

PhD Thesis

Assessment of Local Communities' Participation in Community Based Forest Management in Tanzania

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Section one

General introduction of the PhD study



1.0 Introduction

- PFM was introduced to replace CFM
- PFM calls for local communities' participation
- Its central idea is inclusiveness, which perceived could result into:
 1. Higher quality of the plans
 2. Increase effective and efficient in the implementation of the plans



1.0 Introduction

- Two approaches of PFM: JFM and CBFM
- Of the two, CBFM is granted more power to communities than JFM
- However, there is limited information on:
 - whether communities are actively participate in CBFM process; and
 - if they participates, in what aspects.

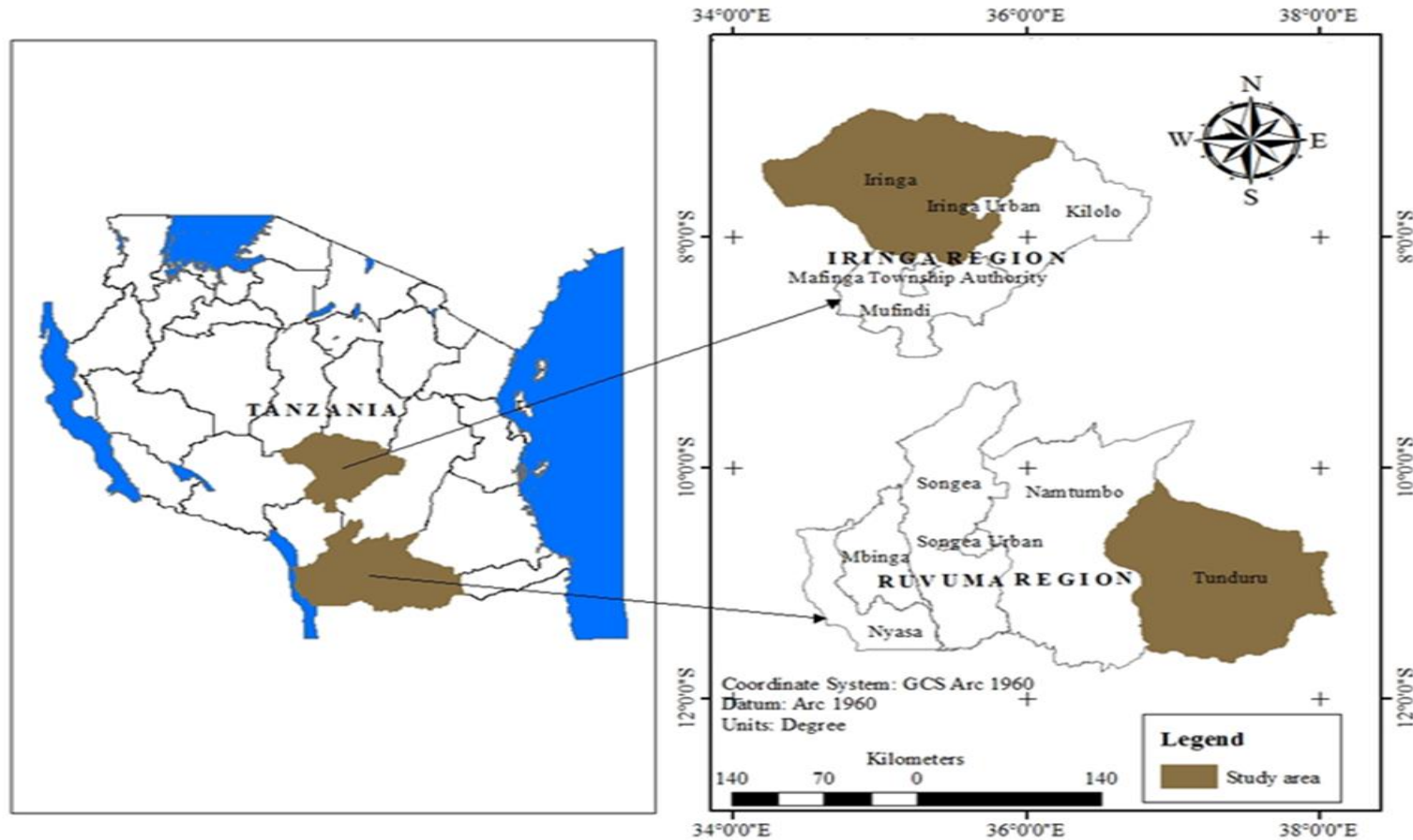


2.0 Objectives

Specific objectives

