

East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

Working Paper 2

**PROCEEDINGS OF A WORKSHOP ON THE PLANNING
OF PHASE II OF THE EAST USAMBARA CATCHMENT
FOREST PROJECT
20 APRIL 1994, PANORI MOTEL, TANGA**

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**HOTUBA YA UFUNGUZI WA WARSHA KUHUSU UANDAAJI WA
MPANGO WA USHIRIKISHWAJI KATIKA AWAMU YA PILI YA MRADI
WA HIFADHI MISITU USAMBARA MASHARIKI ITAKAYOFANYIKA
TAREHE 20/4/1994; NA KUFUNGULIWA NA MKUU WA MKOA WA
TANGA MHESHIMIWA AZAM ALJABRI**

Waheshimiwa wabunge wa majimbo ya Korogwe, Muheza na Mkinga; Wakuu wa wilaya - Korogwe na Muheza; Wakurugenzi watendaji wa wilaya za Muheza na Korogwe; Maafisa na wataalam kutoka taasisi mbalimbali na wajumbe wote mliohudhuria warsha hii; Ninayo furaha kubwa kupata fursa hii ili kuweza kubadilishana mawazo na ninyi kuhusu uboreshaji wa kuhifadhi mazingira pamoja na uimarishaji wa shughuli za kuhifadhi misitu yetu ambayo inatoa mchango mkubwa katika kuhifadhi viumbe hai na kututunzia vyanzo vya maji.

Ndugu washiriki naamini wote tunafahamu kwamba mtazamo na mwelekeo wa dunia kwa ujumla ni kuhusu swala la kuhifadhi mazingira. Shughuli zote za maendeleo ya binadamu ni lazima zitilie maanani swala la kuhifadhi mazingira. Katika nchi zilizoendelea jamii nyingi wakati huu wanaathirika sana kutokana na hewa chafu ambayo ni matokeo ya ukuaji na wingi wa viwanda; Katika bara la Africa na Asia (Bara Hindi) nchi nyingi zimeathiriwa na jangwa na ukame. Majangwa ya Afrika na yale ya Asia yamekuwa yakipanuka mwaka hadi mwaka.

Baadhi ya mikoa ya Tanzania kama vile Tabora, Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma na baadhi ya sehemu za Kilimanjaro na Arusha zimeathiriwa vibaya na ukame. Ukame na kuenea kwa jangwa vinachangiwa kwa kiasi kikubwa na matumizi mabaya ya ardhi ikiwa ni pamoja na ukataji holela wa miti na kilimo duni kisichozingatia kanuni za kilimo bora na kuhifadhi ardhi. Ndugu washiriki, tuna bahati nzuri katika mkoa wetu wa Tanga kwamba tunajifunza kuhusu athari za ukataji miti ovyo na kilimo duni kisichozingatia hifadhi ya ardhi na mazingira kutoka mikoa mingine iliyokwisha athirika wakati sisi bado tuna misitu mizuri ya Hifadhi pamoja na maeneo machache ya misitu iliyosalia katika maeneo ya wananchi. Ni wajibu wetu kuhakikisha kwamba hii misitu ya hifadhi pamoja na ile ya wananchi inasimamiwa kikamilifu; 'isiharibiwe', isiteketewe. Sheria za misitu zinaeleza wazi wazi ni jinsi gani misitu hii itunzwe na kusimamiwa. Vile vile idara ya kilimo inazo sheria zikiwepo sheria ndogo ndogo (By-laws) ambazo zinaeleza kwa kinaganaga kuhusu kilimo bora cha kisasa pamoja na kuhifadhi ardhi. Sheria hizi ni pamoja na zile zinazozungumzia maeneo yanayoruhusiwa kulimwa, maeneo yasiyoruhusiwa kulimwa kama vile sehemu ya mitememko mikali, kwenye vyanzo vya maji na kwenye kingo za miti. Nichukue fursa hii kuwakumbusha wataalamu wa Misitu na kilimo umuhimu wa kuzitumia sheria hizi ili kuinua kiwango cha kuhifadhi mazingira yetu.

Hata hivyo, sio sahihi kudhani kwamba swala la kuhifadhi mazingira litafanikishwa na juhudi za wataalamu wa misitu na kilimo peke yao, watawala na wanasisia nao wanalo jukumu la kuchangia katika kuhifadhi mazingira; Wanapaswa kusaidia kwa hali na mali juhudi za wataalamu wa fani zote zinazohusika na swala la kuhifadhi ardhi na mazingira. Vile vile wanapaswa kuielimisha jamii kuhusu masuala yote yanayogusia hifadhi ya mazingira. Iwapo watawala hawatashirikiana bega kwa bega na Maafisa Misitu na Kilimo, basi zoezi hili la kuzuia uharibifu wa mazingira haliwezi kufanikiwa au litalegalega.

Mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki umekabidhiwa na serikali ya Tanzania jukumu la kusimamia na kutunza misitu hii ya Hifadhi Usambara Mashariki yenye utajiri mkubwa wa viumbe hai ambavyo vingine nimetaarifiwa na wataalam kuwa vinapatikapatikana maeneo hayo tu; (viumbe adimu), siyo hayo tu, misitu hii ni kivutio kikubwa kwa watalii wale wanaopenda maswala ya mazingira ya asili (Ecotourism) Bila kusahau kwamba misitu hiyo ndio chanzo cha chemchem za maji yanayotegemewa na wakazi wa mji wa Tanga, Viwanda vya kilimo, pamoja na jamii ya wakazi wanaozunguka misitu hii. Hivyo basi ni jukumu la mradi huu kuhakikisha kuwa hakuna shughuli za aina yoyote ambazo zitasababisha uharibifu wa misitu hiyo. Kwa upande mwingine itabidi ofisi za mali asili Mkoa na Wilaya zichangie juhudi za mradi huu za kuboresha majukumu ya kuhifadhi misitu hiyo pamoja na kingo za mito na miteleemko mikali kwenye maeneo ya Usambara Mashariki.

Ndugu washiriki, nimejulishwa kuwa lengo la Warsha hii ni kujaribu kupata/au kukusanya mawazo mbalimbali kutoka kwa washiriki yatayosaidia uandaaji wa mpango wa Awamu ya Pili ya mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki ambao utazingatia zaidi ushirikishwaji katika kupanga na kusimamia matumizi bora ya ardhi, Misitu na mazao ya misitu kwa vizazi vilivyopo na vya baadaye. Mchango wangu ni kuwa usimamizi mzuri wa misitu yetu ya Usambara Mashariki hautafanikiwa kwa juhudi ya mtu mmoja au kikundi cha watu kama vile watumishi wa mradi huu wa hifadhi misitu Usambara Mashariki tu; Mipango kamambe ya muda mrefu ya kuhifadhi misitu hii ni lazima ilenge katika kuwashirikisha wananchi au jamii inayoizunguka misitu hiyo.

Mwisho, ninakiri kwamba Serikali ya Tanzania na hasa mkoa wa Tanga tunathamini sana mchango mkubwa wa shirika la kimaendeleo la Finland(FINNIDA) katika kuhifadhi misitu ya Usambara Mashariki; na ninaomba serikali ya Finland iendelee kutoa msaada huo kwa ajili ya kuhifadhi misitu hii.

Ingawaje ninayo mengi ya kuzungumza, ninaona ni bora niishie hapa ili nitoe fursa kwa wale waliojiandaa kutoa mada waweze kutupatia walichonacho. Hata hivyo natoa mwito kwa wajumbe wote waweze kuchangia mawazo kwa kadri ya uwezo wao na taaluma zao ili kufanikisha lengo la Warsha hii katika kupata mbinu sahihi ya uandaaji wa mpango huu wa Awamu ya pili ya mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki. Kwa upande mwingine, ngazi ya utawala ya mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki itambue kuwa kikao hiki ndio kiini cha upatikanaji na ukusanyaji wa habari ambazo zitakuwa mwongozo mkubwa katika uandaaji wa mpango wao wa awamu ya pili ya mradi.

Nawatakia kheri na fanaka katika Warsha hii na natangaza rasmi kuwa washa hii imefunguliwa.

Ahsanteni.

**THE OPENING SPEECH BY TANGA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, THE
HONOURABLE AZAM ALJABRI FOR THE PARTICIPATORY PLANNING
WORKSHOP FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF EAST USAMBARA
CATCHMENT FOREST PROJECT (EUCFP) HELD ON 20TH APRIL 1994**

The honourable MP's for Korogwe Muheza and Mkinga Constituencies, DC's Muheza and Korogwe, DED's Muheza and Korogwe, the functional officers from different disciplines and other participants, I'm very glad to have this opportunity to share ideas with you on how best we can manage our forests which plays a great role in environmental conservation and water sources protection. Dear participants, I'm sure that you are quite aware that the major concern of the world for the time being is environmental conservation. In developed countries, societies are suffering from pollution, which is the side effect of industrialization. Many countries in Africa and Asia are suffering from desertification. Several regions of Tanzania including Tabora, Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma, part of Kilimanjaro and Arusha are seriously affected by drought. Drought and desertification are associated with poor land husbandry, which includes poor forests management and improper farming methods.

Dear comrades, in Tanga Region we are very lucky that we have learnt the side-effects of deforestation from other regions, while ourselves we still have good indigenous forests within forest reserves and patches in the public land. We have to make sure that those forests, be they are in the forest reserves or in the public land, are properly managed. The Forest Ordinance stipulates clearly how best forests can be managed. The agricultural sector also has laws and by-laws, which stipulate clearly proper farming methods and protection of land from deterioration. I should take this opportunity to remind both forest officers and agricultural officers to make use of the existing regulations regarding their disciplines to ensure environmental conservation.

However, environmental conservation will not be achieved through the efforts of foresters and agriculturists alone. Administrators and policy makers have also their role in environmental conservation. They have to give moral and physical support to the functional officers of the two disciplines I mentioned above. They have to raise awareness of the society on issues related to environmental conservation. If administrators and policy makers do not work hand in hand with foresters and agriculturists the whole exercise of fighting against environmental degradation will not be achieved or achieved with difficulties.

The East Usambara Catchment Forest Project through the Tanga Region Catchment Office has been entrusted by the Government of Tanzania to manage the East Usambara forests, which are known world wide for their unique biodiversity. Hence these forests are potential areas for ecotourism and not to forget that they are the sources of domestic water used in Tanga Municipality, agricultural industries and local communities surrounding those forests.

No activities should be allowed that could result into destruction of those forests. On the other hand, the Regional and District Natural Resources offices should try their level best to support all efforts geared towards conserving those forests together with the river banks and steep slopes of East Usambara.

Dear comrades, I am informed that this workshop is for the purpose of gathering information on the planning of Phase II of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project so that the forests are sustainably managed in future. My contribution is that proper and sustainable forest management can not be achieved by using effort of one person or a group of people like the staff of East Usambara Catchment Forest Project alone. The long term plans should have to focus on how to involve local communities to manage forest reserves around them.

