

## **Profiles of Funding and Staffing in the Districts and Protected areas of the Eastern Arc.**

**Compiled by Neil Burgess and Felician Kilahama, 2004**

### **Protected Areas**

Mikumi National Park. The Park covers 750 sq km of woodlands, flood plains and one small area of Eastern Arc forest (Malundwe Hill) that rises to around 1250 m. The total area of forest is under 10 sq km. The park has a total staff of 90 with 10 professionals (2 degree and 8 diploma). The manager and park ecologist are within an MSc programme. There is also a shared TANAPA vet for the southern Parks. The complement of staff is not full as there should be 68 rangers and currently there is 48. There are 5 ranger posts with radios, GPS etc. All staff have working materials, uniforms, etc. There are 14 serviceable 4WD vehicles, 3 tipper trucks, 1 bowzer truck, 2 motorgraders, 1 wheel loader and a bulldozer. No motorbikes due to presence of lions. ABRU (Baboon researchers) have 4 vehicles. There are 4 computers, 2 laptops, photocopier etc for the office. Revenue from the park is 182 M TSH from around 7,500 non resident and 6,000 resident visitors. Spending is 526 M TSH for operations, 115 M TSH for development and 104 M TSH for staff benefits, schools etc. Total around 750 M TSH excluding salaries. Would like to have more staff and a new ranger post at Kisaki. Would be pleased to work with the Eastern Arc project to survey the Malundwe Hill forest, as a collaboration. ABRU may have funds for this from a Darwin proposal or CEPF proposal and all have an interest to visit the site.

Udzungwa National Park. The Park covers 1900 sq. km of forests and upland grasslands in the Udzungwa range. It includes parts of Mwanihana, Matundu and West Kilombero Forest Reserves which are transferred to TANAPA authority. One strip of Mwanihana (next to the road) was left out when the Park was gazetted and is now being deforested. The park is trying to prevent this, but there is no legal reason why this area should nor be converted to farms – which is rapidly happening. UNP would like to expand to include the Nyumbaniti and Nundundulu Mountains and also the remainder of the Matundu Forest reserve to consolidate its boundaries and also make sure that the most biologically important pieces are within the park. The park has 7 professional staff (1 masters, 2 degrees, rest diploma). There are 31 rangers and 6 ranger posts. The park has 11 vehicles, 5 in good condition and 2 not working at all. There are also 10 motorbikes, but only 2 are in good (working) condition. They have field equipment, including radios at every ranger station. Say that Nyanganje FR is under the District and is very badly degraded with little management activity. Mainly controlled by the village these days. TANAPA recurrent budget = 400 million TSH for the Park. Covers salary, fuel and basic running costs. WWF provides funds for vehicles, motorbikes, tourist facilities ranger posts, water community work etc. Tree planting work has phased out but villagers are now interested to continue it. Parks main activities are anti-poaching and patrolling. Also include some parts of the adjacent FRs as they have little input from FBD. Would like to support communities more if possible (7% of budget is split between three Districts in the Park). Around 1,500 visitors came in 2003, increasing every year. No target set as number is so low currently. TANAPA would be interested in a canopy walkway to bring in more tourists. Research has been Njau on small mammals, Strusaker and others on primates (Andy Marshall – red colobus and mangabey), Francisco Lovero (red colobus), Trevor Jones (mangabey). Perhaps Stanley, Howell, Kihale also worked on the park. Much of the data re not at the park, and MEMA reports are also not there. Park ecologist monitors numbers of large mammals, deals with researchers, organises camera traps etc. They get the Arc Journal sometimes and the Arc posters. Do not get much information from TANAPA, mainly comes from researchers. Now working with WWF on water flows and water quality issues. Udzungwa NP has a leaflet, booklet, web site (needs updating). Warden is Christopher David Timbuka, UNP, P.O Box 99, Mangula. Tel. 023 2620224, 023 2620293 (direct/fax), [udzungwa@intafrica.com](mailto:udzungwa@intafrica.com); [timbuka2002@hotmail.com](mailto:timbuka2002@hotmail.com), cell 0744 279260.

Amani Nature Reserve. This is a newly declared reserve (2001) that covers 8,380 ha of the East Usambara forests. The reserve has a professional staff of 6 (of which three are currently on training). Two have Masters, the rest are diplomas and certificates. They are supported by 9 staff (not including drivers and guards). There are 2 cars from the EC. There are also very old 4 motorbikes. There are 3 computers (all old). One photocopier (old). There is also a guest house, visitors center, and a variety of accommodation for visitors, and a lecture hall for holding seminars etc. The budget from the central government has been sporadic in past years, but now it is included in the government budget at 20

million per annum. On top of this the reserve generates additional funding from tourists and other revenue, running at 70 million per annum in 2003. Similar revenue is expected for 2004. In 2003 there were 900 visitors to the reserve, and it is expected to be around the same for 2004. Numbers fluctuate depending on the use by large groups, such as the TBA course which comes every 2 years and other large groups from tour organisers and organised tourist groups from the USA. Lots of research has been done on the reserve and the global biodiversity value is well known, as are the national values and the local values of the reserve. Needs 20 million to complete 6 more annexes to the guest house, which would allow more people to stay and generate more revenue. Much of the work of the last year has focussed on solving the gold mining issue. This started in October, and by February/March 2004 there were lots of people in Sakale and then in the Amani Nature reserve. After serious efforts and bringing in the water people from Tanga and 18 armed guards, most of the people have left the area or stopped gold mining by September 2004.

