



Baseline report on village governance in six villages practising community-based forest management in the South Nguru Landscape



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Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitani Tanzania (MJUMITA)

Adding Value to the Arc Project

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AVA	Adding Value to the Arc
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
EU	European Union
FJT	Forest Justice in Tanzania
FMP	Forest Management Plan
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
VA	Village Assembly Meeting
VC	Village Council
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Weak governance is one of the major challenges facing Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) in Tanzania. This has been enhanced by poor leadership particularly among village natural resource committees (VNRCs) and Village Leaders. Past experiences from the Forest Justice in Tanzania (FJT) project, a partnership project implemented by the Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Mimitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) and the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), have shown that in most cases in Eastern zone particularly in Mvomero and some parts of Kilosa like Ulaya, Nyameni, Ruaha, Kifinga, Tundu and Iwemba villages, Village Council (VC) members were seen as a threat to the VNRCs due to the fact the Village leaders tend to interfere with the VNRCs responsibilities.

Data collected through the same project revealed poor governance among the villages around Kanga nature reserve in 2012. The main governance weaknesses documented were: failure to organize village assembly meetings, forest patrols and VNRC monthly meetings. Poor information sharing and poor record keeping were also observed.

In general the study conducted by MJUMITA in 2012 revealed poor governance of village natural resource committees and village leaders as well as poor support of the enforcement organs and district particularly forest officers in forest management.

The objective of this survey was to establish the baseline village governance data for 6 Community based forest management (CBFM) villages in the South Nguru Mountains. The survey tool was developed as part of the TFCG and MJUMITA project 'Forest Justice in Tanzania (FJT)'. The baseline information collected will help to examine the level law enforcement, transparency and equality in decision making particularly in benefit sharing of the communities in community-based forest management and provision of support to community by the District.

The dashboard tool has been successfully implemented in 6 CBFM villages in Nguru South mountains were MJUMITA members were involved in data collection within their respective villages. The data collected will help MJUMITA to prepare simple report that will be later on returned to the respective villages for them to discuss findings that will help them to compare one community from another and help communities to identify area of governance to be improved and propose action plan to remedy the identified weaknesses.

The survey observed a range of forest governance practices. Out of the 6 surveyed villages 5 villages were observed to keep records, 6 villages were observed to have mechanisms for commenting on the performance of VNRCs, 4 villages were reported to have mechanisms for replacing the VNRCs, 6 villages were reported to hold at least 2 Village Assembly meetings, 5 villages were recorded to hold between 1 – 12 VNRCs meetings per year, 5 villages are conducting forest patrols, 4 villages allocated areas for sustainable harvesting in the village land forest reserve. In five of the villages, respondents perceived that illegal tree cutting is increasing. This may be due to the poor implementation of bylaws. Four of the surveyed villages were recorded to lack mechanisms for penalty increment in relation to number of crimes committed. The baseline data indicates improved governance relative to the governance survey undertaken by MJUMITA through the FJT project in the year 2011 and 2012.

The project recommend other staffs in the field of natural resource management to use this tool in their organizational programs and interventions because the tool helps Participatory forest management (PFM) communities to identify forest governance shortfalls, propose solutions to mitigate the obstacle to tackle the identified challenges.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the project

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in partnership with the Community Forestry Network of Tanzania commonly known by its Swahili acronym, MJUMITA (Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi Misitu Tanzania), Mvomero District Council (MVDC) and the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) has been awarded a grant from the European Union (EU) to implement a project known as “Adding Value to the Arc: Forests and Livelihoods in the South Nguru Mountains” (AVA). The primary objective of the project is to alleviate poverty and improve economic resilience among marginalized rural, natural resource-dependent communities living in Mvomero District in Tanzania. It is a five year project which started in 2013 funded by the European Union (EU). The project builds upon the LIVING project which was a partnership project between TFCG and CARE International. The project focuses on promoting Participatory Forest Management (PFM) through Joint forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) by ensuring the communities receive tangible benefits from forest resources and ensuring the income level of the community is increased through income generating activities and improved management of forest resources.

The project seeks to meet 5 expected results which include Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), Joint Forest Management (JFM), Enterprise Development, Ensuring the capacity of local and national agencies is enhanced as well as monitoring, evaluation, documentation and publications.

1.2 Aim

The overall objective of this survey is to assess forest governance in 6 villages implementing CBFM in the South Nguru Mountain landscape through examining major issues on management quality, enforcement quality, transparency, accountability and level of participation in decision making. The results from this survey will help community members and other natural resources management stakeholders to identify forest governance gaps and come up with various mechanisms to resolve the situation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Survey Methodology

2.1 Location of the Survey

The survey was carried out in 6 CBFM villages namely Difinga, Masimba, Bwage, Mziha, Msolokelo and Makuyu village which are found in Mvomero district within Turiani and Mvomero division.

The South Nguru Mountain landscape is located between 5° 50' S to 6° 10' S and 37° 25' E to 37° 47' E. The area is located in Morogoro Region in Mvomero District and includes Hembeti, Maskati, Mtibwa, Diongoya, Sungaji, Pemba, Kinda, Kanga, Mhonda, Kibati and Mvomero wards. There are two main forest reserves within the landscape which are Kanga Forest Reserve and Mkingu Nature Reserve. There are also patches of forest and woodland on village land. The project villages come from 9 wards (Hembeti, Maskati, Diongoya, Sungaji, Pemba, Kinda, Kanga, Mhonda and Mvomero). In terms of ethnic composition, the South Nguru landscape is inhabited mainly by Nguu and Kaguru but there are other tribes such as Zigua, Maasai, Luguru, Chagga, Pare, Barbaig, Bena, Sukuma, Kinga, Hehe, Ngoni, and Nyakyusa.

This survey was carried out in six villages of Turiani Division in Mvomero District from Kanga, Pemba and Mvomero Wards. These villages were selected because they were the only villages in which the project had supported community based forest management at the time of conducting the survey.

2.2 Methodology

A participatory governance monitoring tool was developed by MJUMITA through a project titled "Forest Justice in Tanzania". The tool was designed to assist the villages involved in PFM to learn the best practices of village forest governance; identify obstacles to governance and identify solutions to address these obstacles on their own.

The tool was administered by two MJUMITA members from each participating village who were identified through local network meetings. The evaluators were selected on the basis of gender i.e. 1 male and 1 female from each village with good speaking and writing skills, knowledgeable in conservation and who are not members of either the Village Council (VCs) or Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs). The evaluators were trained by the MJUMITA zonal staff on how to administer the questionnaire and were supplied with guidelines for village dashboard governance and blank questionnaires which were filled in and later returned to the zonal office for analysis, keep one for themselves, send 1 to MJUMITA leaders and one to the village government. The questionnaires and the user manual which were used in this study are annexed in this report.

The tool involved a series of probing questions which were organized in a structured questionnaire which aimed at improving village level land and forest governance processes. The questions were arranged in one questionnaire which was divided into four sections:

- Introduction
- Questions for village council leaders (VCs) and village natural resource committees (VNRCs)
- Verification questions and
- Focus group (FG) discussion questions.

The Introduction section aimed to collect background information on the village like the village size, number of people and type of PFM. Section two aimed at collecting information from VNRCs and VCs leaders particularly Village Chair and Village Executive officer (VEO) on how the district officers and enforcement

agents like police and magistrate made efforts to support PFM. Section three aimed at verifying whether what was reported by the VNRCs and VCs leaders relates to the available guidelines like forest management guidelines and forest bylaws as well as verifying if the village government keep records such as meeting minutes, forest patrol reports as well as revenue and expenditure data accrued from forest resources. Section four aimed to capture the level of understanding of communities towards PFM and the questions were answered by Focus Groups (FGs) which were a group of 10 people neither VNRCs nor VCs members which were purposefully selected by the evaluators themselves based on their knowledge and experience on conservation issues and representation from each sub village and gender balance.

The data was collected from 6 CBFM villages where 5 out of 6 were also involved in JFM. The survey was carried out in March, 2015 and all the questionnaires were returned to the MJUMITA Eastern Zonal Office which is in Morogoro. The data obtained were organized and summarized in a simple report per each village through Excel to summarize the technical report of 6 participating villages. The simple village reports per each village will be sent to each participating village and the representatives of VC, VNRCs, MJUMITA members will be trained to return the results by the zonal staffs for them to discuss the governance results to the village council meetings and village assembly meetings and propose solutions to the governance challenges and overcome barriers for improvement and raise their awareness on governance shortfalls and good governance practices and demand for positive change. The guideline for returning results is attached in the annex of this report.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 VNRCs Monthly Meetings

The study aimed to understand the number of meetings held by VNRCs per year. The village natural resource committees should always seek to be aware of the status of and trends in the forests resources and present trends in the forests resources to the Village Council members through Village Council Meetings and the villagers through Village Assembly Meetings. (Iringa District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Office, 2003)

These trends need to be discussed at the VNRC's monthly meetings and propose solutions which will be later on sent to the village council and to the village assembly meetings for approval. If the VNRCs are effectively organising their monthly meetings they will be able to discuss various issues like illegal activities in the forests and natural resource trends within the forest and to propose solutions and suggestions which will enable them to adjust their management plans and bylaws to encourage sustainable use of natural resource and biodiversity conservation.

Out of the six surveyed villages Makuyu village was reported to hold at least 12 meetings a year which is the best practice; Bwage held 8 meetings while Msolokelo, Difinga and Masimba villages held 1 to 6 meetings while Mziha village reported that it had held no meetings.

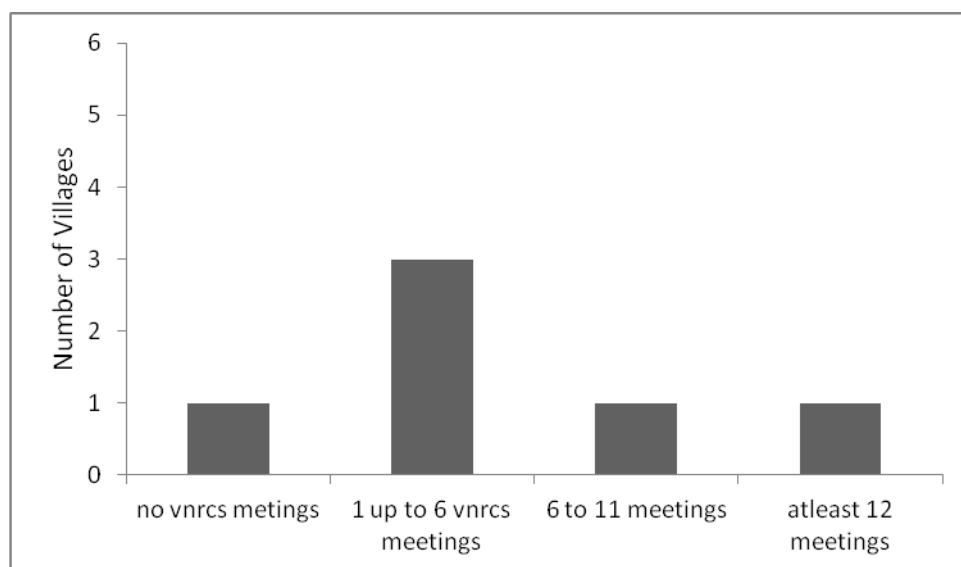


Figure 1 Number of VNRCs monthly meetings

It was revealed that that the surveyed villages which undertook 1 to 6 meetings had only recently established PFM and were previously not engaged in JFM the reason made them not to understand the PFM procedures correctly this applies only for Msolokelo and Masimba the major exceptions were with Difinga village which was engaged in JFM but failed to hold VNRCs meetings. This is attributed by ongoing conflict between VNRCs and village leaders particularly the Village Chair and VEO which has negatively affected the performance of VNRCs which were observed not to be accountable because they were recorded to share no information regarding forest management to the villagers through the village assembly meetings which indicates that they never meet hence have nothing to share.

Mziha village which was also practising JFM was recorded to organize no VNRCs monthly meetings this was due to poor accountability of VNRCs because they were observed not to perform their activities like forest patrol. This may be influenced by division of the village into 3 villages namely Kibatula, Njeula and Mziha because the survey treated them as 1 village because according to MJUMITA members the villages

were still using the single committee and share the same forest however the survey proved differences because according to the evaluators the villagers/ respondents were observed to be divided and not ready to share anything including the VNRCs which were disintegrated.

3.2 Number of Forest Patrols undertaken by the Natural resource committees

The study also was interested to help the communities to understand the importance of forest patrols. The results were grouped into 4 groups that is 0 patrols for those who did no patrol, 1-12 for those who did at least 1 patrol per month and 12-24 and 24-36 for those who did more than 1 patrol per month. Msolokelo, Bwage and Difinga villages were observed to undertake 1- 12 patrols and Masimba village was observed to undertake 14 patrols, Makuyu village was observed to undertake 36 patrols which is equivalent to 3 patrol a month which is the better practice while only Mziha village was observed to do no patrol which is a poor practice. This might be due to poor record keeping and poor accountability of the selected VNRC members because the number of patrols must be confirmed through the VNRCs patrol forms. All the surveyed villages were trained to undertake at least 4 patrols a month i.e best practice is to undertake 48 patrols per year.

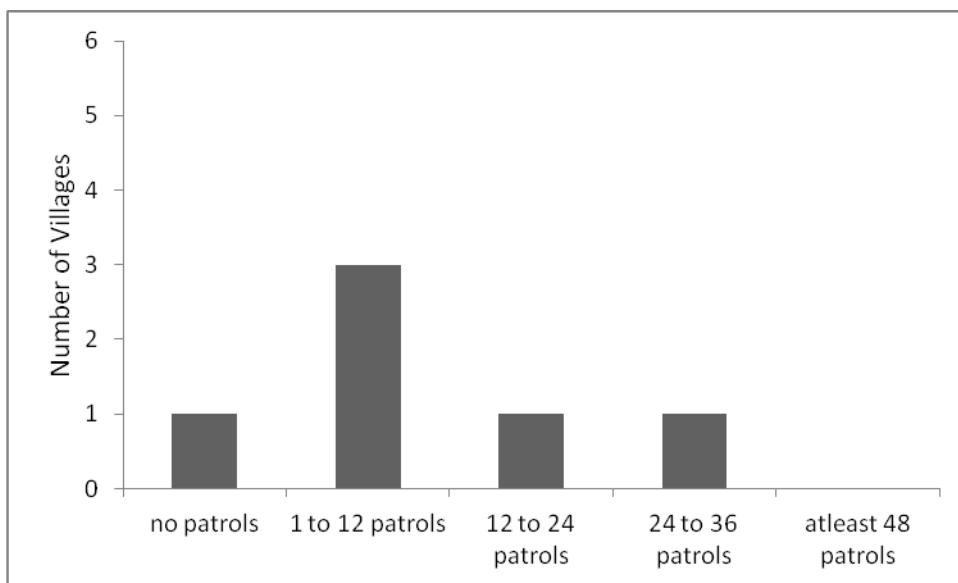


Figure 2 Number of forest patrols per village per year

3.3 Area for Sustainable Harvesting

The study also asks the respondents whether they have areas for sustainable harvesting of forest products like charcoal, timber and building poles. Four villages were reported to have areas for sustainable harvesting: Msolokelo, Bwage, Difinga and Masimba Villages whilst two villages were reported to have no areas of sustainable harvesting: Mziha and Makuyu.

It was reported by the respondents that Makuyu villagers decided not to allocate areas for sustainable harvesting during Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) in the year 2014 because of too much destruction and therefore decided not to cut tree for timber to encourage forest regeneration.

Division of Mziha village into three villages made the decision made by the villagers to allocate the areas for sustainable harvesting during PFRA in 2013 to be invalid. Therefore it is important for the project to see how can these villages be facilitated with the new land use plan.

