

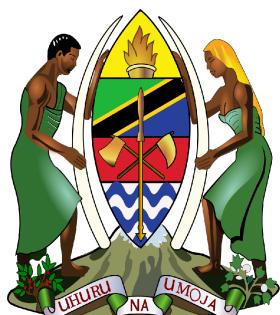


## WORKSHOP REPORT CBFM ANNUAL STAKEHOLDERS FORUM

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THEME: CONTRIBUTIONS OF COMMUNITY FOREST  
MANAGEMENT TO GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

28 DECEMBER 2020



The United Republic of Tanzania  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
AND TOURISM



Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs of Finland



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**Mpingo**  
**Conservation &**  
**Development**  
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## WORKSHOP REPORT

### CBFM ANNUAL STAKEHOLDERS FORUM

**NARUNGOMBE HALL, RUANGWA DISTRICT  
LINDI REGION**

**28<sup>th</sup> DEC. 2020**

**THEME: CONTRIBUTIONS OF COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT TO GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES.**

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After presentations, participants from 13 Districts were given opportunity to discuss, commenting and asking questions as follows;.....  
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Respons to Questions.....  
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- b) District and Village Authorities should enforce National laws, District and Village By-Laws related to proper implementation of Land Use Plans, forest

management, livestock, agriculture and all other cross-cutting sectors in the management of challenges and potential impacts from land use interactions to ensure environmental, economic and social well-being for the present and future generations in the country. In addition, the relevant authorities should conduct regular joint patrols to identify, control and prevent misuse in various land uses and harvesting of natural resources in their areas.....	9
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## **ABREVIATIONS**

MCDI	Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
TAMISEMI	Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
TaFF	Tanzania Forest Fund
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development programme
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
JFM	Joint Forest Management
VGS	Village Game Scout
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserves

## **1.0: INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS FORUM**

### **1.1: Opening of the Forum**

The 2020 forum was officially opened by Kilwa District Commissioner, Hon Christopher E. Ngubiagai on behalf of Hon Godfrey W. Zambi (Lindi Region Commissioner). The Guest of Honour thanked forum participants and congratulated the conservation organizations WWF, MCDI, FORVAC programme, TFCG and MJUMITA for organizing the event in collaboration with District Councils of Ruangwa, Rufiji, Kilwa, Kilosa, Nachingwea, Liwale, Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea Rural, Handeni, Kilindi and Kiteto. He further expressed his gratitude for being invited to officiate the event in the capacity of Guest of Honour on behalf of Lindi Region Commissioner. Lastly, he welcomed all participants who attended the forum and declared the meeting open at 9AM.

### **1.2: Introduction.**

Because knowledge sharing and collaborations are critical in achieving conservation success, each year, forest conservation organizations in collaboration with District Councils organize CBFM Annual Stakeholders' forum.

The last forum was held at PEC hall on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> November 2018 in Kilwa District. The Forum brings together a diverse range of CBFM stakeholders to discuss issues concerning Participatory Forest Management more widely. In 2019, the forum was planned to be held in November but was rescheduled to March 2020 due to local government election. However, it was postponed again in March due to Covid 19 pandemic where the government banned public gatherings.

In 2020, the forum was organized jointly and co-financed by WWF-Tanzania, FORVAC programme under Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, MCDI, MJUMITA and TFCG and in collaboration with Government Authorities. This forum is an important platform for communities managing Village Land Forest Reserves under the national participatory forest management programme and al all key stakeholders to deliberate and propose practical solutions for impoved CBFM in Tanzania.

The forum was attended by 300 participants among them 145 were representatives from villages implementing CBFMt in 12 Districts; Ruangwa, Liwale, Nachingwea, Kilwa, Rufiji, Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea, Kiteto, Handeni, Kilindi and Kilosa.

As the Forum was going on, Organizers arranged for **the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa** to come briefly to address the Audience, it was announced that he was to come at 12 Noon, However to other equally important commitment he could not attend. The talking notes which were porepared for him were delivered by Kilwa District Commissioner.

Experience from eight (8) previous forums organized by WWF-Tanzania, MCDI and partners it has been proved the Annual Stakeholder Forum is an effective way of

bringing stakeholders together to share challenges and discuss a way forward for the development of CBFM and community-based forest enterprises. Thus, an extension of co-organizers and increased number of participating rural communities it is expected the forum to be more impactful.

### **1.3: Main Objective**

Set up **more enabling environment** for CBFM in Tanzania in order to improve forest-based incomes and value chains, livelihoods and environmental benefits while contributing to the government development priorities.

#### **1.3.1: Specific Objectives**

1. To foster the sharing of ideas, research findings, problem solving and serving as checkpoints for CBFM related matters.
2. Sharing existing CBFM potentials, opportunities, and existing challenges and propose or provide practical solutions to improve its implementation.
3. Increase visibility and awareness of CBFM to stakeholders including decision makers
4. Knowledge and experience sharing on community based forest products
5. Sharing experiences on issues related to forest management and the trade of forest products from Village Land Forest Reserve.

## **2.0 PRESENTATIONS.**

### **2.1 Matters arising from 2018 Forum**

Matters arising from previous forum were presented by Lindi Regional Natural Resources. He explained that various stakeholders successfully implemented the action points as agreed during the 2018 CBFM forum. (*Appendix No. 3*). The Forum participants collectively agreed and were satisfied with the status of implementation of agreed actions.

### **2.2 Presentations from Village representatives.**

Community Representatives from villages implementing CBFM from 12 Districts (Rufiji, Kilwa, Ruangwa, Kilosa, Nachingwea, Liwale, Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea Rural, Handeni, Kilindi and Kiteto) presented reports summarizing CBFM progress, achievements to date, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations to the Government and stakeholders.

(*Appendix 4*).

#### **2.2.2 CBFM success and contribution to the national development priorities.**

Presenters pointed out that many villages implementing CBFM have managed to generate more than eight billion in total from the sale of forest resources between 2012 and 2020. The revenue has been used by the villages to establish and implement community development projects which contributed to the national development priorities as follows:

## **A. Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary school Education.**

Revenue generated from sustainable harvesting of forest products have been used to implement development projects in education sector such as construction of classrooms, school lavatories, teachers' houses, desks making and school uniforms for some students.

## **B. Health and Community Development sectors**

### **i. Health services**

Maternal Mortality Reduction: In implementing this, needy expectant mothers are given TZS 50,000/ = to 70,000 / = each for purchasing birth kits as part of the preparation for childbirth in order to reduce maternal mortality rate. Villages were also able to pay for Health Insurance to members of Village Natural Resources and elderly in some villages.

Construction and renovation of health centres, health worker houses and village dispensaries.

### *ii. Community development sector*

In improving community development, CBFM villages have been able to build offices and houses for village officials as well as purchasing office furnitures. In addition, forum participants applauded the government's efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to provide good governance training which has been a major catalyst in strengthening leadership and social welfare.

## **C. Clean Water and Environment**

Activities carried out are: repairing existing water boreholes and drilling water boreholes. In addition, the villages have put in place good system of conserving water sources by planting water-friendly trees.

## **D. Economic Growth through Industrial Economy**

In promoting industrial economy; villages implementing CBFM in Kilwa, Tunduru, Namtumbo and Ruangwa Districts have been supported to own two high efficient mobile sawmills for processing logs to produce sawn timber for value addition. Beneficiaries explained that sawmills have significantly contributed in increasing the value chain of forest products, employment opportunities as well as income from the sale of processed timber. Furthermore, these mobile sawmills support sustainable forest management because have high recovery rate ranging from 57-60%. With this high efficient processing facilities instead of harvesting two trees using old technology with 30% recovery rate, a single tree is felled to produce same amount of timbers.

## **E. Sustainable forest management Activities**

Forum participants explained that revenues from the sale of forest products enabled village councils to carry out forest management activities such as establishment of other

Village Land Forest Reserves, facilitating the Natural Resources Committees to conduct regular forest patrols, carrying out early burning to prevent wildfires, tree planting, harvesting supervision and administrative matters in general. It was also reported that the villages shared five to fifteen percent of the revenue generated from the sale of natural forest resources to their district councils in order to provide technical support to CBFM village when needed and conduct regular forest patrols.

In addition, forum participants identified challenges that they face in implementing forest management activities. This includes inadequate markets for forest products, illegal logging, livestock grazing and forest encroachment by farmers, shortage of field equipment and poor anti-poaching tactics. They also outlined various efforts taken as well as recommendations for solving those challenges.

Stakeholders requested the research findings from RESPeCT Project and all research Projects should be shared with the communities and the rest of stakeholders once they become available.

### **2.3 Message from TFS Commissioner**

The Representative of TFS Commissioner clarified that Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) is a government agency entrusted some of the responsibilities and functions performed by Forestry and Beekeeping Division. TFS was legally gazetted and announced by Government notice No. 269 on 30/7/2010 and officially inaugurated on 18/7/2011 through the Executive Agencies Act, No. 30 of 1997 revised edition in 2009 ( Cap. 245); National Forest Policy (1998) and Beekeeping (1998) and Forest and Beekeeping Act No. 14 and 15 of 2002. TFS was established to enhance sustainable management of forest resources to mainly contribute to social, economical, ecological and cultural needs for present and future generations. Despite of the efforts in forest management, she pointed out several existing challenges such as inadequate human resources and inadequate means of transport for field operations compared to the size of the forest reserves, conflicts between the Forest Reserves and village boundaries, illegal harvesting of forest products, agriculture expansion and forest fires especially during the dry season. In attempt to solve these challenges, she explained that TFS has prepared strategic plans to enhance cooperation with other stakeholders particularly communities in resolving conflicts and protecting forest resources.

In addition she insisted that, the concept of Participatory Forest Management is one of the strategies that was developed under the principles of the Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 with the aim of enabling communities to conserve forest resources in order to earn revenue for community development. Lastly, she requested villages under CBFM to continue managing the forests effectively in order to improve the benefits not only for villages but also to increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a whole.

### **2.4 Message from Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Division**

The Representative of Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) thanked the forum organizers and other participants for their attendance. He explained that, FBD under MNRT is responsible for developing and overseeing Forest Policy, Forest Act and Regulations for the management of the forest as well as forestry and beekeeping training in the country. He stated that, Resources assessment conducted by the National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA 2015) showed approximately twenty-two (22) million hectares of forest which is equivalent to 46% of forests in Tanzania is on village land and approximately 17.6 million hectares of forest in village land are not under any management regime and are being threatened by human activities such as shifting cultivation. He emphasized that, CBFM is the only legal strategy that will reduce degradation in un-reserved village land to support climatic change adaptation measures. In ensuring that this strategy is implemented on time in order to reduce forest deforestation and degradation, he requested Villages, Local Government Authorities, Central Governments and Civil Society Organizations to support village councils to establish VLFR.

### **3.0: PLENARY**

After presentations, participants from 13 Districts were given opportunity to discuss, commenting and asking questions as follows;

Questions & answers

Question

During the presentations, CBFM villages described livestock and farmers encroachment as challenges threatening sustainability of VLFRs'

- a) How do the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and District Authorities plan to establish a mechanism to identify and control movement of livestock between the Regions and Districts?
- b) What strategies do Region and District livestock and agricultural Departments control encroachment of livestock and farmers in the VLFRs?

#### **Respons to Questions**

- a) The Ministry of Livestock has developed a strict system of using geolocator ear tags to control movement of livestock on their specific registered districts. This system will also help prevent the illegal movements of livestock outside their designated areas to protect the forest and agricultural resources. The Regional,
- b) District and Village Authorities should enforce National laws, District and Village By-Laws related to proper implementation of Land Use Plans, forest management, livestock, agriculture and all other cross-cutting sectors in the management of challenges and potential impacts from land use interactions to

ensure environmental, economic and social well-being for the present and future generations in the country. In addition, the relevant authorities should conduct regular joint patrols to identify, control and prevent misuse in various land uses and harvesting of natural resources in their areas

**Question?**

- a) The presenters indicated that, there have been an increased number of incidents human wildlife conflicts in many rural areas with CBFM. What efforts are taken by the wildlife management authorities to control the situation?

**Answer**

- a) Due to shortage of Wildlife Game Officers at village level, it was advised for the VNRC and Village Game Scouts (VGS) to be trained on paramilitary tactics to build their resilience, efficiency, competence and ability to use firearms in line with the training of wildlife management techniques. By making these efforts it will significantly help reduce human wildlife conflicts.
- b) Wildlife Management Authorities to address human wildlife conflicts as well as to pay compensation on time.

**Question**

For the time being, villages has been experiencing shortage of forest products customers in VLFRs' due to changes in the Forest Management Regulation published in Government Notice No. 417 of 24<sup>th</sup> May 2019 which mandate the forest resources customers to be approved by the District forest produce harvesting committee. What actions taken by the Government to improve the policy to support villages from the shortage of customers?