## Districts

Mwanga District. Includes the forests of the North Pare Mountains. In this District the District and the Catchment forestry staff work together as one team, in the same office complex Met mostly Mr. Gabriel Mramboa (0748 417414), P.O. Box 176. There are 5 Catchment staff (2 diploma, 3 forest attendants) and 8 District Council forestry staff (5 diploma, 3 certificate and 1 forest attendant). There are also 2 German-funded Advisors – one for Forestry (Chris Buss; [buss@kilionline.com](mailto:buss@kilionline.com)) and the other for planning. They work together from one office. They have been supported since 1992 by GTZ, first through TFAP North Pare and now through the District Natural Resources Management Project (2002-2005, with likely extension). The District has national, local authority, village, clan, group and individual forest reserves (last woodlots really). The forestry team has 2 vehicles (1 landcruiser and 1 landrover), 5 motorbikes and 3 computers. The District NR budget is made, but forestry only receives token money. GTZ provides 90 M TSH per annum for forest activities, although not much of this has arrived in recent months. There are 3 national Forest Reserves, 3 proposed national forest reserves (gazettment stuck in the Ministry somewhere in Dar), 3 local authority forest reserves, and 3 village forest reserves. All 11 of the remaining Forest Reserves (one is destroyed) have a participatory management plan under finalisation (although these need details of rights, responsibilities, roles and rewards) and these have 32 villages around them. Two major permanent rivers flow from the reserves, one from Kamwala and the other from between Kamwala and Kindoroko. Smaller streams come from the other FRs. All flow to the Pangani River. Across the District all 61 villages in the District have a env. Committee and land use mapping is going on across the District. There is also a natural resources task force at the District level. The District has been doing PFM for 3 years with GTZ support. The District has a development plan, a natural resources plan, and has just started local government reform. Although this is very impressive, the District does not collect any funds from NR exploitation at all and hence without the GTZ funding the situation the work will be impossible. Even during a 6-8 month break of funding from the North Pare TFAP and the District Natural Resources Management Project some of the env. Committees stopped meeting. Therefore a way to ensure sustainable financing is critically important over the longer term. This is small District with many people. There is no spare land and the practice of dividing fields for children has stopped. Young people move to the lowlands or towns. Agroforestry is widely practiced and the rates of fire have declined due to awareness and perhaps also crowding of farms and tree planting on the fields. The main threat to forests now are the high demands from many people and hence the high rates of use. GIS data for Mwanga District was funded by GTZ, but the data are not in Mwanga. Dr. Link in the FBD and Steffan Roetcher in Lesotho can advise. Last is 0748 245254.

Same District. Includes the forests of the South Pare Mountains. Cross Borders Project worked here for 5 years, focussing on Chome FR and its problems of fire and illegal camphor logging. Same has 14 District Forest Staff, 1 graduate, 1 certificate, 2 diploma, and 10 forest attendants. DFO is John C. Mboya (0744 824196, P.O. Box 54, Same). Catchment has 1 degree (sick), 1 diploma, 1 certificate and 5 forest attendants. Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project (JICA funded) also operates in the lowlands with 5 central government staff (4 diplomas and 1 certificate). Catchment and KVFP work closely together, less so with District staff. District has one old pickup, catchment has a GEF landcruiser. District has 1 old motorbike and catchment has 3 motorbikes (2 in field). There are no computers, telephone lines or fax machines etc. District is poor and facilities are basic. They are not making even 60% of their target income. Forestry raised 1.4 M TSH in 2002 for District (1.6 M TSH for central govt) and 0.2 M TSH for District in 2003 (0.5 M for central govt.). District Council provides no funds at all for forestry. District Forest Officer requested 7 M TSH from Director of FBD last year to

resurvey the boundaries of the reserves – no reply was received. Catchment has to go to Moshi to get funds and does not know the budget allocation or workplans as these are decided in Moshi (confirmed by 2 Catchment staff that this was the case). GEF provided funds for 5 years, but this finished in 2003. Forestry provided around 9 M TSH last year to the Cross Borders project to keep work going in Chome. Same District will also receive funds from World Bank PFM money from July 04. In general the financial situation seemed rather confused in this District. Major problems in forests are fire, illegal harvesting of camphor and *Podocarpus* in Chome and encroachment into Vumari, Kisiwani, Maganda, Chongwani, Gonjo and Kwamkoma. Fire is a bigger problem in Chome than the logging. We visited the forest and this seems to be the case, as fire is spreading from (natural) heathlands into the forest and destroying it. Pangani River Basin authority gets water user fees within the basin, and has significant funds. However, none of these are given back to the forest reserve managers who guarantee the water supply. There are 5 permanent rivers from Chome forest (Hingilili, Saseni, Mhokevuta, Yongoma, Nakombo) and other forest reserves have small rivers coming from them. All drain into the Pangani. CBNFM activities are going on in the lowlands with JICA support. JFM was started in Chome under GEF, but not completed. JFM is also started in Vumari. The willingness of the communities to accept JFM in Chome was questioned several times as they are getting good money from illegal logging in some villages. Village governance was seen as a major problem. The proposed Chome Nature Reserve is accepted at District level, but not by the villagers. GEF only surveyed the Chome forest and good data exists for that. The District and Catchment say they do not get the Arc Journal or TFCG posters. Only the older Arc poster was seen, and no copies of the Arc Journal. Get FBD newsletter, and rarely get to attend workshops. They collect data on tree planting, number of nurseries and charcoal licences. None of the logging in the District has licences.