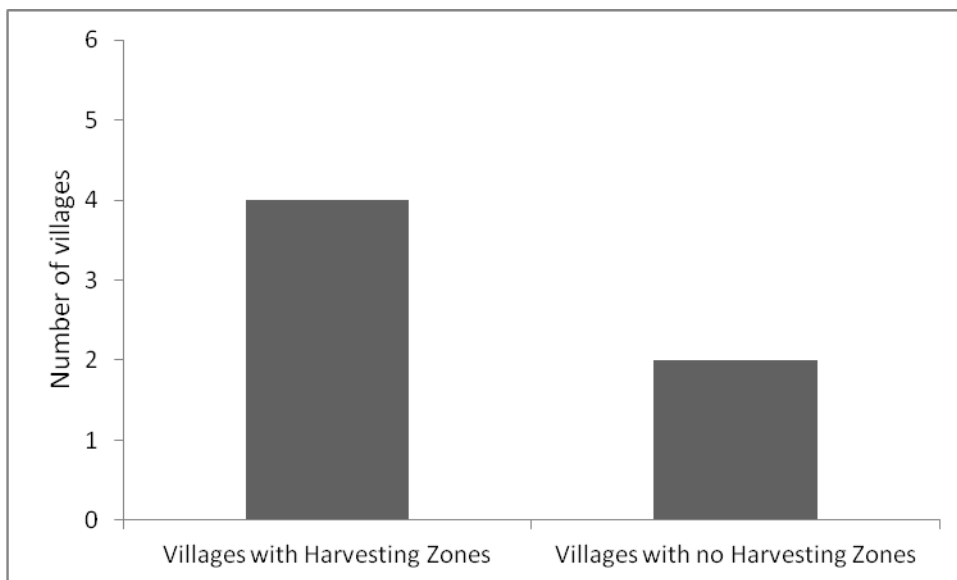


Figure 3 Number of villages with harvesting zones

Forest play a critical role in supporting the livelihoods of people in meeting their daily needs. Sustainable forest management can contribute to economic development by providing income, food security as well as the shelter as proved by many villages in the surveyed area. However, it is not just level of harvesting that contributes to sustainability, but also the method. (Fundi, 2012)

It should therefore be noted that the areas allocated for sustainable harvesting by the respondents were not intended for commercial purposes but in most cases the areas were used for general needs like fetching water, collection of vegetables and traditional medicine as well as building poles.

It is also important that the village with no zone for sustainable harvesting to be advised to allocate them because if the village will not do so the villagers will continue to harvest the forest products illegally in the unreserved village forests and encourage forest degradation. Community must also discuss how will they use these zone sustainably and allocate them in their forest management plan. If this will be done by observing the management plan the village government will get money from licences which will be applied to the village and these funds will help to support forest management activities instead of depending on fines and penalties.

3.4 Record keeping

To avoid unnecessary conflicts, mistrust, unclear objectives and inappropriate decision the VCs and VNRCs must see the importance of keeping records. This will help them to understand which resources are scarce and which resources are abundant within the forest and make appropriate decisions especially during issuing of licences. Records also help them to measure how much did they collect and how much was spent by the village as well as making appropriate decisions that will allow the village to benefit from the forests resources.

In this survey only Mziha village was observed to keep no records whilst the rest keep records. Poor record keeping in Mziha village may be caused by poor accountability hence impossible for the VNRCs to record because they are not doing their regular activities like forest patrols and VNRC monthly meetings.

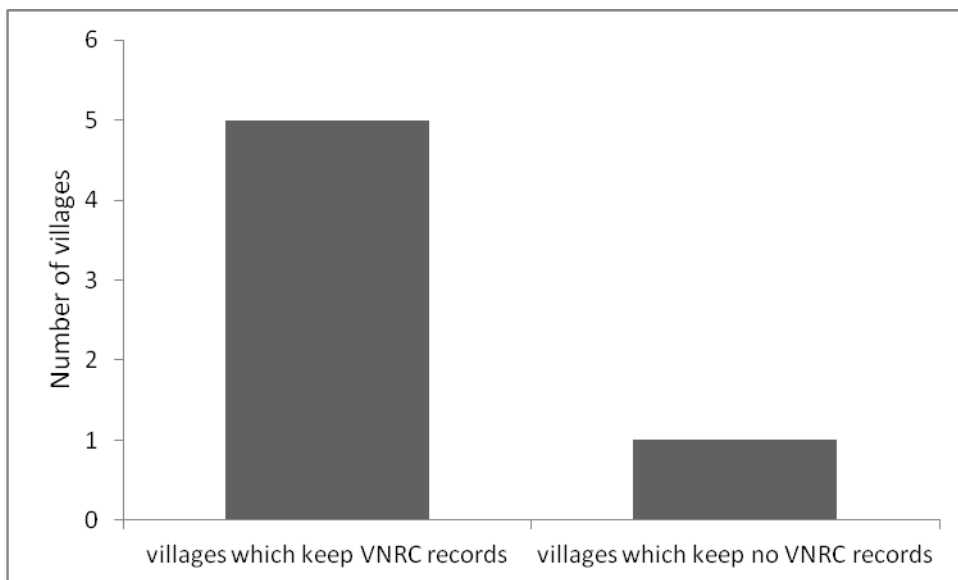


Figure 4 Number of villages which keeps records

3.5 Information sharing

The survey was also interested in understanding how the village government shares information on natural resource management particularly data on revenue obtained from forest resources as well as expenditure of those revenue to the local communities. Three surveyed villages namely Msolokelo, Difinga and Makuyu were seen to share information on revenue and expenditure through the VA meetings while Bwage village was recorded to share information through other means which was not mentioned in the completed questionnaire and we could not crosscheck on the reason behind because the evaluators were not reachable and Mziha and Makuyu villages did not respond to the question. This might be attributed by failure to understand the question and poor understanding of the local communities because this question was responded by the focus group discussion. Two villages sharing information were observed to share these information through Village assembly meetings only but they were not using other means like village notice board which is risky because the villagers will only receive information if and only if the village assembly meetings are organized.

For a village with good system of governance all information on forest and natural resource at large should be readily available and shared freely to the communities when need arises. These information should be shared in the formal VA meetings as well as through the village notice boards.

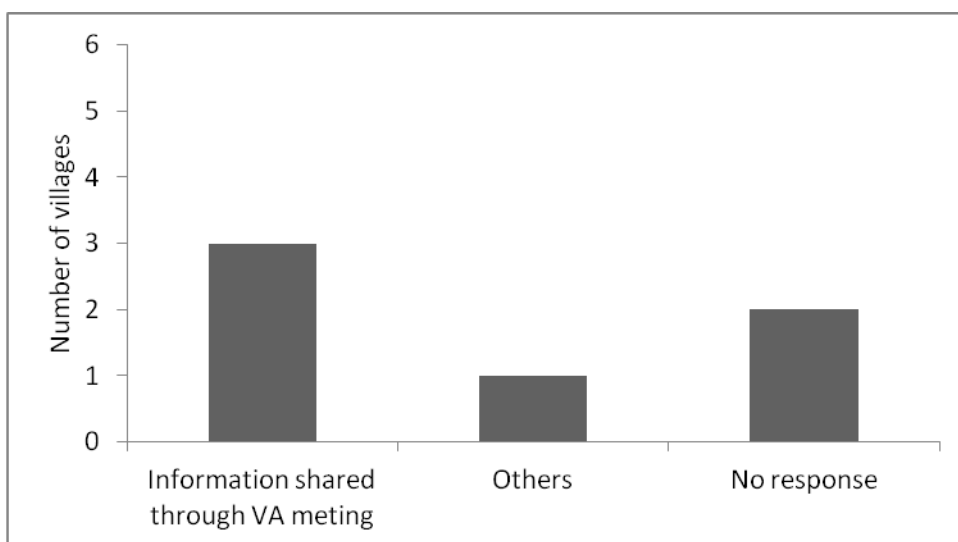


Figure 5 Number of villages which share information about forests resources

3.6 Number of villages which accrue revenue obtained from forest resources and share data on revenue accrued from fines, fees and sale of forest products

The survey was also interested in finding out on whether the surveyed villages earned revenue from forest resources. The study learnt that two surveyed villages (i.e Msolokelo and Makuyu) earned revenue from forest resources while one village namely Bwage did not earn revenue from forest resources. Three surveyed village namely Mziha, Masimba and Difinga did not responded to the question this might be attributed by failure to understand the question or low level of understanding among the community for Masimba and Difinga and division of Mziha village for Mziha.

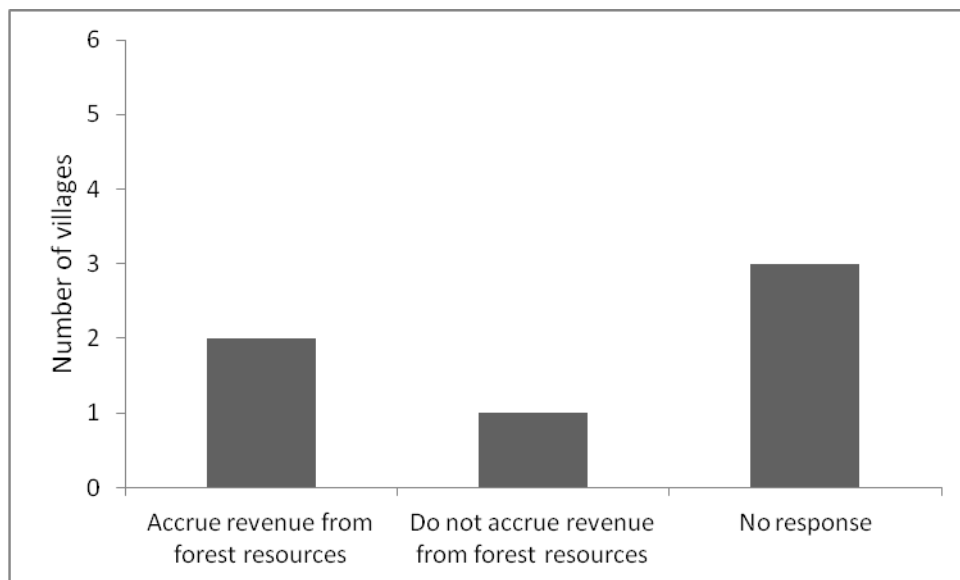


Figure 6 Number of villages which accrue revenue from forest resources

The survey found that whilst only two village earned revenue from forest resources, three surveyed villages shared data on revenue and expenditure to the local communities. This apparent contradiction may be due to one village earning and reporting zero revenue. Alternatively there may have been some misunderstanding of the question. In Bwage village information is not shared because the village government is reluctant, Mziha village reported to have nothing to share while Masimba village was reported to confiscate nothing in their patrol hence they do not see the essence of sharing information on revenue and expenditure.

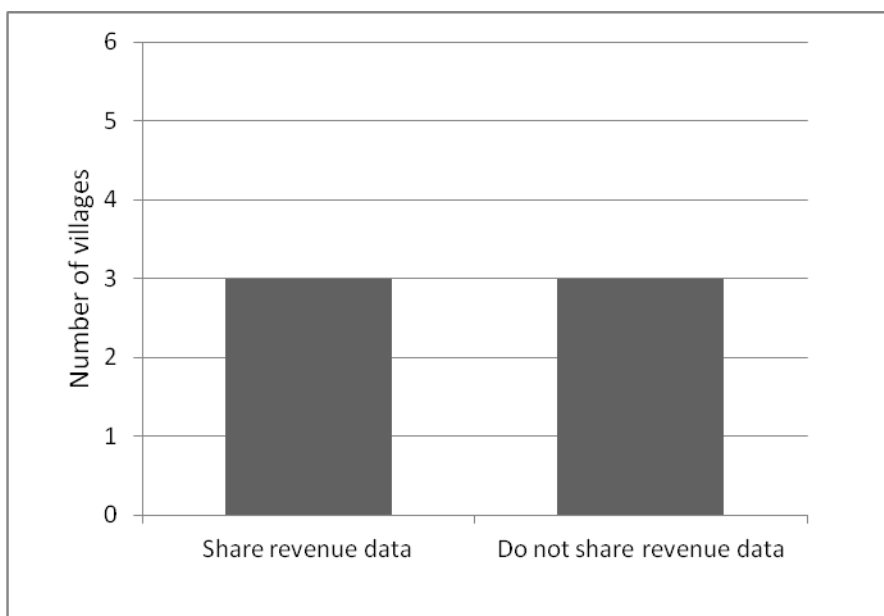


Figure 7 Number of villages which share data on revenue accrued from forest resources

3.7 Distribution of revenue obtained from forest fines and fees

The survey was also interested in understanding on how revenue collected from forest fines and fees are distributed. Five surveyed villages (i.e Msolokelo, Bwage, Mziha, Makuyu and Masimba) were recorded to distribute the revenue to both the village government and the VNRCs which is the best practise while only Difinga village was reported to distribute all the revenue to the village government without providing funds for the VNRC thereby undermining the sustainability of the VNRC.

For the village to manage the forest resource in a sustainable manner the good procedures should be in place were a certain amount should be allocated to the VNRCs for forest management and development and a certain amount should be allocated to the village council for supporting village development projects. This allocation must be approved by the village government through the village assembly meetings and VNRCs and VCs must make sure that the data on revenue collected are reported regularly to the villagers through the village assembly meetings. If the local communities are not informed it will be very difficult for them to support in forest management due to mistrust as a result encourage unnecessary conflicts between the leaders and the villagers. During these meetings the villagers must be given opportunity to ask questions and the leaders must respond correctly to these questions.

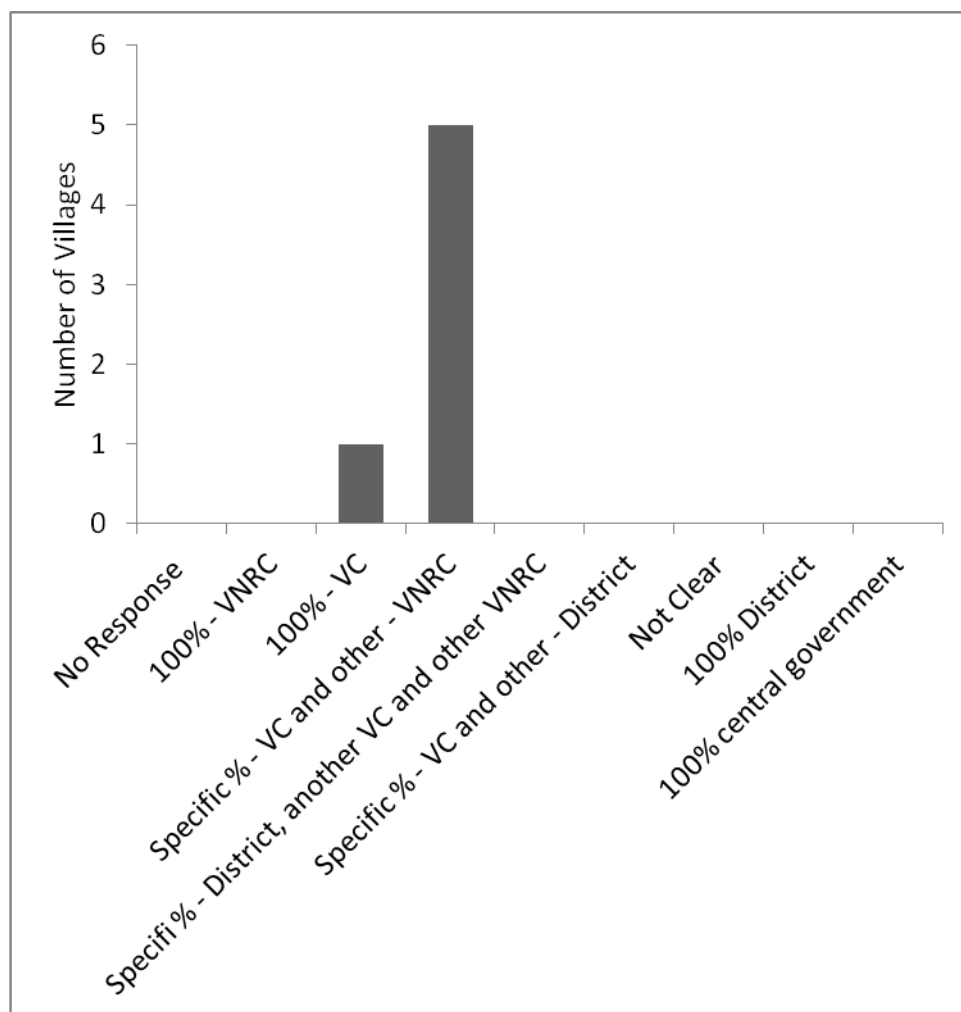


Figure 8 Distribution of revenue from fines and fees per village

3.8 Village Assembly Meetings

The study was also interested to understand if the village government organize village assembly meetings. The only place where villagers will be informed on revenue accrued from forest resources, trends of natural

resource , disturbances of the resources and become able to suggest changes to the rules and regulations and make appropriate decisions on forest management through recommendations for actions by the villagers and integrate them in making decisions of VNRCs is in the village assembly meeting.

