

People and Trees

A Plain Language Guide to the United Republic of Tanzania's National Forest Programme



Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

August 2004

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Preface

This booklet presents a plain language guide to the '*National Forest Programme in Tanzania 2001-2010*' which was approved by the Government in November 2001.

The National Forest Programme (NFP) fits with Tanzania's overall development plans and especially with the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). The NFP is built around the concepts of 'Sustainable Development' and 'Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)'. This means that all development plans must tackle environmental, social and economic issues in a coordinated way. If the economy grows but the environment is damaged and many people fall into poverty, then development is not sustainable. The NFP therefore focuses on environmental conservation, economic growth and poverty reduction at the same time. The NFP approach includes recent changes in government policies that call for involvement of local communities, the private sector, and civil society. This means that the benefits and responsibilities of forest resource management will be shared among stakeholders at local, regional and national levels.

The NFP approach includes recent changes in government policies that call for involvement of local communities, the private sector, and civil society. This means that the benefits and responsibilities of forest resource management will be shared among stakeholders at local, regional and national levels. New forms of partnership will be encouraged. These will include a wide range of stakeholders with a good balance of men and women. The NFP will promote new income-generating activities and this will help to develop the economy and reduce poverty.

This is a bold and exciting vision that offers many challenges and benefits. These are explained in this booklet.

Chapter 1 explains how the programme was developed and Chapter 2 introduces the main ideas in the programme by answering six key questions. Chapter 3 outlines the four key programmes of the NFP and how they will be implemented. Chapters 4 to 6 describe benefits of the programme, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, and the way forward. The NFP contains many unfamiliar words and ideas. Therefore, a list of the abbreviations used is provided at the front of the booklet and a special glossary is provided at the back.

This booklet aims at raising awareness of civil society, the private sector, and local communities of the different ways in which forestry can contribute to national development and poverty reduction. The back cover has details about whom to contact for more information about the programme.

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Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JMA	Joint Management Agreement
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Products
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PO-RALG	President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach

1. Background: How the National Forest Programme was Developed

The National Forest Policy of 1998 led to the development of the National Forest Programme (NFP). The NFP is a tool for implementing the National Forest Policy. It was developed using a multi-stakeholder, participatory process from January 2000 to February 2001. This process included workshops, seminars and special studies with relevant stakeholders at national, regional, and local levels.

The NFP Coordinating Unit in the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) coordinated the work of four National Task Forces.

The four National Task Forces dealt with the four priority issues that were identified in the National Forest Policy of 1998. These were:

- Forest Land Management
- Forest-based Industries and Products
- Ecosystem Conservation and Management
- Institutions and Human Resources

A Steering Committee was set up to guide the process. The major steps taken in the process of developing the NFP were:

- Deciding on the key issues for each of the four priority topics
- Categorising and redefining those issues
- Prioritising the issues and setting outputs and performance indicators for them
- Deciding on key activities for each output
- Creating strategies, programmes and implementation mechanisms for each output

National Forest Policy

Overall Goal:

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

The participatory process included:

- 15 major multi-stakeholder workshops (total of 498 participants)
- 40 meetings
- 10 special studies
- Several seminars

2. Introduction to the National Forest Programme

This section answers six questions that cover the main ideas in the NFP:

1. What are the main goals of the programme?
2. What is Sustainable Forest Management?
3. What are the cross-sectoral issues affecting the forest sector?
4. What forest resources are available?
5. What are the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation?
6. Who is responsible for forest management?

2.1 What are the main goals of the programme?

The NFP addresses forestry issues within the context of sustainable development.

The **goals** of the NFP are to:

- promote conservation and sustainable use of forest resources so as to meet local, national and global needs
- encourage the development of national and international partnerships to manage, protect and restore forest resources and land productivity

The 3 Pillars of Sustainable Development:

1. Economic growth
2. Environmental protection
3. Social equity

These goals include social, economic and environmental objectives.

Social objectives:

- To increase the number of employment opportunities in the forest sector and thus to help reduce poverty
- To build the capacity of a wide range of people working in the many parts of the sector, e.g. production, processing, marketing, trading, research, training and extension
- To build capacity at local and national levels for policy, programme and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Economic objectives:

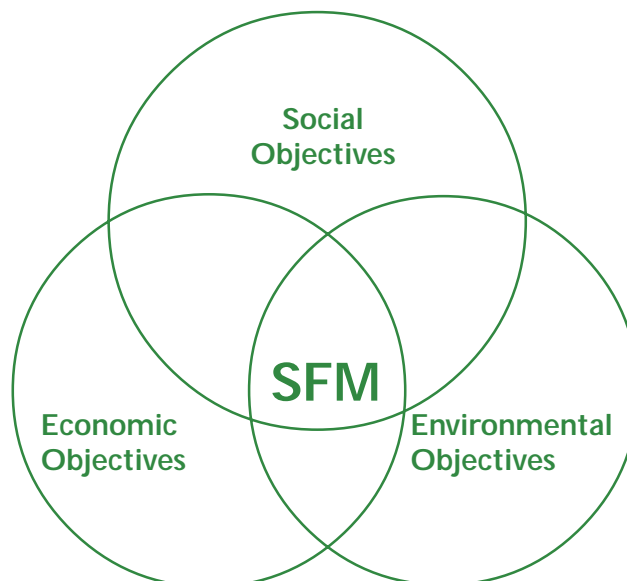
- To make sure that there is a sustainable supply of a wide range of affordable, accessible and good quality forest products and services for both local and export markets

Environmental objectives:

- To conserve the nation's biodiversity and ecosystems
- To protect water catchment areas so as to help control droughts and floods and prevent soil erosion



The social, economic, and environmental objectives are linked. The NFP works with all of them at the same time through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) programmes. The figure below shows how these objectives are related and how they work together.



The NFP is also a part of the **Sector Wide Approach (SWAP)**. The Government is using SWAP as a new approach for developing the Forest Sector.

What is SWAP? SWAP means that all funding for a sector supports a single policy and its implementation. This single policy will be implemented through programmes. The single policy for the Forest Sector is the National Forest Policy, which will be implemented through the National Forest Programme (NFP).

2.2 What is Sustainable Forest Management?

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) is at the heart of the NFP. Each word has an important meaning.

Sustainable: If development is sustainable it means that it *“meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”*

Forest: Forests used to be managed simply for wood production. The new idea is to manage them as ecosystems that meet a wide range of environmental, social, and economic needs at local, national and global levels. This involves preserving biodiversity, improving the quantity, quality and range of forest products, and creating new livelihood and employment opportunities so as to reduce poverty.

Management: Management used to be controlled by a few people at the top. The new idea is that management should be participatory and involve all the relevant stakeholders. Good management involves having clear aims and objectives, well-designed plans, and clear ways of monitoring and evaluating progress. Good management also involves addressing cross-sectoral issues. This prevents waste and lack of coordination and increases efficiency.

In summary, SFM is defined as:

Participatory management that involves all stakeholders and that maintains and enhances the long-term health of forests for the benefit of all living things while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for present and future generations.

