

Kitapilimwa Government Forest Reserve
Iringa,
Tanzania

Agreement,
Bylaw,
&
Management Plan

Iringa,
November 2001

List of acronyms

VNRC-	Village Natural Resources Committee
DANIDA-	Danish International Development Agency
GN -	Government Notice
NTFP-	Non Timber Forest Products
WEO -	Ward Executive Officer

KITAPILIMWA GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVE

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN**

**THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING
DIVISION, TANZANIA GOVERNMENT**

AND

**VILLAGES GOVERNMENT OF MFYOME, KITAPILIMWA,
ITAGUTWA, KINYANG'ANGA AND IKENGEZA, KIWERE,
KIHOROGOTA AND NDULI WARDS, ISIMANI AND
KALENGA DIVISIONS, IRINGA DISTRICT,
IRINGA REGION**

NOVEMBER 2001

This agreement is made in regard to the management of Kitapilimwa forest, which is owned by the Government of Tanzania.

It is hereby agreed that:

1. The Forest mentioned in this agreement is that of Kitapilimwa government forest reserve surrounded by Mfyome, Kitapilimwa, Itagutwa, Kinywang'anga, and Ikengeza villages as shown in the attached map in this management plan.
2. Guardianship for the management of Kitapilimwa forest now lies with the people of Mfyome, Kitapilimwa, Itagutwa, Kinywang'anga, and Ikengeza in a close cooperation with Iringa District council and The Director of forestry and beekeeping.
3. **Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs)** elected by villagers of their respective villages, under this plan, they will be the managers and shall accountable to their villages' government and village assemblies.
4. VNRCs will supervise Kitapilimwa forest reserve according to rules and procedures as stipulated in this participatory forest management plan.
5. Villages Council concerned will formulate village by-laws to enforce rules set out for the Kitapilimwa forest management plan. Proposals for these by-laws are shown in this plan.
6. Natural resources department staffs in Iringa district have the authority to enter and inspect the forest at any time and offer advice to matters related to forest management and village natural resources committee shall have regard for this guidance.
7. The village natural resources will prepare a quarterly report and present it to the villages' assemblies and submit a copy to the District Natural resources office.
8. District natural resources office will prepare an annual report and submit it to the District Executive Director, and a copy to the Director of forestry and Beekeeping Division.
9. This agreement is valid for one year from a day to be signed up to when review/amendment will be done. The Director of forestry and Beekeeping has the power to terminate the agreement and do amendments if will see there is a weakness in implementation.

Villages Chairpersons of:

Mfyome.....Date.....

Kitapilimwa.....Date.....

Itagutwa.....Date.....

Kinywang'anga.....Date.....

Ikengeza..... Date.....

Executive Director, Iringa District

Date

Director of Forestry & Beekeeping Division.....

Date.....

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LAWS
DISTRICT AUTHORITY
1982

(No.7 of 1982)

BY LAW

Have been formulated under act no. 67 (That giving a permit/authority/and give directives to each village to formulate it's by law)

- (1) This law will be known as Kitapilimwa zone by-law and will be used by Villages of Kitapilimwa, Kiwere, Mfyome, Itagutwa, Kinywang'anga, and Ikengeza in Isimani and Kalenga Divisions for conservation of Kitapilimwa government forest reserve

(2) Title

Participatory forest management plan

Means Participatory forest management for Kitapilimwa government forest reserve that will involve villages of Kitapilimwa, Kiwere, Mfyome, Itagutwa, Kinywang'anga and Ikengeza in Isimani and Kalenga Divisions, and was prepared by Kitapilimwa Zonal planning committee and approved by villages government and village assemblies.

Village government

Means the village government of Kitapilimwa, Kiwere, Mfyome, Itagutwa, Kinywang'anga and Ikengeza villages

Village assembly

Means a meeting that involving all villagers and has final resolution in the implementation of the management plan

Village Natural resources

Means sub committee consist of seven (7) members elected by village assemblies for forest management.

Zonal Coodination Committee

Means a committee represented by two (2) members from each village of Kitapilimwa Zone.

Forest Guards

Means appointed for forest guarding activities in the village, these guards have undergone military trainings.