Last but not least I have to appreciate the contribution of The Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) on forest conservation in East Usambara and I would therefore appeal to the Government of Finland to continue to support the conservation of the East Usambara forests.

Though I have much to talk I have to end up here so that I can give a room to resource persons to provide us their ideas. All participants should contribute to their level best in this workshop so that appropriate planning strategies for the Phase II of East Usambara Catchment Forest Project will be achieved. On the other hand the management of East Usambara Catchment Forest Project should recognise this sitting as the key source of information that will guide them to produce viable and practicable project plans. I wish you the best in this workshop.

Thank you.

HOTUBA FUPI YA KUMKARIBISHA MHE. AZAM ALJABRI MKUU WA MKOA-TANGA KATIKA UFUNGUZI WA WARSHA JUU YA UANDAJI WA MPANGO WA AWAMU YA PILI MRADI WA HIFADHI MISITU-USAMBARA MASHARIKI (NA MENEJA MRADI HIFADHI MISITU USAMBARA MASHARIKI, Ndg.M.I.L.KATIGULA) TAREHE 20 APRIL, 1994

Mhe. Mgeni rasmi, Mkuu wa Mkoa wa Tanga, Azam Aljabri. Ninayo furaha kubwa kuwa nawe asubuhi hii ya leo ili utufungulie Warsha hii inayohusu utaratibu wa ushirikishwaji katika kuandaa awamu ya pili wa Mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki.

Mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki ulianza mnamo 1990 ambapo awamu yake ya kwanza inamalizika mnamo Desemba 1994. Mradi huu unashughulika na uendelezaji na uhifadhi wa misitu zaidi ya 20 ya Serikali Kuu (Forest Reserves) iliopo katika Milima ya Usambara Mashariki, Wilayani Muheza na sehemu za Wilaya ya Korogwe. Misitu hii ina ukubwa wa eneo zaidi ya hekta 23,000. Mradi huu unaendeshwa kwa ushirikiano kati ya Serikali ya Finland, kupitia FINNIDA na Serikali ya Tanzania kupitia Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki chini ya Wizara ya Utalii, Maliasali na Mazingira.

Lengo kuu la Mradi huu ni kuhifadhi na kuendeleza misitu ya Usambara Mashariki ambayo ni nyeti kwa kuhifadhi vyanzo vya maji, viumbe na mimea haba (vinavyopatikana katika misitu hiyo tu duniani kote), na utunzaji wa mazingira na hali ya hewa kwa ujumla

Awamu ya kwanza ya Mradi huu inashughulika na kazi zifuatazo:

- Ulinzi na uangalizi wa misitu ya hifadhi dhidi ya ukataji miti holela, ambapo uvunaji holela wa miti umedhibitiwa kwa kiwango kikubwa;
- Tathimini ya misitu ya asili yenye sifa ya hifadhi katika maeneo ya raia (Public Lands) na kuibadilisha kuwa misitu ya akiba ya Serikali (Gazetted Forest Reserves) ambapo kiasi cha hekta zipatazo 5,857 zimeongezwa na kufanywa hifadhi;
- Kufanya Sorovea ya mipaka ya misitu ya Serikali ili isiingiliwe na watu kwa kilimo n.k.;
- Kusafisha mipaka ya misitu ili kuikinga na mioto;
- Kupanda miti ya asili ndani ya maeneo wazi yalioko misituni;
- Kupanda miti kwenye mipaka ya misitu;
- Kuandaa utaratibu wa kuibadilisha misitu ya eneo la Amani kuwa Hifadhi maalum ya viumbe asilia (Nature Reserve); na
- Kutathimini suala la kuwasaidia wanavijiji miti waipendayo ili waioteshe katika mashamba yao na maeneo mengine vijijini n.k.

Dhumuni la Warsha hii ni kuwashirikisha wataalamu mbalimbali, viongozi, wanasiasa, wakuu wa Mashirika na Sekta binafsi katika kutoa mawazo yao ni jinsi gani Awamu ya pili ya Mradi huu iandaliwe ili kuboresha uhifadhi na uendelezaji wa

misitu hii nyeti. Mawazo yatakayotolewa na washiriki wa Warsha hii yatatumika na watayarishaji wa mpango wa Mradi awamu ya pili katika kuandaa mpango huo.

Ni vyema pia kueleza kuwa utaratibu huu wa ushirikishwaji katika kuandaa Awamu ya pili ya Mradi utawahusisha pia wanavijiji wanaozunguka misitu ya Hifadhi katika eneo la Mradi. Lengo pia litakuwa kutumia mawazo ya wanavijiji katika kuandaa mpango huo ili kuepuka taratibu (za zamani?) ziandaazo miradi bila kuzingatia mawazo ya wananchi ambao ndio walengwa wakuu wa mradi.

Ni tegemeo letu Mhe. Mkuu wa Mkoa kuwa utaratibu huu wa ushirikishwaji katika kuandaa mipango ya maendeleo ya Miradi utazingatia matakwa ya umma na Taifa zima kwa ujumla na kuwezesha utekelezajiwake uwe rahisi na malengo ya mradi kufikiwa kama ilivyotarajiwa.

Baada ya hayo machache, nakuomba kwa heshima na moyo mkunjufu utufungulie rasmi Warsha hii.

Asante sana.

**THE WELCOMING SPEECH FOR THE TANGA REGIONAL
COMMISSIONER, THE HONOURABLE AZAM ALJABRI TO OPEN THE
PARTICIPATORY PLANNING WORKSHOP FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF
EAST USAMBARA CATCHMENT FOREST PROJECT (EUCFP), HELD ON
20TH APRIL 1994 BY M.I.L. KATIGULA, PROJECT MANAGER, EAST
USAMBARA CATCHMENT FOREST PROJECT**

The Honourable guest of honour, The Regional Commissioner, Azam Aljabri. I have a great pleasure to be with you this morning to open this workshop on participatory planning for the second phase of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project.

The East Usambara Catchment Forest Project was launched in 1990, and the Phase I will end by December 1994. The project is concerned with management and conservation of more than 20 reserved forests situated within the East Usambara Mountains in Muheza and Korogwe Districts. These forests cover a total of more than 23,000 ha. The project work under the joint effort of the Government of Finland through FinnIDA and the Government of Tanzania through the Forestry and Beekeeping Division under the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment.

The main objective of the project is to maintain and conserve the East Usambara forests, which are unique for their catchment value, presence of endemic species, environmental conservation and regulation of micro-climatic conditions. The main activities of the Phase I are:

- To protect and manage reserved forests against unsustainable utilisation of forest resources; whereby illegal cutting of trees has been highly controlled;
- To assess natural forests within the public lands with catchment value and thereafter gazettment of new and enlargement of forest reserves. A total of 5,857 ha has been increased (added) to the forest reserves;
- To survey the forest reserve boundaries in order to protect them from encroachment;
- Fire line clearing;
- Gap planting;
- Border tree planting;
- To design, establish and manage the proposed Amani Nature Reserve;
- To assess the possibility of supporting villagers in agroforestry, through provision of tree seedlings of their preference.

The objective of this workshop is to involve functional officers from different disciplines, politicians, administrators, representatives from non-governmental organisations and the private sector, The aim is to provide the project staff with views on how best the second phase of this project should be prepared to improve the conservation and sustainability of these unique forests.

Likewise the participatory planning process for the second phase of the project will also incorporate villagers surrounding the reserved forests within the project area. The aim is to compile the views of villagers as the primary target group to be used in during the planning exercise.

It is our hope, Honourable Regional Commissioner, that such a participatory planning approach in preparing the development plans for the project will highly consider the needs and interests of the community and the nation at large so that it will be easier to implement and achieve the project objectives. With these few words may I welcome You to open this workshop.

Than you.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EAST USAMBARA FORESTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

M.I.L. Katigula

Project Manager

East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

1. INTRODUCTION

Forests are increasingly an important resource today as the world faces critical levels of extinctions and environmental pollution. The Usambara mountains have been regarded as the most important area biologically in all of Eastern and Central Africa (Newmark 1993). The forests of the East Usambaras have many rare species in all groups of animals, except mammals. The fauna is exceptional; the Usambaras have been compared to the Galapagos Islands in terms of their biological importance (Howell 1989).

Therefore an ecosystem with such a biological status should be regarded as the property of the global community. The reason is clear; the East Usambara ecosystems have considerable numbers of living things, which other ecosystems worldwide miss.

It is then right to say that global recognition towards averting adverse effects on the forests in the East Usambaras is a relevant option. Who is ready to loose a service occuring in one particular point in the world, which he/she doesn't have and it occurs nowhere except the East Usambaras? On the other hand, the forests as an entity, enable local communities to perch upon through agricultural activities since they influence local climates and regular water supplies. Considering the significance of these forests, concrete and comprehensive strategies are required to guarantee their future sustainability and perpetuity.

2. THE EAST USAMBARA FORESTS AS A WATER CATCHMENT AREA

Local communities in East Usambara sustain their livelihood through agricultural activities, which primarily depend on water from the forests through streams etc. Moreover, precipitation is evidently influenced by the sub-montane forests and the result is a potential to both small holder and commercial farming activities. Sisal estate industries, tea estates, paddy irrigation at Kitivo valley (Kwemkole) depend very much on the hydrological regimes regulated by these forests. The Tanga municipality population projected to amount 200,000 people by 1995, and accompanying industries e.g. soap factories, cement plant etc. are solely dependent on the water supplies from the East Usambara Catchment area.

3. UNIQUENESS OF EAST USAMBARA FORESTS

The level of biological diversity in the Usambaras is uniquely high. Of the 2,855 species of plants known from the Usambara Mountains approximately 25% are endemic (Iversen 1991). Faunal endemism is also quite apparent. Over 85% of the millipedes; 45% of the gastropods; 25% of the lizards; 30% of the amphibians; 70% of the Chameleons; and over 5% of the birds are endemic. Likewise over 50 tree species are strictly endemic and sub-endemic to the East Usambara forests (Rodgers & Homewood 1982).

4. THE CHALLENGE

Population growth accompanied by an increase in forest produce demand and expansion of agricultural land is posing a threat to the East Usambara forests. Consequently this biologically unique area has been put under adverse pressure. Deforestation has been a constant menace to an extent of losing about 50% of original forest area between 1954 and 1976 (Van der Willigen & Lovett 1981). As a result of this damage at least 10% of all species have probably already become extinct (see Simberloff 1986 for rarefaction model). Therefore the remaining fragmented forests in the East Usambaras need special attention to ensure their survival.

5. SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

The East Usambara Catchment Forestry Project should provide the forests beneficiaries a good package of plans so that sustainable forest management in the East Usambaras is assured. Realistic, relevant and appropriate plans have become a necessity to avert more damage to the forests.

