



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

Forestry and Beekeeping Division



Participatory Forest Management in Mainland Tanzania

FACTS AND FIGURES

February, 2022



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**PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT
IN MAINLAND TANZANIA**

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PREFACE

The National Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act No.14 of 2002 acknowledge the importance of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) as one of the strategies in the management of forest resources in the country. The aforementioned Policy and the Forest Act also promote the adoption of the PFM in the country. PFM is implemented using two approaches namely Joint Forest management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). It has been an interest of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and other stakeholders to know how the two approaches are growing and to what extent they contribute in managing forest resources sustainably through involvement of communities residing close to these forest resources. The Ministry uses Facts and Figures publication as one of the platforms to inform on PFM developments, particularly for stakeholders to know what PFM has contributed in addressing challenges that face the forest sector in the country, but also in the improvement of community livelihood and forest governance as well. The Facts and Figures document has been instrumental in understanding the path that the PFM is taking with time.

The last PFM Facts and Figures document was updated in 2012. For that matter then, it has been nearly 10 years since the last edition was published. Within these years, several changes have occurred in the area of Forest Resource Management using PFM strategy. These include changes in the forest canopy coverage under PFM arrangement plus changes in the number of total villages participating in PFM.

This is the fourth time that the PFM Facts and Figures document is published by the MNRT. This publication provides summarized key information, status and the PFM area coverage in mainland Tanzania for the past ten years. The facts and figures document identifies key challenges in the implementation of PFM in the country. The publication is targeted for use by policy makers, decision makers, funding agencies, and other PFM stakeholders of forest management who are eager to utilise updated information for forest management and its governance process. Different PFM stakeholders in the country can use this document as a yardstick to guide their future efforts and interventions in forest management. It is expected that this document will be a useful instrument in directing PFM development for now and years to come.

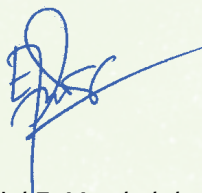


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This is the fourth time that the Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Facts and Figures are published. The first Facts and Figures were produced in 2006, the second in 2008 and the third in 2012. Nearly 10 years have elapsed since the last issue of Facts and Figures (2012). I would like to thank a Team of experts who were involved in the preparation of this new publication of Facts and Figures of 2022. These are Prof. A. Z. Sangeda, Dr. G. E. Mbeyale and Mr. G. Matowo from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). Special thanks are extended to the Team of experts who were involved in peer review of this document through a validation workshop which took place in Morogoro on 24th November 2020. Further analyses and writing were done by Dr. M. A. Njana from Wildlife Conservation Society in February 2022 with inputs by Prof. J. F. Kessy from SUA; Mr. D. Bwoyo, Mr. J. Nshare and Mr. E. Msoffe from the Forestry and Beekeeping Division and Mr. Alex Njahani, the National Forest Management & Value Chain Expert from FORVAC. We are grateful to the regions and districts, NGOs, private and government institutions, which provided data and/or information. Their valuable inputs to this document are appreciated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The total area of forests of Tanzania mainland is 48.1 million hectares (MNRT, 2015) yet this is faced with an escalating rate of forest loss (URT, 2017). Forest management in Tanzania has gone through several changes emanating from a range of factors including forest sciences, centralization and decentralization and global shift towards participation of local communities in natural resources management particularly Participatory Forest Management (PFM). Since the introduction of PFM through National Forest Policy (1998) and the Forest Act No. 14, 2002, PFM has been considered as one of the key strategies for improving forest management, governance and livelihoods in Tanzania. Over the years, Tanzania has recorded an impressive expansion of PFM coverage from early 1990s when the pilot activities were implemented in Duru-Haitemba and SULEDO in Manyara and elsewhere. According to Forest Act, 2002, PFM can be practiced in National Forest Reserves (NFR), Local Authority Forest Reserves (LAFR), Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), Community and Private Forests.