Court

Means primary court, District, region and ain court

Permit

Means permit of village government or relevant authorities in the village

Forest produce includes:

Timber, Fuel wood, mushrooms, Arabic gum, roots, grass, sand, stones, soil, fruits, tree barks, poles, withes, ropes, leaves, logs and charcoal

Forest services include:

Rituals, scientific research, tourism, Beekeeping and water.

(3) This by-law has been formulated in accordance with the participatory forest management plan of Kitapilimwa government forest reserve and will be used in the whole Kitapilimwa zone by the villages of Kiwere, Mfyome, Itagutwa, Kinywang'anga and Ikengeza.

(4) The following Rules and Procedures have been stipulated in Participatory forest management plan of Kitapilimwa government forest reserve as follows:

(i) Management zones

The Kitapilimwa government forest reserve has one production zone only

(ii) Management plan procedures**(a) Resources/services/banned activities**

- ? Cutting green fire wood
- ? Grazing
- ? Building houses
- ? Farming
- ? Hunting of animals and birds
- ? Collections of stones or Mining
- ? Grazing
- ? to start fire

(b) Resources/Services available with permits

- ? Mushrooms collection for household uses
- ? Collection of fruits for household use
- ? Collection of dry fuel wood for household use
- ? Digging of roots, picking of leaves and taking barks of the tree without destroying the tree for personal use.
- ? Picking of wild vegetables for household uses

(c) Resources/Services available without permits

Activities/ Resources without permits:

? Activity allowed without a permit, passing in the forest on footpaths or using vehicle without carrying any tools which might be use to destruct trees. Special roads will be used.

(d) Resources available with permit will be taken by special procedure:

The villagers will be allowed to enter in the forest to collect or to get any allowed services with a permit every Tuesday and Saturday only

- (5) Any member of the village government, Village Natural Resources Committee, or a forest guard may apprehend an offender suspected to break the rules and procedures laid down or possesses resources obtained illegally and will be sent to the Village government
- (6) Should an offender not satisfied with a penalty/fine given by the village government his/her issue will be heard by ward council or primary court and decision can be made by following the District Council by-laws or Ward council by-laws or court has a right to refer to the village by-laws and it reserves the right together with other penalty to force an offender to compensate on what have been destructed and compensation of case running costs to the village if found guilty.
- (7) Anybody who will do against rules and procedures stipulated in section a, b, c, and d of Kitapilimwa Participatory forest management plan will be guilty
- (8) If an offender did a crime that will not be decided at village level, such as being caught with government trophy, to posses a weapon illegally etc an offender will be sent to court as soon as possible.

(9) Penalty

Anybody who will break one of the rules and procedures laid down in the Participatory Forest Management plan for Kitapilimwa forest reserve, he/she may be fined not less than fifty thousand shillings (50,000/=). Also his/her tools used for destruction may be confiscated and will compensate the destruction he/she did in the forest. All the resources apprehended will be confiscated and auctioned publicly. An offender might be forced to remove a building, livestock, cattle “boma”, or any thing inside a forest area if break the rules and procedures laid down.

- (10) This Kitapilimwa zone by-law will be in use officially after being approved by Iringa District Council and signed by Chairman and Executive Director of Iringa District Council.

A stamp of Iringa District Council was stamped following resolution that passed these by-laws in a full council meeting of.....2002 and endorsed by

**DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
IRINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**HON.PETER SIYOVELWA
CHAIRMAN
IRINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This management plan was prepared by two (2) members who are representatives of forest management planning committee in collaboration with forest experts from Iringa District council and was approved by Villages government and Villages assemblies of Mfyome, Kitapilimwa, Itagutwa, Kiwere, Ikengeza and Kinywang'anga. This management plan will be vision and mission of management and protection of Kitapilimwa forest reserve.

CHAPTER TWO: FOREST BACKGROUND

Kitapilimwa government forest reserve is located in Iringa District, Kalenga and Isimani Divisions. This forest had been declared as a forest reserve in 1952 by Act. No.GN1952/299. This forest was reserved for trees production for various uses to the villagers of around this area. The main uses were for firewood for household uses, tobacco drying, charcoal and timbers. The forest has an average of 3699 ha. Generally the forest is facing the following problems:

- ? Human settlement and Agriculture inside the forest
- ? Severe cutting of the trees for fuel wood for both household uses and tobacco drying, charcoaling
- ? Keeping and Grazing inside the forest
- ? Destruction of small trees for lumbering
- ? Uncaring for the forest for a long time i.e. clearing forest boundaries and fire lines etc.