Tentative strategic options:

The East Usambara Catchment Forestry Project has considered a participatory planning approach as one route to arrive at making realistic and effective management systems. In the process to achieve effective long-term management techniques the project has proposed a strategy that considers some important factors as follows:

Within the policy framework the project objectives should adhere to global concerns of environmental conservation in line with the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and especially the Global Convention on Biodiversity.

The strategic guidelines emphasized in the Tanzania Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) will be of major guidance. The Tanzania Forestry Research Master Plan (1993-2002) and the proposed National Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development (NCSSD) are also extremely relevant in the project formulation. Compatibility with the Tanga Regional Forestry Action Plan and other regional and district development plans ought to be given relevant emphasis.

In order to establish a management system, which can effectively protect the East Usambara forests, the project aims at working on a basis of five components as summarized below:

(1) Nature conservation

The main emphasis will be on the establishment of the Amani Nature Reserve to protect biological diversity. The aim is also to solve the forest fragmentation problem in Amani by establishing connecting corridors and including leasehold forests through joint management. Plans will also consider involvement of local communities and major land users around the Nature Reserve by creating an advisory board with representatives of different relevant groups. The need to review the forest legislation to suit creation and management of strictly protected areas will be explored. The planning should focus on findings means to ensure the financial sustainability of the Amani Nature Reserve by exploring various methods of revenue generation such as Eco-tourism etc. The incorporation of the Amani Nature Reserve in the global UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme will also be investigated.

(2) Catchment forestry

To ensure that the East Usambara forests continue to form a rich watershed area the following will be emphasized in the project formulation; improving protection against illegal harvesting, grazing, cultivation, and mining, protection against fires etc. Gazettement of un-gazetted rich forests by involving the local communities will be continued. The preparation of participatory management plans for sustainable use of forest resources will be looked into as well as a combination of forest reserves to avoid further fragmentation and improvement of their management. Improvement and focussing of internal monitoring, and documenting changes with the aim of assessing the project impact.

(3) Farm forestry

Locally, the project's main target groups are the communities surrounding the East Usambara forests. Interaction with the people is inevitable in the course of implementing forest conservation. Regarding this aspects, the following will also be key issues; examining changes in land use around forest reserves; considering provision of alternatives to the villagers, especially provision of forest produce needs such as fuelwood, efficient cooking stoves etc.; seeking ways to involve the villagers in forest conservation and protection; and to involve people in tree planting programmes and advising on ways of improving land productivity.

(4) Institutional support

The main emphasis under this component will be on; improving professional and technical skills of the project staff for effective forest management; exploring possibilities of making use of the East Usambara forests or the project to train Tanzania professionals in nature conservation; eexpanding and strengthening co-operation with related projects such as the East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project (EUCADP), research institutions, Regional and

District Natural Resources Offices etc.; and giving special emphasis to consider the relationship between the project and villagers living around forest reserves.

(5) Ecological monitoring and research

The need to gather information in the project area for future effective forest management is considered to be important. The main issues under this component will be; to strengthen information gathering both on forests and local communities; draft a research strategy in line with the Tanzania Forestry Research Masterplan – relevant research options will be initiated by the project and research organisations on topics such as the ecology of invasive species in the East Usambaras (e.g *Maesopsis*); the human impact on forest reserves and vice versa; the ecology of endangered species etc. Co-ordination in research will be broadened by improving communication with other research institutions such as University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tropical Pests Research Institute etc.

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DISCUSSION SUMMARY:

It was pointed out that the swampy areas outside the forest reserves and those patches of forests in the public land with good catchment values, together with river banks and steep slopes which are not good for cultivation should be managed properly either through the catchment forest office or in collaboration with the District and Regional Natural Resources Offices. Swamps are indicators of water source; if areas surrounding swamp areas are properly managed we are assured that the streams may start from those areas. The MP from Mkinga constituency highlighted the danger of drying of swampy areas within the EUCTO estates in the Amani area and other related

areas. He showed his worries of the influence of exotic tree species planted around swampy areas in the public land trees. He revealed his experience of Uganda swamps which dried due to cultivation around them.

The workshop participants showed great understanding on the need of improving coordination between the Catchment Forestry and Regional Forest Office. It was mentioned that Sigi River was so much polluted in 1992 by soil due to land slide which occurred in steep slopes Muzi area in Maramba province. If there was proper coordination of the two offices i.e. Catchment Office and Regional/District Forest Office to ensure conservation of catchment areas and the river banks from the catchment area to the sea, such land slides could be monitored and controlled. From that point of view the workshop requested the design team to look for the means of coordination between the two offices in the Phase II of the Project.

Peoples participation in planning was appreciated by the workshop participants. However, they showed a great concern in involving people in forest management. Some of the participants said that implementation of participatory management might be difficult due to forest laws which are under operation. Also they pointed out that the local communities are more concerned with their daily needs and general survival. So the workshop recommended that ways of involving people in forest management without endangering conservation goals should be sought and that the mandates of the local communities should clearly be stipulated in the project document for Phase II.

The design team was requested to consider means of integrating the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project with other projects or institutions like Regional Agricultural Office, Regional Water Engineering, agricultural industries etc. which either influence conservation activities in East Usambara or depends directly on the output of East Usambara forest catchment.

The design team was requested to consider sustainability, especially financial sustainability of forest conservation and management after external assistance has been phased out. The following issues were particularly mentioned:

- Training programme for the workers and villagers surrounding the project area;
- Ecotourism potential;
- Farm forestry, agroforestry, and plantation forestry;
- Means of getting financial assistance from the in-direct beneficiarers, e.g. Tanga Municipality, which consumes water from the East Usambara forests;
- Interlinkage with the communities surrounding East Usambara forest reserves;
- Utilization of *Maesopsis*; and
- Zonation of the forest reserves.

The design team was requested to think on how to solve the problem of land shortage for those people whose land is being included in the enlargement of the forest reserves of East Usambara.

ASPECTS OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

with reference to the planning of Phase II of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

Stig Johansson

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1. AIM

The aim of this paper is to highlight some aspects of participation with particular reference to externally funded development projects, especially in relation to the planning of Phase II of the FINNIDA (Finnish International Development Agency) supported East Usambara Catchment Forest Project (EUCFP).

2. BACKGROUND

Development planning has previously often been associated with a top-down approach. This has been reflected in that both development objectives and procedures have been set outside the area of interventions often with only limited consultations with the intended beneficiaries. National planning has often been unnecessarily centralised. Decentralisation and continuous forward planning is a rather recent phenomenon in many countries.

Development cooperation between countries has mostly been implemented through projects with limited 2—6 year long cycles. The planning of these projects has also traditionally been top-down often with a strong emphasis on trends and views of the donor at a particular point in time. In addition to this, main goals of such projects have been set and the actual planning done by external expertise with a limited participation and role of the representatives of the country concerned. The inability to achieve the objectives and the problems which development projects have faced can probably partly be associated with the lack of sufficient integration of the projects into the local structures and social, economic and cultural setting. This in turn may to a large extent be caused by the limited participation and involvement of the parties concerned by the intended development intervention.

In the 1980's the limitations of the top-down approach were recognised and gradually a number of “new” participatory bottom-up approaches have emerged into the development planning of most donors. Earlier most FINNIDA project were planned by joint teams of consultants with a heavy emphasis on external consultants. Recently, however, FINNIDA has supported training in participatory project planning in the forestry sector. Moreover, sectoral development planning such as in the case of the Tanzania Forestry Action Plan had a strong emphasis on involvement and

participation. The TFAP is further in the process of developing methods for local village level forestry planning. Also the concept of project planning has changed. For instance the planning of the Phase III of the Zanzibar Forestry Development Project was done by the local staff alone. The experience from the Zanzibar exercise was primarily positive and was the main reason for adopting a similar strategy for the planning of Phase II of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project.

3. WHY PARTICIPATION?

Participation can be viewed in many different ways. According to some views it should be empowerment of people themselves to take action in the designing of their own development and future. According to other opinions it can be seen as involving concerned parties in a development (planning) process, which in itself can still to a considerable degree be defined and eventually also designed from the outside. In addition, the intended development intervention itself and hence the target group or potential beneficiaries can define or even limit participation or the need for it. In rural development efforts one would consequently expect a considerably higher degree of participation or involvement than in a road construction effort.

In many cases the target group and beneficiaries are varied and sometimes difficult to define. Or if defined the benefits may not be evenly shared or cannot be placed within the same time scale. In the case of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project the target group and the beneficiaries represent a wide range of different interest groups. At least tentatively the following levels of interest can be identified: First, a global scientific and conservation interest in the unique flora and fauna of the East Usambaras, which in importance have been compared with the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific. Second, the national, regional and local interest in conservation of biodiversity but primarily in the value of conserving the forests for their water catchment value for the water supply for the Tanga Municipality. Third, the long-term benefit of conservation for the sustainability of the agriculture in the Usambaras.

From the point of view of the two first mentioned groups conservation and protection may be seen as straight forward positive without obstacles and conditions. However, at the national and regional level conservation may at a glance appear as an activity which rather entails costs than revenue. The opportunity costs are seldom remembered, i.e. what would be the costs and even technical feasibility of securing the water supply for about 200,000 people if the water catchment is allowed to become degraded. We also need to remind that the revenue which indirectly comes from forest conservation in the form of hydro-power energy or as water charges are rarely channelled back to forest protection.

For the third group, basically the local people who farm and live in the area conservation may be seen ambiguously. In many cases, such as in the Usambaras, the direct activities of conservation in effect provides a constraint for the short- to medium-term agricultural development potential by providing obstacles for expansion of cultivation. Also protection may to some extent interfere with traditional rights of forest utilisation. There is sufficient evidence that the protection of the forests will

also provide a better basis for sustained agriculture. However, for the individual farmer and his household obstacles for income generating activities or for subsistence cultivation are a much more pressing problems than the often long-term, distant and less concrete benefits. In such a case defining the target group and beneficiaries of the project as the local population may not be a straight forward thing without explanations or would be ambiguous at least.

For a project the correct definition of the target group and beneficiaries are as important as being able to make a correct assessment of the problem and the development opportunities. In most cases these two are aspects of the same. Consequently, the definition of these stake holders and if possible a prioritization of their role in relation to the problem is the basis for identifying the mechanisms and means of participation and involvement in the design of the project but even more importantly at the implementation.

Nevertheless, the ultimate aim of participation in project planning is to design an intervention which makes sense to those people, groups of people or institutions (broadly understood) who have an interest or a share in any particular area or activity. In the case of the EUCFP this means making sense to those who have a stake in the East Usambaras and their forests.

4. CONSULTANTS VS. LOCAL TEAMS – ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

When comparing the conventional approach to project planning consisting commonly of a team of (often external) consultants with the approach selected for the planning of the Phase II of the EUCFP it is not an either or, or a good/bad situation. There are specific aspects in both of the approaches some of these may be advantages while some have disadvantages. A local design team may have several years of experience from the project environment including knowledge of the language and at times of the social and cultural conditions in the project environment. However, they may have limited experience from elsewhere, while an external team sometimes may have a more covering professional coverage and often a wide experience also from elsewhere which allows the injection on novel ideas and approaches.