Lushoto District. Includes the forests of most of the West Usambara Mountains. Met DED Obedi Mwashu. Mr John Tito DNRO (tel. 027 2640183; fax. 027 2640928; 0748 495534, P.O. Box 97, Lushoto; email [DNRM@afsat.com](mailto:DNRM@afsat.com)). SECAP worked in 7 Divisions out of 8 for 20 years. Spent 20 million DM. Focussed on soil and water conservation; afforestation; JFM activities in up to 13 forest reserves; marketing of fruits and vegetables; improved stoves. They planted up to 10 million trees. After SECAP ended in 2000 a new GTZ project was started, with a budget of 70 M TSH per annum. The number of trees on farmland is now declining as people harvest them and the number available for replanting is small and people cannot afford to buy them (even at 50-100 TSH per tree). Mostly strengthening the District functions by training, and also supporting some activities such as JFM. Mr Rashidi Hassan has been DFO since 1987. There are 10 people under forestry (2 Diploma, 2 Certificate and 6 forest attendants). They manage 7 local authority forest reserves and are working on 11 village forest reserves. Forestry has salaries only budget from the District Council, with no operational funds. GTZ support via District Council runs 2001-2004 and may be extended until 2006. GTZ is shifting focus to supporting local government reform. Objectives of the current GTZ support are to 1) fill in the gaps remaining from the former SECAP project: complete JFM in 7 local authority reserves (3 the process is largely complete) – what remains to be done is survey and gazettement. 2) complete gazettement process for 6 village forest reserves which need survey, mapping and gazettement. TFCG is the main NGO supporting forest conservation in the West Usambaras. Working around Mazumbai and in two villages – the DFO is involved with this work. The budget for the work is 10 million TSH per annum. Forestry has one vehicle (landrover) that is used by both the DFO and the catchment staff and 2 motorbikes. But the problem is a lack of budget to run them. Have no computer or photocopier, but can use the old SECAP ones. Have a lot of forestry equipment from the colonial period, but not much new. Silas Hosa is the DCFO (027 2640249; P.O. Box 88, Lushoto and Mr Mgonga the ADCFO. Catchment manages 14 national forest reserves. There are 26 catchment staff, with 4 professionals (3 Diploma and 1 Certificate) and the rest forest attendants. They have 1 old and 1 new motorbike (and share a landrover with the DFO). Catchment and the District work as a team in Lushoto. Catchment budget was 7 M TSH in 2003 combined central govt and NORAD (90% is NORAD). Mostly used on vehicle repair and fuel to support JFM in Shangayu FR. Experience of JFM is that there are difficult villages and easy villages – with the difficult ones often involved in illegal activities often including the chairman. Some is also used for patrolling. Main threats in the Lushoto forest are fires (4,000 ha destroyed in Shume Magambo, Shangayu and Ndelemai), illegal harvesting and grazing, plus some recent gold mining. Up to 40,000 miners in Balongai, but falling. Last major fires were in 1996/97 and now the same areas burn over and over, stopping at natural barriers such as rivers. Pitsawying is serious in Ndelemai, Mkuzu and part of Shume Magamba. Others have little pitsawying and the intensity is village specific. JFM agreements have no logging allowed due to logging ban, but if ban was lifted they would consider adding it to the agreements. The river Umba flows from the West Usambara (Shangayu) and drains directly into the Indian Ocean. There are many

other rivers and they all drain into the Pangani river. The Pangani River Basin Authority does not contribute to the management of the reserves that are the source of these rivers. Some data on river flow is being collected by Pangani Authority and also under the NORAD support to catchment. Several industries based in the West Usambaras rely on the water supply and they understand their importance of the sources, but they do not pay for the management costs. Data collected in the District is mainly on tree planting efforts. No licences are issued and no exploitation is allowed. Lushoto tourist centre received 1,215 visitors in 2003, but many more came as most do not register. Most of these go to the forest, but forestry does not capture any of this potential source of income. Hotels and guides do. District gets Arc Journal and posters etc from TFCG. TAFORI also has a station in Lushoto that has been refitted by GTZ and is very nice. Have 2 PhD, 1 Msc, 1 Bsc and 5 Diploma holders. Dr. Msagi is in charge but some other capacity has been lost (Mr Mabula – died in 2004), Mr Hamisy – new job in Moshi/Arusha, Mr Mwikomeke – in South Africa, Mr Zilihona – new job in Dodoma. However, there are still at least 3 field botanists with experience of Eastern Arc and the ecologist Dr. John Bakari in Moshi/Arusha. TAFORI lacks a social scientist.

Korogwe District. Includes the eastern forests of the West Usambara Mountains and the western forest reserves of the East Usambara Mountains. Met DFO Betty Mnuu (027 2640877 – home; 027 2640824 – fax; P.O. Box 584 Korogwe). Also Forest Officer Damas Mumwi (0748 414108) and DCFO Mr. Mpangula (0744 487054; P.O. Box 351 Korogwe). District has 14 forestry staff, 1 with degree, 1 Diploma and 2 certificate (plus 10 forest assistants). They manage Bombo West FR in the East Usambara, the remainder being in the lowlands. Catchment has 11 forestry staff, 1 with degree, 1 Diploma and 9 forest assistants. They manage 7 catchment reserves in the West Usambara mountains and one (Bombo West) in the East Usambara Mountains. Forest assistants are allocated to different parts of the range. One staff member, Mr Mosha tel. 0744 363378) is allocated to TFCG in Ambangulu where there are three areas of private forest under ownership of tea estates. Mr Mosha is a forester (with a MSc) who works for TFCG and has assistants and committees to work with to do his job, mainly around the tea estate forests. Tea estates are happy as their management costs have gone down due to JFM agreements. Apart from TFCG only DIAF supports forest related projects in the District, but are smaller than TFCG. District has 1 forestry vehicle (Hilux), 0 motorbikes, 1 computer and 0 photocopier. Catchment has 1 motorbike only, but they work as a team with District – sharing resources. The DFO prepares workplans and budgets, which are always approved, but last year 140,000 TSH was actually received. However, this year more than 1 M TSH has been spent by the DED to repair the forestry vehicle. Catchment budget is 4.2 M TSH from NORAD and 10% added from the central government. TFCG sometimes assists with small items such as fuel. Major threats are fires, uncontrolled harvesting. Rivers flow permanently from Ambangulu forests and drain into the Pangani. District gets Arc posters but says that they do not get Arc Journal newsletter. Sometimes get Misiti Mihai. No licences are issued for felling in the forest reserves, only in public land. Major illegal activities in Chang'ando and Mwenga, both in the lowlands. NORAD support to catchment assisted the development of JFM in Mafi Hill FR. Man plan and bye-laws are prepared, but need updating and amending. There has been a more than 50% reduction of illegal harvesting since the JFM started. Some traders have swapped to timber from Sao Hill and other plantations. TFCG is also assisting PFM work in the 12 villages around Ambangulu tea estate. Highest priority for District is to continue PFM work and expand it if possible. Chang'ando and Bombo West could also have their boundaries marked, but others are not bad. No ecotourism here.