This forest is not being dependent by the community surrounding it only, but the community of Iringa municipal also is highly dependent on it for energy supply. The important resources available in this forest include medicinal plants, fruits, dry fuel wood, wild vegetables and animals, Birds, Insects, Honey and Minerals.

2.1 Socio-economic relationship

2.1.1 Villages

The Kitapilimwa forest is surrounded by five villages, these are: Kinywang'anga and Ikengeza- Isimani Division, Itagutwa, Kitapilimwa and Mfyome- Kalenga Division. The Kiwere village, which is at Kalenga Division, has been participated in this plan because the village is also depending on this forest for various activities and services.

Population summary, services and various economic activities has been shown in the table below:

Village name	Population	Farm size (acre)	Social services	Forest boundary length (km) in the village	Main economic activities
Kinywang'anga	715	1-10	School	5.7	Agriculture
Ikengeza	3100	2-15	School, Dispensary	7.5	Agriculture, Pastoralism
Itagutwa	2,099	2-10	School, Dispensary	9.3	Agriculture, Pastoralism
Kitapilimwa	1,034	2-20	School	1.9	Agriculture, Pastoralism
Mfyome	2,354	2-20	School, Dispensary	9.4	Agriculture, Pastoralism
Kiwere	1,505	2-80	School, Dispensary	–	Agriculture, Pastoralism
Total	10,807				

2.1.2 Services the community depending on from the forest

- ? Poles
- ? Withes
- ? Fruits
- ? Wild vegetables
- ? Traditional medicine
- ? Pastures
- ? Fuel wood
- ? Charcoal etc.

CHAPTER THREE: OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

3.1 Long term plan

- ? To improve biodiversity in the forest this includes wild animals, birds and other creatures habitats
- ? To raise incomes for villages surrounding the Kitapilimwa forest reserve by having sustainable use of natural resources present in the forest.

3.2 Short term plan

- ? To mobilize the community to understand the importance of available resources to the community bordering the forest, Iringa district residents and Nation as a whole.
- ? To simplify forest protection and conservation by using the community surrounding the forest.
- ? To facilitate the community surrounding this forest to be benefited with those important resources.

3.2 Implementation strategies

3.2.1 Activities to be done by the villagers inside the forest in order to improve it:

- ? Enrichments planting in open areas
- ? Fire lines construction
- ? Modern beekeeping practices
- ? Patrols
- ? To clear forest boundaries

3.2.2 Things to be done by the villagers outside the forest:

- ? Education on use of modern medicines
- ? Tree planting for fuel wood, timber, fruits, poles etc.
- ? Keeping small animals
- ? Education on energy serving stoves
- ? Establishment of vegetables gardens
- ? Establishment of tree nurseries
- ? Modern beekeeping practices
- ? Education on establishment of micro economic groups in order to raise community income.
- ? To reserve and conserve the natural forests available in the villages so as to reduce dependence on Kitapilimwa forest reserve.

CHAPTER FOUR: MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

4.1 Zones in the forest

The forest possesses one production zone but due to severe harvesting the forest will be closed for five years, but the villagers will be allowed to collect the natural resources which will not cause destruction of the forest such as; Mushrooms collection, Medicines, Fire wood collection, vegetables and fruits collection, by following the special procedures which will be prepared and supervised by all the villages concerned with this plan.

4.2 Managers:

The villages' natural resources committees will be the managers of this forest and will be accountable to their villages' government.

4.3 Responsibilities and Accountability:

4.3.1 Village government:

- ? Formulation and enforcement of Village conservations By-laws
- ? To plan and manage activities to be done inside and outside the forest
- ? Signing various contracts
- ? To approve permits for forest resources use

4.3.2 Zonal coordination committee

- ? To compile management and implementation reports
- ? To prepare forest management plan and to make amendments where necessary
- ? To give advise on forest management
- ? To perform forest management evaluation
- ? To cooperate with village leaders to prepare the procedures for forest resources utilization available in the woodlands this will include finding of markets in order to raise village revenue
- ? To identify all resources available in village's natural woodlands and keep their records (flora, wild animals, Bees, fishes, Minerals)