**Answer**

The MNRT through FBD has already identified challenges outlined by the supplemented regulation. The process is underway to address the recommendations based on the existing procedurea.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

- i. It was noted that representatives from cross-cutting sectors (Mining, Energy, Water, Wildlife Management Authority, Lawyers, Wildlife officers, Land officers, Agriculture and Livestock from respective District) related to the management of natural resources were not invited; the participants suggested other key

stakeholders to be invited in the next forum to address effectively the challenges related to the forest management.

- ii. Participants said that, regardless of challenges they face during implementation of CBFM, they lack specific platform to address their challenges and recommendations. Thus suggested to fast-track the formation of PFM Apex body by FBD as it will bring together communities implementing Participatory Forest Management for lobbying and advocacy on issues related to the resolution of challenges in community forest management.
- iii. Some of village representatives pointed out shortage of field equipment for VNRCs during implementation of forest management activities especially for the villages that have not generated income from sustainable harvest of forest products. Therefore, they requested support of working tools from the government and other stakeholders.
- iv. Participants pointed that, the forums have been held regularly in Lindi region, and hence they requested the next forums to be conducted in other regions in a rotation manner to share experiences.
- v. To increase efficiency in forest management, authorities should ensure that there are Forest Officers in each Division who will work with VNRCs to improve forest management and sustainable harvesting of forest products. Participants requested the government and other stakeholders to capacitate the community on timber processing using modern technology in order to add value of forest products and earn more income to address inadequate markets of forest products.
- vi. Community requested capacity building on vocational training (carpentry) and establishment of wood workshop in their areas to produce finished wood products. This will provide employment opportunities and increase income for the community as well as expanding market of forest products.
- vii. Participants advised the authority involved in the process of reviewing and approving forest management plans to fast-track the process to enable the community to manage and benefit from resources in villages.

#### **4.0 WORKSHOP RESOLUTIONS AND ACTION POINTS**

S/N	ISSUE	RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD
1	Inadequate of conducive legal and political environment that support Community Forest Conservation.	Government through forest Management entities should adhere to regulations governing forest conservation and ensure friendly legal and political environment for conserving and protect forests.	MNRT (FBD), TFS & PO-RALG	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI, TFCG & MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)
2	Inadequate efforts of facilitating communities to establish VLFRs.	The Government should ensure implementation of Participatory Forest Management by supporting villages to establish VLFRs.	PO-RALG & MNRT (FBD)	TFS, PoRALG; WWF, FORVAC, MCDI, TFCG & MJUMITA	January 2021 (Ongoing)
3	Local Government authorities do not have strategic plan and budget for supporting establishment of VLFRs.	Local Government authorities should prepare strategic plans and budget for supporting villages in the establishment of VLFRs	PO-RALG	MNRT (FBD); TFS, WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)
4	Cross-cutting sectors such as Agricultural, Water, Minerals and Energy do not recognize the existence of VLFRs.	Government should ensure prepared policies and strategies are multi-sectoral oriented to grip and recognize the presence of VLFRs.	MNRT, Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock and fisheries, Water & Minerals and Energy	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)

<b>S/N</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>RESOLUTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b>	<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>
5	Inconsistency between Industrial policy and Government efforts to enhance technological advancement on value addition of forest products.	Industrial policy should comply with Government efforts on the use of technology in order to add value of forest products.	MIT, MNRT & PO-RALG	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)
6	Most research findings are not adequately share with the rural communities and the stakeholders after the Research projects have ended.	All research observations, recommendations and findings should be shared appropriately with the rural communities and entire stakeholders	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	Always
7	Local Government Authorities (LGAs) lack of effective strategies to oversee Community Based Forest Management in village level.	LGAs' to prepare effective strategies aiming to train CBFM villages on good governance, financial management and conduct regular audit to improve forest resource management and social economic development.	LGAs' and Councilors	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)
8	Boundary disputes between villages as well as ineffective implementation of Village Land use Plans within and from adjacent villages and Districts caused by farmers and pastoralists.	LGAs' should resolve boundary disputes in their respective areas and prepare land use plan that correlate with adjacent villages and districts to reduce land conflicts.	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements, Land Use planning commission, TFS and PO-RALG	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI, & MJUMITA	January 2021 (on-going)
9	Increased incidences of	Natural Resource Management	LGAs', TAWA and	WWF, FORVAC,	January 2021 (On-

<b>S/N</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>RESOLUTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b>	<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>
	human-wildlife conflicts	Authorities should take effective measures to curb human-wildlife conflicts.	TANAPA	MCDI, TNRF & MJUMITA	going)
10	Delaying in the approval of forest management plans at higher levels hamper forest management activities and harvesting of forest products in VLFRs'.	Higher level authorities should fast-track approval of village forest management plans to enable communities to manage and benefit from forest resources in their villages.	FBD and LGAs'	TFS, WWF, FORVAC, MCDI, TNRF and MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)
11	Inadequate of field equipments during implementation of forest management activities especially for communities which have not generated income.	Government and other stakeholders should facilitate VNRCs' to acquire field equipments to support the management of forest resources prior to villages start generating revenues fro forest resources..	MNRT (FBD), TFS, and PO-RALG	WWF, FORVAC, MCDI & MJUMITA	January 2021 (On-going)
12	Weak enforcement of law in dealing with pastoralists invading VLFRs	Authorities should ensure compliances of law in managing the challenges caused by pastoralists.	Police force, TAWA, Lawyers and Livestock Officers		January 2021 (On-going)
13	Absence of representatives from some cross-cutting sectors related to the management of natural resources.	Representatives from cross-cutting sectors such as Minerals, Energy, TAWA, Lawyers, Land Officers, Agriculture and Livestock should be invited in subsequent forums.	MCDI, PO-RALG and FBD	WWF & MJUMITA	January, 2021 Until the time of next Forum Preparation
14	VNRCs have inadequate skills on how to deal with illegal	District Authorities should provide paramilitary training to VNRCs to	District Authorities, TAWA, TANAPA	WWF, MCDI & MJUMITA	January 2021 (Ongoing)

<b>S/N</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>RESOLUTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b>	<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>
	logging and poaching	build their resilience, competence and tactics for forest management.			
15	Requirements by the Governmentb to use of only high valuable timber tree species in Government Tenders eg Mninga and Mkongo	Government should encourage use of lesser known timber tree species dure sure ring tendering in order to promote use of the species and reduce pressure on high valuable timber trees.	MNRT, LGAs, Ministry of Finance and Planning.	WWF, MCDI, FORVAC, TFCG, MJUMITA	June 2021 (On going)

## **5.0: Message from District Commissioners, CBFM implementing NGOs (WWF, MCDI, MJUMITA, TFCG) & FORVAC Programme**

### **5.1 Message from CBFM implementing NGOs (WWF, MCDI, MJUMITA and TFCG) & FORVAC Programme**

On behalf of other conservation NGOs, CBFM and other forest management regimes. He also highlighted the purpose for establishment of PFM programme in Tanzania, its benefits on improving forest management and community livelihood which also reflects on the government's development priorities in various sectors such as; Health, Education and Water. He praised village representatives for their courage, competence and skills to present topics related to forest management. He advised local government authorities, central government and civil society organizations to continue capacitating communities to own and manage (Appendix 5).

### **5.2 Message from District Commissioners and Members of Parliament**

The Chairman invited District Commissioners and Members of Parliament to address the audience. They thanked all stakeholders for facilitating the 2020 Annual CBFM Stakeholders Forum which aimed at showing the contribution of CBFM to the government development priorities. They also suggested possible solutions on challenges faced during the implementation of forest management activities. In addition, the District Commissioners promised to effectively oversee the management of forest in their areas of jurisdiction to advance forest management efforts to improve community livelihood as well as adapting to climate change.

## **6.0 Closing Remarks.**

Before he gave brief closing remarks, the Guest of Honour conveyed his gratitudes to the forum participants for their very informative presentations, insightful contributions, patience and cooperation. He urged the participants to take into account the lessons shared and work on them to bring positive change in community forest management. Furthermore, he insisted the public institution leaders to fulfill their responsibilities with accordance to good governance in managing natural resources as well as resolving the challenges facing forest management efforts. He also extended his appreciations to WWF, FORVAC program, MCDI, MJUMITA, TFCG and public institutions for facilitating this highly productive forum on sustainable forest management and climate change adaptation. In addition, he appealed the Organizers to conduct this forum annually as it has proven to be an effective platform for sharing experience and preparing strategies to address challenges faced during the implementation of forest management activities and land use. Lastly, the guest of honour officially declared the Annual CBFM Stakeholders Forum closed at 4:35 pm.

## 7.0 Appendices

### Appendix 1: Timetable

<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
8:00-8:30	Arrival & Registration	All
8:30-8:45	Arrival of the Guest of honour	Lindi Regional Commissioner, Hon. Godfrey Zambi.
8:45-9:00	Introduction	RAS Lindi /DAS Ruangwa
9:00-9:15	Forum modalities	Representative from WWF/ MCDI/ FORVAC/MJUMITA/TFCG
9:15-9:20	Welcoming Guest of honour	DC Ruangwa
9:20-9:50	Opening remarks	Lindi Regional Commissioner, Hon. Godfrey Zambi.
9:50-10:00	Group Photo	All
10:00-10:45	Tea Break	All
10:45-11:15	Matters arising from 2018 Forum	RNRA-Lindi
11:15-12:45	Presentation from CBFM Villages (Progress, Challenges faced, and recommendations to MCDI, Government & other Stakeholders)	Village representatives from Ruangwa, Liwale, Nachingwea, Kilwa, Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Rufiji and Kilosa Districts.
12:45- 12:55	Message from TFS commissioner	TFS
12:55-13:05	Message from Director of Forest and beekeeping Division -Ministry of natural resource and tourism	Director of Forest and beekeeping Division
13:05-14:05	Discussion	All
14:05-15:05	Lunch	All
15:05-15:35	Wrap up and Action point	All
15:35-15:45	Message from CBFM implementing NGOs WWF /MCDI /FORVAC /MJUMITA /TFCG	MCDI Board Chairman
15:45-16:05	Message from District Commissioners	District Commissioners from Ruangwa, Kilwa, Liwale, Nachingwea, Songea, Tunduru, Namtumbo, Rufiji and Kilosa Districts.
16:05-16:35	Closing remark	Lindi Regional Commissioner Hon. Godfrey Zambi.

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
1.	Hon. Godfrey Zambi	Regional Commissioner-Lindi		
2.	Hon. Christopher Ngubiagai	Kilwa District Commissioner	Kilwa	
3.	Rehema Mandenge	RAS-Lindi	Lindi Urban	
4.	Hon. Hashim Mgandilwa	Ruangwa District Commissioner	Ruangwa	
5.	Gasper Balyomi	District Executive Directors	Tunduru	
6.	Richard Mbambe	Representative: District Commissioner -Tunduru	Tunduru	
7.	Hassan Kungu	Member of Parliament – North Tunduru	Tunduru	
8.	Jailu Mkinde	Member of Parliament -Liwale	Liwale	
9.	Omary Said Mwanga	Representative: District Commissioner - Nachingwea	Nachingwea	
10.	Isabela Chilumba	District Commissioner -Nyasa	Nyasa	
11.	Pololet Mgema	District Commissioner -Songea	Songea	
12.	Aden Nchimbi	RAS- Namtumbo	Namtumbo	
13.	Ambokilwe Paul	Namtumbo District Executive Director	Namtumbo	
14.	Hassan Rugwa	Nachingwea District Executive Director	Nachingwea	
15.	Renatus Mchau	Kilwa District Executive Director	Kilwa	
16.	Mh. Ally Kassinge	Member of Parliament – South Kilwa	Kilwa	
17.	Mh. Francis Ndulane	Member of Parliament –North Kilwa	Kilwa	
18.	Mbwana Kambangwa	DAS- Liwale	Liwale	
19.	Haji Mbaruku Balozi	DAS- Kilwa	Kilwa	
20.	Jeremia Mlwafu	Assistant DAS- Nachingwea	Nachingwea	
21.	Kapea Kapea	Assistant District Executive Director - Nachingwea	Nachingwea	
22.	Bettie Luwuge	Information Officer - TFCG	Dar es salaam	
23.	Hassan Kambengo	Councilor	Kilosa	
24.	Damasi Mumwi	DLNRO-Liwale	Liwale	
25.	Lington Nzunda	DLNRO -Nachingwea	Nachingwea	
26.	Ernest Mwakangata	DLNRO -Kilwa	Kilwa	
27.	Simon Lugazo	CBO-TFCG	Dar es salaam	
28.	Isaya Saitabani	Manager- SULEDO	Kiteto	
29.	Frank Kaipai	Chairman SULEDO	Kiteto	
30.	John Salehe	MCDI Board Chairman		