The guiding principles of SFM are to:

- build local commitment to national and international policies
- take a Sector Wide Approach (SWAP)
- build cross-sectoral links and be consistent with the national development goals and global initiatives
- have an ongoing and long-term commitment to policy and institutional reform



Other principles to make sure that all forest development is sustainable include the need to:

- raise public awareness about sustainability issues
- encourage the participation of a wide range of stakeholders
- work in partnership with communities and the private sector
- build the capacity of stakeholders at all level

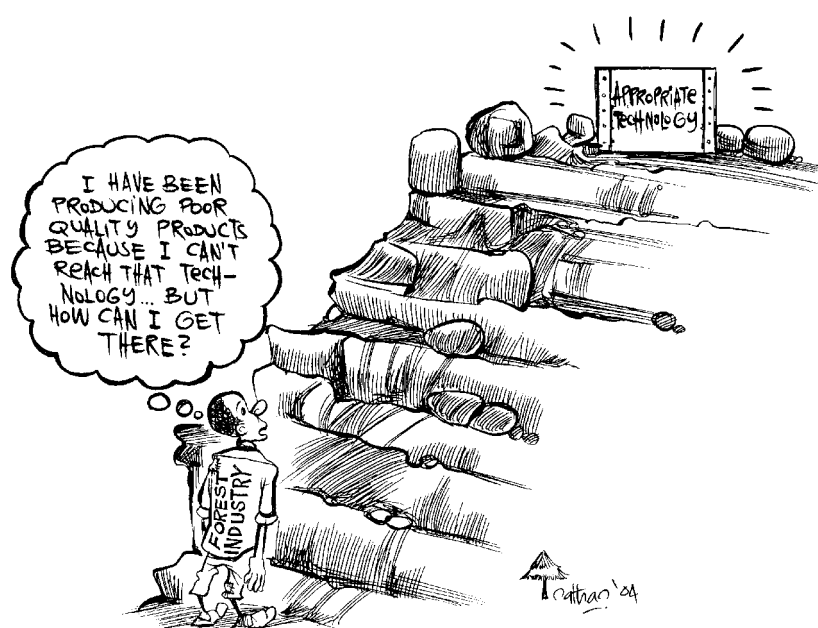
2.3 What are the cross-sectoral issues affecting the forest sector?

The forest sector links to other sectors, institutions, and organizations, and SFM is influenced by a number of cross-sectoral issues. To address these issues, new partnerships will be formed among stakeholders in order to come up with creative solutions.

Eight key cross-sectoral issues are summarized in the following table:

Issues	Description
1. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) & Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFM is a new management approach that requires the involvement of all stakeholders and promotes equal participation of both women and men. • Forest degradation increases the workload of women because they have to walk longer distances to fetch firewood and water.
2. Human Resources, Health, and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest sector must promote awareness among its staff about preventing HIV/AIDS through attitude and behaviour change. • Medicinal plants are used by many poor and rural people for health care. Good management of forests that have medicinal plants is necessary.
3. Private Sector Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector involvement will be promoted through efficient regulations and procedures on forest development and trade, harmonization of land use regulations, and improving quality and prices of forest products.
4. Environment, Biodiversity and Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans will be made to prevent the degradation of land, water and vegetation caused by unsustainable use of forest resources and conflicting interests in water resources management. • Stakeholders must work together to raise awareness about the value of biodiversity. New methods will be developed to make sure that important biodiversity sites and water sources are protected. Management approaches will use local knowledge.
5. Land Use: Agriculture, Mining and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans will be made to prevent environmental degradation and deforestation related to agricultural and mining practices, conflicting extension services, and poor land use planning. • Protection will be given to wildlife affected by conflicting interests in land use, lack of coordination among institutions, and lack of participatory management approaches.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land uses must be defined for the various types of forests. There also must be security of land tenure. Local communities and the private sector need to have property rights so that they are motivated to conserve and manage forests on general lands.
6. Energy and Technology Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative and cheap energy sources must be developed, promoted, and disseminated to rural and urban poor communities. Energy supply must be reliable, secure, and environmentally sustainable. Forest industries have low productivity and poor quality products because of outdated technology. The private sector, other sectors and financial institutions must help to improve the technology of forest industries.
7. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most forest resources are located in remote areas that are difficult to reach because of poor roads and lack of electricity and communication technology. The government and other sectors will work together to improve access to forest resources by improving infrastructure.
8. Coordination and Cooperation within and among Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectoral issues will be addressed by strengthening partnerships among sectors and stakeholders. New methods will be developed to implement SFM. Other funding sources for forest management and conservation will be explored, including international agreements.



2.4 What forest resources are available?

Tanzania has about 38.8 million hectares of forests that make up 44% of the total land on the mainland. Forests are very important in Tanzania because they offer a variety of resources, products, and services, as listed in the table below.

Forest Resources, Products and Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood and non-wood products• Water catchments• Food• Fodder• Medicinal plants• Fuel• Carbon sinks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shelter• Employment• Ecotourism• Habitats for wildlife• Landscape diversity• Prevention of landslides, soil erosion and floods

Better use can be made of both wood and non-wood resources, products and services.

2.4.1 Wood Products

There are a variety of trees in natural forests that are used for wood products, including acacia, muhuhu, ebony, and mangrove. The major types of trees on forest plantations in Tanzania include pines, cypress, eucalyptus and teak. These are used especially for industry and export. There are a number of industries in Tanzania that make use of wood resources:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• furniture making• industrial and small-scale sawmills• manufacturing of matches• production of chipboard, fibreboard and blockboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• production of wood poles• small-scale paper and board mills• tannin extraction• wood-carving (blackwood)
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Also, forests provide firewood and charcoal, which make up 90% of the energy supply in the country.

2.4.2 Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs)

There are many non-wood forest products available in forests which include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• honey and beeswax (from beekeeping)• food, fruits and nuts• medicinal plants• gums, resins and barks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• natural dyes• aromatics• fibres
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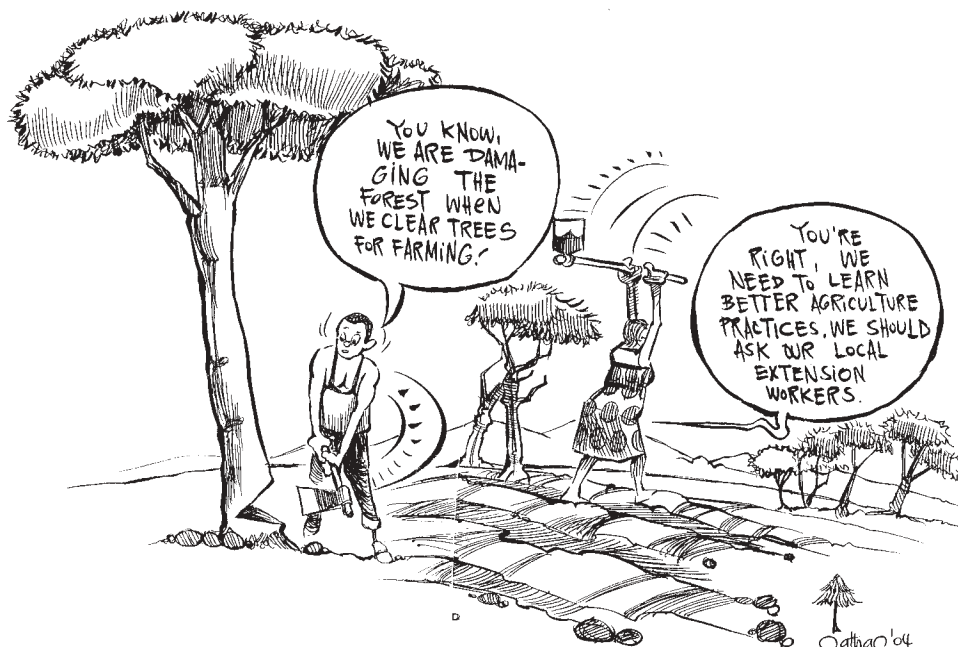
NWFPs can contribute a lot to rural households in the form of food, medicine, basic needs, and as a source of income. NWFPs gathered by household members can provide a safety net for rural families during difficult times.

2.5 What are the main causes of forest degradation?

The five major causes of forest degradation in Tanzania are:

2.5.1 Poverty, Agricultural Expansion and Lack of Alternative Income Sources

More than 70% of Tanzanians live in rural areas and largely depend on agriculture. Farmers' incomes are low and they have become poor due to low productivity of crops, decrease in crop prices, lack of capital, and high cost of inputs. There is also a growing demand for food because of population growth. Small farmers are increasingly practicing shifting cultivation in order to cope with these conditions. Shifting cultivation is a major cause of forest degradation because farmers clear forests to get new land. Areas of land under short fallow more than doubled between 1982 and 1990. This shows that more small farmers are practicing shifting cultivation. Lastly, small farmers lack other opportunities for earning income, such as employment, small-scale business, and shop-keeping.