Local planning often involves a group which has limited and often no experience in project preparation and design, which generally is a pre-requisite for external teams members. The result may in many cases be that the effort is far more time consuming than if an experienced team would do the planning. The objectives may also be more broad in the participatory approach, including institutional and human resources development. It also often improves skills in data collection and analysis, in planning, writing, and presentation, while the objective of the traditional approach is merely confined to the preparation of a project document.

The initial experience from the planning exercise in the EUCFP clearly shows that it may be difficult to combine the planning task with conducting the normal day to day

duties since the planning requires sufficiently long periods of concerted effort. The approach itself may meet some resistance from colleagues and high officials who are more familiar with traditional project planning. However, a local design team may have much greater access to local people, local administrators, documents etc. An external team on the other hand may have better access to high officials and may also feel more free to discuss sensitive issues and propose approaches which differ from the ones normally considered.

5. PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING OF PHASE II OF EUCFP

What do we mean by participation in the case of the EUCFP? In the case of this planning exercise the major shift in emphasis is that the actual planning will be done by the Tanzanian staff of the EUCFP. This includes the preparing of the project document which will form the basis for the agreement between the Governments of Tanzania and Finland. The role of the external support staff will be to facilitate and supervise the planning and provide assistance when required.

The participation can be seen on mainly two levels in relation to the project planning exercise. Firstly, at the level of the planning itself, i.e. who are to be involved to provide a broad basis for designing the project. Which roles can they play, and what will be their contribution. Secondly, at the Phase II implementation. Which are the mechanisms for involvement at different levels, be they at the level of the people in the area and their institutions or the policy, administrative or professional level.

The planning process in the EUCFP has two major objectives: (1) a broadly participatory planning approach, to ensure that the project formulation reflects local needs and conditions, and to build local commitment to implementation of the plan developed; and (2) human resources and institutional development for members of the staff and others involved in the planning process.

The process will attempt to involve the participation of people representing a broad spectrum of local, national and international interests in the Tanga Region and the activities of the EUCFP. The design team members will hold meetings with villagers in the East Usambaras as well as with representatives of relevant government institutions, non-governmental organisations, other projects, associations, and private sector interests, e.g., commercial businesses. The present workshop is one step in this particular process. Moreover, a wide range of studies and reports exist on the East Usambaras some of which may not be known by the planning team.

The team will produce a draft project document that will follow the standard FINNIDA format (FINNIDA Guidelines for Project Preparation and Design) for Project Documents. The document will be supported by the following background analyses: problem analysis, technical analysis, socio-economic and cultural analysis, gender analysis, institutional analysis, environmental analysis, and risk analysis.

By involving the project staff members it is assumed that a greater understanding of the project design will be developed. Furthermore, by involving villagers and other institutions in the planning process, greater understanding of the project will be developed in the Tanga Region. The team members and others may further during the process develop their existing skills, such as those in planning, appraisal and evaluation, working with villagers and other institutions, preparing and presenting reports. The involvement of villagers and other institutions will contribute to a more participatory approach to management and increase local involvement in the management of the forest reserves in the East Usambaras.

The process is based on the assumption that this human resources and institutional development will build the capacity of the EUCFP staff, the local forestry administration, and other local people to manage forest resources in a more sustainable and participatory manner. Hence Phase II of the EUCFP should be easier to implement, due to the commitment and cooperation developed during the planning process.

The design team will be composed of the EUCFP staff members. A facilitator and the Chief Technical Adviser will assist the team by providing training and assistance during the planning process and in the final editing of the project document. In addition, the Steering Committee of the project will guide the work. Short-term consultants may be engaged to aid in looking at specific aspects of the design process.

Initial training and planning work started in March while the main project design is expected to be done in May-June. The draft project document is expected to be available in August, while implementation of Phase II of the EUCFP is expected to commence in January 1995.

6. SELECTED ISSUES FOR THE WORKSHOP TO CONSIDER

- Who are the resource persons to be consulted; policy makers and political leaders, administrators, professionals of various sectors, representatives for local peoples and their institutions?
- Which are the relevant reports and documentation to consider?
- Which are the development plans for the East Usambaras with special reference to those concerning forests, agriculture, land use, construction of roads and facilities and communications, social, and water development?
- Which are the development projects operating in the area and which are in the making and where?
- Schools and public institutions to be involved in the planning and particularly at implementation?
- Which are the non-governmental and private voluntary organisations in the area with relevance for forest conservation?

- Which are the mechanisms for decision making in the government administration, which are the traditional systems for decision making?
- What means can be used for a greater coordination between forestry activities in the forest reserves and in the public lands?
- Are there means to coordinate the issuing and control of licenses for harvesting?
- How can activities of different sectors be coordinated?
- Experiences from participation in other projects, sectors etc.?

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

Peoples ideas was that participatory planning is a bottom - up system of planning. However, in order to prepare a feasible management plans there should be inter-linkage between bottom-up and top-down system of interacting and gathering information.

It was noted that the idea of participatory planning has come up recently due to fact that the demerits of top-down system of planning have been seen during the implementation of plans.

In the Phase II of the project document the followings aspects were requested to be clearly stated:

- The role of administrators in forest conservation;
- The administration set up of the project and interlinkages with other sectors;
- Resource mobilization and training packages;
- The role of the local communities surrounding the project area; and
- Possible options of raising awareness of local communities on conservation aspects.

It was agreed that participatory planning system is very important as it creates awareness of both planners (facilitators) and the targets groups which enhance implementation of the plan.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERACTION AS A WAY OF IMPROVING FOREST CONSERVATION

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1. INTRODUCTION

The loss of forests is reaching a crisis level. This loss directly threatens the livelihood of millions of people in our regions who directly or indirectly depend on them for their subsistence needs. Even more devastating in the long term, the loss of forests threaten the earths ecological balance and, therefore, the quality of life for all people, both present and future.

There is no universal view of nature. Different people at different levels hold different views of themselves in relation to environment and often hold different views of other. Some people feel that multidisciplinary interaction should take different forms, depending upon local and national policies, economies and land use practices and perhaps, according to levels of awareness, technical capacity and managerial ability.

If dependence between different levels is the way of life, multidisciplinary interaction is both desirable and unavoidable. By definition encountering ignorance inherent in specialization, one common remedy is multi-disciplinarity, the adding of disciplines to disciplines. The assumption is that for any purpose all relevant aspects will be covered if enough of the available disciplines are mastered.

The most common and insight thing which we must be thinking of is that multidisciplinary interaction is associated with decentralized decision making at all levels with a consistent feedback and dialogue between the people involved and the community of their societies. This gives a balanced perspectives to the people concerned and an opportunity to exchange ideas and learn from each other.

2. TYPES OF INTERACTIONS

Interaction is an all embracing term. There is a big need of distinguishing different stages of genuine or constructive interactions existing in the communities, organization or projects. The constructive or genuine interactions I've identified include the following:

(A) Multidisciplinary unit interaction

This type of interaction is the pattern of shared beliefs, attitudes, assumptions and value, which shape the way people act and interact and strongly influence the way that things get done. It encompasses the project/institutional goals, behavioral norms and dominant ideologies. It can be expressed through project/institutions, myths, heroes, legends, stories, jargon, rites and rituals. It is manifested in norms and values which strongly influence the behaviour of a project or institution.

This type of interaction exists in product (or related multiproducts) a single identifiable community or project, subsidiary or division of a diversified project, a single service public project, e.g. social service or afforestation, the essential feature of this type of interaction in the community or project is identified by a single range of products or services so that its missions are clear.

In this type of interaction the flexibility of people on changing the service due to the demand of the community will much depend on the philosophy of the objectives. If the philosophy is more concerned with internal organization matters, then the structure is likely to alter in response to internal issues and individuals will be more concerned with maintaining their role and status rather than responding to community demands.

This type of interaction can only be useful and of importance if and only if there is delegation of responsibilities. There is also a great chance of the interaction to respond directly to community demands and hence improved performance.

To make this type of interaction more effective it needs a comprehensive product portfolio to attract the necessary attention from the community demands. From the communities point of view a comprehensive products portfolio is an aid to decision making and programme adjustment.

(B) Corporate multidisciplinary interaction

It relates to project or organization controlling a number of unit interactions, e.g. a multipurpose local government or non-governmental organisation aimed at carrying out different activities in order to meet the demands of a community. This type of interaction have two aims: (1) to stimulate interaction identity and improve the performance of a number of unit interactions under one umbrella of corporate interaction; and (2) to be sensitive to developments in the community so as to be able to focus on new areas of its needs.

It can work for a project or an institution by creating conducive environment to performance and management of change. It has the following impacts; conveying a sense of identity and unity of purpose to members of the project or institution; and facilitating the generation of commitment.

Where as unit interaction is aimed at achieving objective results such as effective protection, or enrichment planting of native species in the forests reserves, corporate interaction do not share such aims. Its objective is the sustainability and growth of the project as an entity, through an increased performance of various sections, through finding new areas of corporation with other units or section in the region or through re-allocating capital assistance to other units within and outside the project found genuine for objective achievement.

The interaction is more sensitive to outside world, i.e. the policy makers pursuit and the community needs and changes accordingly. It is a key component in the achievement of a project's or institution's mission and strategies, effectiveness and management of change. It is rooted in deeply held beliefs. It reflects on what worked in the past, being composed of responses which have been accepted because they've met success.

(C) Functional multidisciplinary interaction

Functional interaction relates to particular plans of action adopted by various functional groups in the region. These functional groups their functions influence the unit interactions. The functional interaction is aimed at fulfilling the mission of the objectives of the community in broad sense, influencing the direction of unit interactions through; Identifying particular problems of introducing new initiatives; providing performance feedback in order to influence the direction of unit interactions.

Bringing together the various functional interactions is a culture of collaboration and co-orporation. Many different functions performed by different functional groups in the region must be coordinated or tied together in order that they contribute jointly to the end results. To achieve this members have to carry out their work as and when required so that each contribution fits the contribution of others.

3. FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERACTIONS

Interaction in the community or between and within projects or institutions is influenced by many factors. Below is a list of some of these factors:

(1) The government

The government, in form of central government, local government departments or legislation, can influence the strategy of a project/institutions as follows:

- As a watch dog by specifying which activities and services can or cannot be pursued, advising on desired standards of activities and services, regulating the strategic options available to any project or institution;

- As a customer which benefits from activities of these projects and institutions. The central and local government departments become attractive customers when they can put special attention of advising the community to adopt innovations from projects/institution, laying and approving laws and by-laws to shape the activities of the community for a bright and prosperous future of the communities. In actual fact achievement of projects/institutions is highly embodied in the initiative of government and political leaders from central and local government departments. In this case the government and political leaders become an increasingly important customer and the degree of dependence on them by projects/institutions only become clear through recession.