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
31.	Sebastian Nmin	DFO-Kiteto	Kiteto	
32.	Nassoro Mzui	DFO-Liwale	Liwale	
33.	Paiton Kamnana	DFO-Nachingwea	Nachingwea	
34.	Njabha Lyatura	DFO-Kilwa	Kilwa	
35.	Robert Kiondo	Ag: DFO-Rufiji	Rufiji	
36.	Samsoni Lemmy	DFO-Tunduru	Tunduru	
37.	Garvas Malyombo	DFO-Namtumbo	Namtumbo	
38.	Michael Gwandu	RNRO-Manyara	Manyara	
39.	Paul Onesimo	Ag: DLNRO-Tunduru	Tunduru	
40.	Betha Mwambena	Journalist -TBC, Tanga	Tanga	
41.	Elinenyi Robert	FORVAC	Dodoma	
42.	Godfrey Jafary	DLO-Kilwa	Kilwa	
43.	Timotheo Sosiya	RNRO- Tanga	Tanga	
44.	Adam Silvesta	DFO-Kilindi, Tanga	Kilindi	
45.	Elinihaki Hashim	DFO –Handeni, Tanga	Handeni	
46.	Marcel Mtunda	FORVAC Coordinator - Ruvuma	Songea	
47.	Emmanuel Msufe	PFM Coordinator - Ministry of Natural resource and tourism	Dodoma	
48.	Manyisye Mpokigwa	TFS manager- southern zone (Masasi)	Masasi	
49.	Elibariki Lagwen	TFS manager- Ruangwa	Ruangwa	
50.	Salhina Kashenge	Assistant TFS manager - Masasi	Masasi	
51.	Sambalu Simon	DFO - Namtumbo	Namtumbo	
52.	James Kabutta	DFO -Ruangwa	Ruangwa	
53.	Bugingo Bugingo	DFO -Nyasa	Nyasa	
54.	Halifa Kasimu Singano	DFO -Mbinga	Mbinga	
55.	Africanus Chale	RNRO-Ruvuma	Songea	
56.	Francis Chitumbi	DSO -Kilwa	Kilwa	
57.	Albert Mwombeki	DLO-Ruangwa	Ruangwa	
58.	Hamdoun Mohamed	Driver -PFM coordinator	Dodoma	
59.	Jonas Ganganiya	Ag: OCD- Police Ruangwa	Ruangwa	
60.	Zakayo Kaunda	DFO- Songea	Songea	
61.	David Kikasi	Ag: DFO-Songea	Songea	
62.	Makala Jasper	Chief Executive Officer - MCDI	Kilwa	
63.	Yuvenal Pantaleo	Project manager-LtC- MCDI	Kilwa	
64.	Glory Massao	MCDI Certification manager - MCDI	Kilwa	

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
65.	Jonas Timothy	MOFO-MCDI	Kilwa	
66.	Kassimu Ulega	CM- MCDI	Kilwa	
67.	Innocent Anthony	Marketing & Sustainability manager - MCDI	Kilwa	
68.	Lasima Nzao	FM- MCDI	Kilwa	
69.	Paul Kwikanga	Driver cum mechanics-MCDI	Kilwa	
70.	John Ndembeka	Driver -MCDI	Kilwa	
71.	Dactuce Ngenje	Driver -MCDI	Kilwa	
72.	Iddi Hamis	SFO -MCDI	Kilwa	
73.	Ally Kindamba	Driver -MCDI	Kilwa	
74.	Tryphone Chuwa	FO -MCDI	Kilwa	
75.	Fredson Fredrick	LGO -MCDI	Kilwa	
76.	Issa Abdurahman	Driver -MCDI	Kilwa	
77.	Fatuma Said	Office Assistant-MCDI	Kilwa	
78.	Mariagoreth Rweikiza	FO- MCDI	Kilwa	
79.	Charles Msonge	FO- MCDI	Kilwa	
80.	Mussa Shija	LO- MCDI	Kilwa	
81.	Esther Julius	FO- MCDI	Kilwa	
82.	Azimina Mkengemba	FO- MCDI	Kilwa	
83.	Hadharati Swai	FO-MCDI	Kilwa	
84.	Yusufu Kiangio	LO-MCDI	Kilwa	
85.	Emmanuel Mlimitho	FO- MCDI	Kilwa	
86.	Eward Mosha	SFO- MCDI	Kilwa	
87.	Trezia Nyika	AC- MCDI	Kilwa	
88.	Yusufu Kasimu	Driver -MCDI	Kilwa	
89.	Lucy Boniphace	CEO's P.A MCDI	Kilwa	
90.	Benjamin Kisoka	FO MCDI	Kilwa	
91.	Deogratius Msofe	FO MCDI	Kilwa	
92.	Hamis Hamis	Driver- MCDI	Kilwa	
93.	Joseph Protas	SFO MCDI	Kilwa	
94.	Fatina Idrisa	R Ass, MCDI	Kilwa	
95.	Issa Mapei	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Liwiti
96.	Mohamed Sheya	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Ngea
97.	Nurdin Gulam	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Mchakama
98.	Ally Kinunga	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Ngea

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
99.	Abdallah Kigomba	Village executive officer	Kilwa	Nainokwe
100.	Omary Chambe	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Likawage
101.	Malumbo Kisava	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Likawage
102.	Yasini Machanja	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Nainokwe
103.	Said Mchimbo	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Kisangi
104.	Akosi Kandewa	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Kikole
105.	Omary Kamtande	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Kikole
106.	Halidi Ulala	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Kisangi
107.	Hassan Likoko	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Ngea
108.	Rehema Abdallah	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Liwiti
109.	Hemedi Kimbugu	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Namatwea
110.	Mussa Kimbugu	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Namatwea
111.	Omary Mpulu	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Nanjirinji B
112.	Muhidin Mkunguru	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Nanjirinji A
113.	Mohamed Mkalimaga	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Nanjirinji A
114.	Salima Mnamba	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Nanjirinji B
115.	Sabiam Mpoto	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Nanjirinji A
116.	Mkwepu Mkwepu	Village Executive Officer	Kilwa	Mchakama
117.	Maulidi Kitambulilo	Village Chairman	Rufiji	Tawi
118.	Ally Mbonde	VNRC Chairman	Rufiji	Tawi
119.	Alex Njahane	FME-FORVAC	Dodoma	
120.	Yustack Bonifasi	CC.LINDI-FORVAC	Ruangwa	
121.	Kassimu Korondo	VNRC Chairman	Ruangwa	Mchichili
122.	Athumani Tuwesi	VNRC Chairman	Ruangwa	Lichwachwa
123.	Kamilius Mpwapwa	VNRC Chairman	Ruangwa	Ng'au
124.	Frank Sinyangwe	Village Executive Officer	Ruangwa	Nahanga
125.	Salum Mnunguyem	VNRC Chairman	Ruangwa	Nahanga
126.	Thiem Komba	Village Executive Officer	Ruangwa	Ng'au
127.	Husna Kijazi	Village Executive Officer	Ruangwa	Ng'au
128.	Juma Chikoyo	VNRC Chairman	Ruangwa	Nandanje
129.	Rashidi Kajete	Village Executive Officer	Ruangwa	Nandanje
130.	Said Matandi	Village Executive Officer	Ruangwa	Mmawa
131.	Hamisi Mbano	VNRC Chairman	Ruangwa	Mmawa
132.	Switibert Mchopa	Village Executive Officer	Ruangwa	Lichwachwa
133.	Nassoro Mpelembe	Village Executive Officer	Liwale	Naujombo

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
134.	Miraji Upinde	VNRC Chairman	Liwale	Naujombo
135.	Ngapaila Ngapaila	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Nahoro
136.	Haji Makame Haji	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Mtawatawa
137.	Rashidi Mundi	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Nanjegeja
138.	Abdu Licho	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Mahonga
139.	Issa Nalimbwe	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Mahonga
140.	Hamis Peleu	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Nanjegeja
141.	Mussa Nongwa	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Darajani
142.	Mohamed Makanwa	VNRC Secretary	liwale	Darajani
143.	Yahaya Makelu	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Nahoro
144.	Amidu Kimbunga	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Mtungunyu
145.	Salumu Mkachuka	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Mtungunyu
146.	Maongezi Kalyoi	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Nangano
147.	Hamisa Isumail	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Kitogoro
148.	Ally Kiganja	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Barikiwa
149.	Rose Jacob	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Barikiwa
150.	Thabiti Mahangabana	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Chimbuko
151.	Juma Chimbwi	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Chimbuko
152.	Otencia Litumanduma	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Nangano
153.	Rajabu Machwiko	VNRC Chairman	liwale	Mtawatawa
154.	Hemedi Makakala	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Kitogoro
155.	Frank Nazar	Village Executive Officer	liwale	Mikunya
156.	Modestus Luoga	Village chairman	Songea	Kituro
157.	Lenista Komba	VNRC Chairman	Songea	Liweta
158.	Fabian Shawa	Village chairman	Songea	Litowa
159.	Maximilian Luoga	VNRC Chairman	Songea	Kituro
160.	Rajabu Makamba	Village chairman	Songea	Kwedikabu
161.	Vicent Sabas	Village Executive Officer	Songea	Liweta
162.	Fabian Njovu	Village chairman	Songea	Mbulilah
163.	Pilimini Haule	Village Executive Officer	Songea	Litowa
164.	Gelvas Haule	VNRC Chairman	Songea	Litowa
165.	Ally Humbaro	Village Executive Officer	Songea	Mbulilah
166.	Salesia Kapanga	Village Executive Officer	Songea	Kituro
167.	Kakiwi Kalonga	VNRC Chairman	Songea	Mbulilah
168.	Kelvin Njovu	Village chairman	Songea	Liweta

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
169.	Marus Chale	Village chairman	Songea	Ndongosi
170.	Rashid Pili	VNRC Chairman	Songea	Ndongosi
171.	Narzis Mahai	Village Executive Officer	Songea	Ndongosi
172.	Hashim Nyumi	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Kiegei B
173.	Yasini Pindepinde	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Nanjihi
174.	Edwin Pankulo	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Kilima rondo
175.	Mussa Mraponi	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Mbondo
176.	Sumiani Makanga	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Namatunu
177.	Hamis Hemed	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Lionja B
178.	Remigius Kambona	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Lionja B
179.	Agatha Milanzi	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Namatunu
180.	Ally Pindepinde	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Majonanga
181.	Uledi Mahamudu	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Kiegei B
182.	Joshua Taya	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Nanjihi
183.	Elachus Hamis	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Kilima rondo
184.	Juma Rajabu	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Nguni chile
185.	Said Malemla	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Mbondo
186.	Vallelian Mbule	VNRC Chairman	Nachingwea	Majonanga
187.	Sadat Mahamudu	Village Executive Officer	Nachingwea	Nguni chile
188.	Mohamed Mbeko	Village chairman	Nachingwea	Kilima rondo
189.	Ally Mustafa	Village chairman	Nachingwea	Kiegei B
190.	Said Malemla	Village chairman	Nachingwea	Mbondo
191.	Samweli Nilonga	Village chairman	Namtumbo	Chengena
192.	Flowin Komba	VNRC Chairman	Namtumbo	Chengena
193.	Mussa Chawinga	Village Executive Officer	Namtumbo	Kilangalanga
194.	Said Mbawala	Village chairman	Namtumbo	Kilangalanga
195.	Agnes Nchimbi	Village Executive Officer	Namtumbo	Limamu
196.	Magnus Ndunguru	Village chairman	Namtumbo	Limamu
197.	Issa Mbengile	Village chairman	Namtumbo	Masuguru
198.	Witness Magoyo	Village Executive Officer	Namtumbo	Masuguru
199.	Mustafa Mahamud	Village chairman	Namtumbo	Mtelawamwahi
200.	Ayubu Thabiti	Village Executive Officer	Namtumbo	Kitanda
201.	Joseph Kanisius	Village Executive Officer	Namtumbo	Kitanda
202.	Jackson Mgala	Village Executive Officer	Namtumbo	Mtelawamwahi