According to section 8 of Local government Act of 1998 which was amended in 2002, the village government should organize at least 4 meetings per year. It is through these meetings that village leaders and VNRCs must supply the villagers with correct and reliable information and listen to the villagers perception through the ongoing resource trends for them to make appropriate decisions in forest management.

The study categorised the villages into 3 groups which include those who did at least 4 meetings a year, those who did 1 to 3 meetings and those who did no meetings were two villages (i.e Msolokelo and Makuyu) were revealed to organize at least 4 meetings a year and 4 villages (i.e Bwage, Mziha, Masimba and Difinga) were observed to undertake at least 1 to 3 meetings which is equivalent to four villages which organized only 2 meetings per year.

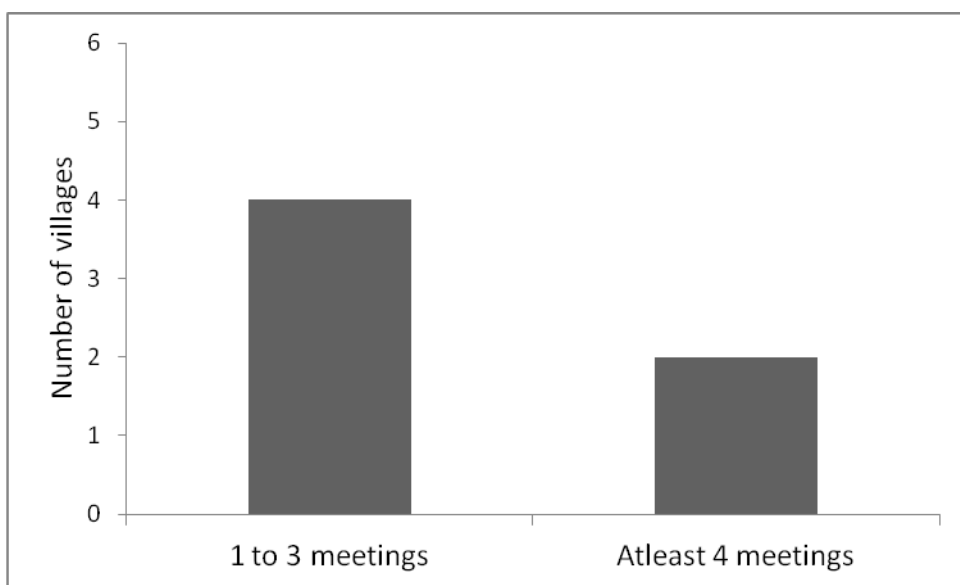


Figure 9 Number of villages which hold village assembly meetings

3.9 Number of women attending and participating in Village Assembly Meetings

The village assembly meeting should be attended by different groups within the society. These include men, women, children and people with disadvantages. According to the cultural background and poor beliefs women were seen to be left behind and always marginalized when it comes to influencing decisions within the community and the village at large. Women and men should contribute equally and participate in decisions which influence forest management. The village leaders should encourage and give women priorities to participate in the village assembly meetings and give them rooms to give out their opinions and suggestions on forest management.

The survey revealed that two villages (i.e. Masimba and Makuyu) which responded to this question reported that more than 50% of the villagers who attended the VA meetings were; two villages (i.e Msolokelo and Difinga) reported that more than 25% but less than 50% of the villagers who attended the VA meetings were women; whilst the remaining villages (i.e Bwage and Mziha) reported that less than 25% of the villagers who attended the VA meeting were women.

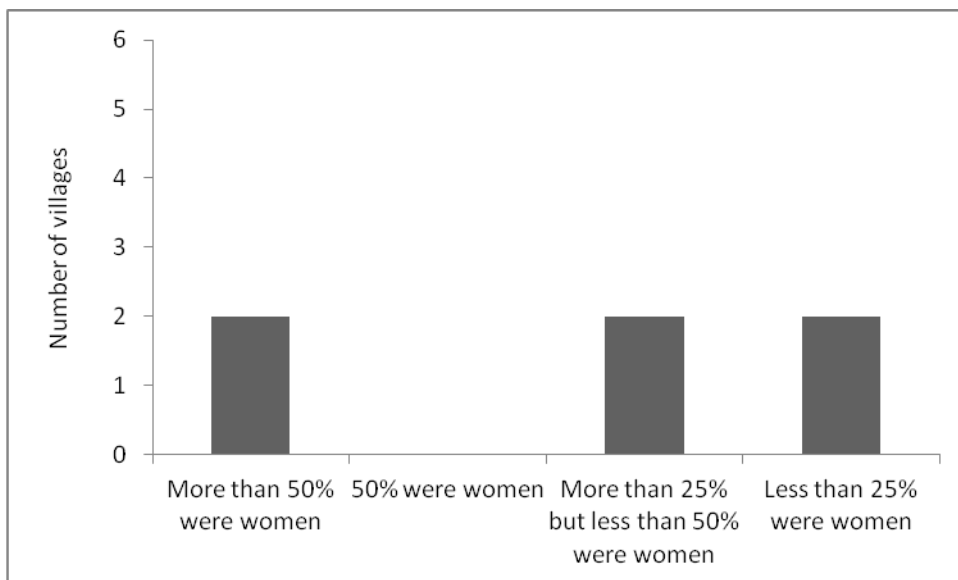


Figure 10 Number of villages with women attending and participating in VA meetings

3.10 Village forest bylaws

The study was also interested in finding out on whether the surveyed villages have forest bylaws or not; understanding on whether the village leaders and VNRCs members read these laws to the community during village assembly meetings as well as finding out the level of understanding of the local community towards these bylaws.

All surveyed village were observed to have bylaws documents within their village office and out of them three villages (i.e Msolokelo, Difinga and Makuyu) were reported to read these bylaws through village assembly meeting while the remaining three villages (i.e Bwage, Mziha and Masimba) have bylaws but did not read them in village assembly meetings.

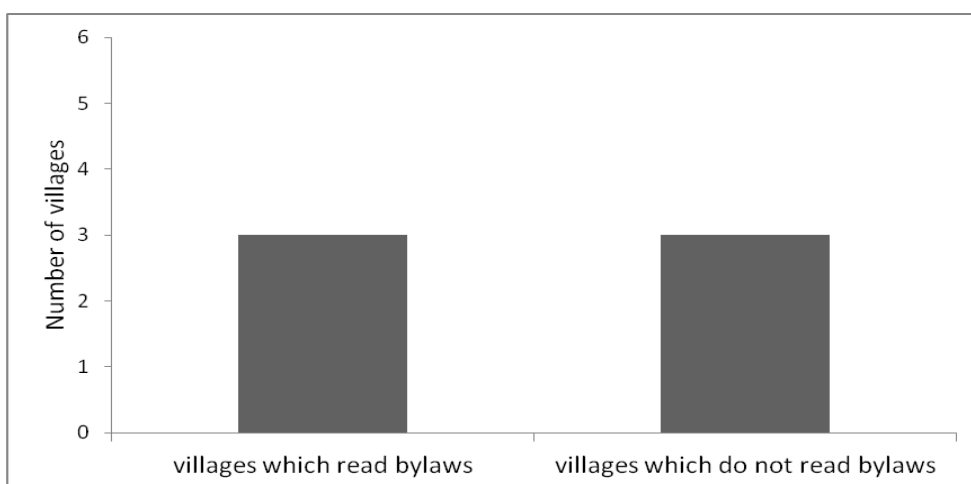


Figure 11 Number of villages which read forest bylaws

The level of understanding of these bylaws differs from the surveyed villages, the study learnt that two villages (i.e Makuyu and Masimba) reported that every villager understand the bylaws which is the best practice, two villages that is Msolokelo and Difinga reported that more than 50% understand the bylaws while Bwage and Mziha reported less than 50% of the villagers understands the bylaws.

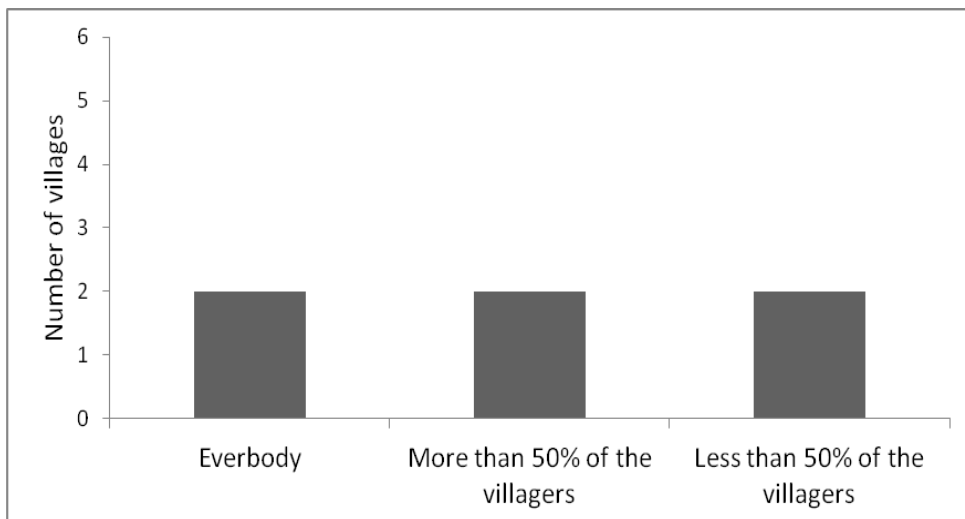


Figure 12 Number of villagess with people who are aware of bylaws

It is very important for the bylaws to be understood by all community members in order for them to respect and encourage forest conservation. If community are not informed on the bylaws they will continue doing illegal activities which will discourauge forest conservation. Every village must make sure that the bylaws are read in the village assembly meetings at least twice per year so as to raise the local community awareness on their approved bylaws and encourage them to respect them to facilitate effective forest management.

3.11 Penalty increment for repetition of forest crime

This study also aims at understanding whether the process used to penalize offenders was discouraging illegal forest crime in MJUMITA villages. Two interviewed villages (i.e Bwage and Mziha) reported that their forest bylaws provides legal basis for the penalty to increase when a perpetrator commits multiple crimes whilst four villages reported that their bylaws do not explain anything about penalty increment when a person is committing multiple crime. Though some of the bylaws provide a legal basis for charging perpetrators according to the number of crimes committed but in reality, the majority of these villages are not using the specified laws to charge offenders. The survey found that the fines used to penalize offenders did not discourage illegal activities. Often community members report catching people harvesting illegally in the forest reserve and send them to the village authority but most of the time village leaders were accused of taking bribes and freeing the offenders. Experience from FJT project revealed that if the villagers increase fines for forest crime repeated the illegal forest activities are discouraged. A good example was revealed in Ibingu Village which is in Kilosa District where the villagers adjust their bylaws and change the fines to relate to the number of crime repeated as well as magnitude and nature of the crime as a result discourage illegal forest crime in Ibingu village forest reserve.

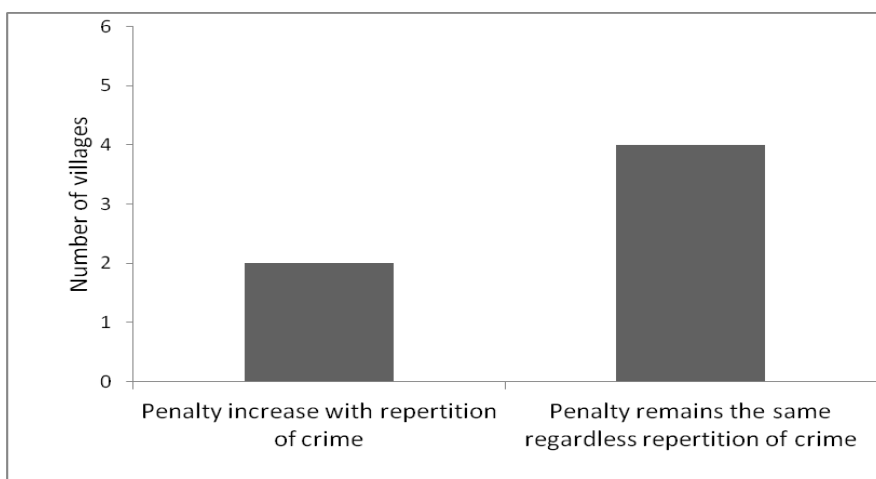


Figure 13 Number of villages with penalty increment for repetition of forest crime

3.12 Mechanisms of replacing the VNRCs by the community members

It is important that community members have the right to call a village assembly meeting to discuss important matters such as performance of various committee in the village. This is an important safeguard since it enables the community to demand accountability from the committees whenever they wish and also to hold special election if they consider to replace all or some of committee members who fail to carry out their duties (Child, 2009)

This survey revealed that four villages (i.e Msolokelo, Makuyu, Difinga and Masimba) reported to hold a special vote in the next village assembly meeting and elect a person who can replace him/her and 2 villages (i.e Bwage and Mziha) were reported to have no mechanisms for replacing Village Natural Resource Committee. This results indicates that the process of replacing committee members in Bwage and Mziha is not common and most of forest bylaws in a number of villages do not show how communities can replace a committee members when failed to carry out their responsibilities.

It is suggested that the bylaws should stipulate clearly the mandate of communities to call the committee at the village assembly meeting and demand explanation on specific issues and hold them accountable for their wrong doing. This mechanism will help community members to deal with disgruntled or radical members who are disrupting the community. (Fundi, 2012)

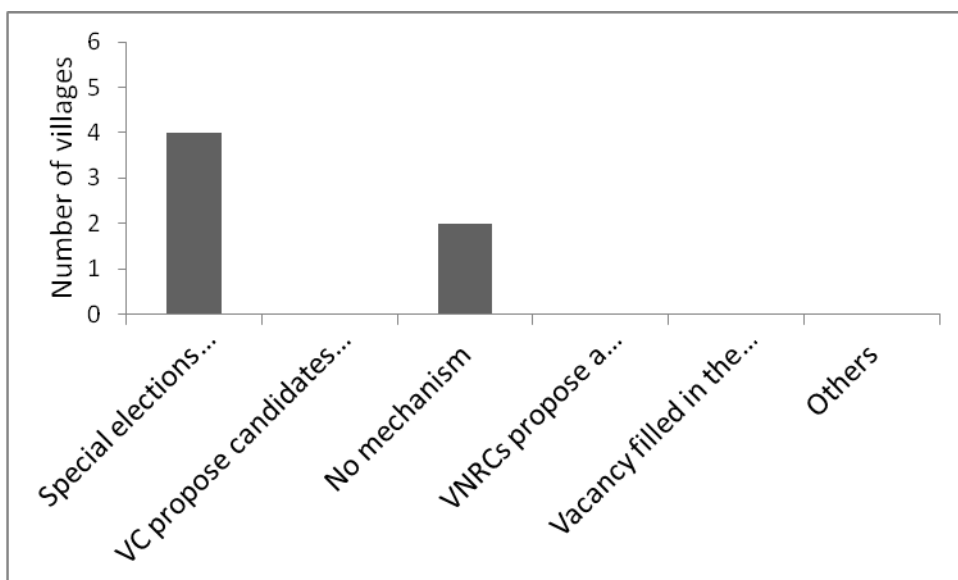


Figure 14 Number of villages vs mechanisms for replacing the VNRCs members

3.13 Mechanisms to comment on the performance of VNRCs

The study was also interested to understand if the villagers are capable of giving out their comments and suggestions on performance of VNRCs. Three surveyed villages (i.e Msolokelo, Bwage and Mziha) were observed to attend and share their information and ideas through the village assembly meeting while two villages (i.e Difinga and Masimba) were reported to share their comments and suggestions through the village suggestion box and Makuyu village was reported to share their comments through VNRCs meetings.