Whether interactions really have the support of the people in the government is an entire separate problem and often overlooked. Problems of interaction implementation can be under-estimated because the process of launching project or institutions objectives is by nature “political”. Interactions do occur, largely due to various differences and frictions in the community such as differences between particular individuals beliefs, values and attitudes, friction between departments, lack of understanding between superiors and sub-ordinates.

Consequently certain people in the government or projects agree with interactions between different disciplines in theory but consider them impractical to implement. Some may not support the new strategies and so provide opposition on more personal grounds. The government/political officials are supposed to interact, collaborate and co-operate with projects officials and local people in setting the direction of programme to fit the rural development conditions.

(2) Special interest groups

Special interest groups can have a direct or indirect influence on the projects or institutions interaction formulation process. Environmentalist groups concerned with protection of protected areas can influence such interaction.

Choices of areas to be protected and care to be taken, destruction control and landscaping. Local community groups can influence interactions on local environmental issues and on local employment policies.

National projects may set guidelines or stipulations as to how local pay and condition negotiations should be conducted. They normally predict the community to interact on the basis of what they want, what they are capable of doing and what the projects are capable of assisting similarly professionals may prove to be a strong influence on how certain groups of technical specialists should be managed in projects/institutions may influence the management of that particular unit to suit their needs with little reference to overall interactions.

3. Internal project's influences

Interactions for the prosperous future must take account of internal projects influences. Accurate forecasting of the community needs, areas for new activities and maintaining those activities considered valuable. It is also necessary to assess how influential individuals and groups in the project will respond to new ideas and change of policy, e.g. introducing new technologies or strategies to improve work performance will only be fruitful when the policy has the support of most key functional groups in the community.

4. APPROACHES TO GENUINE MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERACTIONS

Individuals and groups need to feel at ease before they will talk to each other about matters that are important to them. In order to find out and understand the issues that dominate people's attention, it is necessary to talk to them in informal, relaxed surrounding. Under more relaxed circumstances it is easier to build trust and respect so that people share information and views. Often when people face problems at work or in their daily life, they feel pressurised to take a definite view even when they do not fully understand the issues.

Part of the process of explaining problems in a non - stress full environment is to help people understand the broader influence on their work environment. This process can be conducted by holding meeting with policy and decision makers, small functional groups and brainstorming sessions.

Test the idea you want to be effected through interaction. The above process is theoretical, it only becomes real when applied, the time you realize that peoples reactions to change have been well understood. A workable rule is that people do not like changes until they recognize the advantage for them. To introduce too much too quickly is to overwhelm; to overwhelm is to blind all to what they can gain (Kakabadse, Ladlow & Vinnicombe 1987).

Just one problem to start with. If the problem is successfully solved, success will lead to success and others will wish to be associated with the successful. The first step to implement change will strongly influence people's opinions on change for years ahead. Once the issues and key people's opinions are well understood, it is possible to place the necessary actions in order of priority.

The well established and organized community is likely to have developed identities or cultures supportive of their own people but possibly suspicious of all new influences that could be disruptive to their groups. This may take no allowances for changes to work patterns and work practice to cope with external changes or conditions. Traditional values in this case are likely to predominate, thus becoming necessary to break down old identities. Some people in East Usambara have valuable knowledge of the forests but some are not forest people, they've traditionally viewed forests as an obstacle to be cleared to make way for agriculture, rather than as a resource to be managed.

The question is on how multidisciplinary interaction can be the nucleus of interested and committed employees and local people so that it can be a stepping stone to future successful forest conservation. Therefore joint continued emphasis at community level on forest conservation and sustainable development is still necessary (Armstrong 1977).

The developed multidisciplinary interaction with local people should be sustainable and can be effective in stopping deforestation although it takes a lot of time, and needs consistent effort and constant monitoring. More traditional conservation methods can be quicker in the short term, but are not always feasible because of political social, logistical or cost constraints.

Sustainable grassroots development with the active and genuine participation of the local people through community organisation has been the foundation of conservation in some areas where local people are full aware of their environment. The specialists involved in grass - root development must also have impact on governmental policies and plans because of the effect of those plans.

Many past forest conservation strategies and approaches have failed to effectively address the local people values, priorities and practices. International values as opposed to local values have tended to dominate forest conservation efforts. Local community on forest resources for economic and cultural purposes has not been given the proper recognition. How best to revive the best attributes of the local community under conditions of rapid modernization and urbanization. This must be considered to be one of the most pressing issue for the local community.

5. THE NEED FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERACTION IN FOREST CONSERVATION

Multidisciplinary interaction at all levels facilitates greater participation, vested - interest and direct custodianship, tighter linkage between conservation efforts, identifiable membership in all levels, greater immediacy and flexible decision making, knowledge, practices and access rules associated with forest resources, a sense of locality, belonging and pride.

The initiatives to make people of different levels interact in forest conservation to a great extent is aimed at maintaining harmony, peace, neighbourhood, kinship, integrity and livelihood of them in their community as well as in their individual projects or areas.

Through interaction people become aware of roles played by each individual in a society from policy and decision makers level, through specialists to local people. The initiatives which are crucial to make hold of each other as interdependence may necessitate the success of whatever has planned, e.g. campaigning tree planting can be done by politicians, community development people and agriculturist and not foresters only.

For a specialist (forester) to interact which policy and decision as well as the local people in the community provides a chance to adjust and formulate his objectives and goals according to the views of those people.

A decision made for action through interaction by people of different levels and disciplines makes the people concerned, i.e. who are also implementers more committed and the action in this case will be taken more accurately and more willingly (Ningu 1993).

There is a tendency of socialization between people of different levels with different disciplines i.e. the possibility of building alliance, net-work and coalitions is very high. This is a powerful strengthener of interaction, and interaction is declared into existence and people of one level of a different discipline can feel as if they are part of the other level of another discipline.

In a society with well developed multidisciplinary interaction there is an open emotional as well as task-related communication of different ideas and issues in order to develop mutually trusting social society. In multidisciplinary interaction there is always a symbiotic relationship where always people of different disciplines tend to learn from others of different disciplines theoretically through meetings, discussions, seminars, and workshop as well as practically through implementation of what they have all decided to do through discussion.

This has facilitated in some instances agriculturists and community development people to play the role of foresters in their absence and the reverse hold true. This also has facilitated the development of a core of local people being highly involved in forest conservation (para-foresters) and policy and decision makers who play crucial roles in forest conservation through their own posts they hold in the government system, i.e. para-technicians. These people have acquired a knowledge of forest conservation without any formal training.

Multidisciplinarity facilitates development of a flexible framework that would allow policy makers, staff and local communities and other organizations to interact in the creation of future projects designs. Development and/or consolidation of local grassroots community organisations as the vehicle for project activities i.e. to work with organized farmers while policy makers and staff will provide administrative and technical assistance.

The possibility of developing partnership is very high where there is multidisciplinary interaction and can be an important tool to attract financial and other resources for development activities, because of equal consideration for contribution of ideas views and create better mechanism for public participation in policy and planning.

Multidisciplinary interaction is more advantageous to a specialist where local people are involved in decision making and implementation. If he/she can familiarize well with them he can look for entry points in the local people development by identifying soft spots or weak links in the web of rural development. What is important is to learn from them, plan with them and start with what they know, and you can put emphasis on what they need, want and can achieve.

Where there is multidisciplinary interaction there is a rise of greater professional closeness and as a result of utilising each others strength and talents to a greater degree the community becomes more resourceful and flexible in its approach to problem solving and task performance.

Multidisciplinary interaction can facilitate fulfilment of both professional as well as social needs because every body needs change over time. This do necessitate acquisition of new knowledge and technical skills. People become more balanced and more risk taking, they learn to cope with stress or help others do so (Ningu 1993) as well as understand how one may hasten and channel the process of learning and discovery through formal discussions. They become creative and have an overwhelming need to build or create something of their own, they become very visible and want to be autonomous, managerial competent and able to exercise their own talents.

6. CONCLUSION

It is unfair to point a finger at an individual as a major cause or source of forest destruction. At least all of us are agents of forest destruction through our daily responsibilities directly or indirectly. However, how this comes into reality is through administration, technical advise or implementation. Although physically it appears as it is caused by local people to a great extent is caused by we administrators and technicians who deal with peoples problems superficially on the assumption that we are exercising our professions optimally. Forest destructions can not be programmed as they have no schedule and they occur almost everywhere.

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DISCUSSION SUMMARY

Multidisciplinary interactions is vital as it enhance specialists of different disciplines, government and political leaders to solve the observed problem in a common way. It helps planned objectives and goals to be achieved.

To achieve multidisciplinary interaction the management of the concerned institution or organization should express their ideas and objectives to other institutions, organisations and request for their advices. They should be flexible for the challenges coming from the other institution or organisation where they have exposed their ideas. If possible make use of techniques, materials and resources available from the related institution.

The management should know the target groups and related organisation that operates with the same target groups. This will enhance the performance of work.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL FORESTS

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Definition

Forest management embraces three main inter-linked functions namely; settlement of the purpose and main policy to be pursued; the consequent planning and organization of activities; and the conduct of operations. The Society of American Foresters (1958) defines forest management as; "The application of business methods and technical forestry principles to the operation of forest property." The task of forest management is to build up, put in order and keep in order a forest business. The arts, skills and knowledge of forestry in its many branches achieve their full value only as they are integrated and applied (Roth 1925). Forest management is consequently the core, the mainline of forestry. The forest manager is concerned with anything that affects the operation of the area in his charge. He needs to have the earthy and intimate forest understanding of the silviculturist; the long range view point of the planner; the skills of the administrator; and the alertness, flexibility and all around resoucefulness of a successful business man.

1.2 Development and scope of forest management

Forestry in Tanzania commenced about the turn of the century when the German colonial government had been established. During this period attention was rightly directed towards the reservation of the closed high forests of the mountains, which apart from any economic value they may possess, are of special importance for climatic reasons, for preventing erosion, and for regulating water supply. In a consequence, reservation was confined for the most part of these forests. By the year 1935, a total area of reserved forests was 4,005 sq. miles, i.e. 10,092.6 sq. km. (Troup 1940: 359).

In December 1920, Mr. D.K.S Grant was appointed by the new British administration and was asked to Forest Department, taking over the German HQ in Lushoto. He set up three major forest areas covering the North, Tanga and Eastern Regions. By 1953 the gazetted forest estate increased from 20,800 to 106,600 sq. km. Large plantation projects in selected areas were established and by 1972 the area of reserved forest land was 130,000 sq. km.

1.3 Inventory

With the assistance of the Canadian government a large scale forest inventory was carried out and covered large areas of our woodland and high forest reserves. By 1973, the team had covered 88,000 sq. km. and established the quantity, quality and location of the most important tree timber species.

2. BACKGROUND FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

2.1 Explaining forestry to forest users

The multiple use of the forest resource inevitably increases public interest and even involvement in the manner in which the forest is managed. People use timber, traditionally the major product of the forest, in its various forms, but they obtain it usually well down the chain of supply, at a point remote from the forest itself. Provided the timber or other forest product is available in the form or dimensions required and at a reasonable price, they are not particularly concerned how it is obtained, this is a matter for the forester and the timber man.