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
203.	Sophia Omary	Village Chairman	Handeni	Kitumbi
204.	Yusuph Hakumbwa	Village Chairman	Handeni	Kitumbi
205.	Hussein Lugunda	VNRC Chairman	Handeni	Kwendikabu
206.	Bakari Malinda	Village Chairman	Handeni	Gole
207.	John Gesaka	VNRC Chairman	Handeni	Gole
208.	Zubeda Kihyo	VNRC Chairman	Kilindi	Mnkonde
209.	Abdallah Magola	Village Chairman	Kilindi	Mnkonde
210.	Katambo Sululu	Village Chairman	Tunduru	Kajima
211.	Rajabu Bushiri	Village Chairman	Tunduru	Mbungulaji
212.	Paschal Yusto	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Namakambale
213.	Ally Chamba	VNRC Chairman	Tunduru	Mbungulaji
214.	Philemon Hassan	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Sauti Moja
215.	Hassan Likambale	Village chairman	Tunduru	Namakambale
216.	Hassan Bakari	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Machemba
217.	Yasin Likenge	Village chairman	Tunduru	Ngapa
218.	Mathayo Mpangula	Village chairman	Tunduru	Mindu
219.	Mohamed Rashidi	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Mindu
220.	Suleimani Maliki	Village chairman	Tunduru	Msinji
221.	Halifa Hassan	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Msinji
222.	Said Juma	Village chairman	Tunduru	Sauti Moja
223.	Said Hassan	Village chairman	Tunduru	Liwangula
224.	Hawa Kaesa	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Kajima
225.	Ally Kalomba	Village chairman	Tunduru	Machemba
226.	Said Makale	Village chairman	Tunduru	Songambele
227.	Shaban Omary	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Songambele
228.	Omary Lada	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Liwangula
229.	Rehema Nyungwa	Village Executive Officer	Tunduru	Ngapa
230.	Justine Silvery	Driver -ITV	Kinondoni	
231.	Fred Mbawala	Driver -DC	Songea	
232.	Stanley Milinga	Driver -DC	Tunduru	
233.	Rajabu Swalehe	Driver -DC	Namtumbo	
234.	Nelson Gowele	Driver -DC	Nyasa	
235.	Dastan Akida	Driver -DED	Kilindi	
236.	Said Chalamanda	Driver -DED	Tunduru	
237.	Pius Ndunguru	Driver -DED	Namtumbo	

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
238.	Mikidadi Mikwanga	Driver -DSO	Kilwa	
239.	Gideon Malume	Driver -DC	Kilwa	
240.	Juma Mmwa	Driver -DLNRO	Namtumbo	
241.	Ezekiel Wilson	Driver -TFS	Masasi	
242.	Ally Kidoli	MP Driver -Kilwa Kusini	Kilwa	
243.	Mohamed Khalafu	Driver -DED	Kilwa	
244.	Sisila Ngalemwa	MP Driver- Kilwa Kaskazini	Kilwa	
245.	Harold Mtui	Driver -CC, FORVAC,Ruvuma	Songea	
246.	Owen Kapanda	Driver – MP Liwale	Iiwale	
247.	Raymond Myinga	Driver -DC	Nachingwea	
248.	Hamis mttopa	Driver DAS	Iiwale	
249.	Vedasto Msungu	Journalist -ITV,	Kinondoni	
250.	Agrey Evarist	Journalist -ITV,	Kinondoni	
251.	Philipo Chimi	Journalist -Mashujaa FM		
252.	Bashiru Kauchumbe	Journalist -P.M,FM Ruangwa	Ruangwa	
253.	Asher Chilewa	Journalist -TBC, LINDI	Lindi	
254.	Abdulazizi Ahmed	Journalist -Channel Ten	Lindi	
255.	Abdallah Nanda	Journalist -Habari leo	Dar es salaam	
256.	Mahamud Issa	Journalist -AYO TV	Dar es salaam	
257.	Sudi Jongo	Journalist -CLOUDS TV	Lindi	
258.	Amina Ally	Member of MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Mriringwa
259.	Agnes Mathias	Assistant Chairman – MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Nyali
260.	Victoria Ndekelo	Member of - MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Mbuyuni
261.	Sadiki Kondo	Chairman -MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Maturi
262.	Rashid Kazeuka	Chairman -MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Mbuyuni
263.	Kulangwa Ganda	Secretary -MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Kitunduweta
264.	Hamis Bogwa	Chairman -MJUMITA network	Kilosa	Kigunga
265.	Steven Mbije	Lindi Regional Commissioner Secretary	Lindi	
266.	Juma Kipese	VNRC Chairman	Kilwa	Kisangi
267.	Halfani Kuchao	VNRC member	Kilwa	Ngea
268.	ALLY Y. MTANGA	Village Council member	Kilwa	Nanjirinji
269.	SAIDI H. NJENGA	VNRC Chair	Kilwa	Likawage
270.	DAYANI SAIDI MKENDA	VNRC Chair	Kilwa	Kipindimbi
271.	SWAHABA BAKIRI MATAJIRI	Councillor	Kilwa	Mandawa

S/N	Name	Title	District	Village
272.	SAIDI IDRISA KILIULA	Councillor	Kilwa	Likawage
273.	MANASE JOHN	Land Officer	Kilwa	
274.	LAI S. MWICHANDE	Driver	Tunduru	
275.	Abdala Mpotola	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Nainokwe
276.	KULWA MANGARA	Driver	Kilwa	
277.	HAMZA CHANDE ASILIA	Village Chairman	Tunduru	Ngapa
278.	MOHAMEDI SAID KIGONJOLE	Village member	Kilwa	Nanjiorini B
279.	MKWANDA WASOA	Village Chairmana	Tunduru	Machemba
280.	DAWA FAKII MYAMANGA	Village member	Tunduru	Machemba
281.	HADIJA A. HASHIMU	Village member	Kilwa	Kisangi
282.	LUCAS A. SEMBWA	Livestock Officer	Kilwa	
283.	JUMA MLILIMA	Village member	Kilwa	Likawage
284.	MUSSA MGOTEKE	Village member	Rufiji	Tawi
285.	CHANDE M.MKINGIJAGI	Village Chairman LEGEZAMWENDO-LIWALE	Liwale	Legezamwendo
286.	SHABANI KATUNDU	Councillor	Liwale	Ngongowele
287.	ABDALLAH CHILUMBA	Councillor	Liwale	Kiangara
288.	ADAM MNGAHATA	Village Chairman	Liwale	Nahoro
289.	SELEMANI M LIPONDA	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Likawage
290.	Lulu Sharifi	Village Chairperson	Lilwale	Barikiwa
291.	FATUMA Juma	Village Chairperson	Liwale	Mtawatawa
292.	Jumannne Lupi	Village Chairman	Liwale	Darajani
293.	RASHIDI S. SALUM	Ag DED	Rufiji	
294.	Nyambate Ally	Village Chairman	Nachingwea	Kiegei B
295.	YUSUFU S. ABASI	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Namatewa
296.	ALLY S. MTAUNA	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Liwiti
297.	WAZIRI S. MBEPO	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Nanjirinji B
298.	RAFI M KWANGA	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Kisangi
299.	ABDALLAH S. MBELEKAJEE	Village Chairman	Kilwa	Kipindimbi
300.	ABDALLAH SAIDI LIGUNGA	Village Member	Kilwa	Kikole

### **Appendix 3. Matters arising from 2018 Forum (Swahili)**

<b>NA</b>	<b>HOJA</b>	<b>MAAZIMIO</b>	<b>MHUSIKA</b>	<b>WADAU</b>	<b>UTEKELEZAJI</b>
1	Warsha kufanyika Wilaya ya kilwa kila mwaka	Warsha isifanyike kilwa tu, ifanywe kwa mzunguko kila Wilaya	MCDI, WWF, MJUMITA na Hlamshauri za Wilaya.		Warsha imeanza kufanyika nje ya Wilaya ya Kilwa, kwa kuanzia Mwaka huu inafanyika hapa Wilaya ya Ruangwa.
2	Muingiliano wa matumizi ya ardhi kati ya wakulima, wafugaji na wahifadhi	Kuwe na ushirikishwaji wa wadau wote katika mipango na utekelezaji wa utatuzi wa migogoro ya wafugaji, wakulima na wahifadhi .	Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Halmashauri ya Wilaya	TFS, Tume ya Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi, MCDI, WWF, na MJUMITA	Utatuzi wa Migogoro ya Wafugaji na Wakulima imekuwa ikifanyika. Mikutano ya Wadau wa Mifugo imekuwa ikifanyika kila mwaka ili kutatua changamoto za muingiliano wa matumizi ya ardhi.
3	Kukosekana kwa wadau wengine katika warsha	Wadau wafuatao washirikishwe katika warsha; Sekta za Kilimo, Maji, Madini, Mifugo na Wanyamapori na Wakuu wa Mikoa ya Ruvuma, Pwani na Mtwara	MCDI, WWF na MJUMITA	TAMISEMI, TAWA, AAC na TFS	Katika Warsha hii Wadau wa Sekta ya Madini, na Wanyamapori wamealikwa. Pia Wakuu wa Mikoa ya Pwani na Ruvuma walialikwa ila kutokana na majukumu mengine muhimu hawajaweza kufika. Wadau wengie wataendelea kualikwa katika Warsha zijazo.
4	Uhaba wa masoko ya mazao ya misitu	Halmashauri na TFS kwa kushirikiana na wadau waandae na kutekeleza mipango maalumu ya kutafuta masoko ya mazao ya misitu katika maeneo yao	Wakurugenzi wa Halmashauri na TFS	MCDI, WWF, MJUMITA na TFS	Tatizo la Masoko limeendelea kutatuliwa kwa kutafuta wateja zaidi wa Rasilimali za misitu
5	Kutokuwa na udhibiti wa mifugo inayoingia mikoa	Kuwe na mpango wa pamoja wakutathimini na kudhibiti uingizaji wa mifugo	Ofisi ya Mkuu wa Mikoa wa Lindi/ Wakuu	MCDI, WWF, TFS, MJUMITA na sekta ya	Utatuzi wa Migogoro ya Wafugaji na Wakulima imekuwa ikifanyika. Mikutano ya Wadau wa Mifugo imekuwa ikifanyika kila mwaka ili

<b>NA</b>	<b>HOJA</b>	<b>MAAZIMIO</b>	<b>MHUSIKA</b>	<b>WADAU</b>	<b>UTEKELEZAJI</b>
	ya Pwani, Lindi, Mtwara na Ruvuma	katika mikoa ya Pwani, Lindi, Ruvuma na Mtwara pamoja na Wilaya zake	wa Wilaya	mifugo, ardhi na kilimo	kutatua changamoto za muingiliano wa matumizi ya ardhi. Hata hivyo changamoto hii bado ipo na Serikali inaendelea kulitua jambo hili.
6	Kukosekana kwa motisha kwa wanakamati wa vijiji ambavyo havipati mapato kutokana na rasilimali misitu	Kuwezesha vijiji kuandaa mipango ya kuongeza vyanzo vya mapato ili kuboresha motisha kwa kamati za maliasili	Halmashauri za Wilaya, WWF, MCDI, MJUMITA na TFS	Taasisi mbalimbali za utafiti na Wadau wengine wa maendeleo	Kamati za maliasili na vikundi vya Jamii vinawezeshwa ili kupanua vyanzo vya mapato. Kwa mfano, Wilaya ya Liwale vikundi na mtu mmoja mmoja kupitia mradi wa FORVAC vinawezeshwa kwa kuanzisha miradi biashara ndogondogo.,
7	Kutokuwepo kwa mahusiano mazuri katika utekelezaji wa majukumu mionganini mwa watendaji katika sekta ya misitu	Mahusiano mionganini mwa watendaji katika sekta ya misitu yaboreshwe kwakuweka utaratibu mzuri wa mawasiliano na ushirkiano mionganini mwa watendaji kwakuzingatia randama ya makubaliano baina ya TAMISEMI na MNRT	Halmashauri za Wilaya na TFS	Mashirika yasiyo yakiserikali	Mahusiano yameendelea kuimarishe kuitia vikao mbalimbali vya utekelezaji na kuitia Randama
8	Maeneoa valiyovunwa /kuathiriaka kutopewa kiapaumbele katika upandaji miti	Asilimia 5% ya tozo ya upandaji miti inayorejeshwa Halmashauri kutoka TAFF kwa ajili ya kuendeleza upandaji miti ielekezwe katika vijiji ambavyo uvunaji umefanyika na maeneo ambayo yamethirika na uharibifu wa mazingira.	Halmashauri za Wilaya na TFS	Mashirika yasiyo yakiserikali na watu binafsi	Jitihada ya kuomba 5% ya tozo bado zinaendelea ingawa upandaji miti unaendelea kuitia mapato ya ndani ya Halmashauri

<b>NA</b>	<b>HOJA</b>	<b>MAAZIMIO</b>	<b>MHUSIKA</b>	<b>WADAU</b>	<b>UTEKELEZAJI</b>
9	Kutokuwepo kwa utawala bora na usimamizi wa rasilimali fedha	Yatolewe mafunzo na tathimini ya utawala bora katika ngazi zote za Halmashauri za Wilaya juu ya uadilifu, uzalendo na uwajibikaji katika usimamizi wa rasilimali za misitu	Halmashauri na MJUMITA	MCDI,TFS,na WWF	Mafunzo ya Utawala Bora katika Usimamizi wa rasilimali fedha yametolewa na Halmashauri za Wilaya kwa kushirikiana na Shirika la MJUMITA. Kwa mfano Kilwa, Liwale, Ruangwa, Tunduru, Namtumbo na Rufiji)
11	Vijiji kutonufaika na uwepo wa wanyama pori	Vijiji vyenye maeneo yenyewe wanyamaporini visaidiwe kuanzisha WMA, ili viweze kunufaika na rasilimasli ya wanyama pori kama ilivyo kwa vijiji vinavyo nufaika na utekelezaji wa dhana ya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu	Halmashauari	WWF, TFS, MCDI na MJUMITA	Jitihada zinaendelea kufanyika kwa baadhi ya Wilaya kwa kuandaa maandiko ya lutafuta wadau mbalimbali wa kuwezesha WMA
12	Uharibifu unaosababishwa na kilimo cha kuhamahama	Kutoa elimu endelevu juu kilimo hifadhi kinacholenga kupunguza uharibifu wa misitu kwa wakulima vijijini	Halmashauari		Elimu juu ya Kilimo Hifadhi Hifadhi imeendelea kutolewa na Halmashauri zinaendelea kuandaa matumizi bora ya ardhi ya vijioji.
13	Kutokwepo kwa motisha katika vijiji vinavyo fanya vizuri	Vijiji vinavofanya vizuri katika suala la utawala bora vipatiwe tuzo kuongeza motisha kwa vijiji vingine.	Halmashauari	MJUMITA, WWF, MCDI, Action Aid na TCRS	Motisha umeanza kutolewa kwa vijiji vinavyofanya vizuri. Mfano Kijiji cha Sautimoja kilichopo Tunduru. Zoezi hili ni endelevu
14	Uelewa mdogo kuhusu uthibitishaji wa misitu.	Wadau wote, wanaohusika na usimamizi wa misitu wajengewe uwezo kuhusu uthibitishaji wa mazao ya	MCDI	Halmashauri za wilaya, TFS na wafanya biashara wa	Mafunzo ya ya Uthibitishaji misitu yametolewa kwa vijiji vyote vinavyofanya kazi na MCDI, zoezi hili ni endelevu.