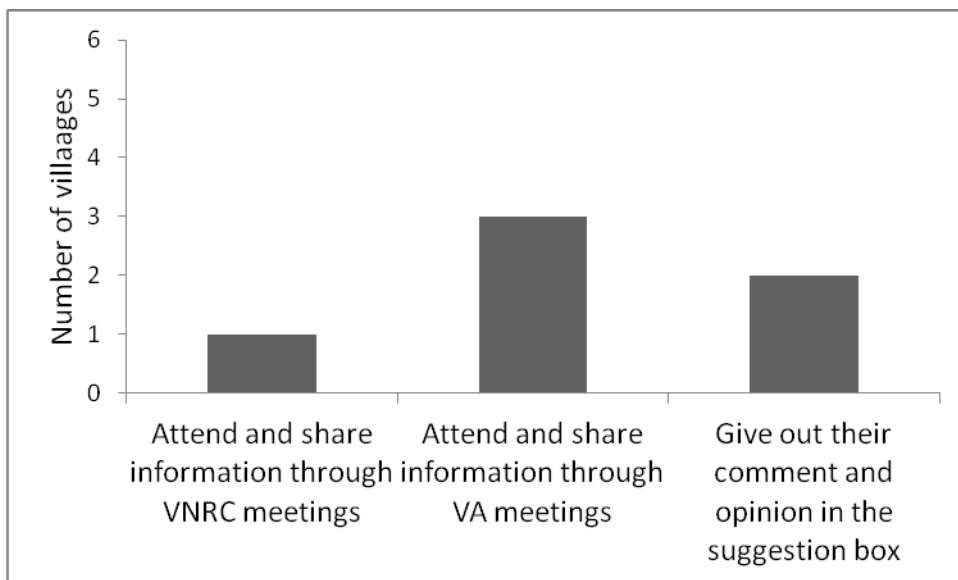


Figure 15 Number of villages vs mechanisms used by the community members to comment on the performance of VNRCs

3.14 Availability of forest management plans (FMPs) and schedule of reviewing them

The study was also interested in finding out on whether the village government keep records by asking them on the availability of the approved village forest management plan. This was in accordance of section 34 of the Forest Act of the 2002 which stipulates that village forest reserve (VFR) should be managed in accordance with forest management plans. According to the CBFM Guideline of 2007 in each of the developed management plan there should be the clear description of how the forest is managed, protected and it should also be clearly stated on how much forest products can be harvested and from which areas. Therefore it should be put in mind that effective implementation of the approved forest management plan is a criteria for sustainable forest management (CAG 2012).

In only one village (i.e Bwage village) the forest management plan was found missing at the office during the survey which is not a good practise whilst the remaining five villages were observed to have FMPs. This indicated that the village which do not keep forest management plan will not have the tendency of reading and reviewing it as a result fail to manage the forest resources in a sustainable manner.

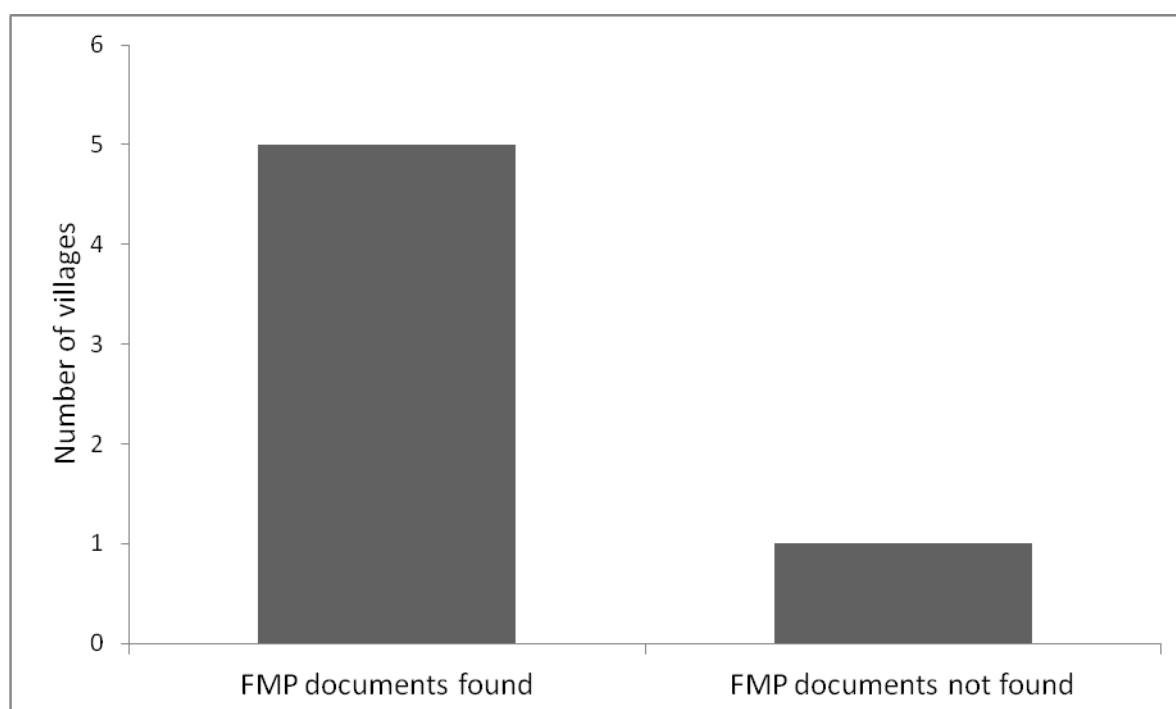


Figure 16 Number of villages with forest management plans

3.15 Illegal cutting

The study also sought to find out on whether there are ongoing illegal activities or not. Out of the six studied villages 5 villages were reported to have increased Illegal activities while only one village (Difinga) reported to have decreased illegal cutting. This decreased illegal cutting was observed to be influenced by increase in number of forest patrols; improved rule of law by the village council, community participation in forest management as well as Improved used of forest bylaws in the villages.

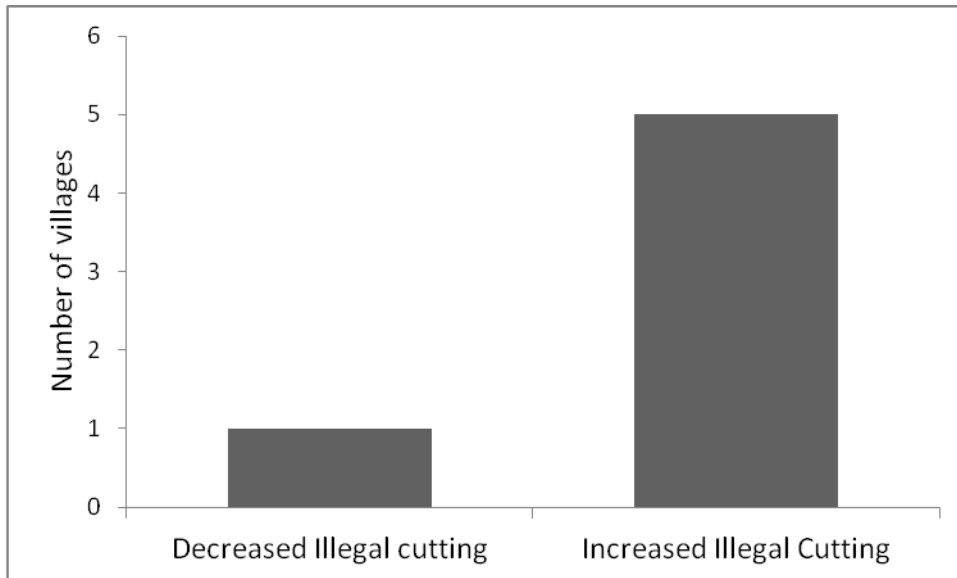


Figure 17 Rate of increase of illegal cutting per village

Increasing illegal activities imply that the level of awareness among the villagers towards the forest resources is still very low. If the local communities are sensitized on forest management and conservation they will respect the laws and regulations which will later on encourage forest improvement. The increasing illegal activities should go hand in hand with increasing fines and penalties to discourage the perpetrators to continue with illegal harvesting.

Table 1 Summary of dashboard results for six CBFM villages

	ISSUE	MSOLOKELO	BWAGE	MZIHA	DIFINGA	MAKUYU	MASIMBA
1	Number of VNRC Monthly Meetings	3	8	0	3	12	6
2	Number of Village Patrols	5	9	0	8	36	14
3	Villages with Zones for Sustainable harvesting	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present
4	Number of villages which keeps VNRCs records	Record kept	Record kept	Record not kept	Record kept	Record kept	Record kept
5	Mechanisms for sharing Information about forest resources	Information shared through VA meetings	Other means	Information shared through VA meetings	Information shared through VA meetings	No response	No response
6	Village which Accrue revenue from forest resources	Accrue revenue from forest resources	Do not accrue revenue from forest resources	No response	No response	Accrue revenue from forest resources	No response
7	Villages which share data on revenue accrued from fines, fees and sale of forest products	Share	Do not share because the village government is reluctant	Have nothing to share	Share	Share	Dont share because they caught nothing during the patrols hence do not see the essence of sharing
8	Ditribution of revenue obtained from fines and fees	A specific percentage goes to VNRC and other to VC	A specific percentage goes to VNRC and other to VC	A specific percentage goes to VNRC and other to VC	100% of the revenue is taken by the village council	A specific percentage goes to VNRC and other to VC	A specific percentage goes to VNRC and other to VC
9	Number of villages which hold Village assembly meeting (Responses from village leaders)	4	2	2	2	4	2

	ISSUE	MSOLOKELO	BWAGE	MZIHA	DIFINGA	MAKUYU	MASIMBA
10	Number of villages which hold village assembly meeting (Responses from focus group)	Have conducted atleast 4 meetings in 12 months	1 to 3 meetings have been held within 12 months	1 to 3 meetings have been held within 12 months	1 to 3 meetings have been held within 12 months	Have conducted atleast 4 meetings in 12 months	1 to 3 meetings have been held within 12 months
11	Number of villages with women attending and participating VA meetings	More than 25% but less than 50% were women	Less than 25% were women	Less than 25% were women	More than 25% but less than 50% were women	Atleast 50% were women	Atleast 50% were women
12	Number of villages with forest bylaws	Bylaws present	Bylaws present	Bylaws present	Bylaws present	Bylaws present	Bylaws present
13	Number of villages with people who are aware of village bylaws	More than 50% of the villagers who understand the bylaws	Less than 50% of the villagers who understand the bylaws	Less than 50% of the villagers who understand the bylaws	More than 50% of the villagers who understand the bylaws	Every body is aware of the village by laws	Every body is aware of the village by laws
14	Number of village vs pernalty increment for repetition of forest crimes	Pernalty remain the same	Provide legal basis for pernalty increase	Provide legal basis for pernalty increase	Pernalty remain the same	Pernalty remain the same	Pernalty remain the same
15	Mechanisms for replacing the VNRCs members	Hold special vote	No mechanism	No mechanism	Hold special vote	Hold special vote	Hold special vote
16	Number of villages vs mechanisms used by the community to comment on the performance of VNRCs	Information shared publically	No information shared	No information shared	Information shared publically	Information shared publically	No information shared
17	Number of villages with forest management plans	Forest Management Plan was found	No Forest Management Plan found	Forest Management Plan was found	Forest Management Plan was found	Forest Management Plan was found	Forest Management Plan was found
18	Number of village vs rate of Illegal cutting	Increased illegal cutting in the past 12 months	Increased illegal cutting in the past 12 months	Increased illegal cutting in the past 12 months	Decreased illegal cutting in the past 12 months	Increased illegal cutting in the past 12 months	Increased illegal cutting in the past 12 months

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The dashboard tool has been effective in participatory forest management because it provides villagers with the chance to ask village leaders and VNRCs simple probing questions about forest governance as well as seeking verification from the village documents to verify if the responses made by the village leaders and VNRCs. The tool also enable the village to organize themselves in a focus group to capture the level of understanding of the locals towards PFM.

To date obtaining all these information about forest management particularly PFM in a transparent way is very challenging because in most cases village leaders and VNRCs fear to report on forest management issues to the villagers and officials because they are not accountable however dashboard tool has been proved to overcome this by establishing a friendly environment between the interviewer and interviewee that enable the respondents to be secure and provide all forest management information freely as described in section 3.0 of this report.

The findings obtained by this tool provides open forums for communities to learn best governance practices by reviewing their practices; identifying challenges; and developing strategies to address the challenges. The process engaged communities in the discussions that enable them to know their responsibilities and roles towards forest management, the responsibilities of village natural resource members and village government. The dashboard tool forms a practical learning process, which enables communities to understand the principles of good governance like transparency, accountability, rule of law, communication and participation and how to act based on these principles especially in village forest management (Aklei, 2014)

It is anticipated that these findings will help the surveyed villages to identify forest governance gaps and come up with various mechanisms to resolve the situation. They will also help the project to monitor the change in governance at the local government level and it is anticipated that the six surveyed village will improve to the high extent due to regular field visit by AVA, district and TFS staffs and continuing support of the project towards PFM. This is evident because the baseline information from this survey suggests improved governance when compared to the baseline information provided by MJUMITA through FJT project from 333 PFM villages in the year 2011 up to 2012. The table below shows the comparison between the 2 studies.

Table 2 Comparison between the baseline data collected by FJT project in 2011-2012 and the baseline data collected by AVA project in 2014

ISSUE	SCORE IN AVA SURVEY 2015 (%)	SCORE IN FJT SURVEY 2012 (%)
Villages which organized VNRCs meeting	83%	48%
Ability to organize atleast one patrol nd above	83%	47%
Villages which allocate areas for sustainable harvesting	67%	22%
Villages which keep records	83%	41%
Villages which organized atleast 2 to 4 meetings	100%	55%
Availability of Village bylaws	100%	18%

In a comparative analysis of village governance in 2011 and 2013 before after village governance monitoring, Aklei (2014) documented increases in the percentage of villages implementing: record keeping (16.49%), regular VA meetings (9%), regular VNRCs meetings (5.3%) and regular forest patrols (6%). It therefore suggests that successfully monitoring of these CBFM villages will help the overall change in governance score cards to increase and will make the responsiveness of VNRCs to increase. If the VNRCs responses increase it is obvious that the Local government and TFS support in PFM will increase. This has been revealed in many MJUMITA villages which were surveyed by FJT in the Eastern zone for example

Ibingu and Kisongwe in Kilosa where local government support increased. It was also revealed in Kibaha rural where TFS support was increased in villages surrounding Ruvu South Forest Reserve.

Due to the nature of dashboard tool and the effectiveness of this tool the project recommends the following:

- Regular monitoring and follow up of the community members to ensure the community attitude in forest governance changed.
- Village leaders should make sure that VNRCs are organizing their monthly VNRCs meetings and hold them accountable upon failure to do so and the village should call the VA meetings at which communities will discuss barriers to governance improvements and propose changes to overcome these barriers.
- Continuing and regular support from district and TFS in PFM.

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Annex 1

Dashboard questionnaire Swahili version

DODOSO

Na: _____

SEHEMU YA KWANZA

TAARIFA ZA UTANGULIZI

Jina la Mtathmini: _____

Namba ya simu ya mtathmini: _____

Jina la Kijiji: _____

Idadi ya watu kijijini _____

Kata: _____

Wilaya: _____

Mkoa: _____

Ni aina gani ya usimamizi shirikishi wa msitu unaofanywa katika kijiji chenu?

Usimamizi wa msitu wa hifadhi wa Kijiji

Usimamizi wa msitu wa pamoja kati ya kijiji na serikali/makampuni

Jaza kipengele A kama kijiji chenu kina msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji

A: USIMAMIZI WA MISITU WA HIFADHI WA KIJJI

No.	Jina la msitu	Mpango wa usimamizi shirikishi ulianza mwaka gani	Msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji umepimwa (Ndiyo/Hapa na)	Ukubwa wa msitu ndani ya kijiji chako (Hekta)	Mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu ulipelekwa wilayani lini?	Mpango wa msitu ulirudishwa mwaka gani	Sheria ndogo za maliasili zilipelekwa wilayani mwaka gani	Sheria ndogo za maliasili zilirudishwa mwaka gani
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								

Jaza kipengele B kama kijiji chenu kinafanya usimamizi wa pamoja kati ya jamii na serikali/makampuni binafsi

B: USIMAMIZI WA PAMOJA WA MISITU

No.	Jina la msitu	Mipango ya kushiriki kusimamia msitu wa pamoja ilianza mwaka gani	Sheria ndogo za kusimamia msitu wa pamoja zilipelekwa wilayani mwaka gani	Sheria ndogo za kusimamia msitu wa pamoja zilirudishwa mwaka gani	Mkataba wa makubaliano kati ya kijiji na serikali/makampuni binafsi ulisainiwa lini?
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

C1. Kwa makadirio ukubwa wa eneo la msitu ambalo halijahifadhiwa ndani ya kijiji chako (Ekari)_____

C2. Je kijiji chako kina mpango uliokwihapitishwa wa matumizi bora
ya ardhi?