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has continued to publish Facts and Figures document from 2006 (first edition), 2008 (second edition) and 2012 (third edition). These documents provided an understanding of PFM progress, coverage and practice in the country. The previous PFM Facts and Figures 2012 indicated mainly the positive trends in which PFM continues to strive. The positive trends showed that PFM continues to expand across the country and were strongly supported by the government and development partners.



Since the third Facts and Figures publication in 2012, it has taken about ten years where some changes have happened regarding PFM which are unrecorded. It was therefore important to update it based on new development that has been recorded in these years to give the current status of PFM in mainland Tanzania. The Facts and Figures presented in this publication involved rigorous literature review and field visits to some selected PFM sites. Data were collected from Ministries (MNRT and President Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Zonal Managers, Regional Forest Officers and District Forest Conservators/Officers. Others were Conservators from Nature Reserves, managers of Forest plantations and staff from Non-Governmental Organizations and researchers from training and research institutions. These data were then validated through the PFM stakeholders' workshops before production of final document.



2.0 PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT

Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is a management strategy that was formally introduced in Tanzania following the enactment of the Forest Act No. 14 of 2002. The main aim of PFM apart from supporting sustainable forest management is to improve livelihoods of local communities in terms of both tangible and intangible benefits. Its implementation is supported by other inter-ministerial laws including Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and the Local Government and District Authorities Act No. 7 of 1982. All these legislations provide a clear legal basis for communities, groups or individuals across mainland Tanzania to own, manage or co-manage forests under a wide range of conditions. The two PFM types formally recognized in Tanzania are:

- i. Community Based Forest Management (CBFM)*, where local communities are allowed to declare and ultimately gazette Village, Group or Private Forest Reserves. CBFM takes place on village land or private land, and the trees are owned and managed by either a village council (through a village natural resource committee), a registered group, or an individual. Most of the costs and benefits relating to management and utilization are carried by the owner. The role of central government is minimal and district councils only have a role in monitoring and provision of technical assistance.
- ii. Joint Forest Management (JFM)*, where communities are allowed to sign joint forest management agreements with government or other forest owners. JFM takes place on “reserved land” that is owned and managed by either central or local government. Villagers typically enter into management agreements to share responsibilities for the management with the forest owner.

Different models of PFM have been supported by projects, NGOs, districts and central government since early 1990s. PFM has been implemented in a wide range of circumstances in most of the districts of Tanzania. It is implemented in various ecosystems including Miombo and Acacia woodlands, Mangrove forests, Thickets, Montane and Sub-montane, Coastal and Lowland forests. In some locations e.g. in Nyasa, Mbulu and Karatu Districts, PFM is practiced through plantation and woodlots. In Nyasa Ruvuma, Land for plantation is owned by the local government Authority while tree resources are owned by communities and there is a special agreement on costs and benefit sharing which implies

JFM. In Mbulu and Karatu districts, they practice CBFM where both land and trees are owned by community members and distribution of costs and benefits follows the normal procedures as for the natural forests. The total number of villages of 12,319 used in the analysis is based on the data obtained from the National Land Use Planning Commission (URT 2019).

Table 1: Overview of PFM in Mainland Tanzania

SN	PFM Parameter	Value
1	A total area of forest covered by PFM arrangement (ha)	5,168,120
2	Percentage of total forest area under PFM	11
3	Number of villages involved in PFM	2,193
4	% of the total villages in mainland Tanzania involved in PFM	18
5	Number of villages with declared/Gazetted village forests/Signed JMA	1,123
6	The number of districts where PFM is operational	72

2.1 Community Based Forest Management

In the last 30 or more years, CBFM has been largely supported by donor funding either through NGOs, or Local Government Authorities (LGAs) within PO-RALG. While many villages are participating in CBFM across the country, relatively few have formalized their forest management in line with the provisions of the 2002 Forest Act. This requires that villagers have an approved management plan with bylaws and harvesting plan for production forests. Table 2 indicates the extent of CBFM forests in mainland Tanzania and Table 3 indicates the distribution of CBFM forests per regions in the mainland Tanzania.