1. To assess the level and determinants of participation of different segments of the local community during establishment of VNRC and demarcating VLFR;
2. To examine how different segments of the local community participate in the forest management and harvesting planning;
3. To assess how different segments of the local community participate in implementing FMP and whether their management practices comply with *de jure* FMP prescriptions and why; and
4. To examine degree and costs of local communities' participation in existing participatory forest inventory and harvesting planning methods

3.0 Study area



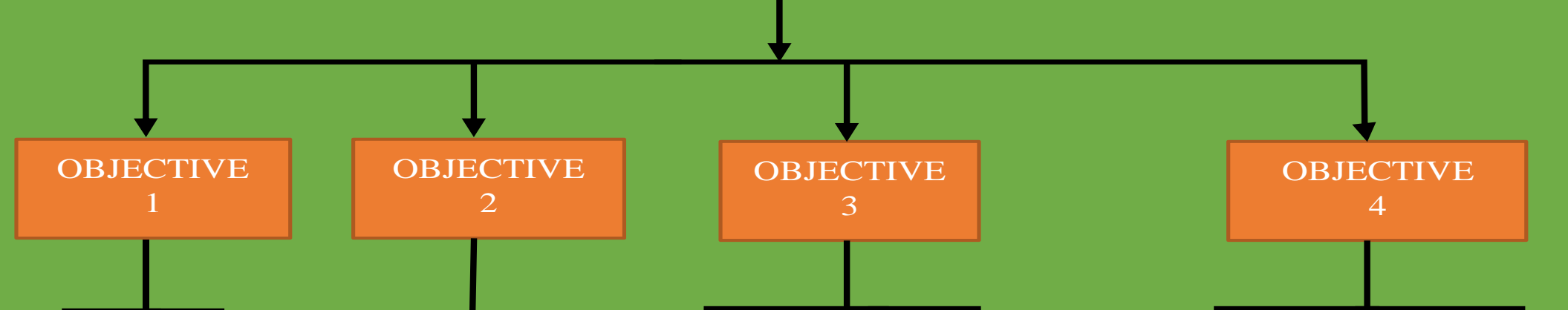
Title

Assessment of Local Communities' Participation in Community Based Forest Management in Tanzania

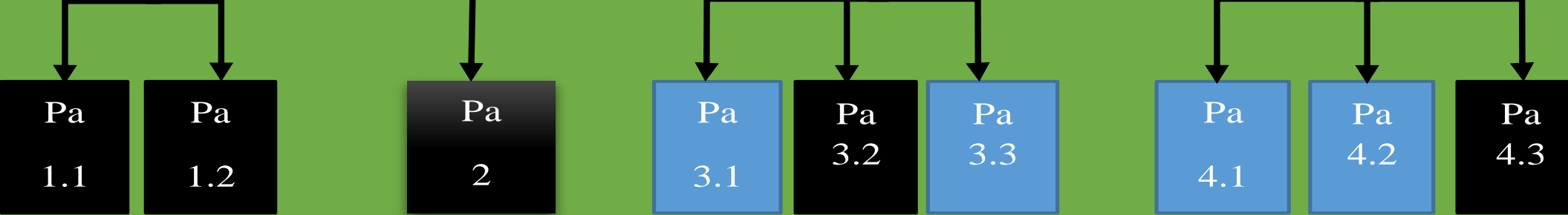
Overall Objective:

Assessing levels of participation of different segments of local community in the CBFM at village level in Tanzania