<b>NA</b>	<b>HOJA</b>	<b>MAAZIMIO</b>	<b>MHUSIKA</b>	<b>WADAU</b>	<b>UTEKELEZAJI</b>
		misitu.		mazao ya misitu	Pia ya kuwajengea uwezo watumishi wa Serikali (TFS na Halmashauri za Wilaya katika Mikoa ya Lindi. Ruvuma na Pwani) ilifanyika mwaka mwaka 2018 kuwajengea uwezo juu ya Uthibitishaji misitu.
15	Kutokuwa na warsha endelevu	Kuwe na warsha ambazo ni endelevu kuhusu masuala ya Uhifadhi wa Misitu.	Halmashauri za Wilaya, MCDI, WWF na TFS	Washiriki wa warsha	Warsha zinaendlea kufanyika na kuongeza wigo wa Washiriki

## **Appendix. 4. Village presentations (Swahili)**

### **TAARIFA YA MAENDELEO YA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU WILAYA YA NAMTUMBO**

#### **A. UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Namtumbo ni mionganini mwa wilaya tano zilizopo mkoa wa Ruvuma. Halmashauri ya Wilaya kwa kushirikiana na mashirika ya WWF, MJUMITA na MCDI ilianza Mpango wa usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu kwa Jamii Julai 2016 na kutenga maeneo ya msitu yenye jumla ya hekta za eneo la msitu 20,789 katika ardhi ya vijiji 2 vya Mtawamwahi hekta 8,859 na Kitanda hekta 11,930. Baadae mwaka 2020 Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Namtumbo kwa kushirikiana na MCDI kuitia program ya FORVAC imewezesha vijiji 4 kuanzisha hifadhi ya misitu ambapo kijiji cha Limamu kimetenga eneo la msitu lenye hekta 16,391. Kazi ya kutenga misitu ya Vijiji vya Kilangalanga, Chengena na Masuguru inaendelea.

#### **B. MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi, yafuatayo ni mafanikio yaliyopatikana katika usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu katika wilaya ya Namtumbo.

Kijiji cha Mtawamwahi kilipata jumla ya shilingi 2,990,000/= kutokana na mauzo ya magogo. Pesa hizo zilitumika kumalizia ujenzi wa vyoo vya shule ya msingi ya Mtawamwahi.

Kijiji cha Kitanda hakikuweza kupata mteja yeyote bali kilivuna miti na kupata mbao 89 zenye thamani ya Tsh 1,673,900/- ambazo zilitumika kutengenezea milango na madirisha ya Zahanati ya kijiji.

Pamoja na mafanikio hayo pia vijiji vimepata elimu juu ya; -

- Utawala bora
- Utunzaji wa nyaraka mbalimbali
- Uhifadhi endelevu wa misitu unaotokana na usimamizi shiriki.

<b>S/N</b>	<b>CHANGAMOTO</b>	<b>JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA</b>	<b>MAPENDEKEZO</b>
<b>1</b>	Kukosekana kwa soko la mazao ya misitu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vijiji kuendelea kukaa na wafanya biashara katika kuelezea ubora na wingi wa rasilimali zao zilizopo katika misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.</li> <li>• Kushirikisha wadau mbalimbali katika kutangaza soko la mazao ya misitu iliyopo katika misitu ya vijiji.</li> </ul>	<p>a. Halmashauri ya wilaya pamoja na Programu ya FORVAC, mashirika ya WWF, MCDI na wadau wengine wasaidie kutafuta masoko ya mazao ya misitu yanayopatikana kwenye misitu ya Vijiji..</p> <p>b. Kamati za Maliasili kujengewa uwezo na mbinu za kutafuta Masoko ya mazao ya misitu.</p>
2	Kukosekana kwa vyombo vya usafiri kwa kamati za maliasili za vijiji.	Katika bajeti na mipango kazi ya mwaka, vijiji vimeweka bajeti kwa ajili ya kununua vyombo vya usafiri vitakavyotumika katika shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu.	Serikali na wadau wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili kupata fedha ya ununzi wa vyombo vya usafiri.

## **TAARIFA YA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU YA JAMII WILAYA YA TUNDURU**

### **A: UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Tunduru ni mionganini mwa wilaya tano zilizopo mkoa wa Ruvuma. Halmashauri ya Wilaya kwa kushirikiana na mashirika ya WWF, MCDI, MJUMITA mwaka 2014 na baadae mwaka 2020 Programu ya FORVAC waliweza kuanzisha Mpango wa usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu ya Jamii. Jumla ya hekta za misitu 77,906 zimetengwa kwenye viji 9 ambavyo ni Mindu, Ngapa, Sautimoja, Machemba, Songambele, Msinji, Liwangula, Kajima na Namakambale. Hata hivyo kazi ya kutenga msitu mpya inategemewa kuendelea katika kijiji cha Mbungulaji

### **B. MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi, yafuatayo ni mafanikio yatokanayo na usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu;

1. Mpaka hivi sasa viji vya wilaya ya Tunduru vimeweza kuvuna kiendelevu jumla ya mita za ujazo 726 kwa kuuza magogo na kuweza kukusanya jumla ya Mapato Tshs 168,408,000/=. Kati ya mapato yaliyopatikana Asilimia 40 ya mapato yametumika kuimarisha shughuli za usimamizi wa msitu, 10% ni gawio kwa Halimashauri ya wilaya ya Tunduru katika kuimarisha huduma za Kitaalamu na 50% zimetumika kutekeleza shughuli za maendeleo za viji husika.
2. Katika kuongeza thamani ya mazao ya misitu, viji vilianza kufanya biashara ya mbao badala ya kuuza magogo. Mfano kijiji cha Sautimoja kimeweza kuvuna magogo yenye mita za ujazo 125 na kuyachakata kwa Mashine ya kisasa inayohamishika na yenye ufanisi mkubwa iliyopatikana kuititia ufadhili wa WWF na kuwezesha kupata Mapato ya Tshs 87,370,000/= yaliyotokana na kuuza mbao. Kama Kijiji kingeza magogo pekee kingejipatia Tshs 32,500,000/= tu. Hivyo kijiji kimeweza kupata faida ya (Tshs 19,333,700/= 59.5%) kwa mauzo ya mbao na Tsh 7,609,000/= (23.4%) kwa mauzo ya mabaki). Kutokana na Mashine kuwa na ufanisi wa kupunguza upotevu wa gogo kwa 57% umesaidia kupunguza idadi ya miti iliyovunwa ambapo kama ingetumika teknolojia ya zamani wangevuna mara mbili ya idadi ya miti ili yunwa.
3. Kupatikana kwa nafasi 165 za ajira za muda mfupi kwa wanajamii kipindi cha uchakataji wa magogo na usafirishaji. Aidha wanajamii 2 kutoka kijiji cha Sauti moja wamejengewa uwezo kwa kupatiwa mafunzo ya namna ya kutumia mashine hiyo.
4. Kuimarika kwa utawala bora kutokana na ukaguzi wa fedha za viji kutoka kwa mkaguzi wa ndani wa Halmashauri ya wilaya wakishirikiana na MJUMITA.

5. Vijiji vimeweza kutengeneza samani za ofisi ambazo zimepelekeea utunzaji mzuri wa kumbukumbu na nyaraka mbalimbali (Mindu na Namakambale).
6. Kijiji cha Sautimoja kimechangia Matofali 3000 kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa nyumba ya Mtendaji wa kijiji na kujenga darasa moja jipya la shule ya msingi Sautimoja.
7. Ujenzi wa vyumba vitatu vya madarasa ya shule ya Msingi Namakambale
8. Vijiji vimeweza kujenga ofisi za vijiji (Ngapa,Sautimoja, Machemba na ukarabati Namakambale).
9. Vijiji vimenunua pikipiki kwa ajili ya shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa msitu (Machemba, Ngapa na Sautimoja).
10. Kijiji cha Machemba wamejenga soko la kisasa na ghala.

**C. CHANGAMOTO, JITIHADA PAMOJA NA MAPENDEKEZO**

**Mh. Mgeni rasmi zifuatazo ni changamoto, jitihada pamoja na mapendekezo**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>CHANGAMOTO</b>	<b>JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA</b>	<b>MAPENDEKEZO</b>
<b>1</b>	Uhaba wa wateja wa mazao ya misitu.	Vijiji kwa kushirikiana na Halmashauri ya Wilaya na wadau wengine wanaendelea kutafuta Masoko kwa kutumia njia mbalimbali kwa mfano mitandao ya kijamii na mikutano mbalimbali.	Wadau mbalimbali wawezeshe mtaji wa kuanzia kuchakata mazao ya misitu ili kuongeza thamani.  Uanzishwaji wa karakana za useremala kwa vijana ambao watatumia rasilimali misitu
<b>2</b>	Ukosefu wa mtambo wa kukaushia mbao unaotumia nishati ya jua (Solar Kiln).	Vijiji vimepeleka maombi ya uhitaji wa mtambo wa kukaushia mbao unaotumia nishati ya jua kwa wadau mbalimbali wa maendeleo.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wa maendeleo wasaidie upatikanaji wa mtambo.
<b>3</b>	Kukosekana kwa mafunzo ya ujasiri na nyenzo kwa Kamati za Maliasili kwa ajili ya kukabiliana na wafugaji, wavunaji haramu wa magogo na majangili wanaovamia misitu ya hifadhi ya Vijiji.	Kamati za maliasili zinashirikisha askari wanyama pori wanapotekeleza shughuli za usimamizi wa msitu japokuwa ni gharama kubwa kwa kijiji.	Kamati za maliasili zipatiwe mafunzo ya jeshi la akiba (mgambo) ili ziweze kukabiliana na wimbi la wafugaji, wavunaji haramu pamoja na majangili.
<b>4</b>	Kukosekana kwa vyombo vyaa usafiri kwa kamati za maliasili za vijiji wakati wa shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu.	Kamati za maliasili zinakodi, kutumia vyombo binafsi au kutembea kwa miguu pale inapohitajika.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili kupata fedha za kununua vitendea kazi.

## **TAARIFA YA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU YA JAMII HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SONGEA**

### **A: UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Wilaya ya Songea ni mionganini mwa Wilaya tano zilizopo mkoa wa Ruvuma. Halmashauri ya Wilaya, kwa kushirikiana na Halmashauri za Vijiji vya Litowa, Liweta, Ndongosi, Kitulo na Muhukuru-Lilahi katika program ya KILIMO MSETO zilifanikiwa kutenga misitu yenyeye jumla ya hekta 17,085 mwaka 2012. Baadae mwaka 2020 Chuo Kikuu cha Kilimo cha Sokoine (SUA) na MCDI kuititia Programu ya kuongeza mnyororo wa thamani ya mazao ya misitu (FORVAC) ziliendeleza shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu.

