and public financing, and sectoral self-financing mechanisms have remained undeveloped.

5.9.10 International Community

- Ineffective donor coordination within the forest sector.

5.10 Management Arrangements

The National Forest Policy outlines different management arrangement in the Policy directions. These are quoted below:

Management responsibilities will be delegated from the forest authorities to one or several executive agencies created for this purpose so as to achieve more efficient management of Central Government Forest Reserves and Industrial Plantations. These agencies will operate on a purely commercially basis.

- Control of the number of people living in the forest reserves and plantations will be intensified. Protective buffer zones around gazetted forest reserves will be demarcated in collaboration with local communities.

5.10.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The potential damage to the forest environment may be caused by development activities such as forest industries, mining, road construction, agriculture, dams, settlements, shrimp farming and tourism. EIA will be required before investments are undertaken in the forest areas.

5.10.2 Institutions and Human Resources: Framework for Forest Policy, Planning and Coordination

Policy states that a strong policy analysis and strategic planning unit within the forest administration will be created. Suitable consultative group to advice the sectoral administration and promote cross-sectoral and donor coordination will also be established. Strategically focused National Forest Programme (NFP) to guide policy implementation will be prepared and periodically updated.

5.10.3 Wildlife

Coordination between the forestry and wildlife authorities will be improved in the management of wildlife inside forest reserves and in resolving conflicts arising from overlapping forest and game reserves or game controlled areas.

5.11 Roles and Responsibilities of Main Stakeholders:

The National Forest Policy outlines allowance for power distribution as follows

STAKEHOLDERS	FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT
Local communities	Conservation and management of village forest reserves and trees on farms Participation in Joint Forest Management of forest reserve Establishment and management of village forest reserves Formulation and enforcement of by laws
Local government	Coordination of extension services Revenue collection Law enforcement Management of local government forest reserves
Forestry and Beekeeping authorities	Policy formulation Sectoral planning and budgeting Legislation Law enforcement Revenue collection Monitoring and evaluation Research and Research Coordination