4.3.3 Villages Natural Resources Committee (VNRC):

- ? To implementation of forest management plan.
- ? To inspect and valuate permits of which were issued by other authorities

4.3.4 Villagers

- ? To receive and making decisions on implementation of participatory forest Management plan.
- ? To participate in protection by reporting to the relevant authorities

4.3.5 Natural resources department:

- ? To sign legal contracts concerning Natural resources between villages and District council
- ? To review and approve natural resources By-laws from the villages
- ? To give technical advise on implementation of participatory forest management plan
- ? To prepare and conduct various training on community natural resources conservation inside and outside the region or outside the country
- ? To conduct various training to Zonal coordination committee

4.4 Protection

- ? Basically every villager will be a guard of this forest.
- ? The village natural resources committee in collaboration with village security 'Mgambo' will make patrols twice a week or anytime if found there is a sign of an offence done in the forest.
- ? Offences reports will be submitted to all relevant authorities.
- ? There shall be one way to enter the forest for every village when going to collect the allowed resources and there will be a special guard who shall be inspecting all the permits. The day of entering in the forest shall be Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
- ? Every village will be responsible for guarding the areas present in its borders; also all villages will be cooperating in protection.

4.5 Reporting

The implementation reports will be prepared by villages' natural resources committees and presented in the villages' assemblies. The copies of those reports will be submitted to district natural resources office.

The Natural resources dept. will prepare annual implementation progress report of participatory forest management plan and submit it to the District council and a copy to Director of forestry and Beekeeping.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONSERVATION PROCEDURES

5.1 Activities/ Resources without permits:

- ? Activity allowed without a permit, passing on footpaths or using vehicle without carrying any tools which might be use to destruct trees. Special roads will be used.

5.2 Activities /allowed with permits:

- ? Mushrooms collection for households use
- ? Wild fruits collection for household use
- ? Dry fire wood –household use
- ? Medicines (roots, barks, leafs,) without killing the trees-for private uses
- ? Collection of wild vegetables –for household uses

5.3 Banned activities:

- ? Cutting green fire wood for any uses
- ? Grazing
- ? House building
- ? Farming
- ? Hunting animals and birds
- ? Collection of stones or minerals

CHAPTER SIX: RULES AND PROCEDURES

6.1 Permits

Village natural resources committees will issue all the permits in the villages. The committee will appoint special person/persons for issuing the permits for forest resources services.

6.2 Offences deserve penalty:

Any action, which shall be done by, any person against rules and procedures laid down in this management plan. The villages By-laws, District laws and National laws may be used to punish as shall be stated in those laws.

6.3 Proposals for fines rates for various offences

6.3.1 Banned activities

- ? Cutting of trees for fuel wood and charcoal- the fine is 10,000/= and taking hold of resources.
- ? Cutting of trees for lumbering- the fine is 50,000/= and taking hold of resources (confiscation).
- ? Cutting of building poles- the fine is 3,000/= and taking hold of resources (confiscation).
- ? Cutting of carving woods- the fine is 3,000/= - 50,000/= and taking hold of resources (confiscation).
- ? To collect stones –the fine is Tshs. 5,000/= and taking hold of resources (confiscation).
- ? Fine for hunting animals and birds Tshs.25, 000/= and taking hold/confiscation of resources
- ? Settlement inside the forest- the fine is Tshs.20, 000/= and get shifted from the area.
- ? Fine for feeding/keeping livestock inside the forest Tshs.30, 000/= and get removed from that area.
- ? Fine for farming inside the forest Tshs 30,000/= getting shifted from an area.

6.3.2. Without permit

- ? To collect any allowed products without a permit- fine is Tshs. 3,000/=
- ? To do any action against procedures laid down in this management plan –fine is 2,000/=

6.3.3. Sending a case to court

A case will be sent to the court incase:

- ? A suspect refuses to acknowledge his/her mistakes
- ? A suspect refuses to pay a fine
- ? Incase the suspect is judged and disagreed to fulfil agreement for example to remove cattle “boma”, house etc.

CHAPTER SEVEN: REVENUE

All the revenue from various fines will be reserved in special joint account and there will be equal dividend to all villages under this management plan. Priorities of using the revenue will be given in the improvement of village forests such as buying tree seeds and polythene tubes, paying forest guards (walinzi) allowances etc.