### **B: MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi,

Yafuatayo ni Mafanikio yaliyopatikana katika vijiji vitano (5) vinavyo tekeleza dhana ya usimamizi shirikishi wa Misitu;

11. Kuongezeka kwa uelewa wa wanajamii kuhusu uhifadhi wa misitu kuititia mafunzo yaliyotolewa na Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Songea kwa kushirikiana na Chuo cha Kilimo cha Sokoine na MCDI.
12. Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Songea kwa kushirikiana na Chuo Kikuu cha Kilimo cha Sokoine (SUA) kuititia Programu ya FORVAC wamewezesha vijiji kufanya Tathimini shirikishi ya rasilimali za misitu katika misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji na kuandaa mipango ya Usimamizi shirikishi na uvunaji endelevu ya mazao ya misitu

**C: CHANGAMOTO, JITIHADA NA MAPENDEKEZO ILI KUTATUA CHANGAMOTO HIZO**

S/N	CHANGAMOTO	JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA	MAPENDEKEZO
1	Vijiji kutokuwa na uelewa wa kutosha wa namna ya kuunganishwa na wateja wa mazao ya misitu	Fursa ya kuuza mbao kwenye miradi ya ujenzi wa shule zimepatikana kwa uchache.	Serikali pamoja na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kuunganisha Vijiji na wateja wa mazao ya misitu
2	Uvamizi wa wakulima kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji vya Muhukuru- Lilahi, Liweta na Litowa.	Kamati za maliasili zimefanya doria za mara kwa mara ili kukabiliana na uvamizi wa wakulima ndani ya Misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	Serikali kupitia kamati ya usalama ya wilaya isaidie kuwatoa wakulima waliovamia hifadhi ya misitu
3	Uhaba wa vitendea kazi wakati wa shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu kama vile GPS, pipipi, sare za wanakamati ya maliasili, na sanduku la huduma ya kwanza kwa kuwa vijiji bado havijavuna na kuuza mazao ya misitu.	Kamati za maliasili zimekuwa zikijitolea bila kuwa na vitendea kazi na kutumia njia za asili na watu wenye uzoefu wa maeneo ya misitu katika kufanya shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili kupata fedha ya ununuzi wa vitendea kazi.
4	Mgogoro wa mpaka kati ya kijiji cha Ndongosi na Muhukuru-Lilahi ambao umepelekea ucheleweshwaji wa zoezi la utengaji wa msitu wa hifadhi katika kijiji cha Muhukuru- Lilahi.	Vijiji viwili vimekutana kwa ajili ya kusuluuhisha mgogoro huu pasipokuwa na mafanikio.	Serikali ya Wilaya iingilie kati ili kusaidia kutatua mgogoro huu.

## **MAWASILISHO YA VIJIJI VYA WILAYA YA RUFIFI KATIKA WARSHA YA WADAU WA MISITU**

### **A. UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Ifuatayo ni taarifa fupi ya maendeleo ya vijiji vinavyotekeleza usimamizi shirkishi wa misitu ya jamii katika Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Rufiji mkoa wa Pwani. Halmashauri ya Wilaya kwa kushirikiana na shirika la kuhifadhi Mpingo na maendeleo (MCDI) kuitia ufadhili wa WWF ilianza utengaji wa misitu na uandaaji wa Mipango ya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu 2 kati ya mwaka 2006 hadi 2020. Jumla ya hekta 4,431 zimehifadhiwa kwenye vijiji 2 ambavyo ni Tawi na Nyamwage.

### **B. MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi, yafuatayo ni mafanikio yaliyopatikana mpaka hivi sasa:

1. Kutokana na biashara ya magogo kutoka kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji, jumla ya mita za ujazo 89.72 zimevunwa na kupata jumla ya shilingi 19,198,000/=.  
Kati ya mapato yaliyopatikana, 40% ya mapato imetumika kutekeleza shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu, 5% ni gawio kwa Halmashauri ya Wilaya kwa ajili ya huduma za kitaalamu na 55% imetumika kutekeleza shughuli za maendeleo vijijini.
2. Kijiji cha Nyamwage kilitengeneza meza 14 na viti 14 kwa ajili ya ofisi ya walimu kwa shule za msingi Nyamwage na Shauri moyo
3. Kugharamia kukarabati miundombinu ya kisima cha maji katika Kijiji cha Nyamwage.
4. Kuimarika kwa usimamizi wa fedha katika Kijiji cha Tawi kutokana na ukaguzi wa fedha za kijiji kutoka kwa mkaguzi wa ndani wa Halmashauri ya wilaya wakishirikiana na MJUMITA.
5. Kuchangia ujenzi wa darasa moja la shule ya msingi Tawi.

**C. CHANGAMOTO, JITIHADA ZILIZOFANYIKA NA MAPENDEKEZO**

**Mh. Mgeni rasmi, pamoja na mafanikio hayo, bado Vijiji hivi vinakabiliwa na changamoto mbalimbali kama ifuatavyo:**

S/N	CHANGAMOTO	JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA	MAPENDEKEZO
1	Uhaba wa masoko ya uhakika ya mazao ya misitu	Vijiji vimejisajili kama wafanyabiashara wa mazao ya misitu ili kuweza kuvuna na kuchakata mbao.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Wadau mbalimbali wajitokeze kufadhili vijiji ili viweze kugharamia uchakataji wa mbao kutoka katika misitu ya vijiji.</li> <li>b. Serikali na wadau wajengee uwezo kamati za Maliasili ili kuwa na uwezo wa kuitangaza zaidi miti isiyofahamika.</li> </ul>
2	Upungufu wa vitendea kazi kwa ajili ya shughuli za usimamizi wa msitu.	Wanakamati hujitolea vitendea kazi wakati wa kutekeleza shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili zipatikane fedha za ununzi wa vitendea kazi.
3	Uvunaji haramu na Uvamizi wa wafugaji ndani ya hifadhi ya misitu.	Vijiji vinaendelea kufanya doria mbalimbali kukabiliana na wafugaji na wavunaji haramu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Wanakamati wapatiwe mafunzo ya jeshi la akiba (mgambo) ili waweze kufanya doria kwa ufanisi zaidi.</li> <li>b. Kufanyika kwa Doria shirikishi kisekta ili kutatua tatizo hili.</li> </ul>

## **TAARIFA YA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU YA JAMII WILAYA YA NACHINGWEA**

### **A: UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Ifuatayo ni taarifa fupi ya maendeleo ya vijiji juu ya utekelezaji wa usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu ya jamii katika Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Nachingwea, mkoa wa Lindi.

Mpango wa Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu ya Jamii ulianza kutekelezwa mwaka 2004, Halmashauri ya Wilaya kwa kushirikiana na mashirika ya FINIDA, WWF, TFCG, MCDI na baadaye Programu ya FORVAC (2019). Jumla ya Hekta za misitu **40,901** zimehifadhiwa kisheria kwenye ardhi za vijiji nane (8) ambavyo ni *Mbondo, Kilimarondo, Majonanga, Nanjih, Namatunu, Kiegei B, Lionja B na Ngunichile*. Vijiji hivi nane vipo katika programu ya kuongeza mnyororo wa thamani wa mazao ya misitu (FORVAC).

### **B: MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi, yafuatayo ni mafanikio yatokanayo na usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu;

1. Vijiji vimechangia katika sekta ya Afya:

- i. Kijiji cha Ngunichile kimechangia kiasi cha takribani Tsh 48,000,000/= kwenye ujenzi wa kituo cha afya cha Ngunichile.
- ii. Kijiji cha Lionja "B" kimechangia kiasi cha takribani Tsh 2,500,000/= kwenye ujenzi wa zahanati ya kijiji.
- iii. Kuweka umeme wa sola kwenye zahanati ya kijiji cha Ngunichile wenye thamani ya Tshs 2,200,000/=
- iv. Kijiji cha Lionja B wamechangia kiasi cha 1,500,000/= kuweka umeme wa TANESCO kwenye zahanati ya kijiji.

2. Vijiji vimechangia katika sekta ya Elimu:

- i. Ujenzi wa madarasa 3 kwa shule ya msingi Namatunu na darasa 1 shule ya Sekondari Lionja.
- ii. Ujenzi wa maabara ya shule ya sekondari ya Mbondo, vyoo 3 vyenye jumla ya matundu 22 katika shule za msingi za Lionja B, Majonanga na Mbondo.
- iii. Kuweka umeme wa sola kwenye madarasa 2 ya shule ya msingi na nyumba za walimu 7 katika kijiji cha Ngunichile.
- iv. Kutengeneza madawati 97 na kukarabati madawati 30 katika shule ya msingi Kiegei B.

3. Ujenzi wa ofisi za vijiji vya Majonanga na Namatunu.

4. Vijiji vinachangia asilimia 15 ya mapato ya msitu kwa ajili ya huduma za kitaalamu zitolewazo na Halmashauri ya Wilaya.
5. Ujenzi wa mabanda manne (4) ya biashara kwa ajili ya kupangisha ili kuongeza pato la kijiji (Kijiji cha Ngunichile ) na kutengeneza meza 8 na benchi 8 kwa ajili ya kuongeza pato kupitia ushuru wa soko la kijiji cha Mbondo.
6. Ununuzi wa vitendea kazi kwa kamati za maliasili kwa ajili ya shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu (Sare jozi 12 Ngunichile, hema 1 Mbondo, pikipiki 2 (Mbondo na Ngunichile, baiskeli (4 Majonanga, 3 mbondo na 1 Ngunichile) .
- 7.Kijiji cha Lionja B kimeweza kujigharamia jumla ya shilingi 3,000,000/= katika kufanya tathimini shirikishi ya rasilimali msitu katika msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji na kuandaa mpango shirikishi wa usimamizi na uvunaji endelevu.
8. Kijiji cha Mbondo kimechangia katika ujenzi wa masjala ya ardhi jumla ya Tshs 3,782,000/=

**C: CHANGAMOTO , JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA NA MAPENDEKEZO**

**Mh. Mgeni Rasmi** zifuatazo ni changamoto, Jitihada zilizochukuliwa na mapendekezo katika kutatua changamoto hizo:

S/N	CHANGAMOTO	JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA	MAPENDEKEZO
1	Uhaba wa masoko ya uhakika ya mazao ya misitu hasa kwa jamii ya miti isiyofahamika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vijiji kuendelea kukaa na wafanya biashara katika kuelezea ubora na wingi wa rasilimali zao zilizopo katika misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.</li> <li>Kushirikisha wadau mbalimbali katika kutangaza soko la mazao ya misitu iliyopo katika misitu ya vijiji.</li> </ul>	Serikali itoe kipaumbele kununua mazao ya misitu kutoka kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji katika utekelezaji wa miradi mbalimbali ya maendeleo ili kukuza soko la ndani la mazao ya Misitu.
2	Uvamizi wa Mifugo, wakulima na wavunaji haramu ndani ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji	Vijiji vimefanya doria mbalimbali kukabiliana na wafugaji, wakulima na wavunaji haramu ndani ya Misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	<p>(a)Kamati za maliasili zipatiwe mafunzo ya mgambo, hii itasaidia kujilinda na uvamizi wa wafugaji, wakulima na wavunaji haramu ndani ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.</p> <p>(b)Serikali kuweka kituo cha ukaguzi cha maliasili kwenye barabara itokayo Kilimarondo kupitia mbondo kwenda Nachingwea mjini.</p>
3	Uhaba wa vitendea kazi katika shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu kama vile mahema, GPS na Sare za kamati za maliasili wakati wa shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu.	Vijiji vimeandaa bajeti za vitendea kazi katika mipango kazi ya mwaka.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali watusaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili tuweze kupata fedha ya ununuzi wa vitendea kazi hivyo.
4	Kuongezeka kwa matukio ya moto	Vijiji vinaendelea kuweka barabara za	Kamati za maliasili za vijiji zipatiwe

<b>S/N</b>	<b>CHANGAMOTO</b>	<b>JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA</b>	<b>MAPENDEKEZO</b>
	kichaa ndani na nje ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	kuzuia moto pembezoni mwa misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	mafunzo ya ubabuaji ili kupunguza matukio ya moto kichaa kipindi cha kiangazi.

## **TAARIFA YAUSIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITUYA JAMII WILAYA YA KILWA**

### **A. UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Ifuatayo ni taarifa fupi ya maendeleo ya vijiji vinavyotekeleza Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu ya jamii katika Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Kilwa mkoa wa Lindi. Kwa kushirikiana na mashirika ya WWF, MCDI na MJUMITA. Mpango wa Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu ya Jamii ulianza kutekelezwa mwaka 2004. Jumla ya Hekta 163,260.72 zilishatengwa kwenye vijiji 13 (Nanjirinji A, Nanjirinji B, Mchakama, Namatewa, Ngea, Kikole, Kisangi, Kipindimbi, Nainokwe, Liwiti, |Somaga Simu , Marendego na Likawage).