Specific Objective



Proposed Papers



Section two

What has been
done



Paper one

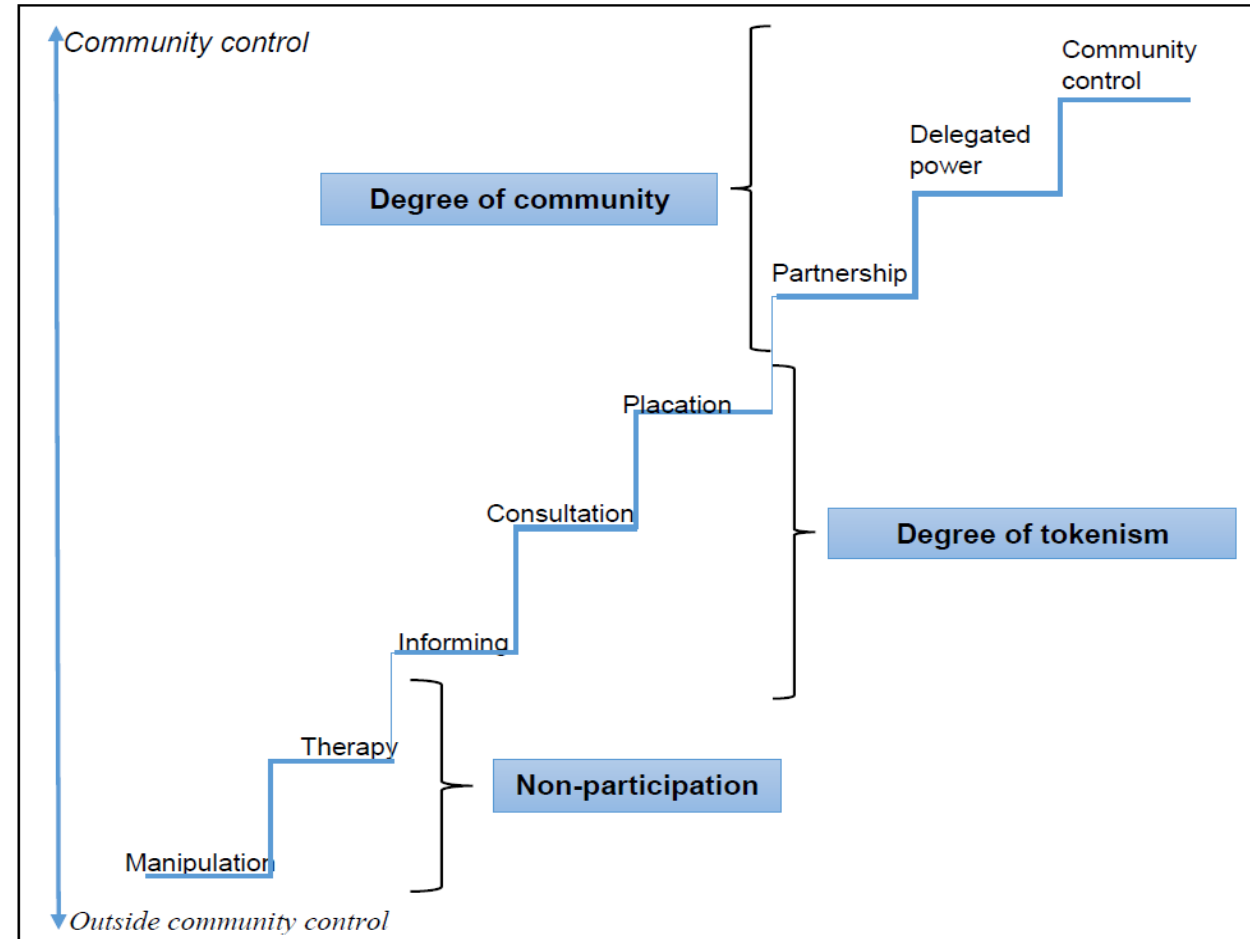
Whose voice matters? Understanding processes of participation in the establishment of village land forest reserves in Tanzania