2.5.2 Firewood and Charcoal Production

Firewood and charcoal production and selling are a major source of income for people in rural areas. They are important sources of income for women in particular. However, cutting of wood for charcoal production is also a cause of deforestation in Tanzania. Most of the firewood in the country is collected for free from forests and farmlands. Most poor people use firewood and charcoal as their main energy source for cooking and heating because other energy sources are not accessible or affordable.

2.5.3 Wood-Based Industries and Related Businesses

Unsustainable use of trees for both large and small wood-based industries has contributed to forest degradation. Industries use wood inefficiently due to poor technology for harvesting and processing. Illegal logging is a serious cause of forest degradation. Forestland is also cleared for the agribusiness, mining and tobacco industries, which use wood to support their industrial activities.



2.5.4 Impact of Refugees

In 2001, there were about 700,000 refugees in Tanzania, mostly from Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The large number of refugees, especially in Kigoma and Kagera regions, has had a negative effect on the environment due to rapid depletion of forests and wildlife and damage to farmland and water resources.

2.5.5 Forest Fires, Natural/Man-made Disasters and Climate Change

Forest fires have become a serious problem. They cause a lot of damage to timber and biodiversity, as well as huge financial losses. They also damage water catchments, and this leads to less water in rivers and streams during dry seasons and floods during the rainy seasons. Natural disasters such as landslides and insect attacks also contribute to forest degradation. Climate change over the years has affected temperatures and rainfall, which also has an impact on forests.

2.6 Who is responsible for forest management?

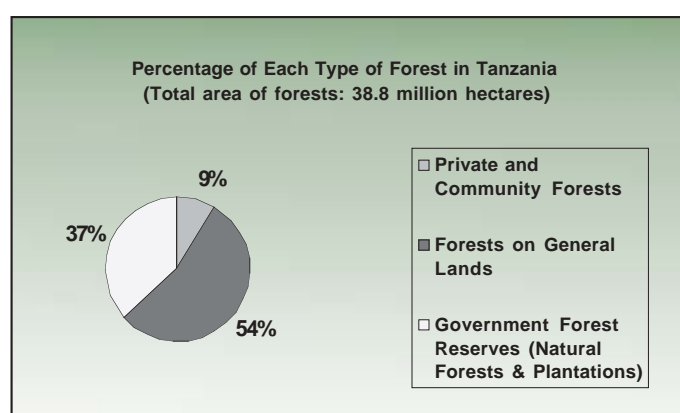
Tanzania has three main types of forests which are managed in different ways.

2.6.1 Types of Forests

There are three types of forests in Tanzania:

- Private and Community Forests
- Government Forest Reserves (including Natural Forests and Plantations)
- Forests on General Lands

Each type of forest has its own management system. The chart below shows the percentage of each type of forest in Tanzania.



2.6.2 Forest Management Systems

The forest management system for each type of forest is summarized in the table below.

Type of Forest	Managers	Type of Management
Central and local government forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central forestry authorities • Local government • Communities • Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Forest Management (JFM) • Leaseholds
Forest plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special executive agencies • Local government • Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaseholds • Concessions • Private ownership
Private and community forests involves forestry on leasehold and village lands, including farms, natural forest on leasehold lands, and traditional forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities • Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village management • Leaseholds • Private ownership
Forests on general lands that have been used for shifting cultivation and grazing because of lack of security of tenure and formal user rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments • Villages • Private individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Forest Reserves • Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) • Leaseholds • Private ownership

3. Development Programmes

The NFP is made up of four development programmes. Each of the development programmes has development sub-programmes. These development programmes have been designed to make use of available forest resources while tackling the challenges of poverty and forest degradation. They are described in this section.

NFP's 4 Development Programmes and their objectives are summarized in the table below:

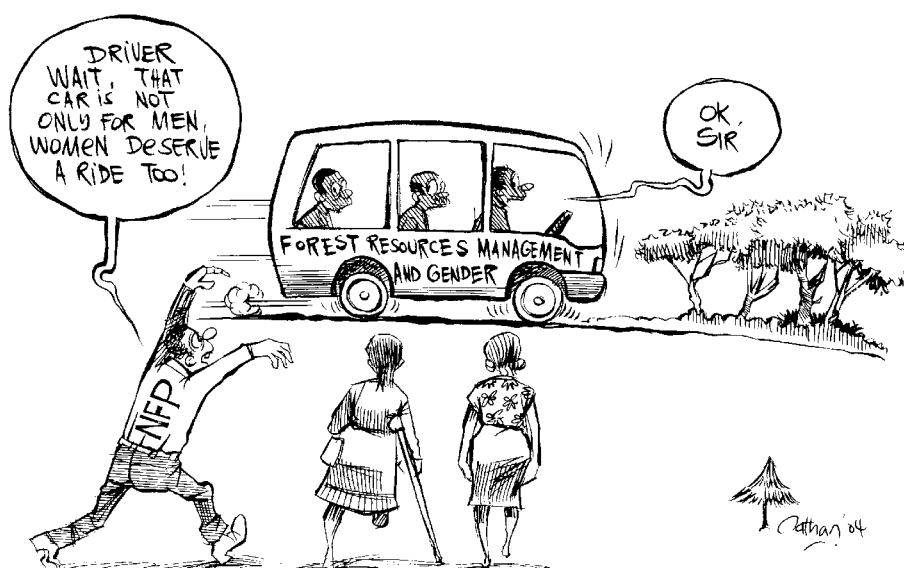
Development Programme	Objectives
1. Forest Resources Conservation and Management	To conserve forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility and to make sure that there is a sustainable supply of forest resources, products and services to meet local and national needs
2. Institutions and Human Resources	To improve the national capacity for managing and developing the Forest Sector with the collaboration of a wide range of stakeholders
3. Legal and Regulatory Framework	To put in place an enabling legal and regulatory framework for the Forest Sector
4. Forestry Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods	To make sure that sustainable, forest-based, industrial development and trading in forest products boosts the economy and leads to increased employment, livelihood opportunities, and foreign exchange earnings

3.1 Forest Resources Conservation and Management

This development programme aims to conserve forests in order to protect biodiversity and water catchments for water supply, energy production, irrigation and agriculture. It also focuses on increasing forest production in order to supply more wood fuel, timber, paper and non-wood forest products. There are five development sub-programmes:

3.1.1 Participatory Forest Resource Management and Gender Aspects

Forest resources are recognized as important for forest industries, sustainable development, and for the subsistence of local communities. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) will include all stakeholders in the process of managing forests. It will also include gender as an issue to make sure that there is equal representation of men and women in forest management. This is especially important for income-generating opportunities and poverty reduction.



3.1.2 Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management

The biological diversity in Tanzania is valuable both for the country and globally. The first objective of this sub-programme is to evaluate biodiversity sites, prepare management plans and promote understanding of the value of biodiversity. Indigenous knowledge will be promoted for conserving biodiversity and valuing forest resources.

3.1.3 Land Use Planning

Poor land use planning has resulted in unclear systems of land use and tenure. This has caused deforestation and environmental degradation. Local people and the private

sector are not motivated to conserve forests on general lands because property rights are not clear. It is important to design gender sensitive participatory land use plans for village and general lands. This will help to establish ownership and to motivate people to develop the forests and conserve biodiversity on these lands.

3.1.4 Forest Resources Information and Management Planning

For a long time, forest management has been based on unreliable information because of poor collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on forest resources. Also, local people's knowledge about managing forest resources has been neglected. Forest management plans have not been updated based on new information. It is important to develop information about forest resources through research and assessment of resources.

3.1.5 Forest Resources Utilisation

Forest plantations are not well managed and do not supply enough quality wood for forest industries. There is too much dependence on a few types of trees for wood, while other types of trees are not used. Therefore, there is a need for research and dissemination of findings on the value of other types of trees. The uses of non-wood forest products and services, including eco-tourism, have also not been well evaluated and used in a sustainable manner. Finally, it is important to improve plantation management using different types of management strategies, such as private ownership, joint management, contracting out and concessions.

How will the Forest Resources Conservation and Management programme be implemented?