Ndiyo

Hapana

SEHEMU YA PILI

MASWALI KWA VIONGOZI WA SERIKALI YA KIJJI NA KAMATI YA MSITU YA KIJJI

Je uvunaji wa rasilimali za misitu unaruhusiwa kufanyika kwenye msitu wowote kijijini kwa kibali

Ndiyo

Hapana (Kama hapana toa sababu_____)

Ruka swali namba 2 kama jibu la swali namba 1 hapo juu ni hapana

Kama jibu ni ndiyo, je ni sababu zipi hupelekea utolewaji wa vibali hivyo?

Vibali hutolewa kwa kila mtu na kwa sababu yeyote

Vibali hutolewa kutegemeana na mahitaji ya rasilimali za misitu waliyonayo watu

Idadi maalumu ya vibali hutolewa kwa kuzingatia upatikanaji wa rasilimali kwa miaka ijayo.

Vibali hutolewa kama Serikali ya kijiji inahitaji mbao au miti kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa miundombinu ya kijiji kama vile shule, zahanati n.k.

Mengineyo_____

Ni mamlaka gani hupokea pesa zinazokusanywa toka kwenye ada au faini za misitu kwa sasa?

Kamati ya maliasili

Serikali ya kijiji

Halmashauri ya wilaya

Wanadoria wanaolipwa na kijiji

Wengineo_____

Mgawanyo wa mapato yatokanayo na ada au faini za msitu ukoje?

Asilimia 100 ya mapato huenda kwenye Kamati za maliasili

Asilimia 100 ya mapato huenda kwenye serikali ya kijiji

Asilimia fulani huenda kwenye kamati ya maliasili na nyingine serikali ya kijiji

Asilimia fulani hupelekwa wilayani, nyingine kwenye kamati ya maliasili na nyingine kwenye serikali ya kijiji

Asilimia fulani hupelekwa wilayani na nyingine kwenye serikali ya kijiji

Haifahamiki vizuri

Mengineyo_____

Je kijiji au wananchi wameshawahi kupeleka kesi inayohusu uharibifu wa misitu katika **ofisi ya misitu wilaya** ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita? (*Zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi*)

Hapana, kwa sababu hawawezi au hawapendi kutoa msaada

Hapana , kwa sababu hakuna shida

Ndiyo

Kama jibu la swali namba 5 ni hapana basi ruka maswali namba 6,7, 8 na 9. Kama jibu ni ndiyo jibu maswali hayo.

Ni matukio mangapi ya uhalifu wa misitu kijijini yalishawahi kupelekwa katika **ofisi ya misitu wilaya** na wananchi au uongozi wa kijiji ndani ya kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita_____

Kati ya matukio yaliyotolewa taarifa katika **ofisi ya misitu wilaya**,je ni matukio mangapi yamefuatiliwa?_____

Kati ya matukio yaliyotolewa taarifa, je ni mara ngapi **ofisi ya misitu wilaya** imetoa adhabu kwa watu walioshiriki kwenye uhalifu_____

Kati ya matukio yaliyotolewa taarifa, je ni mara ngapi **ofisi ya misitu wilaya** imetoa adhabu kwa kufuata sheria?_____

Je kijiji au wananchi wameshawahi kupeleka kesi inayohusu uharibifu wa misitu **polisi** ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita? (*Zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi*)

Hapana, kwa sababu hawawezi au hawapendi kutoa msaada

Hapana , kwa sababu hakuna shida

Ndiyo

Kama majibu ya swali namba 10 ni hapana basi ruka swali namba 11, 12,13 na 14

Ni matukio mangapi ya uhalifu wa misitu kijijini yalishawahi kupelekwa **polisi** na wananchi au uongozi wa kijiji ndani ya kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita_____

Kati ya matukio yaliyotolewa taarifa **polisi**,je ni matukio mangapi yamefuatiliwa na polisi?_____

Kati ya matukio yaliyotolewa taarifa **polisi**, je ni matukio mangapi yamefikishwa **mahakamani**?_____

Kati ya matukio yaliyotolewa taarifa **mahakamani**, je ni matukio mangapi yametolewa hukumu

Je **ofisi ya msitu wilaya** ilitoa kibali cha uvunaji katika msitu wa kijiji chenu katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Kama jibu la swali namba 15 ni hapana ruka swali namba 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 na 21.

Je ofisi ya msitu wilaya imetoa vibali vingapi katika msitu wa kijiji chenu ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita?_____

Je uongozi wa kijiji ulishiriki katika baraza la uvunaji la wilaya ili kufanya maamuzi ya kutoa vibali?

Ndiyo, walishiriki kutoa kila kibali (idadi____)

Ndiyo, walishiriki kutoa zaidi ya nusu ya vibali (idadi_____)

Ndiyo, wameshiriki kutoa chini ya nusu ya vibali (idadi_____)

Hapana, hawajashiriki katika kutoa kibali cha aina yeyote

Kama jibu la swali namba 17 ni hapana basi ruka swali namba 18

Kama jibu ni ndiyo, ni aina gani ya uongozi katika kijijini chenu ulioshiriki kwenye mkutano wa kamati ya uvunaji ya wilaya? (*Zungushia majibu sahihi*)

Wajumbe wa serikali ya kijiji walishiriki

Wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili kijijini walishiriki

Mtendaji na mwenyekiti wa Kijiji

Wengineo_____

Je vibali vilivyotolewa vimezingatia mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu kijijini?

Ndiyo, vibali vyote vimezingatia mpango wa usimamizi misitu kijijini

Hapana, vibali vilivyotolewa vinakiuka mpango wa usimamizi misitu kijijini

Kama jibu la swali namba 19 ni hapana basi ruka swali namba 20

Je ni nini kilisababisha vibali vilivyotolewa kukiuka mpango wa usimamizi misitu kijijini?

Uongozi wa kijiji haukushirikishwa

Mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu kijijini haukupitishwa na halmashauri ya wilaya

Uongozi wa kijiji ulishirikishwa lakini haukutoa taarifa wilayani kwamba kibali kinakiuka mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu.

Uongozi wa kijiji ulitoa taarifa kuhusu ukiukwaji wa mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu ila taarifa hizo hazikushughulikiwa.

Mengineyo_____

Je ni faida gani jamii inapata kutokana na kutolewa kwa vibali kwenye msitu au ardhi ya kijiji chao?

Kiasi cha pesa za ada ya uvunaji hubakishwa kwenye kijiji na zingine hupelekwa wilayani

Kiasi cha pesa hutolewa kama posho kwa wajumbe wanaoshiriki kupitisha kibali hicho

Hakuna pesa ya aina yeyote inayobaki kwa wananchi kutokana na vibali vinavyotolewa kijiji

Mengineyo_____

Ni taarifa zipi za rasilimali za misitu zinatolewa na ofisi ya misitu wilaya kwenye Serikali ya kijiji?
(Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi)

Mipango ya uvunaji ya wilaya

Kiwango cha mapato kilichokusanywa na wilaya kutokana na ada au faini kwenye msitu wa kijiji au vijiji jirani.

Hakuna taarifa yoyote inayotolewa kwenye uongozi wa kijiji

Mengineyo_____

Je serikali ya kijiji ina akaunti ya benki?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Kama jibu la swali namba 23 ni hapana basi ruka swali namba 24

Kama ndiyo, je pesa zipatikanazo toka kwenye rasilimali za misitu huwekwa kwenye akaunti hiyo?

Ndiyo

Hapana (Toa sababu_____)

Je kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji ina akaunti ya benki

Ndiyo

Hapana

Kama jibu la swali namba 25 ni hapana basi ruka swali namba 26

Kama ndiyo, je pesa zipatikanazo toka kwenye rasilimali za misitu huwekwa kwenye akaunti hiyo?

Ndiyo

Hapana (Toa sababu _____)

SEHEMU YA TATU

KUHAKIKI TAARIFA TOKA KWENYE NYARAKA

Omba nyaraka zifuatazo na weka alama ya tiki kwenye nyaraka zilizopatikana

- Mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu wa kijiji
- Sheria ndogo za usimamizi wa misitu
- Taarifa /mihtasari ya vikao
- Takwimu za doria, mapato na matumizi ya rasilimali za misitu

MPANGO WA USIMAMZI WA MSITU WA KIJJI

Jaza kipengele hiki endapo tu umefanikiwa kupata mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu wa kijiji, kama hapana jibu swali la 27 tu na uende kwenye kipengele kinachofuata

Je umefanikiwa kupata nakala ya mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu wa Kijiji?

Ndiyo

Hapana (Toa sababu _____)

Katika mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu kijijini, je kuna eneo lililotengwa kwa ajili ya uvunaji wa miti ya kwa ajili ya matumizi mbalimbali (kama mbao, miti ya kujengea, mkaa n.k)?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Katika mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu kijijini, je kuna kiwango maalumu cha mazao ya misitu kinachoruhusiwa kuvunwa kwa mwaka?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Katika mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu kijijini, je taratibu za uchaguzi wa Kamati ya maliasili zimeainishwa?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Je, mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu unasemaje kuhusu taratibu za uchaguzi wa kuziba nafasi za wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji?

Wanakamati kupendekeza au kuchagua wanakamati wapya ili kuziba nafasi hizo

Tunasubiri mpaka uchaguzi ujao ndipo tuchague mtu mwingine

Kupiga kura maalum katika mkutano mkuu ujao ili kuchagua wajumbe wa kujaza nafasi hizo

Serikali ya kijiji kupendekeza wajumbe wapya wa kuziba nafasi hizo

Hakuna kipengele kinachoelezea taratibu za uchaguzi wa kuziba nafasi za wajumbe wa kamati

Mengineyo_____

Je kuna kipengele ndani ya mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu kinachoelezea majukumu ya kamati ya maliasili?

Ndiyo

Hapana

SHERIA NDOGO ZA MISITU ZA KIJJI

Jaza nafasi hii tu kama umefanikiwa kupata nakala ya sheria ndogo za msitu, kama hapana jibu swali namba 33 tu na uende kinachofuata. (Zungushia majibu sahihi)

Je umepata sheria ndogo za maliasili?

Ndiyo

Hapana(Toa sababu_____)

Kama ni ndiyo je, kuna kipengele ndani ya sheria ndogo ya msitu kinachoelezea, kama mtu akikamatwa mara nyingi akifanya uhalifu msituni faini yake huongezeka kutokana na idadi ya makosa aliyofanya?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Je, kuna kipengele ndani ya sheria ndogo ya msitu kinachoelezea kwamba, faini ya mtu atakayekamatwa amekata miti 10 ni zaidi ya yule atakayekamatwa akikata mti mmoja?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Ni sababu zipi zilizowekwa kisheria za kumuondoa mjumbe wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji (Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi)?

Mjumbe wa kamati ya maliasili anaweza kuondolewa kwa sababu yeyote

Wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili wanaweza kuvuliwa nafasi zao endapo watashindwa kutekeleza majukumu yao

Wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili wanaweza kuondolewa endapo watapatikana na kosa la kupokea au kutoa rushwa.

Hakuna sababu zilizoainishwa kisheria

Mengineyo_____

TAARIFA /MIHTASARI YA VIKAO

Jaza sehemu hii tu kama umefanikiwa kupata nakala ya mihutasari ya vikao na taarifa zingine,

kama hakuna acha maswali hayo na uende kwenye kipengele kinachofuata.(Zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi)

Je umepata mihutasari ya vikao

Ndiyo (Itaje _____)

Hapana(Toa sababu_____)

Je kamati ya maliasili imekutana mara ngapi katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita? _____

Je kamati ya maliasili imefanya doria kwenye msitu mara ngapi ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita?_____

Je serikali ya kijiji imefanya mikutano mikuu mara ngapi ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita_____

TAKWIMU ZA DORIA, MAPATO NA MATUMIZI YA RASILIMALI ZA MISITU

Jaza kipengele hiki tu kama umefanikiwa kupata takwimu za doria, faini na ada,mapato na matumizi. Kama hukupata jibu swali namba 41 tu na uende kinachofuata (Zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi

Je umepata nakala zinazoonyesha takwimu mbalimbali za kamati ya maliasili kama doria, faini, mapato na matumizi

Ndiyo (Zitaje_____)

Hapana (Toa sababu_____)

Je, Kamati ya misitu inatunza takwimu?

Ndiyo

Hapana (Toa sababu_____)

Kama jibu la swali namba 42 ni hapana ruka swali namba 43 na 44

Kama jibu ni ndiyo, ni kwa jinsi gani takwimu za kamati ya maliasili zinatunzwa kwa ukamilifu?

Shughuli zote zinazofanywa na kamati zinawekwa kimaandishi

Baadhi ya shughuli za kamati huwekwa kimaandishi

Kamati haiweki kumbukumbu zozote

Mengineyo_____

Ni aina gani ya takwimu zinazohifadhiwa na kamati ya misitu ya kijiji? (Zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi)

Mihutasari ya vikao vya kamati

Tarehe ya kufanya doria

Jina la kikundi kilichofanya doria

Maelezo ya shughuli haramu zinazofanyika msituni na kuonekana

Idadi ya watu waliokamatwa wakifanya uhalifu msituni

Majina ya watu waliokamatwa wakifanya uhalifu msituni

Kiwango cha mazao ya misitu kilichotaifishwa kutoka kwa wahalifu

Faini iliyolipwa na watu waliokamatwa wakifanya uhalifu msituni

Kiwango cha ada iliyolipwa kutokana na vibali vya uvunaji vilivyotolewa

Mapato kwa ajili ya matumizi ya kamati ya maliasili

Maelezo ya kina ya jinsi pesa zilivyotumika

Stakabadhi za jinsi pesa zilivyotumika

Mengineyo_____

Serikali ya kijiji inatunza takwimu gani zinazotokana na mapato toka kwenye misitu kama ada na faini?
(Zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi)

Kiwango cha mapato

Chanzo cha mapato

Takwimu zinazohusu mapato na matumizi

Mengineyo_____

SEHEMU YA NNE

MASWALI YA KUONGOZA MJADALA NA WANAKIKUNDI

Tafadhali zungushia majibu yaliyo sahihi baada ya kupata jibu lililokubaliwa na washiriki wote waliohudhuria mjadala

Ni aina gani ya uhifadhi shirikishi uliopo kijijini kwenu? (Zungushia jibu sahihi)

Usimamizi shirikishi msitu wa jamii

Usimamizi shirikishi msitu wa pamoja

Usimamizi shirikishi wa jamii na wa pamoja

Uliza swali namba 47 kama kijiji kinatekeleza usimamizi shirikishi wa pamoja kati ya jamii na serikali (JFM)

Ni faida gani wananchi wanapata kutokana na usimamizi wa pamoja wa misitu kati ya serikali na jamii "JFM" (Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi)?

Kugawana mazao ya misitu yaliyokamatwa au mapato yaliyotokana na mauzo ya mazao hayo

Kugawana mapato yatokana na ada na faini za mazao ya msitu

Ruhusa ya kuchota maji, kuokota kuni, kufuga nyuki, kuchuma dawa za miti shamba, kuchuma uyoga na matunda

Kuvuna miti ya mbao kwa kiwango kilichopangwa kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa miundombinu ya kijiji kama vile shule, zahanati n.k

Hakuna faida yeyote ipatikanayo kwa kuwepo kwa usimamizi wa pamoja wa msitu

Mengineyo _____

Uliza swali namba 48 kama kijiji kinatekeleza usimamizi shirikishi wa msitu wa jamii (CBFM)

Ni faida gani wananchi wanapata kutokana na kuwepo usimamizi wa msitu wa jamii (CBFM) (*Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi*)?

Kugawana mazao ya misitu yaliyokamatwa au mapato yaliyotokana na mauzo ya mazao hayo

Kugawana mapato yatokanayo na faini zilizotozwa

Ruhusa kupata matumizi ya kawaida ya msitu. Kama vile kuchotamaji, kuokota kuni, kufuga nyuki, kuchuma dawa za miti shamba, kuchuma uyoga na matunda pamoja na kulisha mifugo

Kuvuna miti ya mbao kwa kiwango kilichopangwa kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa miundombinu ya kijiji kama vile shule, zahanati n.k

Hakuna faida yoyote ipatikanayo kwa kuwepo kwa usimamizi shirikishi wa msitu wa jamii

Mengineyo _____

Je kuna utaratibu wa kupitia na kuufanyia marekebisho mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu wa kijiji?