But as soon as the forest is recognized as providing other benefits, such as water and recreation and beauty, then people become directly interested in what is happening in, and to, the forest itself. It is at this point that forest managers should be actively participating in what might be termed a public relations to encompass education in, and explanation and interpretation of forestry in all its aspects. This should usually also include contact with the public to determine their preferences, desires and ideas. The first and most important point to make is that public relations are useless in the absence of performance. The forest manager must not only say what he is doing, and why, but his statements must be borne out in the forest. Again, forest managers, and people who work for them or under their supervision, are "doers" and they are human. As such it is only to be expected that they will on occasion make mistakes. When this happens the forest manager should be prepared to admit that an error has occurred, and he should learn from his mistake and take appropriate steps to ensure that it does not occur again. In brief, the forest manager should be frank, and he should match his deeds. Another important point is that avenues that will help the public to identify itself with forest management should be explored and developed, as should any avenues that will assist the forest manager to understand and appreciate better the role of those who seek to enrich the quality of their lives through their use of the forest (Unasylva 1974: 31).

2.2 Meeting traditions

The forest village system can fit into the traditional way of life of shifting cultivators because it allows them to move on periodically, clearing new land as they are accustomed to do. At the same time it develops a kind of society in which the nomadic life is discouraged. Scattered groups of people, nomadic by nature and

tradition and thus difficult to control, to guide and to educate, can be drawn together to form strong and orderly societies, and these societies can provide important labour forces for the benefit of the forests instead of their wanton destruction.

2.3 Difficulties in the practice of forestry

Although forestry as a profession offers strong attraction for those interested in the study of nature, it is not without its difficulties. The forest officer's duties often carry him into remote places; his work is therefore little understood and is apt to be looked on with suspicion. He himself is perhaps not always from the charge of failing to keep in touch with his fellow officials, and there is room at times for closer liaison between his department and other interests.

2.3.1 Identity of product and manufacturing plant

The fact that the stock of trees is both the manufacturing plant and the consumable produce in other words both the capital employed and the interest earned, is a complication which is enhanced by the long production period. It is not possible to harvest the product separately from the capital. Only whole trees, when old or big enough to be usable can be harvested.

In consequence two problems are imposed. Firstly, the quantity of whole trees cut must be related to the growth or increment of the whole consortium of trees so that the quantity of trees left after cutting remains sufficient to supply the capital for continuous growth. Secondly, the whole trees cut must suit the customer and the purpose of management, i.e. the type of produce wanted and must also be so located that their harvesting is facilitated and the health of those left is furthered. Clearly this similarity or even identity in form of capital and income, combined with the length of the production period must require a special approach to the management of forests.

2.3.2 Multiple use

Forests satisfy a great range of human needs, which vary from raw materials having numerous forms – pea sticks to great veneer or logs, pulp wood to gums or medical herbs, while the intangible products vary from aesthetic enjoyment to protection from erosion. This multiplicity of product is common to many undertakings other than forestry and is not unusual complication in management. The peculiarity in forestry is related to the difficulty in deciding the priority to be given to the production of each benefit when several benefits, not all assessable in terms of money, can be provided from the same piece of land. The same piece of land may be unable to provide the maximum value of each benefit. Thus aesthetic enjoyment or protection from erosion usually requires little or no felling of trees so that economic production of timber prevented or greatly reduced.

It may, however, be possible to segregate the production of each main product in separate areas. Management is then greatly facilitated unless the variation of the site qualities both affects seriously what can best be grown and forms a complicated spatial pattern. Nevertheless, it is the variety of continuously replaceable products that gives forests their great value. Not only can a great number of people enjoy them aesthetically, in recreation or in scientific study, but many industries and much employment depend on the raw materials they produce. Additionally their protective values against wind, may make some forests essential however much they cost to run. But those intangible products, frequently intermingled with the production of tangible product in one and the same forest, make it difficult to assess and justify the management of some forests in monetary terms.

2.3.3 Extent, topography and accessibility of forest land

Agriculture necessarily occupies the land that is most suitable for growing food crops and it is among those lands that population have settled. So agricultural land is generally accessible, fertile and comparatively flat. Forests consequently often occupy the more remote, less accessible, less fertile and unploughable lands so that they are usually found often in large tracts, in the mountains and hills or on infertile soils in the plains.

Other forests in comparatively small bits and pieces, occupy land surrounded by agriculture along steep-sided valleys, on rocky or as protective belts or groups. The consequent problems imposed in forest management are those of dispersal of effect and personnel and difficulties of supervision and protection of the property. The problems and expense of communications and difficulties of extracting timber may be very great.

2.3.4 Technical factors

Technical ramifications of forestry are wide; ranging from botanical taxonomy, anatomy and physiology to engineering; from land and vegetation survey to soil science, from measurement of quantities and growth of trees to sociology. Naturally no one person can be expert in that array of skills. Yet the forest manager must be able to use them and plan to co-ordinate action for the best results.

2.3.5 Forest destruction

Troup (1940) says; *“But this does not warrant the destruction of forest in mountainous country, on steep slopes, or in other places where its maintenance is necessary for protective reasons or where agriculture is impracticable. But man has not yet learnt the lesson that he cannot squander the bounties of nature without paying the penalty, and at a time when the conservation of natural resources was never more necessary, the impoverishment of the earth continues to a large extent unchecked”*. Once fertile and well watered countries have now been impoverished and rendered sterile due to destruction of forests, aggravated by the depredations of

countless goats, shifting cultivation or excessive cattle-grazing. Home examples are Kondoia (HADO) and Shinyanga (HASHI). In this way we are inviting many "HADOs" etc. in our own country.

In Tanganyika Territory (1935) the formation of forest reserves in the mountains has achieved a good deal, but the amount saved from destruction is only a small percentage of the original forest area; denudation caused by shifting cultivation, fire and grazing has been extensive. Teale and Gillman (1935) in their report on water questions in the Northern Province, drew attention to the seriousness of matter and they said; “*Without water there can be no agricultural development, without forests no security of water so that, logically, forests and water must at least in the near future take precedence over communications in the country's annual budgets*”.

3. OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

3.1 Purpose of management

Forest lands are managed for a multiplicity of purposes, with timber production dominant on a particular area. Management of the whole is directed to achieve the greatest total net benefit. A forest managed for timber production can with little adjustment serve watershed protection, wildlife and recreational purposes. In some situations however land use are incompatible. In watershed management the aim is to ensure that forests and other vegetative cover serve to protect and maintain water supplies to the fullest extent possible. Frequently this becomes a dominant consideration so much so that other forms of use must be subordinate to it and sometimes completely eliminated.

3.2 Implementation strategy

The purpose is to manage forests in a sustainable manner for increasing their productive and protective functions. The priority areas identified as natural forests to be sustainably managed are:

- (i) Catchment forests;
- (ii) Miombo forests; and
- (iii) Mangrove forests.

The natural forests (e.g. catchment and miombo) cover vast areas and in many cases no management is practiced due to lack of funds and staff. Low intensity management is carried out in some natural forests where the major component is protection and each forest with different features from the others in managed separately with clear objectives.

3.3 Management targets

The targets of the natural forest management programme would suggest that the catchment forests in East Usambara, Mount Kilimanjaro, Uluguru mountains, the Southern Highlands (Mbeya, Iringa, Rukwa and Ruvuma) as well as Mtwara and Lindi Regions would be brought under management control. About 1.7 million hectares of miombo woodland would also be managed by the year 2008 and all the mangrove forests would be protected by the year 1998.

The impact on wood production of the proposed programme would be as follows: (1) in catchment areas timber harvesting would be totally excluded but villagers would be allowed to collect dead wood for fuel under proper supervision. (2) the miombo forests would be brought under semi-intensive management and would annually produce 6.8 million m³ of round-wood by year 2008 instead of 3.4 million m³ without the planned TFAP interventions.

4. STATEMENTS OF FOREST POLICY

The forest policy of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is:

1. To enhance forestry's contribution to the national economy with particular reference to key linkage sectors (such as agriculture, livestock production, beekeeping, wildlife and energy), and to the supply of basic needs, including food, water and wood fuels;
2. To manage the country's forest land and forest resources for sustainable and progressive development and utilization in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, wildlife management, beekeeping, etc., with particular reference to densely populated areas as well as to arid and semi-arid zones;
3. To effectively encourage, assist and involve Local Government bodies, private individuals and private enterprise in various forest based activities (tree growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, etc.) to contribute to their development and to distribute the accrued benefits between participants in an equitable way;
4. To undertake and promote research and education in all branches of forestry and to build up by example and teaching a real understanding among the people of the country of the value of forests and forestry to them and to their descendants;
5. To conserve, the country's unique ecosystems and biological diversity through appropriate management and utilization to meet the needs of local population; and
6. To adapt the institutional framework and to arrange necessary input so that the preconditions for the desired development can be met.

5. FOREST ORGANIZATION

5.1 *Definition*

“Forest organization” means the bringing of a forest into a regular working in such a way as best to fulfill the objects of management. It forms an important part of forest management in the wider sense. Where economic forestry is concerned, a properly organized forest should fulfill two main conditions: (1) it should furnish regular annual out-turns in perpetuity; and (2) it should produce the maximum out-turn which the soil and climate are capable of producing. A forest which fulfills these conditions is said to be organized on the maximum sustained yield.

5.2 *Principle of the sustained yield*

A forest is a renewable resource. A forest is a living entity; it resembles a factory, in that it is constantly manufacturing wood, and if good management is introduced there is no reason why it should not continue to do so for any length of time provided no calamity overtakes it. If, however, a forest is over exploited, sooner or later it will become exhausted and cease to be productive.

When natural forests are brought under regular management, a great deal of adjustment and improvement is usually necessary before they are in an organized and fully productive condition. For instance, (1) there may be a great excess of old trees and a corresponding deficiency of young ones, and vice versa; (2) the forest may be in an under stocked condition; or (3) as in many of the mixed forests of the tropics, there may be only one or few marketable species scattered amongst a large number living having no market value. Measures have to be taken to eliminate such irregularities, to improve the growing stock, and to bring the forest into an organized condition if regular annual yields and maximum productivity are to be secured. The process may be a lengthy one, and it is therefore necessary to manage the forest under the provisions of a working plan in order to secure continuity over a long period of time. The great advantage of regular over spasmodic out-turns is that with the assurance of continuous supplies regular markets are created, prices are stabilized, and encouragement is given to the erection of sawmills and the establishment of wood-using industries, while the construction of roads or other means of extracting timber can be more fully justified.