It will be implemented using 5 strategies:

1. **Participatory Forest Management (PFM)** will be used to develop clear ownership for all forests on general lands. This will be done through villages and private individuals in participating in forest management. Under the Land and Village Act, the boundaries of forest reserves under central, local, and village governments and private individuals will be marked. It also gives user rights as incentives for SFM.
2. **Protected buffer zones** around forest reserves with important biodiversity and water resources will be marked and managed in collaboration with local communities through schemes for Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM). The zones will protect forests and provide benefits for local communities. Also, the value of forest biodiversity in Tanzania will be analyzed in order to set priorities and make strategies and actions for implementation of the NFP.
3. Methods will be developed to overcome the limited financial capacity of governments and villagers **by sharing the costs and benefits of implementing JFM and CBFM**. The viability of gender sensitive participatory programmes will be evaluated in figure out the expected costs and benefits over the long-term.

4. **Sharing management responsibilities** will be encouraged among local communities, civil society, executive agencies, and the private sector using updated management plans for plantations and natural forests. For plantations, private sector involvement will be achieved through leasing, joint ventures and contracting. Private and forest farms will be promoted.
5. **Coordination among stakeholders** in different sectors will be encouraged. Development partners, civil society, the private sector, and local communities will play key roles. The Forest Development Section of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) will be in charge of the coordination.

3.2 Institutions and Human Resources

PFM involving local governments, civil society, the private sector, and local communities can only be successful if there is adequate capacity building for institutions and human resources. This development programme aims to improve the knowledge and ability of people at all levels for managing and developing the forest sector with the collaboration of a wide range of stakeholders. There are seven development sub-programmes:

3.2.1 Strengthening Institutions & Sectoral Coordination and Cooperation

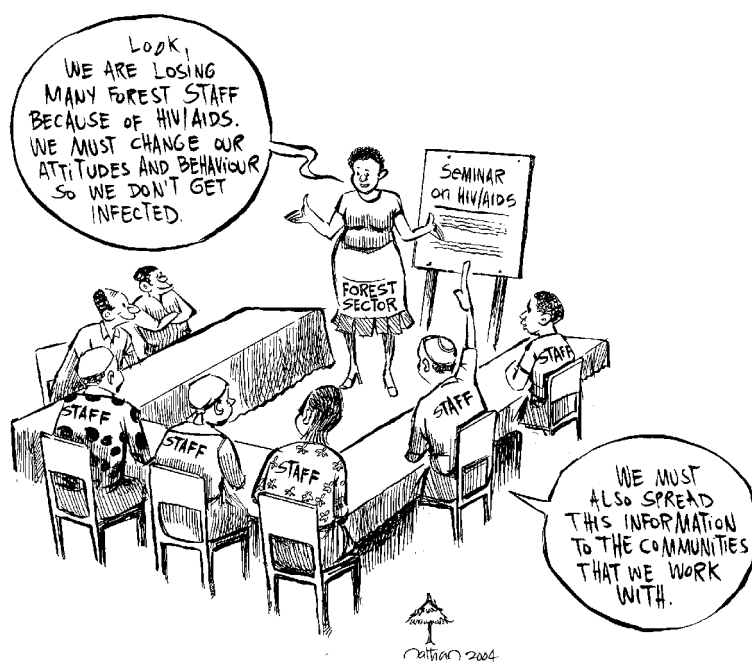
Developing a framework for all sectors to cooperate effectively in forest management is a priority. Formal meetings and discussions will be held to coordinate different sectors. Systems will be developed to deal with cost and benefit sharing among stakeholders. Also, a process will be developed for consultation of all stakeholders in managing forest resources. International agreements will be implemented to make sure that the country benefits from available resources and opportunities.

The roles of central and local government, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector in forest conservation and management are unclear, and there are weak links among them. Another priority is to make forest management institutions more efficient by reorganizing them and simplifying their roles and responsibilities. Also, laws and policies about trade of wood and non-wood products are under different institutions and are not harmonised. This issue will be addressed through consultations across sectors.

3.2.2 Human Resources Capacity Building

There are not enough trained people to implement the forestry programmes, especially at the local government level. Government workers do not have adequate training, facilities, and salaries. Recruiting skilled forestry staff, both men and women, and providing adequate training are priorities. Also, the number of forestry staff has declined due to HIV/AIDS. Support will be given to programmes that sensitize forest staff about reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Other priorities are providing adequate extension services to all stakeholders, raising awareness about SFM, and addressing gender issues. Lastly, the FBD will work with other institutions to develop and implement training programmes for people working in artisanal wood-based industries.



3.2.3 Forest Financing

Funding for forest management and development is inadequate, and revenue collection is poorly managed. One priority is to improve and strengthen systems for collecting revenue. Another priority is to develop systems for increasing investment by the private sector in forest-based industries. International resources for forest conservation will also be explored, particularly those provided through international agreements on conservation. Lastly, new methods of funding will be developed, such as “basket funding” and “forest fund”.

3.2.4 Strengthening Extension Services and Awareness Creation in Forest Management

Extension services to all stakeholders will focus on raising awareness about the forest policy and SFM. The capacity to deliver extension services will be developed, with attention to gender issues and socio-economic development. There will be an emphasis on using indigenous knowledge about management and uses of forest resources. Politicians and decision-makers also need to be aware of the NFP so that they support its implementation. They will be sensitized about the role of forestry through information dissemination and strategic workshops.

How will these Development Programmes be financed?

1. Forest Sector will compete more effectively for government and donor funds
2. Move from “project approach” to Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) and “basket funding”
3. Expand quality, quantity and range of forest-based products
4. Improve revenue collection systems
5. Involve the private sector
6. Develop credit facilities for forest sector investment
7. Use market-based pricing system for forest products
8. Attract foreign direct investment in the forest sector
9. Use funding from global environmental initiatives

3.2.5 Forestry Research

Research on forestry has not been good enough. The priority in this area is to develop enough financing for research to be conducted nation-wide. This research will provide additional knowledge on forest management and conservation. Research findings will be disseminated and stakeholders will be encouraged to apply this new knowledge. The National Forest Research Master Plan (NAFORM) will be used to support the NFP.

3.2.6 Policy Analysis, Planning and Monitoring

SFM will be based on updated and adequate laws, regulations and guidelines. It is necessary to build capacity for strategic planning and for analyzing and reviewing forest laws and regulations. There is also a need to develop a framework to create and review management practices. Setting Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for SFM is required.

3.2.7 Forest Resources Valuation

There is poor understanding of the value of forest products and services, so studies will be conducted to increase this understanding.

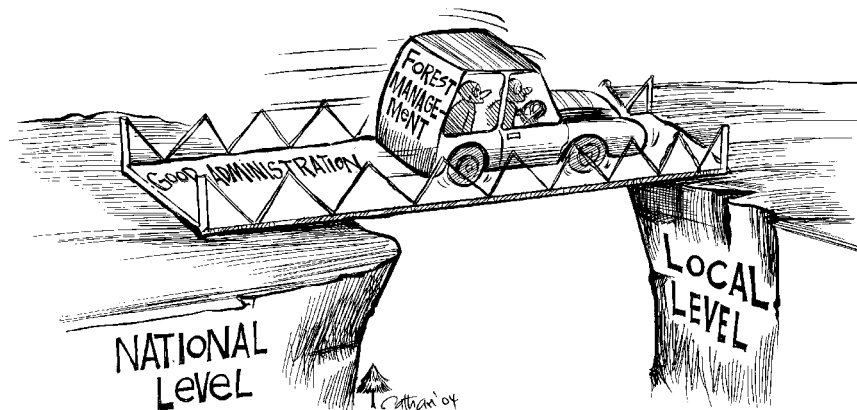
Priority Areas for Forestry Research

- The value of biodiversity to the national economy
- The range of forest products and services
- Market information on forest products and services
- Better use of, and alternatives to, firewood and charcoal
- National value of non-marketed forest products and services
- Traditional systems of forest resource management
- Criteria and Indicators for SFM
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines
- Development of appropriate policies, legislation and guidelines for participatory management schemes
- Development of efficient extension services

How will the Institutions and Human Resources programme be implemented?