Table 2: Extent of CBFM Forests in mainland Tanzania

SN	CBFM Parameter	Value
1	Area of forests (ha) under CBFM or in a process of establishing CBFM	2,202,335
2	% of CBFM forest reserve area (ha)	5
3	Number of villages with established or in a process of establishing CBFM forest reserves	988
4	% of villages with CBFM forest reserves	8
5	Area of forests (ha) under CBFM	1,917,423
6	Number of villages with established CBFM forest reserves	734
7	Area of forests (ha) in a process of establishing CBFM	284,912
8	Number of villages in a process of establishing CBFM forest reserves	258
9	Area (ha) of declared and gazetted CBFM forest reserves	1,917,224
10	Area (ha) of declared CBFM forest reserves	1,445,878
11	Number of declared CBFM forest reserves	734
12	Area (ha) of gazetted CBFM forest reserves	471,345
13	Number of gazetted CBFM forest reserves	133



Table 3: Distribution of CBFM Forests in mainland Tanzania

SN	Region	Districts	Villages	CBFM	Declared	Gazetted	Total area (ha)
1	Arusha	2	23	11	4	0	24,230
2	Dodoma	7	94	93	25	4	53,408
3	Geita	2	5	5	5	0	375
4	Iringa	3	89	115	115	0	238,246
5	Kagera	2	2	2	0	0	441
6	Katavi	3	21	21	19	0	198,355
7	Kigoma	5	92	102	67	0	88,278
8	Kilimanjaro	2	7	8	7	0	16,733
9	Lindi	5	87	98	56	42	481,473
10	Manyara	4	69	67	41	0	268,633
11	Mara	2	20	19	17	0	6,868
12	Mbeya	3	34	50	21	0	72,452
13	Morogoro	5	76	138	45	81	251,950
14	Mtwara	2	16	16	16	0	984
15	Mwanza	3	27	32	30	0	9,558
16	Njombe	2	15	16	10	0	20,592
17	Pwani	5	36	39	22	2	38,796
18	Rukwa	2	18	21	0	0	2,420
19	Ruvuma	3	26	17	17	0	130,746
20	Shinyanga	2	23	17	9	0	9,040
21	Simiyu	4	25	24	15	0	5,146
22	Singida	4	35	21	6	0	112,611
23	Songwe	3	29	48	39	0	63,606
24	Tabora	3	26	22	5	0	21,766
25	Tanga	7	93	147	143	4	85,627
Total		85	988	1,149	734	133	2,202,335

2.2 Joint Forest Management

This is another type of PFM where there is a Joint Management Agreement between communities with either Central Government Forest Reserve or Local Government Authority Forest Reserve. JFM currently has stagnated due to some difficulties in reaching agreement on benefit sharing between the government and the communities. However, there are some forests that are still practicing JFM in the ground. Table 4 shows overview of JFM in mainland Tanzania whereas Table 5 shows distribution of forests under JFM per regions in mainland Tanzania.

Table 4: Overview of JFM in mainland Tanzania

SN	JFM Parameters	Value
1	Area of forests (ha) under JFM or in a process of establishing JFM	2,965,786
2	% of JFM forest reserve area (ha)	6
3	Number of forest reserves under JFM or in a process of establishing JFM arrangement	231
4	Number of villages with established or in a process of establishing JFM forest reserves	925
5	% of villages under or in a process of setting up JFM arrangement	8
6	Area of forests (ha) under JFM	792,364
7	Number of villages under established JFM arrangement	319
8	Area of forests (ha) in a process of establishing JFM	2,173,422
9	Number of villages in a process of establishing JFM forest reserves	621
10	Number of villages that have signed JMAs	256
11	Number of districts with or in a process of setting up JFM arrangement	69
12	Number of districts with JFM arrangement	20
13	Number of districts in a process of setting up JFM arrangement	63



Table 5: Distribution of Forests under JFM in mainland Tanzania.