Muheza District. Includes the eastern forests of the East Usambara Mountains. The DFO is Mr Edward Lyawene and there is a DCFO (Mr. XX). District Forestry has 8 staff (3 Certificate, 1 Diploma and 4 forest attendants). The District also provides an input to some of the newly established Village Forest Reserves on the East Usambaras, including a link to the TFCG supported work in those mountains. According to meetings in August 2003 Muheza District stated that they were managing some smaller Local Authority Reserves, but in March 2004 one of the more junior staff was unable to say what these were. The District staff get no funds at all from the District Council but 11 M TSH is allocated from the Irish Funds to the District. This supports three activities 1) Improved agroforestry in the lowlands of the north of the District; 2) NR awareness programme in 10-30 schools including some in the mountains; 3) Village land use planning in the north of the District, including establishing VFRs. District decided not to work in East Usambara due to large EUCAMP programme presence over many years. The District Catchment Office has 5 professional staff (2 diploma and 3 certificate) and 12 field assistants. One of the professionals is doing a degree. The Tanga Regional catchment office has 10 professional staff (2 Msc, 4 Bsc and 4 Diploma) and 11 support staff. They control the budget from NORAD and allocate the funds to the Districts on a 6 monthly basis. Muheza District Catchment staff

work closely with the regional staff as they managed the large EUCAMP project for many years. Muheza District and Regional catchment manage 19 catchment forests in Muheza District, of which 12 are in the Eastern Arc. Others cover lowland coastal forest habitats. Muheza District Catchment received 5.2 M TSH per annum from NORAD in 2003 (TZ govt would added 10% to this). NORAD funding is mainly being used on JFM activities in Kwani/Tongwe forest reserves in lowlands of Muheza and Kolekole in Tanga town. There is also a separate mangrove forest unit that manages mangrove resources. Catchment has a wealth of experience in its staff and in the reports produced during EUCAMP. However that project ended in 2002 and the project team is wondering if further Finish support will materialise. Most activities in the field have ceased and the equipment and cars in the office are a problem to maintain without funding. During our visit the main computer will all reports etc had broken and there was no backup. Moreover, the EUCAMP web site no longer works as the fees have not been paid, so the data collected during that project is not currently available. TFCG forest conservation work in East Usambaras employs three staff (Mr Mbagi the field officer (BSc degree): 0744 690790, c/o P.O. Box 20 Muheza) plus 2 field assistants and 6 casual labourers. They work with 9 villages and assist in implementation of village forest reserves mainly. Villages are: Kuzi Kibango (adj. to Nilo and Kwangumi FRs), Kambai (adj. to Kambai and Kwamarimba FRs), Kwezito (adj. to Kambai FR), Kizerui (adj. Nilo and Semdoe FRs), Kiwanda and Kwetanga (adj. to Mlinga and Kwamarimba), plus two other villages away from the others – Misalai and Shambangeda. Villages are chosen with regards to forest connectivity issues. TFCG budget was 13 M TSH in 2003 and may decline to 8.5 M TSH in 2004 (unless WWF-Finland funds are received). Butterfly project and Allanblackia projects also have their own bank accounts. The Amani butterfly project has 4 staff (1 expatriate, 1 field officer (BSc degree) plus field assistants). Much of the work is done by village committees. TFCG *Allanblackia* project has 1 field officer (BSc degree) based in Amani. Field conservation challenges are the lack of understanding of the new Forest Policy in communities – even if explained as they find it hard to accept that it has changed. Problem is to design sustainable forest activities that provide income sources, and problems will also arise when projects terminate. Training villages in what to do once the management plan is approved is a grey area but one that will need considerable assistance. Mlingano Soil Research Centre (P.O. Box 5088, Tanga. Tel. 027 2647647; 0748 823052; email [mlingano@kaributanga.com](mailto:mlingano@kaributanga.com)), has GIS capacity and has made maps for TFCG and others in the area. Would be happy to do more such work.

Handeni District. This District is being split from Kilindi. It does not contain any Eastern Arc Mountain forests and hence should be excluded from the project when the split becomes finalised (after TZ elections 2005).

Kilindi District. Includes the northern Nguru (or Nguu) Mountains. Catchment is led by Mr Twahiry Mmwiry (tel. 0748 432726, P.O. Box 314, Handeni). Kilindi already has its own DCFO – Mr. Mringi. In total there are 17 professional catchment staff, 8 in Handeni (3 new) and 9 in Kilindi. 5 staff have Diplomas (4 Handeni, 1 Kilindi) and 3 Certificates (1 Handeni, 2 Kilindi). There are no support staff or forest guards etc. The District NR Office is led by Mr. Gilbert Temu (0748 484596, P.O. Box 82, Handeni). There are 6 professional District Forestry staff (6 certificates – 5 in Handeni and 1 in Kilindi) and 3 forest attendants (2 in Kilindi and 1 in Handeni). Catchment has no vehicles, 5 motorbikes (4 old in Handeni and 1 new in Kilindi). No other equipment apart from an old typewriter. The District NR office has 1 vehicle for Handeni and 1 for Kilindi. There is also one motorbike for Handeni DFO, 1 computer, 1 photocopier, but no field equipment. The Catchment budget for Handeni is around 3.2 M TSH per year from NORAD and an allocation of 6 M TSH per year from central govt, but that does not always come. Kilindi catchment has about 3 M TSH per annum from NORAD and no allocation currently from Central Government. The District requested 6 M TSH last year and received 4 M TSH for forestry activities. Catchment and the District work together sharing resources to get work done, which is mainly patrolling and licence collection etc. There is a GTZ project in the District, working on village land use planning and the creation of Village Forest Reserves. TA is Alois Sander, P.O. Box 183, Handeni (0748 491975). Email: [alois@tanga.net](mailto:alois@tanga.net). A detailed GIS has been developed for the District by the GTZ project including digitised 1:50,000 maps and other layers of relevance to NR management. NORAD funding mainly supports PFM activities in Handeni FR in Handeni and Kilindi FR in Kilindi. Catchment has 10 reserves in Handeni and 11 in Kilindi (9 in the Nguus). The District has 4 local authority forest reserves gazetted, with 35 others proposed. A map exists of their approximate locations. There are no official Village FRs, although the GTZ project is working on 19 villages (12 in the Nguu Mountains area) and hopes to have 6-8 of these with land use plans and agreed sites for VFRs by the end of 2004. The District collects data on the number of trees planted, volume of timber harvested, licences issued for timber, poles, charcoal. They collected 62 M