It will be implemented using 5 strategies:

1. **Improving Forest Administration.** Good administration is important for encouraging participation of all stakeholders in forest management. Coordination between central and local levels will be improved, and capacity and competence will be strengthened at all levels.



2. **Developing Capacity of Local Governments.** The forest sector will collaborate with the President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) to develop the capacity of local governments to administer and manage forest resources. This will include recruiting qualified forestry staff and making sure there is more gender balance among them. Also, the collection of local revenues for funding forest management will be improved and simplified.
3. **Promoting Participation of Other Government and Non-Government Institutions.** Coordination between the forest administration and *other government institutions* will be promoted. Collaboration will be in the areas of planning, policy, and extension services. Priority areas for collaboration are forest management and conservation of forest resources.

Participation of *local communities* in forest management will take place through villages and districts. Guidelines for PFM and forest land tenure rights will be developed and disseminated. Efforts will be made to promote gender equality in decision-making. Incentives to save revenue from products and services obtained from community-managed forests will be harmonized in order to encourage sustainable management.

Cooperation with *NGOs* will also be promoted, as they have a big role to play in forest activities. NGOs will work with government to create plans, develop funding, and support communities and the private sector.

To increase the participation of the *private sector* in forest development, the government will create and promote an enabling environment by providing a framework on the following issues:

- concessions
- ownership and tenure rights
- information on forest resources
- guarantee of raw material supply
- incentives for investments

There will also be collaboration with credit institutions and those that provide technology. Executive Agencies will be set up to take over management responsibilities that are under the central government.

4. **Improving Forestry Research, Training and Extension Services.** Forestry research will aim to solve practical development problems, which will attract cost-sharing plans, revenue generation schemes, and collaborative research with both local and international organizations.

Building professional and technical skills in the forest sector is important, especially at the local level. A new training plan will be developed for training institutions and regular reviews of the courses will be conducted to make sure they are up-to-date. International collaboration will be required for specialized training.



Forestry-related extension services will be harmonized through cross-sectoral planning and coordination. Collaboration with key sectors such as agriculture, livestock development, and community development will be emphasized. Harmonization of extension services will ensure that forest resources are managed well and human and financial resources are not wasted.

- 5. Improving Funding Methods.** New funding methods will be developed with the participation of stakeholders. These new methods will include expanding revenue sources, improving revenue collection, and introducing charges for other products and services. Efficient methods will be developed for collection of fees by local governments and other institutions. Private sector and community investment in forestry activities will be promoted.

Opportunities for funding from various international agreements on conservation will also be explored. Capacity building will also be carried out to manage donor funds for the forest sector so that resources go to priority areas.

3.3 Legal and Regulatory Framework

This development programme aims to create an enabling legal and regulatory environment for SFM and PFM. There are three development sub-programmes:

3.3.1 Development of Laws and Regulations

There are weak laws and regulations for gender-sensitive participation in forest management by the private sector and communities. Because of this, communities and the private sector have not been motivated to participate. Current laws, regulations, and guidelines do not effectively support conservation of biodiversity. Also, there are no formal systems for sharing costs and benefits of forest management.

The priority is to prepare guidelines for gender-sensitive participatory management with local governments, communities and the private sector. This will include agreements and contracts with partners. Systems of sharing costs and benefits will be developed with help from stakeholders. Charges on forest products will be updated and simplified. Sites with high forest biodiversity will be identified, and then regulations for forest bio-prospecting will be developed and disseminated.



3.3.2 Harmonisation of Regulations

Efficient procedures for administering and regulating forestry are needed to encourage development by the private sector. Concessions, leases, management contracts, and other types of contracts must be developed. There are also conflicts among some land use regulations in the mining, wildlife, agriculture, and forest-related trade sectors. Developing ways to harmonize these regulations through multi-sector consultations will be a priority.

3.3.3 Development of Sector-specific Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines

Environmental conservation is a priority in development. So far, forest management, wood and non-wood industries and services, and forest investment projects have not dealt with environmental issues. It is therefore important to develop and disseminate guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the forest sector and other sectors. These guidelines will be used to monitor forest development activities.

How will the Legal and Regulatory Framework programme be implemented?

It will be implemented using 7 strategies:

1. **Guidelines that support SFM will be prepared** in order to improve forest conservation and management and to make sure that benefits are shared equally among stakeholders.

Also, Joint Management Agreements (JMA) between the central government, executive agencies, the private sector, local governments, and local communities will be promoted. Local communities will be given appropriate user rights for forest products. Forests will be managed according to approved management plans.

2. **Special Executive Agencies or the private sector will manage industrial plantations** and other types of forests through appropriate leases, concessions, and JMAs.
3. Certain areas of **important forest ecosystems and habitats will be put under effective legal protection**, for example, by creating nature reserves. The purpose will be to conserve valuable forest areas that have many different types of plants and animals.
4. **Simplify procedures for administration** of forest products and trade.
5. Making the **pricing system of forest products** simpler and more efficient. This will be done with the cooperation of all stakeholders to make sure that forest products are competitive in local and international markets. The goal is to create a market-based pricing system.
6. **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** will be used to monitor and evaluate the effects of all forest investments and development activities on the environment.
7. **Regulations for bio-prospecting** will be developed in cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

Developments in Forestry Laws and Regulations:

Since the NFP was produced in 2001, new laws and regulations have been developed to address legal issues in the forest sector. These new developments are:

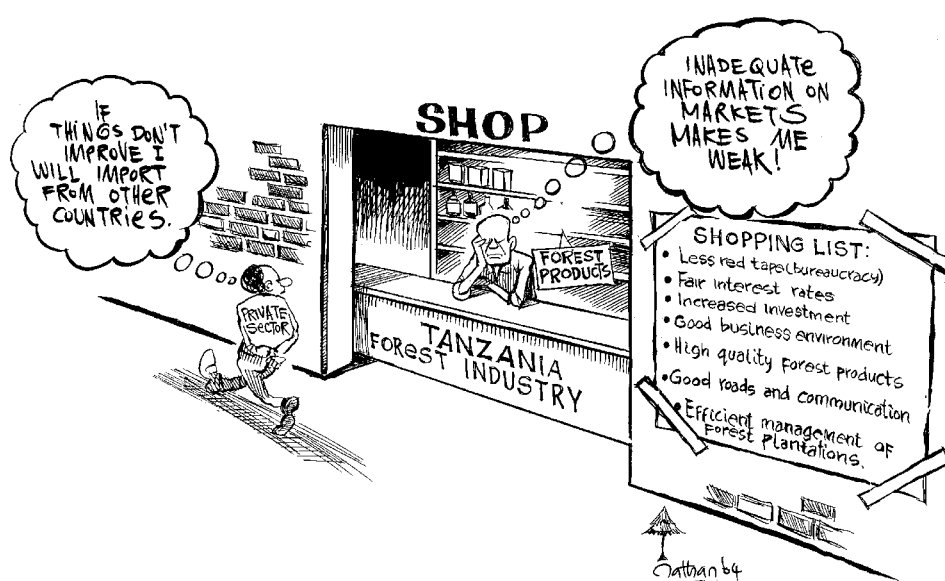
- Forest Act No. 14 of 2002
- A declaration order for use and implementation of the Forest Act of 2002 has been prepared. Proposed date for use is July 1, 2004.
- Forest Regulations 2004 have been finalized.

3.4 Forestry-Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods

This development programme aims to make sure that forest-based industries are sustainable and that there are enough forest products to meet the country's needs. Many rural communities depend on forest products, so they are important to poverty reduction efforts. There are four development sub-programmes:

3.4.1 Forest Products and Services Information Development

Forest industry development is weak because of limited information on markets, marketing, and raw materials. Information databases on forest products and services will be created, and this information will be shared with relevant stakeholders.