SN	Region	Districts	Number of NFRs	Number of LAFRs	Protection forests	Production forests	Protection and production	Number of villages	Signed JMAs	Total area (ha)
1	Arusha	4	1	6	7	0	0	23	0	21,338
2	Dares Salaam	3	5	1	6	0	0	18	0	3,733
3	Dodoma	4	9	4	13	0	0	44	0	258,310
4	Geita	2	0	2	2	0	0	8	6	18,899
5	Iringa	3	10	3	12	0	1	84	71	212,672
6	Kagera	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	0	78,545
7	Kigoma	1	5	2	3	0	4	28	28	203,849
8	Kilimanjaro	2	3	4	7	0	0	31	0	20,496
9	Lindi	3	1	4	2	0	3	18	0	129,603
10	Manyara	5	8	6	11	3	0	55	24	175,024
11	Mara	2	0	3	2	1	0	13	0	3,558
12	Mbeya	1	0	1	1	0	0	9	0	685
13	Morogoro	6	33	6	36	0	3	209	59	354,065
14	Mtwara	4	0	12	11	1	0	24	6	20,759
15	Mwanza	3	3	9	8	0	4	24	0	22,671
16	Njombe	3	11	9	18	2	0	35	7	16,633

SN	Region	Districts	Number of NFRs	Number of LAFRs	Protection forests	Production forests	Protection and production	Number of villages	Signed JMAs	Total area (ha)
17	Pwani	4	7	0	7	0	0	20	0	45,925
18	Rukwa	2	1	10	8	2	1	25	0	56,606
19	Ruvuma	4	6	5	5	1	5	31	0	181,802
20	Shinyanga	1	1	2	3	0	0	17	11	103,744
21	Simiyu	3	0	6	2	0	4	6	3	263
22	Singida	1	0	1	0	0	1	18		30,365
23	Songwe	1	2	1	3	0	0	8	7	46,915
24	Tabora	1	2	1	1	0	2	27		896,480
25	Tanga	5	17	5	20	1	1	146	34	62,846
Total		69	127	104	190	11	30	925	256	2,965,786

3.0 ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

3.1 Forest dynamics

There is a slight declining trend of PFM activities since 2012 in terms of forest area (Figure 1a) and interest of forest adjacent villages to PFM especially in JFM (Figure 1b). It was revealed that participation of organizations such as WWF, MCDI, TFCG, MJUMITA, JGI and others as indicated in Table 6 including development programmes such as FORVAC, has remained to be a driving force in enhancing and supporting PFM in mainland Tanzania.