Ndiyo, mara _____ kwa mwaka

Hapana

Haifahamiki

Je msitu wenu una mipaka iliyoonyeshwa kwa kutumia vizuizi vya moto, miti ya kupandwa au kuchora alama?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Je mipaka ya msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji inaonekana kwa urahisi

Ndiyo

Hapana

Je mipaka ya msitu wa pamoja inaonekana kwa urahisi

Ndiyo

Hapana

Nani alishirikishwa kutoa mawazo/mchango wakati wa kutengeneza sheria ndogo za usimamizi wa misitu kijijini (*siyo kuzipitisha tu*) *Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahih?*

Serikali ya kijiji

Kamati ya maliasili ya Kijiji

Wananchi kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji

Wananchi kwenye mikutano mikuu ya vitongoji

Wengineo _____

Je, mkutano mkuu umeitishwa mara ngapi ndani ya kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita? _____

Kwa makadirio, ni watu wangapi walihudhuria mkutano mkuu wa kijiji kwa mara ya mwisho? _____

Je, mara nyingi mkutano mkuu wa kijiji huitishwa muda gani? _____

Je, kati ya watu waliohudhuria mkutano mkuu uliopita, wangapi walikuwa ni wanawake?

Zaidi ya nusu ya watu waliohudhuria

Nusu ya watu ya watu waliohudhuria

Zaidi ya robo na chini ya nusu ya watu waliohudhuria

Chini ya robo ya watu waliohudhuria

Je sheria ndogo za misitu zimeshawahi kusomwa kwenye mkutano mkuu ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita?

Ndiyo

Hapana (Toa sababu _____)

Je ni nani wanaozifahamu sheria za misitu kijijini?

Kila mwanakijiji

Zaidi ya nusu ya wanakijiji

Chini ya nusu ya wanakijiji

Wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili na serikali ya kijiji tu

Je wananchi walishirikishwa katika kuchagua wajumbe wa Kamati ya maliasili iliyopo madarakani?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Je ni nani wanashiriki katika kufanya doria? (*Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi*)

Kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji

Kikundi cha wanadoria wanaolipwa (*Tofauti na wanakamati*)

Wananchi wanaojitolea

Wajumbe wa serikali ya kijiji

Wengineo _____

Je, kuna uvunaji/ uhalifu wowote uliofanyika katika Msitu wa kijiji au kwenye msitu wa pamoja ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita?

Ndiyo (Idadi _____)

Hapana

Kama jibu la swali namba 62 ni hapana ruka swali namba 63 na 64

Kama ni ndiyo, ni matukio mangapi ya uhalifu yalishughulikiwa ndani ya muda wa miezi 12 iliyopita na kupelekea mtu kuadhibiwa?(Mfano: kulipa faini au kufanya kazi za jamii)

Matukio yote ya uhalifu yalishughulikiwa na watu kupewa adhabu (Idadi ____)

Zaidi ya nusu ya matukio yalishughulikiwa na watu kupewa adhabu (Idadi ____)

Chini ya nusu ya matukio ya uhalifu ndiyo yalishughuliwa na watu kuadhibiwa (Idadi ____)

Hakuna adhabu iliyotolewa kutokana na uhalifu uliofanyika

Kama kuna adhabu iliyotolewa kwa kosa la uhalifu wa misitu ndani ya miezi 12 iliyopita, ni mara ngapi adhabu hizo zinafuata sheria ndogo za misitu?

Matukio yote ya uhalifu yameadhibiwa kwa kufuata sheria(Idadi ____)

Zaidi ya nusu ya matukio ya uhalifu yameadhibiwa kwa kufuata sheria ndogo za misitu (Idadi ____)

Chini ya nusu ya matukio ya uhalifu yameadhibiwa kwa kufuata sheria ndogo za misitu (Idadi ____)

Hakuna adhabu iliyotolewa kwa kuzingatia sheria ndogo za misitu

Ukilinganisha na miaka ya nyuma na miezi 12 iliyopita, hali ya uvunaji haramu misitu ikoje?

Imeongezeka

Imepungua

Uliza swali namba 66 endapo tu jibu la swali namba 65 ni b

Kama uvunaji haramu umepungua, je ni nini kimesababisha? (*Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi*)

Miti mizuri kwa ajili ya mbaao na mkaa imebaki michache/imeisha

Kamati ya misitu imeongeza idadi ya doria/ inawajibika ipasavyo

Kushirikishwa kwa jamii katika kusimamia msitu

Serikali ya kijiji imeimarisha usimamizi wa sheria

Mamlaka ya wilaya imeimarisha usimamizi wa sheria

Mamlaka ya nchi imeimarisha usimamizi wa sheria

Mengineyo_____

Ni kwa jinsi gani wanajamii wanaweza kukosoa utendaji kazi wa wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji?
(*Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi*)

Wananchi hawafahamu kama wana wajibu wa kukosoa utendaji kazi wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji

Kuhudhuria na kutoa mawazo kwenye vikao vya kamati ya maliasili

Kuhudhuria na kutoa mawazo kwenye mikutano mikuu ya kijiji

Kutoa mawazo na kuyapeleka kwenye sanduku la maoni la kijiji

Kutembelea ofisi ya serikali ya Kijiji

Mengineyo_____

Ni kwa jinsi gani takwimu za kamati ya maliasili zinafikishwa kwa wananchi? *(Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi)*

Hakuna takwimu zilizokwisha wahi kutolewa kwa wananchi

Taarifa husomwa kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji

Taarifa hupelekwa kwenye halmashauri ya serikali ya kijiji

Taarifa hubandikwa kwenye mbao za matangazo za kijiji

Mengineyo_____

Ni aina gani ya taarifa za kamati ya maliasili zinatolewa kwa wananchi? *(Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi)*

Idadi ya doria zilizofanyika

Maelezo ya shughuli za uhalifu zinazofanyika msituni na zikaonekana

Idadi ya watu waliokamwa wakifanya uhalifu wa misitu

Majina ya watu waliokamatwa wakifanya uhalifu msituni

Kiwango cha mazao ya misitu kilichotaifishwa kutoka kwa wahalifu

Faini iliyolipwa na watu waliokamatwa wakifanya uhalifu wa misitu

Kiwango cha ada iliyolipwa kutokana na vibali vya uvunaji

Mapato na matumizi ya fedha itokanayo na rasilimali za misitu

Maelezo ya kina ya jinsi pesa zilivyotumika

Stakabadhi za jinsi pesa ilivyotumika

Kiwango cha mapato

Chanzo cha mapato

Mengineyo_____

Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, je kamati ya maliasili imewasilisha mara ngapi takwimu/taarifa zake kwa wananchi?_____

Je serikali ya kijiji inawasilisha kwa wananchi taarifa za mapato inayopata kutokana na faini, ada au mauzo ya mazao ya misitu yaliyotaifishwa?

Ndiyo

Hapana(Toa sababu_____)

Kama jibu la swali namba 71 ni hapana, ruka swali namba 72 na 73

Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, je Serikali ya kijiji imewasilisha mara ngapi takwimu za mapato yatokanayo na misitu ?_____

Ni kwa jinsi gani Serikali ya kijiji huwasilisha taarifa zake zinazohusu mapato yatokanayo na mazao ya misitu?

Taarifa husomwa kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji

Taarifa hubandikwa kwenye mbao za matangazo za kijiji

Mengineyo_____

Je kijiji kimeshawahi kupata mapato yoyote yatokanayo na rasilimali za misitu katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Kama jibu la swali namba 74 ni hapana basi ruka swali namba 75, 76 na 77

Kwa sasa, nani hufanya maamuzi ya jinsi ya kutumia pesa zinazokusanywa toka kwenye ada au faini za misitu? (*Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi*)

Kamati ya Msitu huamua jinsi ya kutumia asilimia yake

Serikali ya kijiji huamua jinsi ya kutumia asilimia yake

Mkutano mkuu wa kijiji hupitia na kuipitisha bajeti ya Serikali ya kijiji na kamati ya Msitu

Mengineyo_____

Haifahamiki vizuri

Je, wanajamii wana haki ya kugawana mapato yatokanayo na misitu kwa matumizi binafsi au ya familia?

Ndiyo

Hapana

Je mapato yatokanayo na rasilimali za misitu yametumikaje ndani ya kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita? (*Zungushia majibu yote yaliyo sahihi*)

Malipo kwa ajili ya shughuli za uhifadhi

Malipo kwa ajili ya matumizi ya serikali ya kijiji

Malipo kwa ajili ya shughuli za maendeleo ya kijiji

Malipo kwa watu au familia

Mengineyo_____

Haifahamiki

ORODHA YA WASHIRIKI WA MJADALA

Na.	Jina	Jinsia	Kitongoji	Anuani/Simu	Saini
1					
2					
3					

4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Annex ii

Dashboard user manual swahili

KIONGOZI KWA MTUMIAJI WA “DASHBOARD”

Utangulizi:

Mwongozo huu umeandaliwa kwa ajili ya wanamtandao wa MJUMITA watakoteuliwa kufanya zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora kwa kutumia “dashboard” inayojumuisha maswali mbalimbali yanayohusu usimamizi wa misitu pamoja na nguzo za utawala bora katika sekta ya misitu kama vile utawala wa sheria zinazosimamia misitu, uwajibikaji, ushirikishwaji, utoaji maamuzi na uwazi. Kiongozi hiki cha mtumiaji kinatoa mwongozo ambao ni rahisi kutumiwa na wana MJUMITA watakaofanya zoezi la kukusanya taarifa kwa ajili ya kufuatilia utawala bora ngazi ya kijiji.

“Dashboard” ni mfumo unaotumika kufanya tathmini ya kiwango cha utawala bora katika mipango ya uhifadhi wa misitu kwenye jamii zinazoishi pembezoni mwa misitu Tanzania. Mfumo huu utatumika kuchunguza yafuatayo;

Kiwango cha uwazi katika shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu na matumizi ya fedha,

Ushirikishwaji wa jamii katika kufanya maamuzi mbalimbali yanayohusiana na misitu wanayohifadhi

Ushirikishwaji wa jamii katika kupanga matumizi ya fedha zitokanazo na misitu wanayohifadhi.

Kiwango cha usawa katika kugawana faida zitokanazo na usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu

Utawala wa sheria

Jinsi ngazi za wilaya zinavyounga mkono usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu.

Matokeo ya mfumo huu yatasaidia kulinganisha jamii moja na nyingine au wilaya moja hadi nyingine katika masuala ya utawala bora ndani ya mipango ya usimamizi wa misitu na kuzifanya jamii kutambua matatizo au mapungufu mbalimbali yaliyopo na kutafuta mbinu za kuboresha hali hiyo.

Nani atafanya tathmini hii?

Tathmini hii itafanywa na WANAMJUMITA toka kwenye vijiji husika ambao si wajumbe toka kwenye serikali ya kijiji au wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili/msitu ya kijiji. Watathmini hao watachaguliwa kwenye mikutano mikuu ya mitandao chini ya uangalizi wa mratibu wa kanda au msaidizi wake. Watu wawili watachaguliwa kutoka kila kijiji kilichoteuliwa ndani ya mkutano mkuu wa mtandao, na kisha watathmini hao watapatiwa mafunzo na mratibu wa kanda husika ya jinsi ya kufanya mijadala hiyo na kukusanya takwimu. Baada ya kupata mafunzo na kufanyiwa majaribio, watathmini watakuwa tayari kwa kukusanya takwimu.

Utambulisho kwa uongozi wa kijiji

Baada ya kupatiwa mafunzo ya jinsi ya kufanya mijadala na kukusanya takwimu, mtathmini atatakiwa kuchukua barua ya utambulisho toka kwa mratibu wa kanda inayoelezea lengo la zoezi zima pamoja na kumtambulisha yeye kwa uongozi wa serikali ya kijiji. Baada ya kupewa ruhusa na uongozi wa serikali ya kijiji ya kuendelea, mthathmini ataelezea kwamba atahitaji kufanya majadiliano na Mwenyekiti na mtendaji wa kijiji pamoja na Mwenyekiti na katibu wa kamati ya msitu wa kijiji katika ofisi ya serikali ya kijiji, atapenda pia kupata nyaraka mbalimbali zilizopo kama mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu, sheria ndogo za msitu, daftari la doria, daftari la faini, takwimu za mapato na matumizi na nyaraka zinginezo kama muhtasari wa vikao n.k. Na mwisho atafanya majadiliano na kikundi cha watu wasiozidi kumi kama taratibu za kuwachagua zilivyoainishwa hapo chini.

Jinsi ya kuchagua washiriki wa mjadala

Tafadhili unaombwa kuchagua watu kumi (10) kijijini watakaoshiriki mjadala huu.

Hakikisha kwamba, washiriki wa mjadala huu si wajumbe katika Kamati ya Maliasili/Msitu ya Kijiji au Serikali ya Kijiji.

Hakikisha kwamba kila kitongoji kinatoa wawakilishi wake watakaohudhuria mjadala huu.

Wajumbe watakoachaguliwa lazima wawe na uelewa kuhusu masuala ya uhifadhi wa misitu/maliasili kijijini (kwa mfano; wafunga nyuki, wanaohifadhi misitu yao binafsi, na wengineo)

Wajumbe watakoachaguliwa lazima watoke katika nyumba (familia) tofauti, yaani nyumba moja itoe mtu mmoja tu.

Uchaguzi wa wajumbe lazima uzingatie jinsia zote yaani kuwe na wanawake 5 na wanaume 5

Andaa sehemu kwa ajili ya kufanyia mkutano huo

Viongozi wa vijiji kama mwenyekiti wa kijiji na mtendaji hawataruhusiwa kuhudhuria mjadala huu bali watafanya mahojiano na mthathmini kwenye ofisi ya serikali ya kijiji.

Kanuni za uendeshaji mjadala au mambo ya kuzingatia wakati unapoendesha mjadala

Elezea na fafania lengo la mjadala huo kwa ufasaha zaidi na hakikisha wajumbe wanakuelewa vizuri kabla haujaendelea

Tumia lugha inayoeleweka kwa kila mjumbe, kama wajumbe wengi hawaelewi Kiswahili basi fafania swali kwa kutumia lugha ya asili iliyozoeleka.

Epuka kutumia lugha za kitaalamu pale inapowezekana, endapo kuna umuhimu wa kutumia neno hilo basi hakikisha unalitolea ufafanuzi zaidi na wajumbe wanalielewa vizuri

Elezea kila swali kwa ufasaha na litolee ufafanuzi

Tengeneza mazingira ya kiurafiki zaidi kati yako na wahojiwa ili kupata majibu yenye ukweli.

Anza mjadala kwa maongezi ya kawaida kwa mfano; ulizia hali ya hewa ikoje, mavuno ya mazao mwaka huu yakoje n.k.

Kuwa makini sana na maswali yanayogusa hisia za wajumbe moja kwa moja, kama kuna swali la aina hiyo jaribu kuliuliza kwa njia nzuri na ya kirafiki zaidi.

Epuka kutumia maneno makali na ya kiubaguzi

Endapo mjumbe anaonekana kutoka nje ya mada inayozungumziwa, tafuta kauli nzuri itakayomrudisha kwenye mada bila kumfanya ajisikie vibaya

Epuka kuandika jibu la mtu mmoja, majibu yote yanayotolewa ni lazima yakubaliwe na washiriki wote kabla ya kuandikwa kwenye dodoso.

Hakikisha kila mshiriki anatoa mawazo yake na epuka mtu mmoja kutawala mjadala wote.

Jinsi ya kuwasilisha taarifa zilizokusanywa

Baada ya kukusanya taarifa hizi, tafadhali weka nakala moja iliyojazwa kikamilifu kwenye bahasha kubwa iliyoandaliwa na kuwekwa anuani ya posta na Mratibu wa kanda. Wasiliana na Mratibu wa kanda na umtumie nakala hiyo kwa njia ya posta. Nenda kwenye ofisi ya posta iliyo karibu na eneo unaloishi na

utume nakala hiyo. Nakala ya pili ikabidhiwe kwenye uongozi wa serikali ya kijiji kwa ajili ya kumbukumbu za ofisi na nakala ya tatu unatakiwa kubaki nayo ili itakapotokea kwamba taarifa uliyotuma haikufika basi nakala iliyobaki itumike.