3.4.2 Products and Markets Promotion and Awareness Creation

The main forest industries in Tanzania are sawmilling, fibreboard, chipboard, paper and paperboard, joinery and furniture. These products are made from only a few types of commonly used trees. There is limited knowledge on the use of lesser-known and lesser-used types of trees and non-wood forest products. Also, there is limited information on markets, and weak marketing skills. The priority is to strengthen the management of information in order to:

- Improve forest industries, markets, and extension services
- Promote the use of lesser-known and lesser-used types of trees and non-wood forest products
- Promote appropriate uses of wood products
- Create links between producers and consumers

3.4.3 Forest Industries Technology Development

Many products from forest industries are of low quality because they use old technology for processing. The artisanal industry, which employs a large number of people in rural areas, is limited by poor technology. The forest sector will work with the private sector and other sectors and institutions to develop quality standards for forest products and to develop appropriate technology.

Wood fuel makes up 90% of the energy used in Tanzania. This high level of use is a threat to SFM. Development of cheap and new alternative energy sources and use of energy efficient technology is greatly needed, especially in poor and rural communities. It is necessary to develop these alternative sources with the participation of other stakeholders, including research institutions and the private sector.

3.4.4 Infrastructure Development

Most forest resources in the country are located in remote areas with poor roads, limited means of transport, and no electricity. This has prevented development of forest industries because access to raw materials and markets is difficult. Marketing forest products is also a challenge. It is important to provide support to develop infrastructure in forest plantations and natural forests, with the cooperation of other related sectors.

How will the Forestry Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods programme be implemented?

It will be implemented using 4 strategies:

1. **Artisanal Wood-based Industry and Products.** Research on lesser-known and lesser-used tree types will be encouraged and new tree types that are good for wood-carving will be identified, promoted, and made available. Information on the supply and demand of wood-carvings in domestic and foreign markets will be made available so that marketing efforts can be improved. Current technologies for carving wood will be studied. Training on better methods and technologies for carving wood will be provided.
2. **Eco-Tourism.** Potential areas for eco-tourism will be evaluated and mapped. These sites will be promoted to encourage the private sector and communities to develop eco-tourism products and services for income generation. This will be done in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the Tanzania Tourism Board. Links with other sectors, such as wildlife, will be promoted. Regulations and guidelines on eco-tourism will be developed and infrastructure will be put in place to attract investment.

3. Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs). Market information on supply and demand is needed to evaluate the potential uses of non-wood forest products. This will include an evaluation of indigenous knowledge of these products. Campaigns to raise awareness and extension services for local communities will improve production, processing, and marketing of NWFPs. Special attention will be given to the contribution of NWFPs to food security. Research, training, and product development will be strengthened.

New methods of funding will be developed to attract the private sector to invest in NWFPs. An evaluation of benefit and revenue sharing between local communities and the government will be done. This will encourage the production and marketing of NWFPs.

4. Trade in Forest Products. In order to increase domestic and foreign trade of forest products, the following things will be done:

- Strengthening of marketing efforts
- Competitive pricing of products
- Development of new (value-added) products
- Guarantee of quantity, quality, and regular supply

4. Expected Benefits of the National Forest Programme

Good management of forests is necessary for sustainable agriculture, water supply, and the production and supply of forest products and services. Good forest management will contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth, and environmental conservation. There are many expected benefits of the NFP. The 5 activities listed below will bring about these expected benefits.

4.1 Increased Production and Export of Forest Products

There are many economic benefits that are expected as a result of increased production and export of forest products.

- Large growth in employment
- Revenue from export of forest products will increase by 5-10% per year
- The amount of revenue that forest products contribute to the economy could double by 2010
- Major export products will be: timber, carvings, floorings, tree seeds, and bee products
- Certain plantations (softwoods, teak, eucalyptus) will provide good opportunities for increased export revenue
- Exports of hardwood products will increase through SFM
- Producing enough paper, paperboard, plywood, and fibreboard for domestic use will mean that less money is spent on importing them from other countries

4.2 Participatory and Sustainable Forest Management (PFM & SFM)

Increased community and private sector participation in management, more sustainable use of forests, and the expansion of exports from forest industries and non-wood forest products (NWFPs) will create the following benefits:

- Recognition of the needs and goals of local communities as stakeholders in and joint owners/managers of natural and plantation forests
- Poverty reduction through increased income generation
- Increased employment
- Improved forest management through cost and benefit sharing
- Less pressure on natural forests for supply of timber products
- More certainty of land tenure and wood supply, which will encourage investment in forestry and forest industries

- Less stress on the government budget
- Increased revenue from exports
- A decrease in imports of forest products, such as paper, paperboard, fibreboard
- More foreign investment and technology for the forest sector
- New career and training opportunities for staff of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) and the President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)

4.3 Sustainable Use of Wood fuel

More sustainable supply and pricing of wood fuel, use of more efficient charcoal and wood stoves, and more efficient technologies for producing charcoal will have the following benefits at the national and local levels:

- Increased revenue from wood fuel
- Increased income generating opportunities for selling firewood from woodlots
- Decline in illegal use of resources on forest reserves and general lands
- Reduction in amount of time used to collect firewood, which will decrease the workload of women
- Reduction of harmful smoke from stoves in the household
- Reduction in expenditure on wood fuel

4.4 Efficient Use and Marketing of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs)

More efficient use and marketing of non-wood forest products will have the following benefits:

- Improvement of income-generating opportunities, employment, and cash income, especially at the local level
- More efficient community participation in the supply of NWFPs and services
- Improvement of food security by using NWFPs which are suitable for eating

4.5 Cooperation among Stakeholders on Conservation of Biodiversity

Improved financial and technical cooperation among stakeholders on the conservation of biodiversity will help to protect forests and water catchments. The following benefits are expected:

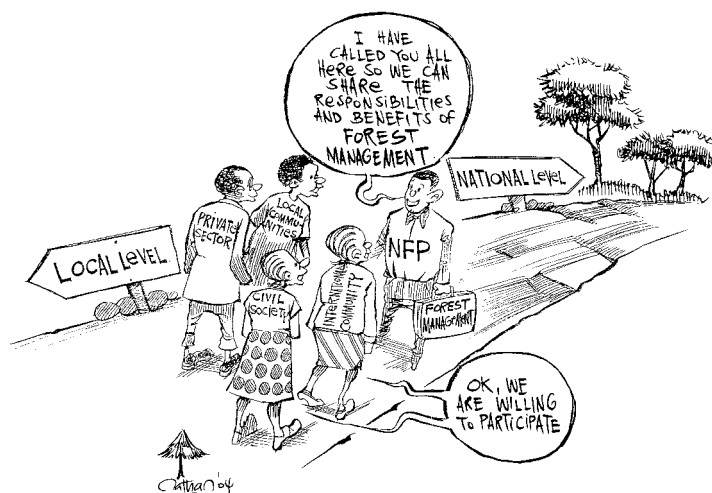
- Better maintenance of biodiversity on forest reserves and general lands, which will decrease loss and degradation of forest cover, ecosystems, and plants and animals
- Better awareness and appreciation of the value of biodiversity in forests
- Increasing involvement of the private sector and local communities in conservation
- Strengthening of research on biodiversity

- Increased support for training of forestry professionals
- Increased extension services to local communities
- Promotion of sustainable agriculture
- Improved management of watersheds, which will improve the environment of water catchments
- Cost-sharing of watershed management among commercial stakeholders

5. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

One of the goals of the NFP is to share forest management among stakeholders at all levels and to facilitate the equal participation of men and women in decision-making and implementation of the programme. This requires the involvement of all stakeholders. These stakeholders include:

- government institutions at all levels
- local communities
- non-governmental organizations
- private sector
- the international community



These different groups have specific roles and responsibilities. The new stakeholder roles reflect the sharing of forest management among the central government, local governments, communities, and the private sector. In the future central government will concentrate more on facilitating the process and creating a favourable environment for SFM and PFM.