When out-turns are irregular the market is glutted at one time and starved at another, leading to violent fluctuations in prices and discouraging local industries. Even where local and village requirements alone are concerned, regular supplies are essential if distress is to be avoided. The term "regular annual out-turns" is not intended to imply exactly equal qualities of timber each year. The wise producer will watch the demand and the market, curtailing supplies, within reason on when prices are low and increasing them when they are high, always ensuring, however, that the average annual out-turn over a period of years does not exceed that calculated to safeguard the forest against depletion.

6. REFERENCES

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Tanzania Forestry Action Plan, pp. 64—65.

Teale & Gillman. 1935.

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Unasylva 1974/1975. An Australian Report. 27 (107): 31.

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

The project has learnt from Phase I the areas where administrators are required to be fully involved in project implementation. In Phase II those areas should clearly be stipulated in the project document.

The Phase II of the project should have to look for the possible ways of arousing the awareness of the administrators towards forest conservation.

It was proposed that the establishment of an Environmental Task Force at the district level could have solved several problems related to environmental conservation, particularly in forest conservation. The District Commissioners for Muheza and Korogwe were requested to work on this issue.

It was discussed that there are more than enough laws and by-laws that could be used to ensure proper forest conservation. However, these policies and laws are not fully utilized either due to fact that administrators/implementors are involved in one way or another in breaking those laws. It was proposed that close cooperation between the project and the administrators could help to solve this problem.

The conservation laws should not be shaded by the participation principles. The project should look for the means of harmonising the two principals of conservation.

THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

G. Mnayahe

District Commissioner, Muheza District

1. ADMINISTRATION

I have been asked to outline the role of administrators in environmental conservation. Management analysts define administration as management of men, money and materials, in institutions, companies, offices or even in one's house. Therefore the term administrator as commonly used it would mean a manager of some kind. From this definition anybody holding authority over others would consider himself an administrator in one way or another. I am sure this is not the type of administrator I have been asked to talk about.

The word administer means also to rule. Therefore I believe I have been asked to talk about administrators meaning those functionaries in the government service who have been given power and authority to administer a geographical area.

The Tanzania constitution provides that the President may divide the country into Regions, Districts and any other areas he may deem fit. Accordingly the country has been divided into the following categories with their respective administrators:

Country	-	President
(Ministry	-	Ministers)
Region	-	Regional Commissioner
District	-	District Commissioner
Division	-	Assistant District Officer
Ward	-	Ward Executive Officer
Village	-	Village Officer.

So each of the above mentioned categories has power over an area of jurisdiction. Ministry is not a geographical area of jurisdiction. It is a sectoral area of jurisdiction. It is important to mention a Ministry here since at ministerial level there are certain roles in environmental conservation which I will mention later.

2. POWER AND AUTHORITY

In administering their duties and functions administrators are given power and authority. Power is ability conferred upon a person by law to enforce, direct, stop, limit, regulate, order, activities or persons within his or her area of jurisdiction. Authority is ability or force conferred upon a person by regulation or a system. And normally whoever has been given power will have its corresponding authority. If you

assume power you also assume authority and responsibility. Power conferred to a person by law cannot be delegated unless the law says so, where authority can be delegated.

I am not a management analyst nor am I a lawyer. Actually I know no law. The important message here to the workshop participants is that administrators must have powers, authority and responsibility, and must be of government. Since it is this power and authority which gives them authority to have substantial roles in environmental conservation.

3. THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATORS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

I apologize for having wasted much time defining government administrator, power and authority. In my opinion among many roles of an administrator has towards environmental conservation I have tried to short list the following:

3.1 Policy making

Using expertise knowledge is the role of the administrators at national, ministerial or regional level to outline a clear policy on environmental conservation. A policy which will show a clear direction of environmental conservation, which will be followed and abided by everybody dealing with environmental conservation. I hope we have one. A policy over a specified period of time will help this country to decide, on the natural resources we have, how much be utilized. I believe without a policy, since environment is enriched with needy items most of which are sources of income and development, users would like to harness as much as possible without due regard to environmental degradation. For instance the conflict between Dr. Leakey, Director of the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Kenya Government is because that the government wanted to change its own policy in conserving the Rhino.

3.2 To enact laws - By-laws and Lawful Orders

Environmental degradation can take place in a number of ways depending on a place. It ranges from overgrazing, fire breaks, poaching or hunting, legal and illegal pitsawing to agriculture in water catchment forests. So it is up to administrators to identify a situation, which leads or possibly will derupt nature and avoid such a situation by enacting a law, a by-law, or give a lawful order. Section 124 of the C.P.A. empowers any authorized officer to give a lawful order to any situation which in his opinion if continued, will not be in the public interest. This is normally done where there is no existing law or by-law to a situation. If there is no law which requires a person to go and stop a fire break. The authorized officer can give a lawful order to that etc.

3.3 Awareness and interest in enviromental conservation

Administrator at all levels must have awareness on environmental conservation. They must have a concern when they see a fire break or deforestation. Above all administrators must have and if they don't have, develop a deliberate interest on conservation. This is important since the allocation of scarce government resources to development projects will depend on the interest of the administrator.

There are a number regions in the country which have allocated a fully fledged bus for the football fans, allocated a lot of money to Item 1618 Games and Sports, but there was not even a bicycle for the forest officer or the fisheries officer. Worse still there was nothing in the Item Tree Nursery. The reason is that the leaders of the place were interested more in football than environmental conservation. The chief executives are not aware and may develop interests to themselves only. They must also make the general public understand and develop interest in environmental conservation.

3.4 Listen and appreciate technical advice from technicians

Environmental conservation is a science just like any other sciences. So all executives are duty bound to listen and adhere to technical advice given by experts. There are moments when administrators have messed on policy or technical issues and sometimes deliberately refuse a technical advice because of political balance.

Such decisions may be the construction of a railway line between Musoma and Arusha past the Game Reserve; exportation of charcoal to foreign countries; construction of tourist hotels along the oceans and in the midst of game parks; harvesting of mangroves for export. These are few examples whereby expert advice has not been adhered to and dangers to environmental destruction out of these examples are obvious.

3.5 Discipline

One of the biggest problems facing environmental conservation today is non-adherence of laws and regulations by those entrusted to protect either the forest, game or even agricultural malpractices. Forest Officers do not abide to forests rules, that is why Kilimanjaro is denuded. The procedure of hammering logs is no more in practice but the worst of all is when forest officers themselves are part of illegal or legal pitsawing, when game scouts turn to be hunters or poachers, when *Bwana Shamba* is farming up into a steep hills without *planting making maji*. Definitely environment is in trouble. Under such circumstance it is up to administrators to discipline such employees and give orders for them to stop these malpractices. This is what has been done by Moshi District Commissioner when he stopped logging Kilimanjaro, and recently the order given by the Regional Commissioner of Tanga to stop pitsawing at Amani, Muheza District.

If a forester or forest guard indulges in pitsawing and if a game scout indulges in poaching or legal hunting is a danger to environment - what happens when a administrator himself is pitsawyer or a hunter!!!

3.6 Restoration of affected environment

Mans activity at time might have destroyed environment in one way or another. Administrator are duty bound for restoration of a situation. For example where men has cut down all threes either for fuel would or building poles, timber, or agriculture administration must ensure that situation is restored by planting trees. That is why projects like HADO (Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma) or East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project at Amani are established.

4. CONCLUSION

An administrator is not a technician in environmental conservation - but just as we have seen they are very important persons in conserving environment. Their decision making, their interests, the encouragement support to give the technicians when they are faced pitfalls are very important to environmental conservation.

The present environmental situation in the country is not pleasing. See the situation between Mahenge, Ruaha and Mbuyuni villages in Iringa District, Mkata area in Morogoro Region, the area between Gairo and Kongwa, all the area STB surrounding Kilimanjaro International Airport, the area between Kisongo and Minjingu in Arusha Region not to mention the pathetic situation existing in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Singida, Tabora and Kilimanjaro Regions resulting from overgrazing. People in these regions are shifting with their cattle so Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa Regions and no doubt what has happened in Mwanza, Tabora will happen to these other regions. Apart from environmental destruction done by agriculture and livestock there is increased demand for fuelwood, timber, charcoal and building poles. All these must be regulated for the benefit of future generation.

Man is very good in destroying his own nature without due regard to the future. It is up to us administrators to understand all the vices and given power and authority make sure that nature is conserved. We do not love our people morally or politically by leaving them over-graze forming on top of hills or water catchment area deforested (either looking for timber charcoal or building poles) or when we leave them to destroy the coral reefs at the ocean. See how environment is in danger is in Dar es Salaam where everyone builds as he likes at Kinondoni, Temeke, Manzese, Kinondoni Moscow etc.

What the government is doing now you would equate to the kindness of a monkey who when he saw a lot floods in the river where his friend the fish lived he thought he would save him by taking him out of water. Eventually the fish died. It is true therefore that if we administrators are lenient on activities which destroy environment we shall die.

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

It was proposed that the catchment forest reserves could be divided into two zones. One zone could be purely for conservation of catchment values and biodiversity values, while the other zone could cater for local communities demands on forests and forest products. By doing so the local communities will feel that the forests are for their benefit.

The participants proposed encouragement of ecotourism as one way of generating income for the project. They sited several areas in East Usambaras where ecotourism could be encouraged.

The participants advised the design team to propose to the higher authority the possibility of managing Longuza Teak Project on a commercial basis so that money generated could be used for conservation around East Usambara. The utilization of *Maesopsis* at Kwamkoro was also sited as the potential source of revenue.

The Regional Forest Officer, Tanga Region mentioned that the government of Tanzania have prepared the long-term programme to ensure sustainability of catchment forestry.

The long-term focus of the project should have to look for the feasible ways of utilizing local resources in managing those forest reserves of East Usambara. Local communities around those forest reserves, if well trained in issues related with forest conservation and values of forest for them and for their children, could play a great role in forest conservation rather than employing several forest guards to take care of those forests.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSON
09:00	Arrival of guest of honour, RC, Tanga Region	A. Aljabri, Regional Commissioner, Tanga Region
09:00—09:10	Introduction and aim of workshop	M.I.L. Katigula, Project Manager, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
09:10—09:40	Opening speech	A. Aljabri, Regional Commissioner, Tanga Region
09:40—10:00	<u>Paper 1.</u> The importance of East Usambara Forests and their future.	M.I.L. Katigula, Project Manager, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
10:00—10:20	Discussion	
10:20—10:50	<u>Paper 2.</u> Aspects of participatory planning.	S.G. Johansson, Chief Technical Adviser, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
10:50—11:20	Discussion	
11:20—11:45	TEA BREAK	
11:45—12:15	<u>Paper 3.</u> Multidisciplinary interaction as a way of improving forest conservation	J. Ningu, Project Manager, East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project
12:15-12:50	Discussion	
12:50—13:20	LUNCH BREAK	
13:20—13:50	<u>Paper 4.</u> Sustainable management of natural forests	L.L.J. Massawe, Regional Forest Officer, Tanga Region
14:40—15:10	Discussion	
15:10—15:40	Role of administrators in environmental conservation	G. Mnayahe, District Commissioner, Muheza District
15:40—16:10	Discussion	
16:10—16:20	Closing of the workshop	M.J. Ndaga, District Commissioner, Korogwe District

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Members of parliament

Hon. Luka, D. Kitandula Member of Parliament, Mkinga Constituency

Tanga Region authorities

Hon. Azam Aljabri Regional Commissioner, Tanga Region
Mr. F.A.C. Kyoro Deputy Private Secretary to Regional Commissioner, Tanga Region
Mr. M.S. Wapalila Regional Planning Officer, Tanga Region
Mr. L.L.J. Massawe Regional Forest Officer, Tanga Region
Mr. J. Lairurunya Regional Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer, Tanga Region
Mr. C. Mzoo On Behalf of Regional Community Development Officer, Tanga Region.