Malipo kwa ajili ya chakula kwa washiriki

Kutakuwa na malipo kwa ajili ya chakula kwa watu wote watakaoshiriki zoezi hili, washiriki hao ni watu kumi (10) watakaoshiriki kwenye mjadala wa kikundi, viongozi toka serikali ya kijiji na Kamati ya maliasili 4 (Mwenyekiti wa kijiji, Mtendaji, Mwenyekiti na Katibu wa Kamati ya maliasili) na watathmini 2. Kila mtu atalipwa gharama ya shilingi 3,000/= za kitanzania kama gharama za chakula, maji na soda. Pesa hiyo atapewa mtathmini siku atakapokabidhiwa dodoso.

Kila Mtathmini atalipwa shilingi elfu kumi (10,000/=) kama malipo ya kufanya zoezi la kukusanya takwimu hizo. Zoezi hili linategemewa kufanyika kwa muda wa siku moja. Malipo kwa mtathmini yatalipwa pale atakapokabidhiwa dodoso. Ni wajibu wa kila mtathmini kuhakikisha kwamba dodoso lililojazwa linamfikia Mratibu wa kanda kwa muda unaotakiwa.

Urudishwaji wa matokeo ya taarifa zilizokusanywa kwa wananchi

Taarifa toka kwenye dodoso lililojazwa zitafikishwa makao makuu ya ofisi ya MJUMITA na mratibu wa kanda kwa njia ya kuziingiza kwenye “database” iliyoandaliwa na Afisa tekinolojia wa mradi. Takwimu hizo zitatolewa kwenye “database” na kufanyiwa uchambuzi na mwisho taarifa kamili itaandaliwa ikionyesha matokeo ya utawala bora kwa katika kila kijiji. Matokeo ya kila kijiji yatawasilishwa kwenye vijiji husika kwenye mikutano mikuu ya kijiji na jamii itapata fursa ya kujadili hali hiyo katika mkutano huo. Endapo jamii itaonyesha nia ya kufanya mabadiliko kwenye baadhi ya mambo basi utaratibu utapangwa wa jinsi ya kusaidia kutatua tatizo au mapungufu hayo.

Maelekezo kwa kila kipengele kilichopo kwenye dodoso

(Tafadhali tumia dodoso lililoambatanishwa kwenye mwongozo huu, hakikisha unajaza nakala tatu(3) za dodoso; Ofisi ya kanda nakala 1; Ofisi ya serikali ya kijiji nakala 1; Mtathmini nakala 1)

Tafadhali unaombwa kuzingatia maelekezo yaliyopo kwenye sanduku la maelekezo kwa kila kipengele au maelekezo yaliyopo kwenye swali yenye mwandiko wa mlalo na pia ufuate kama maelekezo hayo yatakavyokuagiza. Maelekezo hayo ni kwa ajili ya kumpa mtathmini maelezo ya ziada na hayatakiwi kusomwa kwa wajumbe wa mjadala

Sehemu ya kwanza

Sehemu ya kwanza kwenye dodoso ina lengo la kumtambulisha mtathmini, kufahamu idadi ya watu waliopo kijijini, kufahamu ukubwa wa eneo la msitu wa hifadhi ya kijiji na eneo la msitu lililo nje ya msitu wa kijiji. Pamoja na kufahamu muda unaotumika tangu mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu na sheria ndogo za msitu zinapofikishwa wilayani mpaka kupitishwa. Kipengele hiki kitajazwa kwa msaada wa viongozi wa serikali ya kijiji. Upatikanaji wa nyaraka za mpango wa matumizi bora ya ardhi pamoja na sheria ndogo za msitu za kijiji zitakusaidia kujaza kipengele hicho. Utatakiwa kujaza kipengele A au B kutegemeana na aina ya usimamizi shirikishi wa msitu unaofanywa na kijiji husika. Kipengele A kitajazwa tu endapo kijiji husika kinatekeleza mpango wa uhifadhi shirikishi msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji; kipengele B kitajazwa endapo kijiji kinatekeleza mpango wa uhifadhi shirikishi wa pamoja yani kati ya halmashauri ya kijiji na serikali kuu; na endapo kijiji kinatekeleza mipango yote miwili yaani mpango shirikishi msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji na ule wa pamoja kati ya halmashauri ya kijiji na serikali kuu basi vipengele vyote viwili yaani A na B lazima vijazwe.

Sehemu ya pili

Sehemu hii ina lengo la kufahamu juhudi mbalimbali zinazofanywa na ngazi ya misitu wilaya na vyombo vya usalama kama polisi katika kuunga mkono juhudi za kijiji katika harakati za kutekeleza mipango ya uhifadhi shirikishi wa jamii. Maswali mbalimbali yanayopima utendaji kazi wa mamlaka hizo mbili

yameandaliwa ili yaulizwe kwa Mwenyekiti na mtendaji wa kijiji pamoja na katibu na mwenyekiti wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji. Tafadhali tembelea ofisi ya serikali ya kijiji ili uonane na viongozi hao na kufanya mahojiano nao kwa kufuata muongozo wa maswali ya kipengele cha pili.

Sehemu ya tatu

Kipengele hiki kina lengo la kutaka kufahamu kama kijiji kina utaratibu wa kutunza takwimu mbalimbali za shughuli zinazofanyika kijiji na hasa zinazohusu mipango ya uhifadhi wa misitu kijijini. Vile vile kufahamu mipango mbalimbali iliyopo kijiji inayohusu usimamizi wa misitu na jinsi inavyotekelezwa kwa kuzingatia utekelezaji wa sheria zilizowekwa katika kusimamia misitu hiyo. Tafadhali omba nyaraka mbalimbali toka kwenye serikali ya kijiji na katibu wa kamati ya maliasili kwa ajili ya kupata uhakika wa majibu ya taarifa ya maswali yaliyoandaliwa katika kipengele hicho.

Omba nyaraka ya sheria ndogo za misitu, mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu kijijini, takwimu za doria, mapato na matumizi yatoanayo na rasilimali za misitu na mihutasari ya vikao toka kamati ya maliasili na serikali ya kijiji. Hakikisha kwamba kipengele hiki kinajazwa kwa umakini kwa kuangalia majibu ya maswali ya kila kipengele toka kwenye nyaraka husika na wala siyo kuuliza maswali kwa wahusika. Kama nyaraka hizo hazikupatikana, utatakiwa kujibu swali la kwanza katika kipengele hicho na utoe sababu za kukosekana kwa nyaraka hizo na uende kwenye kipengele kinachofuata.

Sehemu ya nne

Maswali ya kipengele hiki yameandaliwa kwa ajili ya kupata taarifa kutoka kwenye kikundi cha wanajamii hapa kijiji kwa njia ya mjadala. Majibu toka kwenye maswali hayo yatatuwezesha kufahamu jinsi jamii husika inavyoshirikishwa katika shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu kijijini; wananchi wanavyoshiriki kufanya maamuzi mbalimbali yanayohusu rasilimali za misitu, mawasiliano kati yao na uongozi wa kijiji pamoja na kuelewa kama kuna uwazi katika mipango ya pesa na kwenye nyaraka mbalimbali kijijini.

Tafadhali elezea kwa ufasaha lengo la zoezi hili kama lilivyoelezwa kwenye sehemu ya utangulizi. Waeleze kwamba ni ruksa kuuliza au kutaka maelezo ya ziada kama kuna swali halijaeleweka vizuri; majibu yote yatapelewa uzito sawa; hakuna malipo au fidia itakayotolewa kwa mtu yeyote atakayeshiriki katika mjadala huu bali ni kazi ya kujitolea; majina ya walioshiriki yatachukuliwa kama kumbukumbu ya ofisi ya MJUMITA na wala hayatatolewa kwa mtu mwingine yeyote na mwisho zoezi hili halina lengo la kunyoosheana vidole kwamba nani amesema nini nani ametenda nini bali kutafuta njia ya kuboresha kiwango cha utawala bora katika kijiji chenu.

Annex iii

Guideline for returning dashboard results

KIONGOZI KWA MTUMIAJI WA KURUDISHA MATOKEO YA UTAFFITI WA UFUATILIAJI UTAWALA BORA KATIKA MISITU

1.0 Utangulizi

Mwongozo huu umeandaliwa baada ya wafanyakazi wa Mradi kufanya ziara ya majaribio ya kurejesha matokeo ya zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora katika vijiji vya vugiri na bagamoyo katika wilaya ya Korogwe, Kwefingo na Milungui katika wilaya ya Lushoto na katika kijiji cha Kipangenge katika wilaya ya Kibaha. Mwongozo huu umeandaliwa ili kuwasaidia wanaMJUMITA kufahamu taratibu mbalimbali zinazotumika kurejesha matokeo ya utafiti wa kufuatilia utawala bora katika vijiji vinavyoshiriki katika usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu Tanzania. Mfumo wa kufuatilia utawala bora umeanzishwa kwa lengo la kuzisaidia jamii ziishizo pembezoni mwa misitu kuibua matatizo mbalimbali ya kiutawala yaliyopo kwenye mipango yao ya usimamizi wa misitu na hivyo kuchochea mabadiliko.

Zoezil hili linafanywa na wanaMJUMITA waliopewa mafunzo ya jinsi ya kukusanya takwimu hizo na kuzifikisha kwenye ofisi za kanda za MJUMITA. Watathmini wawili huchaguliwa kwenye mkutano mkuu wa mtandao chini ya uangalizi wa mratibu wa kanda au msaidizi wake kwa kuzingatia sifa zifuatazo; Ni lazima wawe ni wanachama wa MJUMITA katika kijiji husika, wasiwe wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili au serikali ya kijiji, wajue kusoma na kuandika vizuri na mwisho jinsia lazima izingatiwe . Takwimu hizi zinakusanywa toka kwa viongozi wa serikali ya kijiji na kamati ya maliasili, nakala zenye takwimu na taarifa mbalimbali zilizopo kijijini na kwenye kikundi cha wananchi wasiozidi 15 ambao si wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili wala serikali ya kijiji. Takwimu hizo zitafanyiwa uchambuzi yakinifu katika makao makuu ya ofisi ya MJUMITA na matokeo yake hurudishwa kwa watathmini. Watathmini watawasilisha matokeo hayo kwenye uongozi wa kijiji (kamati ya maliasili na wajumbe wa halmashauri ya kijiji) na mwisho kwa wananchi kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji. Matokeo ya zoezi hili hutoa fursa kwa wananchi kutambua matatizo yaliyopo kijijini kwao, kubaini vikwazo vyake na mwisho kuyatafutia ufumbuzi.

2.0 UWASILISHAJI WA MATOKEO YA UFUATILIAJI UTAWALA KATIKA NGAZI YA MTANDAO

Matokeo ya vijiji vilivyoshiriki kwenye zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora kwenye kila mtandao wa MJUMITA yatawasilishwa na Mratibu wa kanda kwenye mkutano wa mtandao utakaojumuisha watathmini wa vijiji vyote vilivyofanya zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora pamoja na viongozi wa kijiji (1 toka serikali ya kijiji na 1 toka kamati ya maliasili). Mratibu wa kanda atatoa maelekezo ya jinsi ya kurejesha matokeo ya zoezi hilo pamoja na kutoa mwongozo wa mambo yanayotakiwa kufanywa ili kuboresha hali ya utawala bora(Governance best practices). Baada ya kuwasilisha, nakala ya matokeo ya kila kijiji yatatolewa kwa watathmini wa kijiji husika na kupewa maelekezo ya jinsi ya kuwasilisha matokeo hayo kwenye vijiji vyao.

3.0 UWASILISHAJI WA MATOKEO KATIKA NGAZI YA KIJJI

Baada ya kupokea matokeo ya ufuatiliaji utawala bora toka kwa Mratibu, watathmini watauomba uongozi wa serikali ya kijiji kuitisha mkutano wa ndani utakaojumuisha wajumbe wa serikali ya kijiji na wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji. Katika mkutano huu watathmini watapata fursa ya kurejesha matokeo ya zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora yatakayosaidia wajumbe kuibua vikwazo/matatizo yanayosababisha kutofikiwa kwa misingi ya utawala bora na kupendekeza suluhisho kwa ajili ya kuimarisha utawala bora.

3.1 KUWASILISHA MATOKEO YA UTAFFITI KWA VIONGOZI WA KIJJI

Baada ya mwenyekiti kufungua kikao na taratibu zingine za mkutano kufanyika, Mtathmini atakaribishwa kuwasilisha matokeo yaliyopatikana kutokana na zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora kwa kupitia kipengele kimoja kimoja kama ilivyoonyeshwa kwenye nakala ya matokeo(Angalia nakala na. 1 kwenye

kiambatanisho). Ili kuleta mtiririko mzuri utakaoleweka kwa washiriki mtathmini atasoma swali pamoja na jibu lililopatikana toka kwenye utafiti na mwisho atawasilisha mambo yanayotakiwa kufanyika katika kipengele hicho ili kuimarisha utawala bora (Angalia nakala na. 2 kwenye kiambatanisho). Baada ya kumaliza kuwasilisha mtathmini atarudisha nafasi kwa mwenyekiti/mtendaji wa kijiji ambaye ataendesha kikao kwa kutoa fursa kwa wananchi kujadili kama wanakubaliana na matokeo yaliyotolewa au la, baada ya kufikia muafaka washiriki watatakiwa kujadili kwa undani sababu/vikwazo vya kutofikiwa kwa misingi ya utawala bora. Utaratibu huu utatumika kwa kila swali, vikwazo pamoja na suluhisho vitanakiliwa vizuri na Mtendaji wa kijiji, Katibu wa kamati, kiongozi wa mtandao na watathmini. Na mwisho matokeo ya mjadala huu yatawasilishwa kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji.

3.2 KUWASILISHA MATOKEO KATIKA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJJI

Viongozi wa kijiji wataitisha mkutano mkuu wa kijiji utakaofanyika baada ya mtathmini kuwasilisha matokeo kwa wajumbe wa serikali ya kijiji na wa kamati ya maliasili.

Baada ya taratibu za kufungua mkutano, mtathmini au kiongozi wa mtandao ataelezea lengo la kufanyika kwa zoezil hilo jinsi takwimu zilivyokusanywa, nani alikusanya takwimu na takwimu zilikusanywa toka makundi gani ya watu. Mtathmini atapewa nafasi ya kuwasilisha matokeo ya ufuatiliaji utawala bora kwa kutumia utaratibu ule ule uliotumika wakati wa kuwasilisha matokeo kwa viongozi (kuwasilisha swali, jibu lililopatikana pamoja na nini kinatakiwa kufanyika ili kufikia misingi ya utawala bora). Baada ya mtathmini kuwasilisha majibu ya maswali yote na misingi ya utawala bora, mtendaji wa kijiji au katibu wa maliasili atasoma vikwazo vilivyoibuliwa na suluhisho lililopendekezwa kwenye mkutano wa serikali ya kijiji na kamati ya maliasili. Utaratibu huo utatumika kusoma maswali yote yaliyoandaliwa kwa ajili ya zoezi hilo, wananchi wataombwa kunakili maswali yao mpaka hapo mtathmini na viongozi wa kijiji watakapomaliza kuwasilisha.

Zoezi la kuwasilisha litakapomalizika, mwenyekiti wa kijiji atawaomba wananchi kujadili kama wanakubaliana na matokeo ya utafiti, vikwazo vilivyotolewa na suluhisho lililopendekezwa kama linaweza kutatua tatizo lililopo.

Wananchi wapewe muda wa kutosha wa kujadili mada husika na mwisho watoe mapendekezo ya jinsi ya kuboresha taarifa hiyo.