### **B. MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

1. Kutokana na biashara ya uuzaaji magogo kutoka kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji 13 vya wilaya ya Kilwa, jumla ya mita za ujazo 8904.88 zimevunwa na kuuzwa na kuweza kupata jumla ya Mapato ya shilingi Bilioni 1.8 toka mwaka 2009 hadi 2020. Kati ya mapato yaliyopatikana Asilimia 40 ya mapato imetumika katika kuimarisha usimamizi shirikishi wa shughuli za msitu, 5% imetumika katika kuimarisha huduma katika halmashauri ya wilaya ya Kilwa na 55% imetumika katika shughuli za maendeleo vijijini.
2. Katika kuongeza thamani ya mazao ya misitu vijiji vimeanza biashara ya kuuza mbao badala ya kuuza magogo. Vijiji vya Ngea, Liwiti, Likawage na Mchakama vimeweza kuvuna magogo yenye mita za ujazo **458.2** na kuyachakata kwa Mashine ya kisasa inayohamishika na yenye ufanisi mkubwa iliyopatikana kuititia ufadhilli wa WWF na kuwezesha kupata Mapato ya Tshs **256,165,200/=** yaliyotokana na kuuza mbao. Kama Vijihi vingeza magogo pekee vingepata Tshs **120,303,800/=** tu. Hivyo kwa kuuza mbao vijiji vimeweza kupata maradufu ya faida ya ukilinganisha na uuzaaji wa magogo.
3. Shughuli za uchakati wa mbao katika maeneo ya vijiji yaliyofanya uchakati ilitoa ajira za muda mfupi kwa wanajamii takribani 105 katika kipindi cha uchakataji. Aidha wanajamii nane (8) kutoka kwenye vijiji vinne vya wilaya ya Kilwa wamejengewa uwezo kwa kupatiwa mafunzo ya namna ya kutumia mashine hiyo.
4. Mpaka sasa vijiji 6 vimeweza kupanda jumla ya miti 1,696 ya Matunda (Mipapai, Michungwa na Miembe), 79,030 ya Biashara (Mkongo, Mpingo, Mnungunungu na Mkangazi).
5. Kijiji cha Nanjirinjiri A kimejenga Nyumba ya kulala wageni kama mradi wa maendeleo wa kijiji wenye thamani ya shilingi 107,000,000/= .

6. Vijiji vya Likawage, Nanjirinji A, Mchakama, Ngea, Kisangi, Liwiti na Nainokwe vimejenga Ofisi za vijiji pamoja na kununua samani zake
7. Vijiji vya liwiti, Mchakama, Ngea, Kisangi na Nanjirinji A vimeweza kujenga ofisiza Vijiji, nyumba za walimu, na wahudumu wa Afya, vyumba vya madarasa.
8. Vijiji vya Likawage, Ngea, Liwiti vimetengeneza madawati pamoja na kukarabati visima vya maji.
9. Ujenzi wa vyoo shule za msingi na sekondari kwa vijiji vya Liwiti, Likawage, Nanjirinji A, Ngea na Kikole.
10. Vijiji vya Likawage na Kisangi vimeweza kutoa msaada wa fedha kwa wahanga wa mafuriko katika vijiji vyao.
11. Kulipia Bima za Afya kwa kamati za maliasili na wazee wasiojiweza Nanjirinji A, Liwiti, Kisangi, Likawage, Kipindimbi na Kikole
12. Katika jitihada za kunusuru vifo vya wamama wajawazito na watoto/kabla/wakati na baada ya kujifungua vijiji vya Nanjirinji A na Liwiti vimekuwa vikichangia kiasi cha shilingi 50,000/- kwa jumla ya wamama wajawazito 470 (Nanjirinji A 400 na Liwiti 70).
13. Ununuzi wa sola kwa ajili ya zahanati ya Mchakama
14. Kuchangia sare kwa wanafunzi wa shule ya msingi na kiasi cha pesa cha sh.100,000/=kwa kila mwanafunzi anayefaulu kujeunga na sekondari kwa vijiji vya Nanjirinji A, liwiti na Likawage
15. Kusaidia wanafunzi wa shule za msingi kupata chakula. Mfano liwiti, Nainokwe na Ngea
16. Kulipa posho za walimu wa shule za awali kwa Nanjirinji A
17. Kuchimba visima vya maji Kikole, Kipindimbi
18. Vijiji kuweza kujigharamia katika shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu kama vile kufanya tathimini ya mazao ya Misitu, kufanya doria, kununua vyombo vya usafiri yaani pikipiki na kununua Sare za kamati ya Maliasili
19. Uelewa wa wanajamii juu ya usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu, utawala bora na matumizi ya fedha umeongezeka kutokana na elimu inayotolewa na Halmashauri ya Wilaya ikishirikiana na mashirika ya WWF, MJUMITA na MCDI na kupelekea kila mwanajamii kuwa mlinzi wa maliasili.

**C. CHANGAMOTO, JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA NA MAPENDEKEZO**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>CHANGAMOTO</b>	<b>JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA</b>	<b>MAPENDEKEZO</b>
1	Kukosa soko la uhakika la mazao ya misitu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vijiji kuendelea kukaa na wafanya biashara katika kuelezea ubora na wingi wa rasilimali zao zilizopo katika misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.</li> <li>Kushirikisha wadau mbalimbali katika kutangaza soko la mazao ya misitu iliyopo katika misitu ya vijiji.</li> </ul>	Taasisi za serikali itoe kipaumbele kununua mazao ya misitu kutoka kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji katika utekelezaji wa miradi mbalimbali ya maendeleo ili kukuza soko la ndani la mazao ya Misitu.
2	Uhaba wa vitendea kazi wakati wa shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu kama vile pikipiki, sare, na sanduku la huduma ya kwanza hasa katika vijiji vya Nanjirinji B, Kipindimbi na Namatewa.	Katika mipango kazi ya mwaka bajeti ya ununuzi wa vitendea kazi hupangwa	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili kupata fedha ya ununzi wa vitendea kazi.
3	Uvamizi wa Mifugo, wakulima na wavuanji haramu ndani ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	Vijiji vimefanya doria mbalimbali kukabiliana na wafugaji, wakulima na wavunaji haramu ndani ya Misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	Doria shirikishi zinazohusisha wananchi, watumishi wa sekta na taasisi mbalimbali zifanyike mara kwa mara.
4	Ukosefu wa mbinu mbadala na silaha za kujikinga na wanyama wakali kama vile tembo wakati wa shughuli mbalimbali za usimamizi wa misitu.	Vijiji vimekuwa vikitumia mgambo wa Kijijini amba ni wachache na wana majukumu mengine ya kijijini.	Wanakamati wapatiwe mafunzo ya mgambo hii itasaidia kijilinda na wanyama pamoja na majangili.

## **TAARIFA YAUSIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITUYA JAMII WILAYA YA LIWALE**

### **A. UTANGULIZI**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi

Ifuatayo ni taarifa fupi ya maendeleo ya vijiji vinavyotekeleza usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu ya jamii katika Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Liwale, mkoa wa Lindi. Halmashauri ya wilaya kwa kushirikiana na shirika la kuhifadhi Mpingo na maendeleo (MCDI) kupitia ufadhlili wa mradi wa LIMAS na baadae programu ya kuongeza mnyororo wa thamani wa mazao ya misitu (FORVAC) iliwezesha utengaji wa misitu na uandaaji wa Mipango ya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu 22 kati ya mwaka 2013 hadi 2020. Jumla ya hekta za misitu 211,451 zimehifadhiwa kisheria katika ardhi ya vijiji 22.

### **B. MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni rasmi, mafanikio yaliyotokana na usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu ni kama:

1. Kijiji cha Kibutuka kimechangia ujenzi wa Soko la Kijiji.
2. Vijiji vya mtawatawa, Mihumo, Barikiwa, Turuki, Mikuyu, Mikunya, Ngongowele, Nahoro, Mtungunyu, Likombora, Ngunja na Kitogoro vimenunua pipipiki na vitendea kazi vingine kama vile sare za kamati ya Maliasili na balskeli kwa kwaajili ya shughuli mbalimbali za usimamizi wa misitu.
3. Vijiji vya Nahoro, Mtungunyu, Kibutuka, Kitogoro na Mtawatawa vimechangia jumla ya takribani Tshs 11,500,000/= katika ujenzi wa kituo cha afya cha Kibutuka.
4. Vijiji vya Ngunja, Kitogoro, Kiangala, Mtawatawa, Litou, Ngongowele, Mikuyu, Nahoro, Mtungunyu, Nangano, Mihumo, Likombora, Turuki, Darajani, Mikunya na Legezamwendo vimechangia katika ujenzi wa vyumba vya madarasa ya shule za sekondari.
5. Kijiji cha Mtawatawa kinamlipa posho mwalimu wa kujitolea katika shule ya Msingi Mtawatawa.
6. Ujenzi wa vyumba vya madarasa ya shule za msingi (Ngongowele na Mikuyu 3, Kitogoro 1, Mtawatawa 1, Nahoro na Mtunguyu 3).
7. Vijiji vya Turuki na Mtawatawa vimechangia katika ujenzi wa zahanati za vijiji, na kijiji cha Nangano kimechangia ujenzi wa nyumba ya mganga.
8. Vijiji vya Mtungunyu, Nahoro, Mikuyu, Ngongowele, Ngunja, Mihumo na Mikunya vimejenga ofisi za Vijiji pamoja na ununuvi wa samani za ofisi.
9. Kijiji cha Nahoro kimeweka umeme wa nishati ya jua (sola) katika zahanati ya kijiji.

10. Kijiji cha Mtawatawa kimefanikiwa kununua trekta lenye thamani ya shilingi milioni 75 ambalo linarahisisha shughuli za kilimo na kuongeza pato la kijiji.
11. Vijiji vya Mtawatawa, Kitogoro na Mikunya vimeweza kugharamia zoezi la kufanya tathimini shirikishi ya rasilimali za misitu na kuandaa mpango wa usimamizi na uvunaji endelevu.
12. Vijiji vya Mtawatawa, Mikunya na Nangano, vimejenga Nyumba ya Mtendaji wa kijiji.
13. Kijiji cha Mtawatawa kimegharamia uchimbaji wa kisima cha maji na kijiji cha Kitogoro kimechangia ujezi tanki la kuhifadhia maji katika shule ya msingi Kitogoro.
14. Kijiji cha Barikiwa kimechangia ujenzi wa matundu manne (4) ya vyoo ya shule ya msingi Barikiwa na Vijiji vya Mtungunyu na Nahoro vimechangia katika ujenzi wa vyoo vya ofisi za vijiji.

## C. CHANGAMOTO

Mh. Mgeni rasmi, pamoja na mafanikio haya, vijiji hivi bado vinakabiliwa na changamoto mbalimbali kama ifuatavyo:

S/N	<b>CHANGAMOTO</b>	<b>JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA</b>	<b>MAPENDEKEZO</b>
1	Ukosefu wa masoko ya uhakika ya mazao ya misitu hasa kwa jamii ya miti isiyofahamika.	Vijiji kwa kushirikiana na wadau mbalimbali vinaendelea kutafuta wateja ili waweze kununua mazao ya misitu.	Taasisi za serikali itoe kipaumbele kununua mazao ya misitu kutoka kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji katika utekelezaji wa miradi mbalimbali ya maendeleo ili kukuza soko la ndani la mazao ya Misitu.
2	Ongezeko la matukio ya uvamizi wa wanyamapor wakali na hatari kwa maisha ya binadamu wakati wa kufanya doria.	Baadhi ya vijiji vimeanza mchakato wa kurejeshewa silaha za moto (Bunduki) ambazo awali zilikuwepo ili zitumike katika kujikinga na wanyama wakali na hatari kwa maisha ya binadamu.	Kamati za Maliasili za vijiji zipatiwe mafunzo ya jeshi la akiba (mgambo) yatakayosaidia kuongeza mbinu za matumizi ya silaha na kuongeza ukakamavu ili kukalibiana na matukio ya uvamizi wa wanyama wakali na wavunaji haramu.
3	Uhaba wa vitendea kazi vya kuendeshea shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu hasa kwa vijiji ambavyo havijavuna mazao ya Misitu.	Katika mipango kazi ya mwaka bajeti ya ununuzi wa vitendea kazi imepangwa	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili kupata fedha ya ununuzi wa vitendea kazi.
4	Uvamizi wa Mifugo, wakulima na wavuanji	Vijiji vimefanya doria za mara kwa	Doria shirikishi zinazohusisha

	haramu ndani ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	mara ili kukabiliana na wafugaji, wakulima na wavunaji haramu ndani ya Misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	wananchi, watumishi wa sekta na taasisi mbalimbali zifanyike mara kwa mara.
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## **TAARIFA YA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU YA JAMII WILAYA YA RUANGWA.**

### **A. UTANGULIZI**

Mh Mgeni rasmi

Ifuatayo ni taarifa fupi ikiwa ni majumuisho ya taarifa zitokanazo na shughuli za uhifadhi kwenye vijiji 6 vya Wilaya ya Ruangwa Mkoa wa Lindi.

Wilaya ya Ruangwa ni mionganini mwa Wilaya sita zilizopo mkao wa Lindi. Halmashauri ya Wilaya, TFS kwa kushirikiana na mashirika ya Indufor na MCDI ilitekeleza mpango wa Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu ya Jamii kuanzia mwaka 2004. Baadae mwaka 2019 Programu ya kuongeza mnyororo wa thamani ya mazao ya misitu (FORVAC) iliendeleza shughuli za usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu. Jumla ya hekta za misitu **21,139** zimetengwa na kuhifadhiwa kisheria katika vijiji 6 (Ng'au hekta 4145, Nandenje hekta 5025, Nahanga 3076, Lichwachwa 2,447, Mmawa 446 na Mchichili 6,000).