TSH in 2003. Only one permanent river is found in the District, coming from the Nguu Mountains and draining into the Wami. They do not get the Arc Journal or TFCG posters, and seem not to get other forestry materials either. Sometimes attend Ministry workshops, mainly on PFM issues. There is a District Development Plan, with NR included and they are in the second phase of Local Government reform, which has just started. Very few NGOs are active in the area, World Vision with tree planting, DIAP with beekeeping and Fumsort Purka with landuse planning. The major conservation problem in Nguu is gold mining with 3000 people in the area, some in the reserves. Fire is also a problem and there is some timber harvesting also. Encroachment is not serious as there is land enough - although population growth rates are 5% as people move from adjacent Districts. No.1 conservation need is to mark the boundaries of the reserves, which has not been done for decades.

Morogoro Rural District. Includes most of the Uluguru Mountains. Mr Mchau is the DFO (tel. 0744 208425). He was interviewed on the 21 Jan 04. Mr Mialla (tel. 0748 328191) is the RCFO and was interviewed on the 27<sup>th</sup> January 2004. The DCFO is Mr Tindakali and was interviewed on the 6<sup>th</sup> Feb 2004. The District is responsible for the Local Authority Forests, which are generally small and not many are found on the Uluguru Mountains. The data on LA FRs seems confused and many probably no-longer exist. There are 17 Catchment Forest Reserves under the Morogoro District Catchment Forest Office. There are also 6 proposed village forest reserves, including 2 on the Ulugurus. Morogoro Rural District has 14 forestry staff, as follows: three Forest Officer (with degrees), four Assistant Forest Officers (2 certificate, 1 diploma and 1 training for diploma), and six staff trained on the job. Two of the staff work with the WCST project on the Ulugurus. There are five District NR field-based staff, in Mlali, Ngerengere, Mvua, Turiani and Mkuyuni (Mejissa). The Regional Advisor for Natural Resources is Lameck Noah. The Catchment office has 26 staff, 10 professional and 20 forest assistants. The DCFO, Mr Tindakali has three professional staff covering the Ulugurus (at Kinole, Morogoro Town, and Bunduki) and three assistants (one at Nyandira, at Mgeta and Tchenzema). Other staff are allocated around the forests of the District. There is one new staff member, in Mgeta. Currently the District has no transport (although one Hilux is under rehabilitation) and they have one recently provided computer. The Catchment office has 1 landcruiser pickup (shared with Kilosa) and 6 motorbikes (of which only 4 are working). Catchment can use a shared computer and photocopier from the regional office. The District Forestry department requested 24 M TSH in 2003, but received around 5 M TSH, which was used for patrol. Catchment forestry had an allocation of 24 million TSH in 2003, mainly from NORAD (21.3 million). The District joins the decentralisation process in 2004, which should result in more resources being available. Moreover the DANIDA-funded PFM project starts in this District in 2004, which will provide additional resources, mainly for CBNRM in the woodland areas, but also to start PFM in Dindili FR and Mkulazi FR. The District has requested 34 M TSH for 6 months in 2004 from the PFM project which will involve 20 villages. A District Development Plan exists in English and Kiswahili (the Kiswahili version is more complete). Digital data have been compiled on the Ulugurus by the WCST project, with some PDF Block B input from GEF. Kitulanghalo is under JFM (centrally from Dar) and Kimboza is under JFM at the District Level and has been mapped by SUA GIS lab with NORAD support. There is no baseline in place for these reserves it seems, although this may be due to lack of data repatriation. Dindili is planned for PFM in 2004. Various rivers flow from the Ulugurus, including the Mgeta, Ruvu, Mfizingo, Tangeni, Mzingwa, Mvuha, Ngololok, Bigwa and Mwere (Morogoro). They all ultimately flow into the Ruvu. Main problems in the Ulugurus are fire, agricultural practices and illegal timber harvesting. However, there are not many encroached parts of the reserves, only in the Public Land to the North of Uluguru North reserve. There are various supporting NGOs, including WCST, CARE, UMADEP and soon TFCG. Secondary schools exist at Mgeta, Matombo, Milengwelemba (Kisaki/Dutumi) and one is being built in Mvuha Division.