The process of involving all stakeholders will require the following activities:

- PFM
- clear and collaborative planning using a transparent process
- coordination of management among different institutions
- improvement of laws and management guidelines
- establishment of clear roles, interests and benefits
- capacity building
- costing and financing
- inclusion of gender issues

The table on the next page summarizes the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

Roles and Responsibilities of Government and Non-government Stakeholders

Roles and Responsibilities	Government stakeholders		Non-government stakeholders			
	Central Government	Local Government	Local Community	NGOs	Private Sector/ Executive Agencies*	International Community
Policy & legislation	✓					✓
Law enforcement	✓	✓				
Sectoral planning & budgeting	✓	✓			✓	✓
Stakeholder coordination	✓					✓
Management of central govt. forest reserves	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Management of strategic forest reserves	✓			✓	✓	
Management of forest plantations		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Management of local govt. forest reserves		✓	✓		✓	
Management of village forests			✓	✓		
Monitoring & evaluation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research	✓			✓	✓	✓
Information systems	✓					
Human resources development	✓			✓		✓
Extension services	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Revenue collection	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sector financing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Note: The Forestry and Beekeeping Division will become an Executive Agency called Tanzania Forest Service (TFS).

6. The Way Forward

The seven key steps for implementation of the NFP are as follows:

6.1 Disseminate NFP Document to All Stakeholders

The NFP is being publicized and disseminated to all stakeholders so that action can be taken at the national, regional and local levels. This document is a part of this process. This is important for the coordination of development partners and local and international agencies that will be implementing the programme. It is also important so that other stakeholders, such as local government, local communities, civil society organizations, and the private sector are aware of the NFP and are encouraged to participate effectively.

6.2 Solicit the Support of Local Governments

The support of local governments is necessary for effective implementation of the NFP. This will require meetings with decision-makers at the local level to disseminate NFP information and to promote the start-up of NFP planning and implementation at the District level.

6.3 Set Up a Monitoring System

A monitoring system to evaluate the progress of NFP implementation must be set up. This will require improving and assessing current Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for SFM and improving NFP indicators. FBD and District-level staff must be trained on how to use the monitoring system.

6.4 Develop a Programme Approach

A programme approach must be developed by evaluating and designing a programme framework, methods, and targets at national and district levels. The NFP Coordinating Unit will facilitate capacity building in the Districts on how to develop a programme approach.

6.5 Improve Gender Mainstreaming and Income Generation

If the NFP is to effectively reduce poverty, it will have to include gender issues in all NFP programmes and increase income-generating activities, especially through the use of non-wood forest products.

6.6 Strengthen the NFP Coordination Unit

A National Coordinator for the NFP implementation process has been assigned on a permanent basis. The composition and number of members in the NFP Coordination Unit will be increased and gender-balanced. This is necessary to build the capacity of the Unit to properly address the implementation and monitoring of the NFP.

6.7 Strengthen the Steering Committee

The membership of the Steering Committee has been broadened to include a wider range of stakeholders in order to strengthen links among sectors. This is important for the NFP implementation process. Representatives on the committee are:

- President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
- National Land Use Planning Commission
- Division of Environment of the Vice President's Office
- Sokoine University of Agriculture-Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation
- Tanzania Forest Research Institute
- Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industries
- Private Sector Foundation
- Ministry of Finance
- President's Office-Planning and Privatization
- President's Office-Public Service Management
- Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism-Policy and Planning Division
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism-Forestry and Beekeeping Division
- Government of Finland

Glossary

Administration The day-to-day running and control of an organisation or project.

Aromatic Having a pleasant or distinctive smell.

Artisanal products Objects made by skilled craftspeople, e.g. woodcarvers.

Awareness creation/raising Making sure that people know about something by using good, multi-media communication strategies.

Basket funding When all the funds for a project or programme are put together in one account rather than being managed separately.

Biodiversity The variety of different animals and plants which live in a certain environment.

Bio-prospecting Searching for plants or animals (genetic material) that can be used for commercial purposes.

Budgeting Gathering information about income and spending needs, and deciding on the best way to spend funds.

Capacity Building Increasing the ability of individuals, organisations or communities to meet their own needs. This includes confidence building, training, and the supply of materials and equipment.

Capital The wealth owned by a person or organisation. It can be invested, lent or borrowed.

Categorise To put things with similar characteristics in a group and to give the group a name.

Collaborate To work together with others on a common goal.

Community-based Forest Management This happens when local communities are both owners and managers of forests.

Conservation The preservation and protection of the environment.

Consultation If you consult someone you ask for their opinion or advice. If you ask many people you will get many different ideas which can be discussed. [see also - multi-stakeholder process]

Contract A legal agreement to sell something or to have work done for a certain amount of money. If you make a contract with someone to do something, you legally promise to do it.

Credit Loans that are given to people or businesses so they can buy goods or services in advance if they don't have enough money at that time.

Criteria Standards by which you judge or decide something. Most criteria have indicators that are used to measure them.

Deforestation When the trees in an area are cut down or destroyed.

Development A process for improving social, technical, environmental, economic, and political conditions within a country. Goals of development are to: reduce poverty, promote human prosperity and increase the quality of life of people. [see also – sustainable development]

Development Partners Are stakeholders in the development process, especially foreign organisations that provide loans, grants, investments and other forms of support. These include developed countries, international agencies, NGOs and private sector organisations.

Economy The economy of a country or region is the system it uses to organise and manage its money, industry and trade and the wealth it obtains from business and industry.

Ecosystem A biological community where a group of living things interact with each other and the natural environment. Changes in any part of the system effects all other parts of the system.

Ecotourism Tourism in natural habitats that is done in a way that minimizes impact on the environment.

Environment The natural surroundings that people, animals, and plants live in and depend on. The environment can be conserved, developed or damaged.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental assessment is a process that makes sure that the effects of development activities on the environment are understood before projects and programmes are implemented. EIA is used by decision-makers and leaders when they are planning projects and programmes.

Executive Agencies These agencies will be set up by the government, but they will be public-private institutions. There will be Executive Agencies in the Forest & Beekeeping Sectors. These will deal with all aspects of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). They will play a key role in the implementation of Forest Management Plans.

Extension service An organisation or system which provides information, advice and other forms of support for the public: for example, agricultural extension services.

Facilitate To make it easier to do something. This can involve providing training, information, encouragement and/or physical, financial or human resources.

Fodder Food for animals, such as cows, goats, and sheep.

Framework The underlying structure and set of rules which explains how the parts of a system or an idea fit together.

Gender The word gender has two meanings: 1) The differences between the sexes; 2) The social relationships between women and men. The differences between the sexes are

created through social processes and change over time and across cultures. Gender depends on the circumstances in which women and men live and includes economic, cultural, historical, and religious factors. Relations between men and women also differ according to the economic and social conditions of the society and differ between social and ethnic groups.

Guidelines Rules, regulations, principles and/or advice about how something should be done.

Harmonise To arrange different parts of something (for example, laws and regulations) so that they are in agreement with each other and they work well together.

Human Resources People; in particular, workers and employees. Healthy, educated, and skilled people who are creative and hard-working can help plan and implement effective development in a country.

Implement To put a plan into action.

Incentive Something which encourages you to do something. For example, if you are told that your salary will be increased if you are more productive, you will work harder.

Indicator Something which acts as a sign telling you if a situation or condition as improved, stayed the same, or gotten worse. Usually linked to criteria.

Information dissemination The process of distributing information to all of the people who need it and can make use of it. Information can be distributed through radio, booklets, newspapers, TV, etc.

Infrastructure The physical and organisational things needed to run a business or a country eg buildings, roads, power supplies and the organisations to build and maintain them.

Initiative A new approach to a problem.

Investment To put money, time and/or energy into an activity from which you expect to get a good return.

Issue An important topic for discussion and debate.

Joint Forest Management This happens when the private sector works with the government and communities to manage forest resources.

Joint Management Agreement This kind of agreement is signed by two or more institutions or organizations so that they can work together to manage something (e.g. business, forest, industry). For example, the private sector and local government can sign a joint management agreement to manage a forest.

Legislation (a) All of the laws of a country (b) The process of making new laws.

Livelihood The work that people do to support themselves and their families.

Market-based Describes economic activities of production, distribution and exchange that are based on the laws of supply and demand. The government is not involved in these activities.

Market information Current facts about what people and organisations are buying and selling at the local, national and global levels. This is needed for making effective business plans.

Monitoring and evaluation Monitoring of a programme involves checking the implementation process to make sure that everything is being done properly. Evaluation involves reviewing the progress of a programme from time to time in order to determine whether there are problems that need to be addressed. Both processes should include clear aims and objectives with clear criteria and indicators.