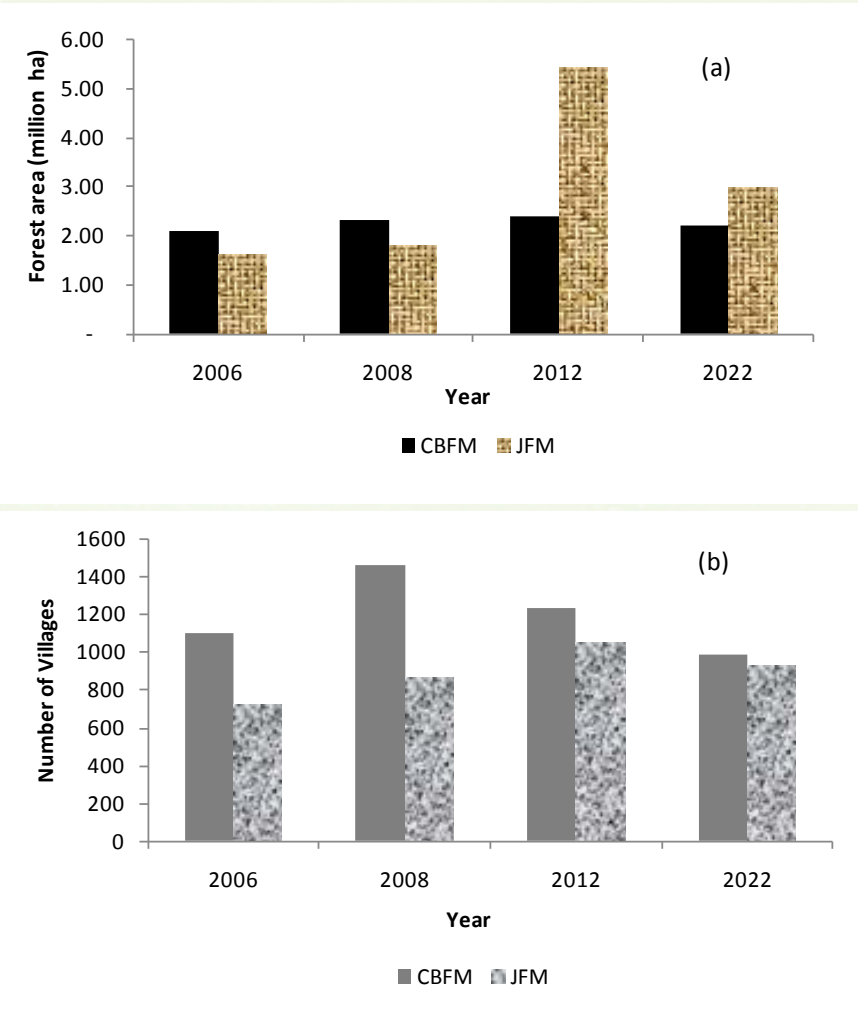


Figure 1: The trend of PFM in terms of (a) Area covered and (b) Number of villages involved since 2006 to 2022 in Mainland Tanzania.

The size of forests under PFM has changed due to many reasons, some of them could be due to reduction or complete loss of the area linked to encroachment from illegal trees harvesting, continuous grazing and establishment of farms and settlements. Other reasons include the loss associated with the upgrade of the forest areas to other categories of protected areas such as National forest reserves, National parks or Game reserves.

In some areas, the VNRC have managed to reduce illegal activities from people inside and outside their villages but in other areas where the illegal activities and conflicts (sometimes armed) are more frequent, with no funding and attention from the district council or Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), illegal activities in PFM forest have substantially increased and conflicts magnified. This has resulted to some communities who manages CBFM forests to think of transferring management of their forest to TFS with the belief that they are in a better position to manage the situations given their financial and technical capacities e.g. The Mgori Forest Reserve in Singida and a few others. The same applies to some forests under Local Government Authorities including Kigonsera, Amani Makoro and Mamsea Lilengalenga Forest reserves in Ruvuma. The transferring of either ownership or management powers to TFS is mainly attributed to lack of capacity in terms of both human and financial resources empowerment to sustain PFM operations.

3.2 Challenges of PFM

Operationalizing PFM in Tanzania is linked to various challenges as outlined below;

- i. ***Costs and benefits sharing between Government and forest adjacent villages.*** Failures to operationalize benefit sharing between the government and adjacent communities under JFM arrangement because the proposed cost-benefit sharing mechanism has not yet been approved by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. This has remained as a stumbling block to the progress of JFM in the country.
- ii. ***Inadequate or low capacity of villages to fund PFM processes.*** Most of the PFM activities are funded by either local or international organizations with interest on conservation. This is due to the fact that in most cases Local Government Authorities and even the central government (TFS) do not have a tendency to set aside some annual budget for PFM activities.

- iii. **Low capacity of villages to deal with conflicts.** Most villages have limited capacity to manage conflicts particularly when the other parties are armed and come from outside the village. In such situations many villages have decided to abandon the forests to be degraded or surrender them to TFS who have more resources to deal with such problems.
- iv. **Unfair trading of forest products from VLFR and General lands.** There has been a tendency that most of the products from VLFR cannot find a market since they become relatively more expensive than those which obtained from the village general land, in which in most cases they are sold in relatively cheaper price, thereby attracting more customers.
- v. **Conflicting legislations with regards to the definition of a general land.** The Forest Act no 14 of 2002 and the Village Land Act no 5 of 1999 defined general and differently. According to the Village Land Act, it is not possible to find a general land in a village land, but with the Forest Act, any unmanaged forest within a village is considered as a general land. This confusion has made most of villagers to lose power on accruing direct benefits from such forest resources as cannot process sales of the products from such forests. This tendency has demoralized most of villagers hence limit expansion of CBFM areas within village lands.
- vi. Inadequate transparency among the village leaders to the respective communities.
- vii. Encroachments exacerbated by agropastoral migrants.
- viii. Illegal timber harvesting due to inadequate capacity to protect the PFM forests.
Poverty – leading to heavy dependency on forests among the community adjacent to forest reserves.