Mvomero District. Includes the Nguru Mountains and some other reserves closer to the Ulugurus. This is a new District, has a new DC, no District Council and no staff as yet. Mr Mchau is still covering the District Outside catchment reserves from his office in Morogoro. Some of the field based foresters (at Mlali, Turiani and perhaps Ngerengere) fall within the boundaries of the new Mvomero District. The Morogoro Catchment Forest Project office based in Morogoro also covers the Nguru Mountains. Mr Tindakali is covering Mvomero and Morogoro Rural. Catchment forestry has staff at Turiani (Diploma) and three forest attendants. Mkindo Forest Reserve in the Ngurus is under NORAD supported JFM and a digital map has been prepared at SUA GIS lab. Catchment has also prepared a region-wide assessment of forest issues for all its reserves. There is no District Development plan. It is not a PFM pilot District. The DANIDA PEMA programme will provide some assistance to forest conservation issues in the Ngurus. Rivers flowing from Mvomero include Wami, Divone, Minziha,

Mkindu and Dimwale. Major threats in the Mvomero catchment forests are encroachment into Nguru South with people inside the reserve farming cardomom, maize, yams, sugar-cane. At least 500 people are inside the reserve, including one village (Mbili village). Catchment has tried to remove the people, but they have received a note from Ministry urging them to stop disturbing the people and have not been able to complete the task (voting interests and Tanzanian laws in conflict). More people are coming to the reserve every year. Trying to work with village leaders to remove the people from the reserve, but it is not very effective. There is also illegal timber harvesting in the S. Nguru and Pagale Hill reserves. Mafleta reserve has been cleared by agriculturalists. Secondary schools exist at Mvomero, Lusanga, Mradi (last being built).

Kilosa District. Includes the Ukaguru Mountains and parts of the Rubeho Mountains. DED is Ms Thelesia Mbando, and has an interest in NR management. Part of 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Local Government Reform programme. District Development Plan exists and includes NR data. Good District Map (Jb 2162 from 1989). Good GIS maps available from TANRIC and on disks in Kilosa (report: Shishira, E.K., Yanda, P.Z., Sosevele, H. and Lyimo J.G. 1997. Kilosa District: land use and natural resources. IRA, UDSM). Landcover, reserves, Wards etc. District has 19 forestry staff, 2 degrees, 3 diploma, 5 certificate and 9 on the job. DNRO (M.Z. Zungiza, tel 023 2623085, 0748 368407; email: [babajoha@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:babajoha@yahoo.co.uk)). A list of their stations and years experience was available. District has 10 staff. DCFO (J. Towo), one Diploma holder, a plantation manager and rest forest assistants. Good list of reserves available; 9 catchment and 2 local authority. No Village forest reserves, although 10 have been started. Ungazetted forests on slopes around Pala Ulanga, and at Ilole (camphor) which is close to Ukwiva, but outside it. 2 reserves under PFM – Pala Ulanga and Ukwiva. Ukwiva has Kikolo river, Mweha river (JIKA rice scheme) and Iori river draining to Gt. Ruaha, and Lumuma (DANIDA rice scheme) and Myombo rivers draining to Mkata/Wami. North Mamiwa has more than 3 permanent rivers that drain to Mkata/Wami. Pala Ulanga has Ruembe going to G. Ruaha and Mkata going to Wami. Taragwe has Chogoali to Wami and Mamboya has various small rivers flowing to Wami. District forestry budget is 3-4 million TSH per annum. Used to have Irish Aid support, but they pulled out due to corruption. Catchment budget is 4 million, including NORAD support. NR raises at least 25 million TSH per annum as income. Forestry shares one computer one photocopier, some decent office space and desks etc. District NR has access to a 10 year old landcruiser. Only 1 motorbike for District NR, with another 8 years old in Mikumi. Catchment has no transport. They have no tents or other field equipment, last were provided in 1995. They collect data on tree seedlings grown and planted and survived and work a lot with local NGO/CBOs (WAMAJUKUU, STETIANA, AMANI, various others). Fire is the biggest problem for their work. Ukwiva is also encroached by 2 villages (over 300 ha), although they think that one has left the area during 2003. Ukaguru also has some encroachment issues. There is some pitsawing. Much commercial logging occurred in 1970s/80s and most large valuable trees were harvested then. They did not have copies of Ukaguru report or TFCG Rubeho report. Get Arc Journal, TFCG posters and Mitsu Mihai (from FBD). No PFM materials. Copy of Holmes forestry book.

Mpwapwa District. Includes parts of the Rubeho Mountains. Was visited on the 5 Feb 2004. There are only District NR staff here. No central government employees. We met the DLNE Mr Eliakim Thomas Moshi (P.O. Box 12 or 52 Mpwapwa, tel. 0748 443660 or 0748 613031) a fisheries officer. The foresters were all in a village. The Forestry staff comprises a DFO with a Diploma (Mr. Joseph Halanga, P.O. Box 12 or 52) and one other professional forester (Diploma). There are also 3 forest assistants. 2 staff are in Mpwapwa and 3 in the field (1 at Wota, 1 at Kibakwe nr. Mafwomero and 1 at Lumuma also nr. Mafwomero). 12 additional staff work for HIFADI, but concerned with soil conservation issues in the lowlands. There are 3 Forest Reserves, Wota, Mafwomero and Mangalisa. There is also the proposed Mpwapwa FR, in the hills behind the town. This was surveyed in 1992/93, but not much seems to have happened since then. The Forestry budget is around 3M TSH, but in 2003 only 1.25M TSH was released from the council. Most of this was spent on growing trees in Mpwapwa town. The Forestry sector collects little revenue, perhaps around 1M TSH per annum. There are no vehicles and 1 motorbike that is used by fisheries. If there is a really burning issue a vehicle can be obtained from the District Council, but this is hard. There is no computer. They work with a number of agencies growing and planting trees in the lowlands – Anglian Church (Jitumi Foundation), World Vision, HIFADI etc. There are a number of nurseries in the town producing around 200,000 trees per annum. A number of permanent rivers flow from the forest reserves: Lumona (Mafwomero), Idodoma (Mangalisa), Rudi/Luhundizi (Wota). Lumona and Idodoma flow to the G. Ruaha. They receive the TFCG Arc Journal and posters, the TAF newsletter, Mitsu Mihali from FBD and have been invited to PFM workshop. They did not know if they were in PFM project or not. There are no reserves under

PFM and no Village Forest Reserves. Main conservation issues are encroachment into Mangalisa (I think) and forest fires.