Multi-stakeholder process Is a consultation process that (a) aims to bring together all stakeholders to communicate and make decisions on particular issues; (b) recognises the importance of equity and accountability among stakeholders; (c) involves equal representation of three

or more stakeholder groups and their views; (d) is based on democratic principles of transparency and participation; and (e) aims to develop partnerships and strong networks among stakeholders.

Natural resources Resources that come from the natural environment which are the basis of a nation's wealth. A few examples of natural resources are fish, forests, coal, and oil. Some resources renew themselves (e.g. fish and forests) while others cannot (e.g. coal and oil). Pollution and overuse can destroy the ability of natural resources to renew themselves.

Participation The active involvement of ordinary people in government and decision-making processes.

Partnership Where individuals or organisations join with others to achieve a common goal and to share costs and benefits.

Planning Planning is a four step process. (1) Study a situation to identify problems and possible solutions. (2) Make action plans with clear goals and objectives. (3) Put the plan into action and check it along the way to make sure it is implemented properly. (4) Study the new situation and decide whether the plan or project worked out as expected and whether it was a good thing.

Policy An overall plan that explains what actions should be taken to address a particular issue or problem and which guides decision-making.

Poverty There is income and non-income poverty. Income poverty is when people earn less than one US dollar a day. This means that they will not have enough food or medicine and they will have poor clothes and houses. Non-income poverty is when people do not have (a) a fair share of education, health care and other public services, (b) respect and status in their community, (c) some power over what happens in their life and (d) hope for the future.

Prioritise To rearrange a list of items so that the most important and/or urgent items are at the top.

Programme A series of linked actions, events or projects that are planned to meet a goal and to take place over a certain period of time.

Regulations Rules made and maintained by an authority to control the activities of companies and organisations.

Research The study of a particular subject for the purpose of better understanding and learning new facts and information.

Resources The resources of a country, organisation or person are the things available for their use, for example money, materials and staff. [see also natural resources]

Revenue The money received by a company, organisation or government which comes from collecting taxes, fees, subscriptions, royalties, etc.

Sector A section of society or government. Three main economic sectors are (a) public sector, (b) private sector and (c) civil society or community sector. Also, the government is divided in sectors, for example, Agriculture, Health, Forest, etc.

Stakeholders All the people who have an interest in the success of a policy, programme or project.

Standard Something set up and established by an authority as a rule for measuring of quantity, value, or quality. Standards are used to measure the quality and value of products (e.g. wood and non-wood products).

Steering committee A group of people appointed to advise on the development of a policy or programme.

Strategy A long-term plan which outlines the best way to achieve a particular goal.

Sustainable development This is defined as "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This means that development should bring about prosperity without causing damage to people and the environment. All sustainable development plans should tackle environmental, social and economic issues at the same time.

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) SFM looks at forests as complex ecosystems rather than just as a source of wood. SFM means that forests will be managed for both conservation and development purposes. SFM will support poverty reduction and protection of the environment at the same time. This type of management involves the participation of all stakeholders: government, private sector, communities, and civil society.

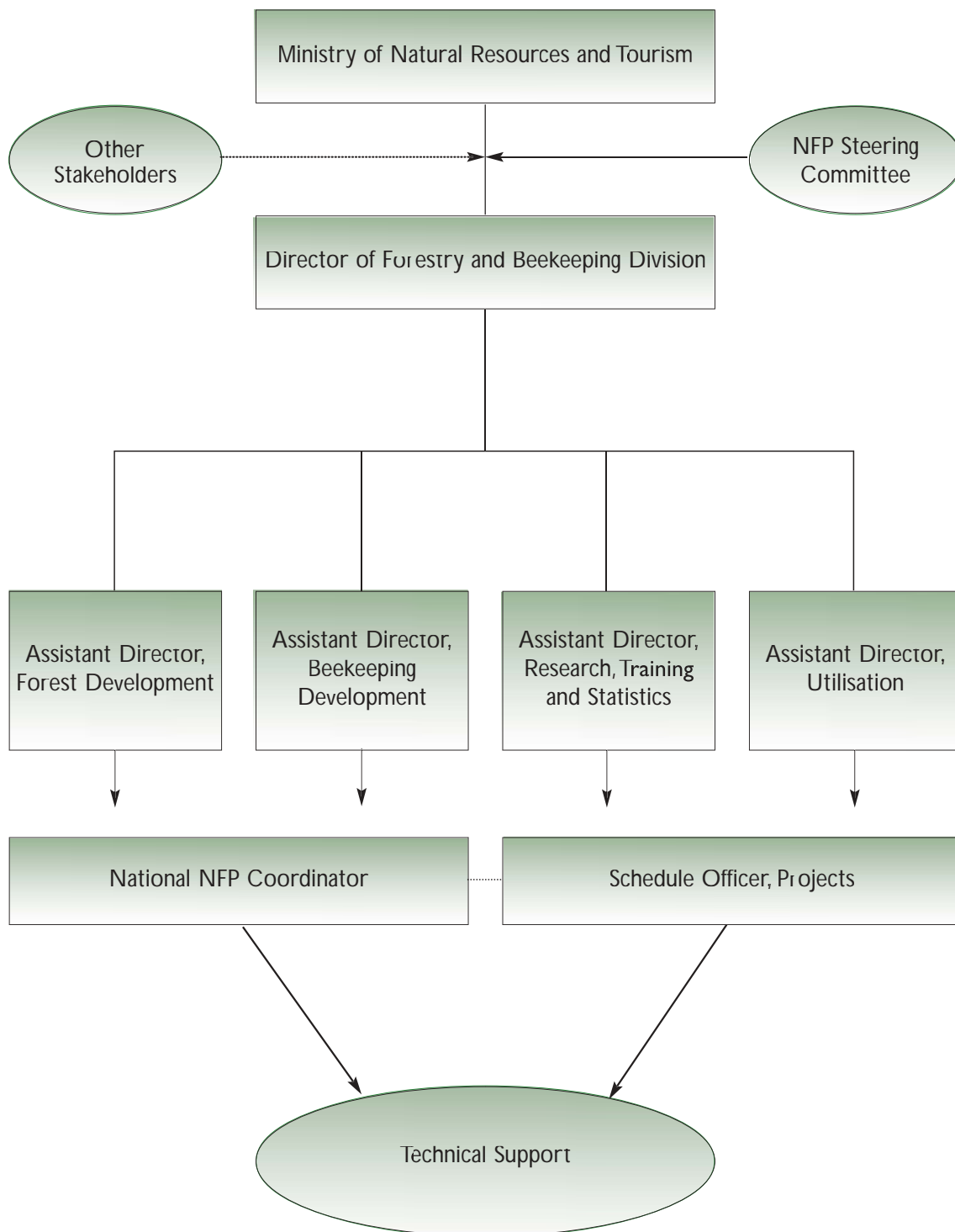
Tenure The conditions under which land or buildings are held or occupied.

Value-added Value-added goods have had something added during the production process. Customers will pay more for the additions. For example, when beeswax is processed to become a candle.

Water catchment area or

Watershed Also called a drainage basin. An area of land from which water drains into a major river or body of water.

Annex 1: Organizational Structure for Implementation of NFP



The National Forest Programme (NFP) fits with Tanzania's overall development plans and especially with the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). It is built around the concept of 'Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)'. This means that the NFP focuses on environmental conservation, economic growth and poverty reduction at the same time.

The NFP also calls for the involvement of local communities, the private sector, development partners and civil society. This means that the benefits and responsibilities of forest resource management will be shared among stakeholders at local, regional and national levels.

For more information:

At the National level:

Contact:

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Forestry and Beekeeping Division
Samora NBC Building
Samora Avenue
P.O. Box 426
Dar es Salaam
Tel: +255-(0)22-2111062-5
Fax: +255-(0)22-2130091
Email: fordev@africaonline.co.tz

At the Regional level:

Contact: Regional Forest Advisor

At the District level:

Contact: District Natural Resources Office

At the Community level:

Contact: Chairperson of the Village Environmental Committee