3.3 Opportunities related to PFM

Potential opportunities related to PFM development in Mainland Tanzania include:

- Existence of PFM supportive forest policies and legislations (*The National Forest Policy (1998), the Forest Act No 14 of 2002 and its regulations (2004)*),
- Presence of NGOs and other stakeholders supporting PFM development (*Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund (WWF), MCDI, Tanzania Forest*

Conservation Group (TFCG), FORVAC, Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA), Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) etc.).

- Willingness of communities adjacent to NFRs and LAFRs to participate in JFM arrangement,
- The growing forest carbon trading and other payment for ecosystem service schemes,
- Increasing economic, social and environmental benefits of PFM forests through value chain development, certification of forest produce, introduction of beekeeping projects,
- Potential areas for PFM expansion in mainland Tanzania. It is estimated that there is more than 6 million hectares of forests under JFM and LGAs which are potential for JFM arrangement (URT, 2019), and about 4.3 million hectares for CBFM arrangement in the country.



4.0 CONCLUSION

PFM covers only 11% of total forested area of Tanzania mainland (48.1 million ha) which is about 5,168,120 ha in 2,193 villages and 72 districts. Both CBFM and JFM have shown to decrease over time in terms of forest extent as well as participating villages.

Major reasons for substantial loss of forests in Village Lands and Local Authority Forest Reserves managed under PFM include deforestation and forest degradation through encroachment for settlements and farmlands, extraction of wood resources for charcoal making, unsustainable farming practices and overgrazing. Limited capacity of LGAs and villages to finance management of the PFM and non-PFM (managed and unmanaged) forests is one of the underlying causes of losses of forests on village lands and Local Authority Forest Reserves. This has partly led to a tendency of transferring ownership of some forest lands under the jurisdiction of LGAs and villages to TFS management and other types of protected areas like National Parks.



5.0 PFM STAKEHOLDERS

Implementation of PFM activities in mainland Tanzania encompasses several stakeholders who differ by focus area and nature of their responsibilities as shown in Table 6

Table 6. Current and former initiatives and organizations involved in the PFM

Name /Type of institution	Name/Source of funds	Primary Focus with respect to PFM	Responsibility
Ministries (MNRT, PO – RALG), agencies, District Councils	Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme (FORVAC) – Finland	CBFM in Mpwapwa, Kiteto, Kilindi, Handeni, Namtumbo, Songea, Mbinga, Nyasa, Tunduru, Nachingwea, Liwale and Ruangwa.	Financial and technical support
	Participatory Forest Management – DANIDA	CBFM and JFM in Njombe, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro, Songwe, Tanga and Lindi Regions.	Financial support
	National Forest Programme (MFA Finland)	CBFM and JFM. Tanga, Mtwara, Morogoro, Dodoma and Ruvuma Regions.	Financial support
	Catchment and Mangrove programme (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD))	JFM. Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions.	Financial support
	Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project (TFCMP)	Twenty-five (25) Districts. CBFM and JFM. Implemented through the Tanzania Social Action Fund, TASAF I & II. Funded the initiation of PFM in Geita, Katavi, Kigoma, Dodoma, Singida, Pwani, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Manyara.	Technical and financial support
	Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)	JFM in all Districts of Mainland Tanzania.	Technical and financial support
	Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)	CBFM in Simiyu (Bariadi District).	Financial support

