

JINA LA PROGRAMU: USIMAMIZI SHIRIKISHI WA MISITU (PFM)

1.0 Utangulizi

Katika kipindi cha miaka kumi iliyopita, Sekta ya Misitu nchini imefanya maboresho mengi katika Sera, Mikakati na Taasisi. Maboresho hayo ni pamoja na kuishirikisha Jamii na Sekta binafsi katika usimamizi wa rasilimali misitu.

Dhana ya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu (USM – PFM), imekuwa Mkakati madhubuti wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki chini ya Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii wa kusimamia na kuhifadhi misitu kwa njia endelevu.

Programu ya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu ulianzishwa mwaka 2003/04 chini ya ufadhili wa Serikali za Denmark, Finland na Tanzania. Programu hiyo itakamilika mwaka 2013, lakini kuna uwezekano wa kuongezewa muda.

Programu hii inalenga katika kutekeleza Programu ya Taifa ya usimamizi wa Misitu na Nyuki inayotekeleza Sera za Misitu (1998) na Nyuki (1999).

Pamoja na mambo mengine, madhumuni makuu ya PFM ni kuboresha maisha ya wananchi, na kuwaongezea kipato kwa kuwashirikisha katika usimamizi na uhifadhi endelevu wa rasilimali misitu.

Programu ya PFM inatekelezwa katika nyanja mbili kama ifuatavyo:

- Kuwashirikisha wananchi katika usimamizi wa misitu iliyopo kwenye ardhi ya Vijiji (Community Based Forest Management – CBFM) na**
- Kuwashirikisha wananchi katika kusimamia na kuhifadhi kiubia misitu ya hifadhi ya Serikali (Joint Forest Management – JFM).**

Katika mfumo huu, Serikali husaini mkataba maalum na wananchi kupitia Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki chini ya Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii.

2.0 Dhana ya Ugatuuji katika utekelezaji wa PFM

Usimamizi na Uhifadhi Shirikishi wa Misitu ni juhudi za kuendeleza mafanikio ya Serikali ya kutekeleza dhana shirikishi kwa mujibu wa ugatuuji wa majukumu ya utekelezaji wa Miradi ya Maendeleo kwa Umma.

Katika juhudi za kutekeleza dhana ya ugatuuji, mipango na bajeti za Programu vinafungamanishwa katika mipango na bajeti za maendeleo za sekretarieti za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa. Mipango ya utekelezaji huibuliwa madhubuti kutoka kwa Wananchi kwa kutumia mbinu ya fursa na vikwazo kwa maendeleo (O&OD).

3.0 Ufadhili wa Programu na maeneo ya utekelezaji PFM

- Serikali ya Tanzania kwa kushirikiana na Serikali ya Denmark imesaidia utekelezaji wa Programu ya PFM tangu mwaka wa fedha 2003/04 katika Sekretarieti za Mikoa minne ya Morogoro, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya na Halmashauri za Wilaya 18. Programu inatarajiwa kukamilika mwaka 2012/13.
- Serikali ya Finland ilianza kutoa msaada wa utekelezaji wa Programu ya PFM kuanzia mwaka wa 2005/06 katika Sekretarieti za Mikoa 6 ya Ruvuma, Lindi, Mtwara, Pwani, Tanga na Morogoro na Halmashauri za Wilaya 16.

Kuanzia mwaka wa fedha wa 2010/11 serikali hiyo imekubali kutoa msaada wa kutekeleza Programu katika Wilaya 11 za Mikoa ya Mara, Shinyanga, Rukwa, Kigoma na Kagera. Programu itakamilika katika mwaka wa fedha wa 2014.

4.0 Upatikanaji wa fedha

4.1. Ufadhili katika ngazi ya Sekretarieti za Mikoa na Halmashauri

Katika kipindi cha mwaka 2005/06 hadi 2008/09 fedha za Mradi zilizopangwa kutumika ni Tsh 8, 531, 069,588. Fedha zilizotumwa ni Tsh 3,954, 071, 090. kama ilivyoonyeshwa katika jedwali (J1) hapo chini.

Jedwali 1: Hali halisi ya ufadhili wa fedha za Mradi katika kipindi cha 2005/06 – 2008/09

Na.	Mwaka wa fedha	Bajeti (Tshs.)	Zilizotumika (Tshs)	Maelezo
1.	2005/06	1,863,635,000	961,178,578	Mikoa 8
2.	2006/07	1,046,842,788	773,255,942	Mikoa 8
3.	2007/08	2,795,496,000	1,397,386,000	Mikoa 8
4.	2008/09	2,825,095,800	822,250,570	Mikoa 8
	Jumla Kuu	8, 531, 069,588	3,954, 071, 090	

4.2. Ufadhili kwa ajili ya uratibu wa Mradi

Katika kipindi cha mwaka 2005/06 hadi 2008/09, OWM TAMISEMI ilipanga kutumia Tshs. 432,549,000, ambapo ilipata Tshs. 178,823,000.