4.0 KUFUATILIAJI UTEKELEZAJI WA SHUGHULI ZILIZOKUBALIWA KAMA SULUHISHO LA KUBORESHA UTAWALA

Kipimo cha utekelezaji wa shughuli zilizokubalika kama suluhisho la kuboresha utawala bora katika misitu litafanywa na zoezi lingine la ufuatiliaji utawala bora kila baada ya mwaka. Kwa hiyo Wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili na serikali ya kijiji wanapaswa kuhakikisha kwamba kile kilichoamuliwa kama ufumbuzi wa matatizo yaliyoibuliwa kimetekelezwa kabla ya kurudia kwa zoezi hili. Vile vile wananchi wana jukumu la kuhakikisha kwamba mapendekezo waliyoyatoa yanatekelezwa kwa wakati kwa kuomba kupewa taarifa mbalimbali zinazohusu utekelezaji wa masuala hayo kutoka kwa viongozi wao hasa katika mikutano mikuu ya hadhara na kushinikiza utekelezaji.

APPENDIX 2

MWONGOZO WA SHUGHULI ZINAZOIMARISHA UTAWALA BORA KATIKA VIJJI VINAVYOSHIRIKI KATIKA USIMAMIZI WA MISITU

Mwongozo huu umeandaliwa kwa ajili ya kuwasaidia wana MJUMITA na wananchi wengine wanaoishi pembezoni mwa misitu na wanashiriki katika mipango ya uhifadhi wa misitu kuweza kutekeleza shughuli mbalimbali zinazoimarisha utawala bora kwa lengo la kuimarisha usimamizi endelevu wa misitu na kuboresha maisha ya watu wanaotegemea rasilimali za misitu. Mwongozo huu unatoa baadhi ya shughuli au mambo ambayo yakitekelezwa yatapelekea kuimarika kwa utawala bora katika sekta ya misitu

Matokeo ya zoezi la ufuatiliaji utawala bora lilofanywa na Wana MJUMITA la kukusanya taarifa mbalimbali zinazohusu masuala ya utawala katika vijiji vyao yatakimwa/kufanyiwa tathmini kwa kulinganishwa na shughuli zilizoanishwa na hivyo kuonyesha hali halisi ya utawala bora katika kijiji husika. Shughuli zilizopendekezwa kama kipimo cha utawala bora katika vijiji vinavyoshiriki katika usimamizi wa misitu ni kama zifuatazo;-

Mikutano ya kamati ya maliasili

Ili kuimarisha utawala bora katika kijiji ni lazima ihakikishwe kwamba kamati ya maliasili inafanya mikutano 12 au zaidi kwa mwaka. Mikutano hiyo ni muhimu sana katika kufanikisha utekelezaji wa shughuli za usimamizi wa rasilimali za misitu kijijini. Mikutano huwapa wanakamati fursa ya kupanga mipango ya utekelezaji wa shughuli zao za kila siku katika kusimamia rasilimali za misitu, kupeana taarifa mbalimbali zinazohusu usimamizi wa rasilimali za misitu, kutambua changamoto zinazowakabili na kutafuta njia bora ya kupambana na changamoto hizo. Vile vile mkutano ni sehemu ambayo wanakamati hupata fursa ya kufanya maamuzi yao kwa sauti ya pamoja juu ya jambo fulani.

Doria zinazofanywa na kamati ya maliasili

Ili kuhakikish kwamba misitu ya kijiji inakuwa katika hali nzuri ambayo ni endelevu, wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji wanawajibika kufanya doria angalau mara 12 au zaidi kwa mwaka ili kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli zote zilizokatazwa kufanyika ndani ya msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji hazifanyiki. Na kwa shughuli zilizoruhusiwa kufanyika ndani ya msitu kwa kibali basi zifanyike chini ya uangalizi wa kamati ya maliasili. Wajumbe wa kamati wanashauriwa kupanga doria za kushutukiza ili wahalifu wasipate nafasi ya kujiandaa kutoka kwenye msitu wa kijiji kabla ya kukamatwa. Vile vile wanakamati wanashauriwa kuwa wenye usiri mkubwa pindi wanapopanga siku na wakati wa kwenda kufanya doria ili kuweza kukomesha uhalifu.

Eneo la matumizi endelevu kwa wananchi

Katika kuhakikisha kwamba kunakuwepo na uhifadhi endelevu wa misitu kijijini ni muhimu kutenga eneo katika msitu wa hifadhi ya kijiji kwa ajili ya matumizi endelevu ya rasilimali za misitu. Zoezi hili linawe kufanyika katika vijiji vinavyohifadhi msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji kwa msaada wa wataalamu wa misitu. Endapo msitu uliohifadhiwa una lengo la kutunza vyanzo vya maji basi wananchi wanatakiwa kutenga eneo la msitu lililopo nje ya hifadhi hiyo ili kuwezesha uvunaji endelevu wa rasilimali za msitu kufanyika. Kupitia msaada wa wataalamu wa misitu kijiji kitatengeneza mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu utakaobainisha kiwango cha mazao kitakachovunwa kwa mwaka katika eneo hilo na kuonyesha mchakato mzima unaoruhusu uvunaji wa rasilimali hizo. Shughuli yeyote itakayofanyika katika eneo hilo lazima iwe na kibali maalumu kitakachoonyesha aina ya bidhaa inayovunwa, kiwango cha bidhaa inayovunwa na kiwango cha ada iliyolipwa ili kupata bidhaa hiyo. Mapato yatokanayo na ada ya rasilimali inayovunwa katika eneo hilo yataiwezesha kamati ya maliasili kufanya kazi zake vizuri kama kununulia vifaa vya kufanyia doria, posho kwa wajumbe wa kamati pamoja na kusaidia shughuli za maendeleo ya kijiji badala ya kutegemea faini peke yake kama chanzo cha mapato. Athari za kutotenga maeneo hayo ni kwamba jamii itaendelea kukata miti yote iliyo nje ya msitu wa kijiji ili kukidhi mahitaji yao, baada ya miaka kadhaa misitu yote iliyo nje ya

eneo la hifadhi itakuwa imekwisha kabisa na hivyo watu wataanza kuvuna mazao ya misitu toka kwenye msitu wa kijiji kinyume na sheria.

Utunzaji wa takwimu mbalimbali za maliasili

Utunzaji wa taarifa mbalimbali zinazohusu usimamizi wa rasilimali za misitu ni muhimu sana katika kuimarisha utawala bora katika misitu. Kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji inawajibika kutunza takwimu zote zinazohusu usimamizi wa rasilimali za misitu, endapo mwananchi au mdau mwingine wa misitu atazihitaji basi ziweze kupatikana kwa urahisi. Aina ya takwimu zinazotakiwa kuhifadhiwa ni taarifa za doria, aina ya uhalifu uliofanyika kijijini, mapato yatokanayo na ada na faini ya misitu, mihutasari ya vikao, matumizi ya mapato n.k.

Wananchi kusomewa taarifa za maliasili ya misitu

Wadau wote katika sekta ya msitu wana haki ya kupata taarifa muhimu ambazo kwa namna moja ama nyingine zinaweza kuwaathiri pindi zitakapotekelzwa. Taarifa hizi ni lazima zitolewe bure ili wananchi wote waweze kuzipata na kuzielewa. Ili kufanikisha hili lazima kijiji kiwe na utaratibu maalumu wa kuwasilisha taarifa za misitu kwa wananchi angalau mara mbili kwa mwaka.

Njia nzuri ya kuwasilisha taarifa kwa wananchi

Taarifa mbalimbali zinazohusu rasilimali ya misitu zinatakiwa kuwasilishwa kwa wananchi katika utaratibu unaohakikisha kwamba wananchi wote wanaweza kuzipata. Sehemu pekee muhimu ambayo kila mwananchi anaweza kupata taarifa husika hasa kwa wananchi waishio maeneo ya vijijini ni kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji. Hivyo basi taarifa zozote ni lazima ziwasilishwe kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji uliohudhuriwa na idadi kubwa ya wananchi pamoja na kuzibandika taarifa hizo kwenye mbao za matangazo zilizopokijijini ili hata wale ambao hawakupata fursa ya kuhudhuria kwenye mkutano mkuu wazisome.

Maamuzi juu ya matumizi ya pesa itokanayo na misitu

Maamuzi yote yanayofanywa katika sekta ya misitu ni lazima yafanywe kwa uwazi na kwa kufuata kanuni husika. Ili kuhimiza utawala bora katika usimamizi wa misitu ni lazima kuwepo na ushiriki wa makundi yote katika jamii na wawe na sauti ya pamoja katika suala zima la kufanya maamuzi hasa yanayohusu mambo muhimu yahasusyo misitu kama matumizi ya pesa zitokanazo na misitu. Maamuzi hayo lazima yafanywe kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji uliohudhuriwa na idadi inayokubalika na wananchi wapewe fursa ya kuhoji na kupatiwa majibu yaliyo sahihi.

Mgawanyo wa fedha zitokanazo na ada au faini za misitu

Ili kuhakikisha kwamba mapato yatokanayo na rasilimali za misitu kama ada na faini yanatumika kwa ufasaha, ni lazima kuwepo na utaratibu mzuri unaoanisha makundi yanayotakiwa kupata mgawanyo wa pesa hiyo na ni asilimia ngapi inatakiwa kwenda kwenye kila kundi. Mgawanyo huo lazima ulenge katika kuiwezesha kamati ya maliasili kuboresha usimamizi wa misitu na nyingine ielekezwe kwenye miradi ya maendeleo ya kijiji. Mgawanyo wa matumizi ya fedha hizo ni lazima uidhinishwe na wananchi kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji. Vile vile kamati ya maliasili pamoja na halmashuri ya kijiji wanawajibika kutoa taarifa ya matumizi ya fedha hizo kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji.

Mikutano mkuu ya kijiji

Mkutano mkuu ni sehemu muhimu sana kwa wananchi kushiriki kufanya maamuzi au kuhakiki utekelezaji wa mambo waliyokubaliana kama vile masuala ya kifedha au kuhoji maendeleo ya shughuli za kijiji walizokubaliana. Wananchi wana haki ya kupata na kujadili taarifa mbalimbali toka kwa viongozi wao si chini ya mara 4 kwa mwaka kama ilivyoainishwa kwenye sheria za serikali za mitaa kipengele namba 8 cha 1982 na kufanyiwa mabadiliko mwaka 2002. Katika mikutano hiyo viongozi wa serikali ya kijiji wanatakiwa

kutoa taarifa zilizo sahihi na zitakazowawezesha wananchi kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu

Idadi ya wanawake wanaohudhuria na kuchangia mada inayoongelewa katika mkutano mkuu wa kijiji

Ushiriki wa makundi yote katika jamii husika yaani wanawake na wanaume ni muhimu na wanatakiwa kuwa na sauti sawa katika kufanya maamuzi. Hii inamaanisha kwamba makundi mbalimbali yana haki sawa ya kupata taarifa muhimu zinazohusu masuala ya misitu na zitakazowasaidia kushiriki kikamilifu katika kufanya maamuzi yahasuyo rasilimali za misitu. Vile vile ushiriki huu lazima uambatane na uhuru wa kujieleza. Uwiano wa jinsia tofauti katika kuchangia maongezi yanayohusu misitu kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji ni muhimu sana. Viongozi wa kijiji wanatakiwa kutoa nafasi/kipaumbele kwa wanawake ili waweze kuchangia katika mada zinazoongelewa kwenye mkutano mkuu badala ya kuwaachia wanaume kuongea peke yao.

Kusomwa kwa sheria ndogo kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji

Katika sekta ya misitu, utawala wa kuzingatia sheria ni muhimu sana katika kusimamia rasilimali za misitu. Sheria hizi lazima zifahamike kwa wadau husika, hivyo basi wale waliopewa dhamana ya kuongoza wanatakiwa kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wanazifahamu sheria hizo vizuri kwa njia ya kuzisoma mara kwa mara kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji. Uongozi wa kijiji unatakiwa kuweka utaratibu maalumu wa kuzisoma sheria ndogo za misitu kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji angalau mara 2 kwa mwaka na hivyo kuongeza uelewa wa sheria kwa wananchi na kuzifuata.

Kuongezeka kwa adhabu pindi mhalifu arudiapo kosa

Ili kuweza kudhibiti uhalifu wa misitu, ni lazima kuwepo na mabadiliko katika utolewaji wa faini kwa mhalifu. Adhabu/faini itolewayo kwa ajili ya kosa dogo lazima iwe ni ndogo ili kumuwezesha mhalifu kulipa faini hiyo kwa urahisi. Endapo mhalifu atavunja sheria hiyo kwa mara ya pili adhabu yake lazima iongezeke na iendeleo kuongezeka mara idadi ya makosa anayofanya. Vile vile ni lazima kuwepo na utofauti kati ya faini ya kosa dogo na kubwa, mtu akifanya kosa kubwa basi faini yake iwe kubwa tofauti na yule aliyetenda kosa dogo na yenyewe iongezeke pindi mhalifu anaporudia kufanya kosa hilo. Utaratibu huu wa faini unawakatisha tamaa watu kuendelea kufanya uhalifu wa misitu kwani mapato yapatikanayo kutokana na uvunaji haramu wa misitu yatakuwa yanaishia kulipia faini na hivyo kushindwa kufaidika na shughuli hiyo. Faini zote hizo na adhabu nyingine ni lazima zifafanuliwe vizuri kwenye sheria ndogo za usimamizi wa misitu na sheria hizo zitumike kuadhibu wahalifu.

Ushiriki wa wananchi katika kuchagua mjumbe wa kamati ya maliasili ili kuziba nafasi

Ushiriki wa wananchi katika kuchagua wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili huwapa nguvu wananchi ya kuwawajibisha wanakamati waliowapa jukumu la kuwaongoza kwa matokeo mabaya ya uongozi wao. Inapotokea kwamba kuna nafasi iliyo wazi kwenye kamati ya maliasili inailazimu serikali ya kijiji kuitisha mkutano mkuu wa dharura utakaotoa fursa kwa wananchi kuchagua mtu mwingine wanayeona anafaa kuziba nafasi hiyo. Vile vile utaratibu huu utaisaidia kamati kuweza kutekeleza majukumu yake kama ilivyopangwa kuliko kusubiri mpaka uchaguzi mwingine utavyotokea ndipo waweze kupata watu wa kuziba nafasi hizo.

Taratibu za kukosoa utendaji kazi wa wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili

Wananchi wana jukumu la kuhakikisha kwamba wajumbe wa kamati ya maliasili wanatekeleza majukumu waliyopangiwa basi wananchi wana wajibu wa kutoa maoni yao kwa njia ya kuhudhuria kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji na kutoa maoni yao au kwa kutoa maoni yao kwenye sanduku la maoni la kijiji kuhusu utendaji mbovu wa wanakamati na maamuzi ya kuwawajibisha yatatolewa. Maoni yanayowekwa kwenye

sanduku yatatakiwa kufanyiwa kazi vizuri na kwa wakati na malalamiko yaliyotolewa yafikishwe kwenye mkutano mkuu wa kijiji ili yaweze kufanyiwa maamuzi na wananchi.

Utaratibu wa kupitia mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu

Ili kuweza kuimarisha usimamizi wa misitu ya kijiji ni lazima kuwepo na utaratibu wa kuupitia mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu. Hii itawasaidia wananchi kubadilisha mambo yanayopelekea uharibifu wa msitu kuendelea na kuongeza mambo yanayotakiwa kuwemo kwenye mpango ili kuboresha msitu wa kijiji. Mpango upitiwe angalau kila baada ya miaka mitatu.

Upatikanaji wa mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu na sheria ndogo za misitu.

Ili jamii iweze kushiriki kikamilifu katika kusimamia rasilimali za misitu inawajibika kushiriki kikamilifu katika kutunga sheria ndogo za usimamizi wa misitu na kuandaa mpango wa usimamizi wa misitu na kuutekeleza. Nakala za sheria ndogo pamoja na mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu zinatakiwa ziwe wazi kwa wananchi na kwa wadau wengine wa misitu. Nakala hizo zinatakiwa ziwekwe kwenye ofisi ya serikali ya kijiji na kwenye uongozi wa kamati ya maliasili na ziweze kupatikana pale zinapohitajika.

Mipaka katika msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji

Ili wananchi waweze kusimamia na kulinda msitu wao vizuri, ni muhimu kwa kila kijiji kufahamu vizuri mipaka ya eneo lake la msitu. Msitu huo unatakiwa kuwekewa mipaka inayoonekana kwa urahisi kwa kila mtu kama vizuizi vya moto, kuchora ramani au kupanda miti. Kila mwananchi ana jukumu la kuiheshimu na kulinda mipaka hiyo dhidi ya wahalibifu wa misitu.