### **B. MAFANIKIO**

Mh. Mgeni Rasmi;

Yafuatayo ni mafanikio yatokanayo na usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu;

1. Ununuzi wa trekta 5 za vijiji (Ng'au, Mchichili, Lichwachwa, Nahanga, na Nandenje)
2. Ujenzi wa ofisi za vijiji; Mchichili, Nahanga, Ng'au, Lichwachwa na Nandenje.
3. Ujenzi wa zahanati ya Kijiji cha Nandenje, Kujenga madarasa 2 Kijiji cha Mchichili, madarasa 3 kijiji cha Nahanga na madarasa 2 Kijiji cha Lichwachwa kuchangia ujenzi wa madarasa 2 Kijiji cha Ngau,
4. Kijiji cha Ng'au kimechangia ujenzi wa vyoo 2 vya shule ya msingi( Mnacho 1 na Mbungu 1).
5. Ujenzi wa choo cha zahanati Nandenje.
6. Kijiji cha Ngau kimetengeneza madawati 20 ya shule ya msingi Mbungu na kukarabati madawati 40 katika shule ya msingi Mnacho.
7. Ujenzi wa Nyumba 1 ya mganga kijiji cha Nandenje na Nyumba 2 za walimu Kijiji cha Lichwachwa na Ng'au.
8. Kijiji cha Ng'au kimechangia chakula cha wanafunzi 130 kwaajili ya kambi za masomo shule za msingi na sekondari.
9. Kuchangia ununuzi wa mashine ya kudurufu ( photocopy mashine) shule ya wasichana Lucas Maria Kijiji cha Ng'au,
10. Ununuzi wa betri moja ya sola kwa ajili ya wodi ya wazazi katika zahanati ya Mnacho katika kijiji cha Ng`au.
11. Ujenzi wa kizimba cha kuchomea takataka za zahanati katika Kijiji cha Nandenje
12. Ujenzi wa ghala la kuhifadhia mazao ya kijiji cha Nahanga

13. Ununuzi      wa      nyumba      ya      mganga      Kijiji      cha      Lichwachwa

## C. CHANGAMOTO, JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA NA MAPENDEKEZO

Mh Mgeni Rasmi:

Pamoja na mafanikio tajwa hapo juu vijiji hivi vimekuwa vikipitia changamoto zifuatazo katika usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji;

	<b>CHANGAMOTO</b>	<b>JITIHADA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA</b>	<b>MAPENDEKEZO</b>
1	Upungufu wa vitendea kazi kwa ajili ya shughuli za usimamizi wa misitu	Vijiji vimeandaa mpango na bajeti wa mwaka ulioorodhesha mahitaji yote yanayotumika katika usimamizi wa misitu.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wasaidie kutafuta wateja wa mazao ya misitu ili kupata fedha ya ununuzi wa vitendea kazi kwa ajili ya usimamizi wa misitu.
2	Uchomaji holela wa misitu.	Doria za mara kwa mara na kutoa elimu ya moto kwa wanajamii.	Serikali na wadau mbalimbali wa uhifadhi kutoa mafunzo kwa kamati za maliasili za vijiji na wanajamii kuhusu ubabuaji ili kupunguza matukio ya moto kichaa kipindi cha kiangazi.
3	Uvamizi wa Mifugo, wakulima, wawindaji na wavunaji haramu ndani ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	Vijiji vimefanya doria mbalimbali kukabiliana na wafugaji, wakulima, wawindaji na wavunaji haramu ndani ya Misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kamati za Maliasili zipatiwe mafunzo ya mgambo hii itasaidia kujilinda na uvamizi wa wafugaji, wakulima, wawindaji na wavunaji haramu ndani ya misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji.</li> <li>Doria shirikishi zinazohusisha wananchi, watumishi wa sekta na taasisi mbalimbali zifanyike mara kwa mara.</li> </ol>
4	Upungufu wa wateja wa mazao ya misitu kwenye misitu ya vijiji.	Vijiji kwa kushirikiana na wadau mbalimbali vinaendelea kutafuta wateja ili waweze kununua mazao ya misitu.	Taasisi za serikali zitoe kipaumbele kununua mazao ya misitu kutoka kwenye misitu ya hifadhi ya vijiji katika utekelezaji wa miradi mbalimbali ya maendeleo ili kukuza soko la ndani la mazao ya misitu.

## **TAARIFA YA WANAJAMII KUTOKA MOROGORO, MVOMERO NA KILOSA WARSHA YA WADAU WA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU**

### **DHIMA: MCHANGO WA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU KATIKA KUTEKELEZA MIPANGO NA VIPAUMBELE VYA SERIKALI YA AWAMU YA TANO YA UCHUMI WA VIWANDA ILIYOFANYIKA KATIKA UKUMBI WA MIKUTANO WA NALUNGOMBE, RUANGWA**

Ndugu Mgeni Rasmi

Ndugu wa Waheshimiwa Wakuu wa Wilaya

Ndugu washiriki wa Warsha

#### **1. UTANGULIZI- Upokeaji wa Mradi wa Uhifadhi wa Misitu ya Asili ya Vijiji**

Mradi wa Uhifadhi wa Misitu ya Asili katika Mkoa wa Morogoro ulianza tangu mwaka 2012 na umeshatekelezwa kwa awamu ya tatu. Awamu ya kwanza uliitwa Mradi wa Mkaa Endelevu (2012-2015), Awamu ya Pili Uliitwa Mradi wa Kuleta Mageuzi katika Sekta ya Mkaa Tanzania (2015-2019) na sasa Awamu ya Tatu ya mradi wa CoForEST (2019-2022) zote zikifadhiliwa na Shirika la Maendeleo na Ushirikiano la Uswisi (SDC). Utekelezaji umefanyika na Mashirika ya TFCG na MJUMITA kwa ushirikiano wa Karibu na wadau wa Wilaya za Kilosa, Morogoro, Mvomero (Mkoa wa Morogoro), Wilaya za Kilolo, Nachingwea, Liwale na Ruangwa. Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii na taasisi zake, OR-TAMISEMI, Halmashauri za vijiji.

#### **3. UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI**

Tangu mwaka 2012, Mradi umetekelozwa katika vijiji 30 Mkoa wa Morogoro. Baada ya kufanya utambuzi na uhamasishaji. Vijiji vyote hivi vilianza na mchakato wa

- Kuandaa Mipango ya Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi ambapo tulitenga maeneo ya vijiji kwa matumizi mbalimbali vijijini ikiwa Pamoja na kutenga maeneo ya Hifadhi za Misitu ya vijiji. Vijiji vyote 30 vilipitia mchakato huu na kukamilisha katika ngazi za wilaya na sasa wanatekeleza.
- Kutenga Maeneo ya Misitu kwa ajili ya uvunaji- Maeneo ya misitu yaliyotengwa yamo na ya uvunaji endelevu wa mazao ya misitu hususan Mkaa na mbao. Asilimia 10 ya maeneo ya misitu yaliyotengwa ndo yanafanyiwa uvunaji endelevu wa mkaa na asilimia 90 iliyobaki inaendelea kuhifadhiwa kwa shughuli nyingine.

#### **4. MAFANIKIO YA USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU**

Kwa utekelezaji wa mradi huu Mkoa wa Morogoro, jamii na Halmashauri zimenufaika kwa mambo mengi ikiwa ni pamoja na yafuatayo;

- i. Vijiji 30 kuwa na mipango ya Matumizi Bora y Ardhi ambayo inatekelezwa. Ikiwa na sheria ndogo za utekelezaji. Hii imechangia vijiji hivi kupata Masjala za Ardhi 30 (ambako ofisi za vijiji zimepatikana)
- ii.

- iii. Misitu 30 ya Wilaya ya Morogoro imefanikiwa kukamilisha mchakato wa Kutangaza misitu ya Hifadhi ya vijiji kupitia ushirikiano mkubwa na Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki kwa Tangazo na. (GN 688) ya mwaka 2020
- iv. Vijiji kuwa na mapato kifedha kupitia uvunaji endelevu wa mazao ya misitu hasas Mkaa na mbao kutoka katika Hifadhu za Misitu ya vijiji wanayoitunza.
- v. Vijiji vimetekeleza miradi ya vipaumbele katika maeneo yao kutokana na mapato ya uvunaji wa mazao ya misitu kwa njia endelevu. Hadi kufikia Novemba 2020 Jumla ya fedha za kitanzania 321,102,997 zimewekezwa kwenye miradi ya maendeleo ya jamii katika vijiji 30, miradi hii imemalizika na mingine inaendelea kutekelezwa katika Wilaya ya Morogoro, Mvomero na Kilosa. Baadhi ya miradi hii ni kama
  - Kuwalipia wananchi bima ya afya (CHF)
  - Ujenzi na ukarabati wa Zahanati za vijiji na nyumba za wagagnga Pamoja na vifaa vya hospitali
  - Miundo mbinu ya barabara kama kule Kijiji cha Ihombwe
  - Miundo mbinu ya maji safi na uchimbaji, usambazaji wa maji safi
  - Madarasa, ujenzi wa nyumba za waalimu na vyoo vya Watoto mashulen
  - Ulinzi wa misitu na shusghuli za uhifadhi na miradi mingine mingi
- i. Kuboresha utawala bora kwa kuwajengea uwezo wanajamii wakiwemo, wajumbe wa Halamashauri za vijiji, Kamati za Maliasili za vijiji, Kamati za Matumizi bora za ardhi kamati za doria.
- ii. Jamii hasa mtu mmoja moja wakiwemo wanawake kupata haki miliki za kimila katika kurasimisha ardhi.

### **Fursa Zilizopo**

1. Kuna fursa ya wazalishaji wa mkaa kwa njia endelevu kupata mafunzo na utaalamu wa namna bora ya uzalishaji wa mkaa kwa njia endelevu
2. Kwa kutofanya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu ya Jamii katika vijiji, Hal mashauri na wananchi wasingegundua faida na manufaa ya misitu hiyo. Mchango wa USM umeonekana Dhahiri kwenye sekta mbalimbali vijijini mfaano Afya, Elimu, ujenzi na maendeleo ya wananchi.
3. Kuanzisha vikundi vya kuweka na kukopa kumeongeza sana ushiriki wananchi katika shughuli mbalimbali na hawaangalii sana misitu kuwa chanzo kikuu cha mapato. Hii ni Pamoja na vikundi vya ufugaji wa nyuki.
4. Kuna misitu mingi sana bado ambayo hajahifadhiwa, hii ni fursa kwa vijiji na Wilaya kuungeza wigo na kutengeneza fursa za mapato katika Wilaya na vijiji.

### **CHANGAMOTO ZA USM**

1. **Utawala bora katika vijiji-** vijiji ambavyo viko kwenye USM na mradi vimepata fursa ya kuwezesha na kupata elimu ya masuala mbalimbali ya usimamizi shirikishi wa Misitu. Hata hivyo, kamati nyingi zimebadilishwa na wajumbe sasa ni wapya. Hawana

mafunzo na wanapelekea kutosimamia na kufuata taratibu. Mwanya wa udhaifu wa usimamizi unaendelea hap ana kuchangia usimamizi hafifu.

2. **Wingi wa Mifugo**- katika maeneo ya Morogoro, wafugaji wamekuwa wakihamahama na kuchangia misitu mingi kuvamiwa na kuongeza migogoro na wakulima karibu na maeneo hayo. Uelimishaji ukiendelea na usimamizi wa sheria za matumizi bora ya ardhi kunaweza kusaidia kupunguza changamaoto hii. Hata hivyo, katika maeneo yaliyovunywa , machipukizi yanatishiwa kukua kutokana na kuharibiwa na mifugo.
3. **Utekelezaji wa Tangazo la Serikali (GN 417)**. Katika maeneo mengi kulikuwa na katazo la kufanya biashara endelevu ya mkaa na mbao. Hii ilipelekea maoato mengi katika vijiji hivi kushuka sana. Hii inapelekea uharibifu kuendelea katika maeneo mengine hasa yale ambayo hayana usimamizi na hivyo kuendelea kutishia uwepo wa misitu hii.

### **MAOMBI**

1. Tunaomba vijiji ambavyo vimeshaingia kwenye utaratibu wa USM na kutekeleza visihuishwe kwenye GN 417.
2. Halmashauri za Wilaya na vijiji vitambue na kuanisha maeneo yote ambayo yana misitu ambayo hajasimamiwa na kuifanya utaratibu wa kusimamiwa (Mipango ya usimamizi na mipango ya uvunaji) kwa ajili ya kueneza dhana ya USM katika maeneo mengi Zaidi.

FCG •