Iringa Rural District. The division of this District in 2003 separates the highland areas (within Kiliolo District) from the lowland areas in Iringa Rural District. All of the Eastern Arc mountain forests are included in Kiliolo District and hence the project does not have to work in Iringa Rural. However at the current time the staffing and infrastructure for both Districts is shared in Iringa. The shared District has 5 professional catchment forestry staff, 2 Masters, 2 Diploma and 1 Certificate. There are no support staff. One of the Diplomas is in SUA doing a BSc. Met Mr. Gabriel K. Fuime (DED), DCFO (Mr Massao: tel. 0744 486108, 026 2700175, email: johnmassao@yahoo.com), DPLO. Catchment manages 8 large and important reserves and there are 2 additional proposed reserves. Six of these reserves are now under PFM, and the project is included in the DANIDA funded PFM component of TFCMP. Catchment has 1 landcruiser, 5 motorbikes, 5 computers, a scanner, and some materials in two field stations (Udekwa and Ilamba). Since MEMA phase out they have no budget allocation, although they have requested 43 million TSH for first 6 months of 2004 from PFM component (for both Kiliolo and Iringa Rural). 20% of these funds will be allocated to the former MEMA villages and 80% to 18 new villages around Kisinga-Lugalulu, Kitembele, Kilanzi and Kawemba. The District is well funded, but none comes to Catchment who feel themselves to be somewhat outside the mainstream of the District government process. They would like to be more mainstreamed and included in the planning processes. They have a monitoring system in place to cover biodiversity, water flows, forest traps, paths, fires (monthly), meetings in communities, patrols, gender, tree nurseries/species/planting, new springs, drying springs, no of development groups. Did not meet DLNRO (dlnro@iringanet.com) or DFO (Mr. Gideon – who was on GIS course in Dar). The District has 1 BSc forester, 4 with diploma (3 of these at BSc course in SUA), 1 forestry certificate and 13 staff with no formal qualifications. Fire is the largest problem in the District, but there are lots of piutsawyers in Kisinga-Lugalulu, many of whom moved there from Udekwa when the MEMA project started and may move elsewhere if a project starts in Kisinga.

Kilolo District. Includes parts of the Udzungwa Mountains, including the Image Mountain outlier. This is a new District that is being split from Iringa. It will include all of the relevant Eastern Arc forest reserves and thus is our major priority focus. Currently it has no HQ and no technical staff although the DC and his supporting staff are in place. From 2005 this will be the main focus of project activities, as it contains all the important forests, but for now it is covered by the staff from Iringa.

Kilombero District. Includes parts of the Udzungwa Mountains. Visited with Dr. Kilahama on the 27-28<sup>th</sup> January 2004. Met, DC David W.A. Hollela (interested in forest issues), someone acting for Prudence A. Mutiganzi (DED tel. 0748 360864), DNRO (Mr. Sylvester Mizambwa tel. 0745 773320). District Natural Resources has a single Local Authority Reserve at Ihangha, partly in the mountains. Their staff comprises DNRO, and 4 professional (G.S. Mregga P. Assit FO II – Diploma, D. Ruffo – S. Assist FO II, S. Swai AFO II - Diploma, A. Monyu AFO II – Certificate) and 6 operational staff in District Forestry. They have a budget of around 2.1 million per annum, with additional project support from Irish Aid and PFM (Danida). There are no vehicles. Catchment has support of around 8 million TSH per annum from NORAD and the government combined, and have a vehicle. There are 3 professional catchment staff and 16 support staff. The District has 7 catchment reserves (Iwonde, Iyondo, Matundu, Mwanihana, Nyanganje, Udzungwa Scarp and Masagati). All but the last contain Eastern Arc forest types. Some parts of these reserves have been taken into the Udzungwa Mountains National Park, including all of Mwanihana. Two reserves, Nyanganje and Matundu are under JFM. Magombero and Ibiti are lowland forest types that are not gazetted and are being rapidly encroached. There are 6 village forest reserves under development with Irish Aid funding (who also supports the District). Target villages are: Mlimba A&B, Lumemo, Mchombe, Mngeta, Kisege. This is a DANIDA PFM District with the following target villages: Taweta, Ipinde, Utengule, Ikule, Mkwangawalo in Mlimba Division. These activities may also lead to the creation of VFRs. 38 permanent rivers flow from the reserves in Kilombero District. There is a District Development Plan and we obtained a copy of the relevant parts. Funds for the District NR office are limited but PFM should make them more active in the field. Fire is a problem across the District with 85 incidences reported in 2003. Some villages e.g. Mangula and Sanje are better at controlling fire, perhaps due to TANAPA and WWF involvement there. Charcoal burning is also a major issue in the lowlands. Ihangha Local Forest Reserve has serious charcoal burning problems. Infrastructure decline has reduced markets for fruits grown in the Masagati area and people have reverted to slash and burn agriculture to survive, using fire to prepare the land. Tree seedlings were formerly provided by TANAPA for

villages around the Park, but this has stopped and villagers are requesting them again. Income sharing from TANAPA to villages advocated. Beekeeping also proposed. Data from this District was not entered into the GEF PDF Block B database.