Mchanganuo wa bajeti na fedha zilizotumwa kila mwaka ni kama ifuatavyo. Jedwali 2: Hali halisi ya fedha za Uratibu wa Mradi kwa kipindi cha 2005/06 hadi 2008/09.

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Na	Mwaka wa Fedha	Bajeti(Tshs)	Zilizotumika (Tshs)	Maelezo
1.	2005/06	20,100,000	20,100,000	Danida
2.	2006/07	41,893,000	29,853,000	Danida
3.	2007/08	136,664,000	98,880,000	Finland/Danida
4.	2008/09	159,885,000	29,990,000	Finland
	Jumla Kuu	432,649,000	178,823,000	

5.0 Shughuli zinazotekelezwa

Katika kipindi cha miaka mitano kwa kuwashirikisha wananchi, Programu ilitekeleza shughuli zifuatazo:

- Uhamasishaji jamii na mpangilio wa rasilimali,
- Uwezesaji jamii katika utekelezaji wa Mradi,
- Maandalizi na utekelezaji wa Mipango ya Mradi,
- Kuzijengea uwezo Sekretarieti za Mikoa na Halmashauri za Wilaya
- Uwezesaji jamii katika uwekezaji wa Miradi midogo midogo rafiki wa Mazingira,
- Uperembaji na tathmini ya Miradi,

- **Mapitio ya Mradi kwa pamoja baina ya Wadau wa maendeleo, Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii, Sekta binafsi, mashirika yasiyo ya Serikali na OWM-TAMISEMI**
- **Kufungamanisha shughuli za Mradi katika mfumo wa Serikali za Mitaa (EMA 2004).**
- **Kwa muji bu wa mwongozo wa fedha wa PFM uliotolewa na OWM TAMISEMI mwaka 2007 shughuli zote zilizotajwa hapo juu zinatekelezwa chini ya shabaha nne zifuatazo:**
- **Shabaha namba moja (T1)- ufungamanishaji wa Mipango na bajeti katika Mipango ya maendeleo katika ngazi ya Taifa, Mikoa, Halmashauri za Wilaya,**
- **Shabaha namba mbili (T2)– Uhifadhi Shirikishi wa Misitu kiubia kati ya Serikali na Jamii (JFM), Uhifadhi shirikishi wa Misitu ya Vijiji (CBFM) na Misitu binafsi**
- **Shabaha namba tatu (T3) – Ushirikishwaji na uwezeshwaji jamii katika uwekezaji Miradi midogo midogo rafiki wa Mazingira,**
- **Shabaha namba nne (T4) - Kujenga uwezo katika ngazi zote na matumizi ya uendeshaji Ofisi ya Mradi**

5.0 Mafanikio ya Programu

- **Mradi wa PFM umepanuka kutoka Halmashauri za Wilaya 30 mwaka 2006/07 hadi Halmashauri za Wilaya 34 mwaka 2010/11**
- **Jumla ya Wanavijiji 43,827 kupitia Vikundi mbali mbali wamehamasishwa, na kuelimishwa juu ya dhana ya Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Misitu na mazingira na kushiriki katika kuendesha Miradi midogo rafiki wa Mazingira (Ufugaji nyuki, Kilimo cha Uyoga, na ufugaji wa Samaki),**
- **Kamati za Mazingira zimeundwa kwa kila kijiji kinachotekeleza Mradi,**
- **Waratibu 35 wa Mradi wameteuliwa kwa kila Halmashauri ya Wilaya,**
- **Akaunti pekee za Mradi zimefunguliwa katika Halmashauri za Wilaya 34, Sekretarieti 8 na OWM TAMISEMI,**
- **Wakurugenzi Watendaji wa Halmashauri za Wilaya 34 walipata Mafunzo ya Utawala na Usimamizi wa fedha za mradi na kushiriki Warsha za hifadhi ya Mazingira Arusha (MS-TCDC) nk,**
- **Kikundi kazi cha Ushauri wa Utekelezaji wa Mradi kimeundwa chenye Wajumbe wataalam kutoka wadau wa Maendeleo, Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii, na OWM TAMISEMI,**