Name /Type of institution	Name/Source of funds	Primary Focus with respect to PFM	Responsibility
International Organizations and NGOs	WWF	JFM and some CBFM in Coastal forests in Mara, Morogoro, Tanga, Lindi, Pwani, Mtwara and Ruvuma Regions.	Financial support.
	CARE International	PFM in Morogoro and Lindi Regions	Technical and Financial Support
	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Southern highlands	Technical and Financial Support
	World Vision International	CBFM and JFM in Arusha, Kigoma, Manyara, Tanga and Lindi Regions.	Technical and Financial Support
	Farm Africa	JFM in Babati and Mbulu Districts in Manyara Region	Technical and Financial Support
	International Council for Research in Agroforestry, (ICRAF) (Former)	Supported JFM in Tanga Region	Technical and Financial Support
	Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)	PFM activities in Arusha and Kigoma Regions.	Technical and Financial Support
	Germany Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	PFM activities in Mara and Arusha Regions	Technical and Financial Support
	African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	PFM in Arusha, Morogoro and Dodoma Regions.	Technical and Financial Support
	European Union (EU)	CBFM in Morogoro Region	Financial Support
	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) (Former)	CBFM in Morogoro Region	Financial support
	Swiss aid	JFM in Mtwara Region	Financial support
	World Bank (WB) (Former)	CBFM in Pwani Region. Coastal forest vegetation	Financial support
	Belgium Technical Cooperation (BTC) (Former)	CBFM in Morogoro and Kigoma Regions.	Financial support
	ENABEL	CBFM in Kigoma (Uvinza District).	Technical and Financial Support
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ Global Environmental Fund (GEF)	PFM in Iringa and Katavi Regions	Financial support
National NGOs	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)	PFM in Morogoro, Lindi, Tanga, Pwani, Kilimanjaro and Dodoma. Operating in Miombo woodlands, Coastal forests and high biodiversity areas.	Technical support and Implementation

Name /Type of institution	Name/Source of funds	Primary Focus with respect to PFM	Responsibility
	Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA)	PFM in Morogoro, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Pwani and Dodoma Regions. The vegetation includes Miombo and Coastal forests.	Capacity building and governance support to the forest adjacent villages
	Mpingo Conservation Development Initiative (MCDI)	CBFM in coastal forests and miombo woodlands in Arusha, Morogoro, Lindi, Pwani and Ruvuma Regions.	Technical support and implementation of PFM projects including value addition and certification of forest products.
	Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania	PFM in Kigoma, Katavi and Pwani Regions. High biodiversity areas.	Technical and Financial Support
	Marine Parks (Mafia)	PFM in Coastal Region (Mafia)	Technical and Financial Support
	Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)	JFM in high biodiversity areas of Eastern arc mountain (Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Morogoro Regions)	Financial Support
	Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)	PFM in Kagera, Lindi, Shinyanga, Pwani, Dodoma, Morogoro and Mtwara Regions	Financial Support
Other Projects/ Programs	Land Management Project, LAMP (SIDA) (Former)	CBFM in miombo woodlands of Manyara and Singida Regions	Technical and Financial Support
	Rufiji Environmental Management Project (IUCN) (Former)	CBFM in Pwani Region. Operating in coastal and miombo woodlands	Technical and financial support
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Netherlands Partnership Program (FAO/ IUCN) (Former)	CBFM in Pwani Region. Operating in coastal and miombo woodlands	Technical and financial support
	REDD+ (Former)	PFM in Lindi, Manyara and Morogoro Regions	Financial Support
	Empowering Communities through training on PFM, REDD+ and Climate Change Initiatives, ECOPRC (NORAD)	PFM in Dodoma, Singida and Kilimanjaro Regions	Technical support
	HASHI (Former)	PFM in Shinyanga and Simiyu. Initiated conservation and management of Ngitiri	Technical and financial support
	Kwimba Reforestation Programme- KRP	CBFM in Mwanza Region (Misungwi District)	Technical and financial support

Name /Type of institution	Name/Source of funds	Primary Focus with respect to PFM	Responsibility
	Lake Victoria Management Project (LVEMP)	CBFM in Mara Region (Butiama District)	Technical and financial support
	REDESSO	PFM in Shinyanga Region. Involved in conservation and management of Ngitiri	Technical and financial support
	Tanzania Christian Relief Services (TCRS)	PFM in Shinyanga Region. Involved in conservation and management of Ngitiri	Technical and financial support



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