

Case 20: United Republic of Tanzania

Thota-ya-marula Forest Conservation

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Tanzania has decided to engage Participatory Forest management as a strategy to manage its forest sustainably. Thus why the Country decide to facilitate this move by starting a project worth (57.5DKK). The project is funded by Denmark Development Agency DANIDA and will commence on July 2015 and end July 2020. Stakeholders whom will be responsible for implementing the project include Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), President office Regional Administration and local government (PO-RALG), World wide Fund (WWF), Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Mpingo Conservation Development Initiative (MCDI). Regions which the project will be implemented are Mbeya, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Mara, Katavi, Mpanda, Iringa Pwani and Tanga.

Implementing Organization	Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and President’s Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) Add : P.O Bov 9372 Dar es Salaam
Funding Source	DANIDA
Implementing Period	05/2017 – 05/2020
Project site	Regions Mbeya, Katavi, Lindi, Ruvuma, Tanga, Mara, Tabora, Pwani, Manyara, Arusha

Key Words: Participatory Forest management, Community Based Forest (CBFM) and Joint Forest Management (JFM) management, Forest condition, improved livelihoods and good governance



Coastal forest Project:
Planting tree and fruits in Rufiji District Coastal region Tanzania
One of the strategy of PFM is involvement and groom pupils and youths in Forest issues



Coastal forest Project Rufiji:
Tree planting can make people to have access to their trees in their farms and accrue revenues and tree based products.

Background of the Project

Tanzania is having 48.1 ha millions of forests and 55% is covered by forests NAFORMA 2015. Most of these forests are not well managed and hence be vulnerable to deforestation which is 372816 per annum. It was from this threat Tanzania embarked in Participatory Forest Management as a strategy to address the challenge of deforestation. Participatory Forest management scheme which falls under two categories i.e. Joint Forest management Scheme or co management is practiced in over 2 million ha and Community Based Forest management (CBFM) is also practiced over 2 million ha. The challenges which still facing PFM is lack of financial resources, capacity to both technical and local people. Indeed, in some villages the PFM process is not over which need accomplishment. The training of staff at District level and local people need to be scaled up. Marketing for forests finished products and the whole value chain need to be highly considered.

Overall Goal and Objectives of the Project

The overall objective of the PFM Component is the improved and sustainable management of Tanzania's diverse forests and woodland resources contributing to the maintenance and development of sustainable livelihoods especially among poor rural communities.

Major Activities

The main PFM activities are as follows;

- ✓ Awareness-raising and information about PFM at all levels
- ✓ Training and capacity development in PFM at all levels
- ✓ Promoting decentralised planning and implementation in partnership with a broad cross-section of implementing partners and PFM service providers
- ✓ Supporting community-based PFM initiatives
- ✓ Securing incentives and financial sustainability effects
- ✓ Developing 'low cost' PFM models
- ✓ Strengthening applied PFM research and development
- ✓ Developing a broad range of 'best PFM practices'

Direct Outputs from the Project

- ✓ National framework for PFM implementation developed and institutionalised
- ✓ Applied research and development to facilitate implementation of PFM supported
- ✓ National PFM monitoring system developed and dovetailed to the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, National Forest Programme and LGRP
- ✓ Manual of PFM 'best practices' developed and published
- ✓ Local Government Authority human resource capacity and financial ability to support PFM enhanced
- ✓ Village, sub-village and user group committees promoted and strengthened to support implementation of PFM
- ✓ Participatory Forest Management Plans in selected districts developed and under implementation
- ✓ Private forestry initiatives enhanced.

Indirect Impact of the Project

- ✓ Forest condition uplifted/improved
- ✓ Improved livelihoods of local people
- ✓ Improved governance
- ✓ Local communities with broad knowledge and skills in forest management
- ✓ Reduced impact of climate change
- ✓ Availability of forest products and services

Intervention of Central/Local Government and other stakeholders

- ✓ Local communities if empowered can manage natural resources forest inclusive sustainably.
- ✓ Natural resources can be used to reduce poverty and support peoples' livelihoods
- ✓ Technologies can if properly induced can assist in poverty reduction
- ✓ The ecosystem services if well planned can be sold and help to conserve natural resources and forest and woodland resources.

Way Forward

- ✓ Increased funds for capacity building (local and international agencies)
- ✓ A clear policy and Act which enable PFM to operate smoothly
- ✓ Ensured capacity building to communities and other PFM practionners so that PFM is scaled up. People. Sharing of knowledge, skills, experience and information of PFM

Reference Documents/Materials

- ✓ Cecilia Polansky (2003) Participatory Forest Management in Africa: lessons not learned
- ✓ URT(1998) Tanzania Forest policy (1998) under revision
- ✓ URT(1999)Land Act No 4 of 1999
- ✓ URT(1999)Village land Act No 5 of 199
- ✓ URT(2002) Participatory Forest Management
- ✓ URT(2013) Joint Forest Management Guidelines
- ✓ URT (2007) Community Based Forest Management Guidelines
- ✓ URT(2015) National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania Mainland
- ✓ SUA(2012) Applied Research in Participatory Forest Management
- ✓ Yemiru Tesfaye (2011) National Forest Programme (2001 Participatory Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Bale Mountains, Southern Ethiopia

Resource Persons

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Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA):

Villagers in Nanjirinji villagers conducting PFRA specifically for preparation of management plan