Ulanga District. Includes the Mahenge Mountains. Visited the District HQ in Mahenge Village (not a town) with Dr. Kilahama on the 28-29<sup>th</sup> January 2004. Met, DC Brig. General Sylvester A. Hamed (4 months in post), DFO Mr. Edwin Shango (20 years in post), DPLO Mr. Nkulia (7 years in post) and Ms. S. Iddi (stand in for DCFO). Did not meet Mwita Malwa (DED) as he was on leave. Ulanga has 8 catchment forest reserves, mainly in the mountains. These are Mahenge Scarp FR (originally LAFR but now Catchment), Myoe FR, Nambiga FR, Sali FR, Muhulu FR, Ligamba FR, Mselezi FR and Nawenge FR. We visited Mselezi and saw Mahenge Scarp. Both were degraded, by fire, encroachment and harvesting. Mahenge scarp only retains forest in valleys. Mselezi has the hamlet Mbanga Yao within its boundaries. Fifteen permanent rivers flow from the Mahenge highlands and the lowland Selous areas, as follows: Luwengu (Selous), Luhombero (Selous), Lukande (Mselezi/Muhulu) Ruaha (Namwege), Mselezi (Mselezi/Muhulu), Gombe (Namwege), Luli (Namwege/Sali), Lujili (Myoe), Mafinji (Myoe), Furuu (Sali), Lwasesa (Sali), Pintu (?), Luhuji (?) Sofi (Ligamba), Mbalu (Nawenge/Mahenge Scarp). Water flow is believed to be declining. The District has DNRO, DFO, 2 Forest Officers (K. Gerald and M. Damalu – both new in 2003), a Diploma holders in Mtimbira Division (F. Manawe) and a Certificate holder in Lupilo Division (J. Makote) and 2 forest assistants. The Catchment office has 8 staff, three professional and 5 assistants. They are allocated as follows: DCFO = H.N. Kalema (AFO I), Assistant = J.G. Mpangula (AFO III), O. Nkawamba (APO II) in Mahenge Scarp and Myoe, H. Petro (F Ast II) in Nambiga FR, M. Kinyashi (F Assist II) in Sali and Muhulu FRs, B. Matoke (F Assist II) in Ligamba FR, M. Leguna (F Assist III) in Mselezi FR, S.O. Iddi (F Assist III) in Nawenge FR. There are no LA Forest Reserves, although one is proposed in Bomanlanga adjacent to the Selous. Frontier have surveyed 4 out of the 8 reserves, and would be welcome back. There is one planned village forest reserve at Kalangakero which is half lowland and half montane. There appears to be no landcover maps or digital data of the District, except the catchment map of Nawenge which is under the NORAD JFM programme. The two JFM forests in the area are Nawenge (with 4 surrounding villages) and Mselezi. Irish Aid are supporting the District and have bought 2 motorbikes for District NR and a computer, 2 tents and some camping beds. During the last year Malasili received 3 million TSH budget, one million each for forestry, wildlife and beekeeping. Catchment also have 2 Motorbikes. This is not a PFM pilot District for DANIDA, and it started Local Government reform in 2003. It has a District Development plan and a copy was provided. Main forestry problems are lack of money to do things, and to tackle the problems of fire, encroachment into reserves, lack of boundary marking, ruby/graphite/mica mining. Mselezi in particular has encroachment problems and the boundary is being resurveyed around the encroachers. Major forestry activity is JFM in Nawenga reserve. Land use planning has been conducted in the buffer zones to the Selous GR and also for 6 villages close to the KVTC operations. No professional town planner exists as this is classified as a village. Contacts are Box 22 Ulanga, or tel 023 2620340 (DED), 023 2620376 (TASAF), or fax 023 2627369 (DED) or 023 2627017 (TASAF). Data from this District was not entered into the GEF PDF Block B database.

Mufindi District. Includes parts of the Udzungwa Mountains. There is a District Development Plan and separate NR plans (I got copies of the NR ones). This is PFM District and also a Local Government Reform District. Met Sadiwell D. Kabula (DHRO; 0744 031513; P.O. Box 223 Mafinga), Juliano B. Lufyaki (Forest Officer II, tel. 0744 985546; email: [jblufyaki@yahoo.com](mailto:jblufyaki@yahoo.com)), Shaban H. Adha (Assist Forest Officer I tel. 0744 452477), N.A. Mwasumilwe (District Planning Officer, tel. 0748 379999; email [mwasumilwe@yahoo.com](mailto:mwasumilwe@yahoo.com)), Mathias E. Makupa (District Catchment Forest Officer, tel. 0744 453381), James S. Nshase (Forest Officer II, tel. 0744 513922; email: [jnshare@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:jnshare@yahoo.co.uk)), A.G. Magoma (DNRO Senior forest assistant I, tel. 0748 390593; office tel. 026 2772614). Did not meet Mr. Halfa H. Hida (DED) who was away. District has 6 national forest reserves, and 16 local authority reserves in the mountains. Mufindi Tea Estates have 4,106 ha of well-protected forest. At least 29 VFRs are also declared, all in woodland habitats (according to list). Some of the VFRs are proposed as DANIDA PFM reserves. 30M TSH has been requested for 6 months of 2004. There is a list of reserves and a map (seemingly lacking local authority and village reserves), but no GIS or inventory data. The District has 18 staff (10 professional and 8 support). The central government has 450 staff at Sao Hill plantation, a few of whom also manage the catchment reserves (3 Divisional managers and around 5 support staff). The District raises 4M TSH from licences and at least 30M/yr from Sao Hill. The District forestry budget is 3M TSH/yr and catchment (from Sao Hill) around 1M TSH. Sao Hill covers 42,000 ha of plantation and is expanding (maximum possible is around 80,000

ha). District has a 10 year old landcruiser and no motorbikes, bicycles or any field equipment. Can ask for vehicles from District pool. They have one old computer. Data collection takes place on tree nurseries, plantings, VFRs, fires, but not on inventory/forest condition or biological measures. Systems are being harmonised within a single District reporting system. Sao Hill has many vehicles and motorbikes, which can be used to support catchment management (unclear if they were). Permanent rivers flowing from the catchment reserves are: from Udzungwa scarp/Idewa/Ihangana (Ruiga, Mpanga, Muengo, Kimbwe, Kihansi). All these go to Kilombero and then Rufiji. A few smaller ones flow north to the Gt. Ruaha. Mufundi Scarp, Kigogo and Sao Hill forests (Ruaha, Kigogo, Mpanga, Mwenga – all flow to the Kilombero river). Biggest conservation problems are 1) fire, 2) illegal harvesting and 3) encroachment. About 5 large fires per annum. Need awareness/education/bye laws. They receive enough information about what to do, but not enough money to do much about it