CHAPTER EIGHT: MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW

This forest management plan will continue to be used by all villagers of all villages and they are supposed to follow it as it was planned. This plan will be reviewed after one year and changes or amendments will be done regarding opinions from both sides i.e. government and villages concerned with this plan.

CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING

Evaluation will be done jointly every year in collaboration with the District forest experts and from the ministry to measure the progress of participatory forest management plan that evaluation will be in one year and the following indicators will be used: -

- ? Decrease in uncontrolled tree cutting events
- ? Decrease in fires outbreak events.
- ? Respect of procedures laid down in this management plan.
- ? Increase of natural regeneration
- ? Number of offenders apprehended, and stern measures taken against them
- ? Supervision and expenditure of money collected from various fines
- ? Cooperation with other villages concerned with this plan in forest protection
- ? Various activities done to improve the forest

Appendix no.1

Departmental relationships

The Natural resources department will cooperate with Community development department in strengthening various committees present in the villages and those concerned with implementation of this plan.

The Natural resources department will cooperate with other departments to offer training on sustainable knowledge concerning significance of forest natural resources.

The Natural resources department will cooperate with Community development department to offer training on formulation of forest resources by-laws and enforcing in this plan.

Events found in the forest:

- ? Uncleared forest boundaries
- ? Lumbering (small *Pterocarpus angolensis* trees)
- ? Destruction of small trees for lumbering to get a pith
- ? Uncontrolled tree cutting myombo, mikwee, mitelela for fuel wood, chacoaling, poles, agriculture, grazing
- ? Uncontrolled Roads and paths.
- ? Honey collection
- ? Forest fires
- ? Hunting
- ? Vegetables, medicines and mushrooms collection

Appendix no. 2
Types of trees, availability and their uses

No.	Type of tree										Quantity		
		Carvings	Medicine	Timber	Fuelwood	Charcoal	Vegetables	Poles	Fruits	Poisons	Scarce	Little	Abundance
1.	MIYOMBO				v	v		v				v	
2.	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	v	v	v								v	
3.	MKOLA	v		v				v			v		
4.	MLAMA	v			v			v					
5.	MHONDO	v		v		v							
6.	MDENDWE				v			v			v		
7.	MVEMBA DANDA	v	v	v				v			v		
8.	MBWEGELE	v							v		v		
9.	MKAMBALA	v			v	v					v		
10.	MSANGALA			v				v			v		
11.	MSASATI				v				v		v		
12.	MFUDU				v				v		v		
13.	MNYWEWA				v			v			v		
14.	MPULULU	v	v	v	v			V			v		
15.	MPINGO	v			v			v			v		
16.	MTOSI	v					v	v				v	
17.	MKOKONZA						v	v			v		
18.	MNYENGENYENGE									v	v		
19.	MLUNGULUNGU		v				v	v			v		
20.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	v	v		v				v		v		
21.	Baobab(<i>Adansonia digitata</i>)								v		v		
22.	MBAYA				v			v			v		
23.	MTOWO	v			v			v	v		v		
24.	MTUNDWA		v		v				v		v		
25.	MSAULA				v				v				
26.	MKAPE	v											
27.	MVANGA						v				v		
28.	MLUSI	v											
29.	MSOMBE	v							v		v		
30.	MSUSU	v		v									
31.	MSAMBALAWA				v				v		v		
32.	MULIMULI		v		v								
33.	MHEMBATI			v							v		
34.	MKONGORO	v	v	v							v		
35.	MSOLANGANGA		v										
36.	MNYONGAMEMBE		v								v		

Appendix no.3

Available resources and their uses and availability

Resources name	Uses	A v a i l a b i l i t y		
		Scarce	Little	Abundance
Medicinal plants	Curing human and plant diseases			V
Minerals	Business	V		
Trees for fuel wood and charcoal	Cooking and Business	V		
Vegetables	Supplementary food	V		
Trees for timber	Furniture +building	V		
Animals	Household +business	V		
Honey	Medicine,food,Business	V		
Trees for poles	Building+Business		V	
Grass	Building+Business	V		
Fruits	Food+Business			
Milala	Mats making	V		
Caves	Tourism attraction	V	V	
Trees for carvings	Decoration/Business			
Stones	Building+Business		V	
Mushrooms	Food		V	