- **Kamati Endeshaji ya Mradi chini ya Programu ya Taifa ya Misitu na Nyuki (SWAp-SC) imeundwa**
- **Mfumo wa Uperembaji na Tathmini ya Mradi umekamilika,**
- **Mwongozo wa usimamizi wa fedha katika ngazi za Sekretarieti za Mikoa na halmashauri za Wilaya uliandaliwa na unatumika,**
- **Mradi umefungamanishwa katika mfumo wa Sekretarieti za Mikoa na Halmashauri za Wilaya,**
- **Magari 37 ya Mradi yamenunuliwa: Gari 1 OWM TAMISEMI, Magari 2 Sekretarieti za Mikoa na Magari 34 Halmashauri za Wilaya**
- **Tayari kuna Mwongozo wa kuwezesha kutathmini Raslimali Misitu,**
- **Jumla ya maeneo yaliyohifadhiwa chini ya Mradi:**
 - **Hekta 634,000 za Misitu ya Jamii (CBFM) katika Mikoa 4 zimehifadhiwa katika Wilaya za majaribio 18 katika vijiji 230**
 - **Hekta 380,000 za Maeneo ya Hifadhi ya Misitu inayosimamiwa kiubia (JFM) katika Mikoa minne na vijiji 162 ilihifadhiwa.**
- **Vijiji 540 vimepimwa na vina Mipango ya Matumizi bora ya ardhi iliyopitishwa**
- **Vijiji 1,102 vipo katika hatua mbalimbali za mchakato wa kutekeleza Miradi ya Misitu ya Jamii (CBFM).**
- **Misitu ya Vijiji 329 iliyohifadhiwa imetangazwa kwenye Halmashauri (VLFR)**
- **Misitu 53 ya Vijiji (VLFR) imetangazwa katika Gazeti la Serikali**

6.0 Changamoto

Kama ilivyoielezwa hapo juu, kumekuwepo na manufaa mengi katika utekelezaji wa PFM. Hata hivyo, katika juhudi za kupatikana mafanikio hayo ya kimaendeleo himejitokeza changamoto mbali mbali kama ifuatavyo:

- **Uhaba wa Watumishi wa ugani katika halmashauri za Wilaya zinazotekeleza Mradi,**
- **Kutokuwepo kwa Mwongozo unaoonesha jinsi ya kugawana mapato kati ya Serikali na Wanavijiji katika Misitu inayosimamiwa kiubia (JFM)**
- **Kutokuwepo na usimamizi madhubuti wa fedha na Vitendea kazi katika ngazi za vijiji, halmashauri za Wilaya na Sekretarieti za Mikoa.**
- **Uhaba wa Wataalam wenye sifa stahili katika ngazi zote**
- **Ucheleweshaji wa taarifa za utekelezaji,**
- **Matumizi mabaya ya Magari ya Mradi**
- **Kutokuwepo kwa magari ya uperembaji katika baadhi ya Sekretarieti**

7.0 Mikakati ya uboreshaji

- **Wafadhili, Wizara ya fedha na Mipango na OWM TAMISEMI wakae kujadili juu ya upatikanaji mapema wa fedha za Mradi.**
- **Kuna haja ya kuomba vibali vya kuajiri watumishi wa kutosha na wenye sifa stahili**
- **Kuwajengea uwezo watumishi wa Sekretarieti za Mikoa na Halmashauri za Wilaya kwa kuwapatia Mafunzo**
- **Kuweka msukumo wa kuanzisha Mradi mmoja utakaojumuisha Miradi midogo midogo inayohusiana na Uhifadhi wa Mazingira na Maliasili (deNRM) kama njia ya kutekeleza uchangiaji wa pamoja wa raslimali kutoka kwa Wafadhili (SWAp)**
- **Ufungamanishaji wa Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Mwaka 2004 katika Mradi funganishi wa Maliasili (deNRM)**

Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania

Abstract

Tanzania has about 38.8 million ha of forests. This is about 41% of the total land area. These resources are under enormous pressure from human settlements and activities such as illegal harvesting, fires and mining. These pressures lead to deforestation, estimated to be 91 000 ha per annum.

Forests play an important role in the livelihoods of Tanzanians. It is estimated that more than 90% of the population uses wood for domestic energy. Forests also provide various non-wood products and are important for water catchment.

The forest resources need sustainable management for the benefit of the present and future generations. For a long time forests in Tanzania have been managed without full participation of the local communities and other relevant stakeholders living around the forest resources.

Local communities have a significant role in improving forest management and their participation can therefore contribute significantly to effective management of these resources. Strategies of involving communities and other stakeholders in forest management in Tanzania are referred to Participatory Forest Management (PFM).

PFM has been accorded high priority both in the National Forest Policy and the National Forest Programme (NFP). Legal and institutional frameworks for supporting PFM implementation are also in place. PFM is part of an overall rural development strategy, intended to improve rural livelihoods and thereby help reduce poverty, while at the same time protecting the environment and promoting equitable distribution of benefits.

Over the past five years a range of projects have been testing PFM in many parts of the country and have made generally good progress. Over 902 out of 10 000 villages are currently practising PFM in Tanzania and over 441 881 ha are under Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) while 396 330 ha are planned or under Joint Forest Management (JFM).

In order to secure the sustainability of PFM, focus is both on conservation and economic incentives for communities. One of the most significant developments in PFM in Tanzania has been the effort to strengthen or reintroduce indigenous knowledge and practices in managing and protecting forests.

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With devolution of power, roles and responsibilities of managing forest resources to the low level of governance and recognition of indigenous knowledge, scaling up of PFM implementation is has a bright future.