Muheza District authorities

Mr. G.M Mnayahe District Commissioner, Muheza District
Mr. D.O. Izina District Executive Director, Muheza District
Mr. E.E. Lyawere District Forest Officer, Muheza District
Mr. I.M.M. Mwezimpya District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer, Muheza District

Korogwe District authorities

Mrs. M.J. Ndaga District Commissioner, Korogwe District
Mr. A.J. Kitula District Executive Director, Korogwe District
Mr. N.F. Shayo District Forest Officer, Korogwe District
Mr. B.K. Marawiti District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer, Korogwe District

Projects and interest groups

East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

Mr. M.I.L. Katigula Project Manager, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
Mr. C.T. Sawe Ag. Deputy Project Manager, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
Mr. Mmasi Stephen Assistant Deputy Project Manager, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
Ms Mwanaidi Kijazi Forester, Monitoring and Inventory-In-Charge, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

Mrs. Luciana E. Mshana	Land Use Planner, Mapping and Survey-In.Charge, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
Mr. Matiko Wambura	Forester, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project
Mr. Stig G. Johansson	Chief Technical Adviser, East Usambara Catchment Forest Project

Catchment Forest Project, Tanga Region

Mr. Hadji Hatibu	Catchment Forest Officer, Catchment Forest Project, Tanga Region
Mr. A.H. Mrema	Mangrove-In-Charge, Muheza and Tanga Districts, Catchment Forest Project, Tanga Region

East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project

Mr. Julius Ningu	Project Manager, East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project
Mr. N. Kimaro	Forester, East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project
Mr. Preben Enhard	Chief Technical Adviser, East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project
Dr. Alan Tye	Forestry Advisor, East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project
Mr. Graham R. Burt	Education and Extension Adviser, East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project

Other government institutions and projects

Mr. S.M. Kamugisha	Pangani Basin Water Office, Water Department, Tanga Region
Mr. E. Kileo	Officer-In-Charge, Tanga Airport Meteorological Station
Dr. E. I. Kimambo	Director, Tea Research Institute, Marikitanda
Mr. L.E. Lyimo	Project Manager, Longuza Teak Project
Mr. J. Nandrie	Forester, Soil Erosion Control and Agroforestry Project, Lushoto
Mr. A.J. Lubango	Deputy Project Manager, Magamba Forest Project, Lushoto

Private companies

Mr. John C.D. Ellis	General Manager, Karimjee Agriculture Ltd.
Mr. V.I. Ngaiza	Outgrowers Manager, East Usambara Tea Company
Mr. Anthony Ellman	Consultant, Tea Outgrower Scheme, East Usambara Tea Company
Ms. Fiona Parker-Jervis	Forester, East Usambara Tea Company

Media

Mr. R.S. Ngonji	Tanzania New Agency (SHIHATA) - Tanga
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LIST OF MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED AND DISPLAYED

Material for the guest of honour, Regional Commissioner, Tanga region

- EUCFP Project Document
- EUCFP Workplan 1994
- AFIMP Map
- EUCFP Brochure (English and Swahili)
- EUCFP List of Publications
- EUCFP Organizational Chart

Material for the participants

- EUCFP Brochure (English)
- EUCFP List of Publications
- EUCFP Organizational Chart

Media

- Workshop press release
- Regional Commissioners speech
- Project Managers speech
- EUCFP Brochure (English and Swahili)
- EUCFP List of Publications
- EUCFP Organizational Chart

Material for display

- EUCFP Project Document Phase I
- EUCFP Workplan 1994
- EUCFP Review Mission Report
- AFIMP Map and Final Report
- All (11) EUCFP Technical Reports

- Topographic maps (1:25 000) on the wall
- Spot satellite image
- Index and overview maps (1:25 000) of East Usambara land use
- Display of photographs of EUCFP activities

PRESS RELEASE

Mkuu wa Mkoa Tanga Mhe. Azam Aljabri leo tarehe 20/4/94 ameishukuru Serikali ya Finland kwa kusaidia uhifadhi wa Misitu ya Usambara Mashariki. Aidha Ndugu Aljabri ameomba Serikali ya Finland kupitia shirika la maendeleo la Kimataifa FINNIDA kuendelea kusaidia shughuli za kuhifadhi na kuendeleza Misitu ya Hifadhi ya Usambara Mashariki.

Akifungua Warsha ya siku moja inayohusu ushirikishwaji katika kuandaa awamu ya pili ya Mradi wa Hifadhi Misitu Usambara Mashariki Ndugu Aljabri alisema ni muhimu mipango kabambe iandaliwe ili kuendeleza na kuhifadhi misitu hiyo nyeti ambayo ndiyo tegemeo la mahitaji ya maji kwa wakazi wa Miji ya Muheza, Maispaa ya Tanga na Viwanda vyake. Aidha ndugu Aljabri alisema misitu hiyo ina mimea mingi na viumbe wengine ambao hawapatikani sehemu nyingine yoyote duniani na hivyo ni eneo la pekee la kuhifadhi linalohitaji mtazamo wa Kimataifa kulihifadhi.

Mkuu huyo wa Mkoa aliwaasa watumishi wa Idara ya Misitu na Kilimo kuzingatia sheria za Misitu pamoja na zile zinazozuia uharibifu wa mazingira kama vile kilimo katika miinuko mikali, kingo za mito, vyanzo vya maji n.k.

Akizungumzia ushirikishwaji wa wananchi katika kuhifadhi mazingira, Mkuu wa Mkoa huyo aliwataka watawala na wanasiasa mkoani Tanga kuwa bega kwa bega na mabwana miti katika suala zima la kuhifadhi misitu.

Ndugu Aljabri alisisitiza kwamba ni wajibu wetu kuhakikisha kuwa misitu hiyo ya hifadhi pamoja na maeneo machache yaliosalia katika maeneo ya wananchi inasimamiwa kikamilifu isiteketezwe.

Akimkaribisha Mkuu wa Mkoa kufungua Warsha hiyo Meneja Mradi Misitu ya hifadhi mkoani Tanga Ndugu Masaba Katigula alimweleza mkuu wa mkoa Tanga kuwa lengo la warsha hiyo ni kuwashirikisha wataalamu, viongozi, wanasiasa, wakuu wamashirika na sekta ya binafsi katika eneo la mradi ili kutoa mawazo yao yatakayosaidia katika uandaji wa mpango wa maendeleo wa Awamu ya pili ya Mradi.

Aidha ndugu Katigula alimweleza mkuu wa Mkoa kuwa utaratibu huu wa ushirikishwaji katika kuandaa awamu ya pili ya mradi huo utawahusisha pia wanavijiji wanaozunguka misitu ya hifadhi ya Serikali Usambara Mashariki ili kutumia mawazo ya wanavijiji katika kuandaa mapango huo kinyume na taratibu ziandaazo miradi bila kuzingatia mawazo ya wananchi ambao ndio walengwa wakuu wa miradi ya hifadhi.

Ndugu Katigula alisema mafanikio ya Mradi katika awamu ya kwanza ni pamoja na kuongeza eneo la hifadhi lililokuwepo la hekta 23,000 kwa zaidi ya hekta 5,857. Vilevile ukataji miti kiholela katika misitu hiyo ya Serikali ya hifadhi umedhibitiwa kwa kiwango kikubwa.

PRESS RELEASE

The Honourable Regional Commissioner for Tanga Region, Azam Aljabri today showed his appreciation to the Government of Finland for the financial assistance in conserving the East Usambara forests. Comrade Aljabri, pleaded to the Government of Finland through FinnIDA (The Finnish International Development Agency) to continue supporting the conservation and management of the catchment forests of the East Usambaras.

In his opening speech to a one day workshop on participatory planning of the second Phase of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project (EUCFP). Comrade Aljabri said that it is important to prepare concrete plans, which will develop and maintain conservation of these forests, which are the source of water for the local communities of Muheza town, Tanga Municipality, and associated industries. He further said, that these forests have got a uniqueness, due to high biological diversity and presence of endemic species restricted to this locality, and therefore an area that needs to be known and conserved globally.

The Regional Commissioner urged the forestry and agricultural staff to emphasise the importance of making use of forest regulations together with the laws restricting destruction of environment, such as cultivating steep slopes, river banks, catchment areas etc.

Talking on involving villagers in environmental conservation, the Regional Commissioner called upon the policy makers and politicians in Tanga Region to work hand in hand with the forestry staff in conserving the forests. Comrade Aljabri also insisted that it is our responsibility to ensure that reserved forests together with the few remaining forests in the public lands are properly managed so that they are not destroyed.

When welcoming the Regional Commissioner to open the workshop, the Project Manager for the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project, Mr., Masaba Katigula explained to the Regional Commissioner that the aim of the workshop was to involve administrators, institutional heads, politicians, heads of organisations and the private sector working within the project area, to contribute views and recommendations, which will be considered during the preparation of the development plans for the second phase of the project.

Mr. Katigula also explained to the Regional Commissioner that the participatory planning approach for the second phase of the project will also involve villagers surrounding the forest reserves. Their views will also be used during planning basing on the fact that they form the primary target group in most conservation projects.

Mr, Katigula said that the Phase I of the project has achieved an increase of protected forests by 5,587 ha, primarily by the enlargement of the previously existing forest reserves (about 23,000 ha). Also illegal cutting of trees has been controlled.

East Usambara Catchment Forest Project Working Paper Series

The East Usambara Catchment Forest Project Working Paper Series consists of miscellaneous reports of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project such as seminar and workshop proceedings, papers presenting various policy, administrative and technical issues primarily for internal use and consideration. The prime aim of the series as a supplement to the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project Technical Paper Series (ISSN 1236-620X) is to capture and document comprehensively the activities and writings of the project.

The reports are prepared primarily by staff members of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project or by other researchers, consultants and interested individuals. The views expressed in the reports are those of the author(s).

Current titles in the series are:

- 1. Johansson, S. 1994. Forest conservation in the East Usambara mountains - A Map supplement.**
- 2. Sawe, C.T., Mmasi, S, Mshana, L. & Johansson, S. (eds.). 1994. Proceedings of a workshop on the planning of Phase II of the East Usambara Catchment Forest Project, 20 April 1994, Panori Motel, Tanga.**