Paper one: introduction

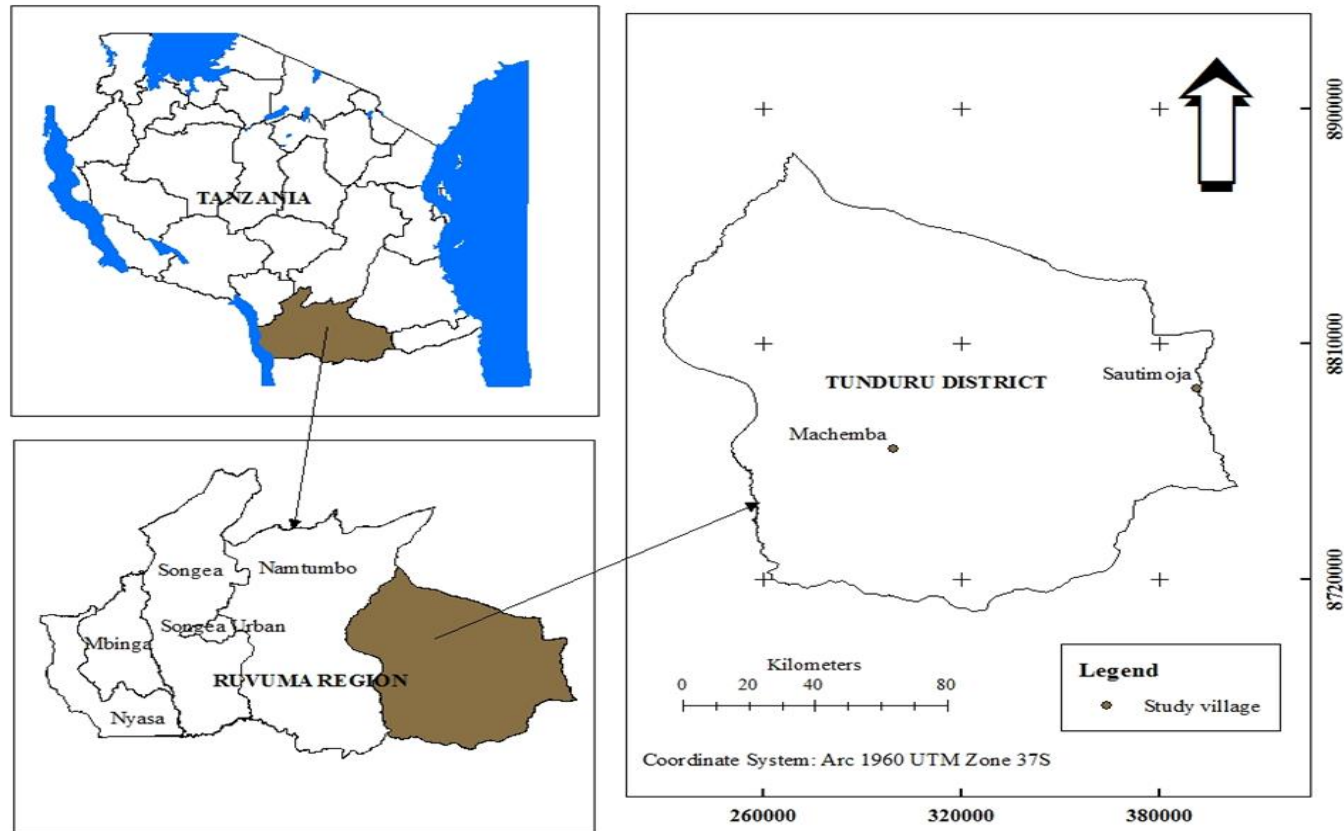
- The paper is about participation of local communities in the establishment of VLFRs in two villages of Tunduru District, Tanzania.
- The study strove to answer the following questions:
 1. How the CBFM begun?
 2. Have participatory strategies to create VLFRs, such as land-use planning, formation of the committees, and demarcation of the forest, involved local communities, and if so, how?
 3. What are implications of the local communities' participation on their understanding of VLFR?

Paper one: introduction

- For question 2, actual participation was assessed based on:
 - a. meeting attendance rates,
 - b. whether villagers' needs and concerns are addressed, and
 - c. means by which facilitators engineered village level support for the VLFR.
- Furthermore, Arnstein Ladder of Citizen Participation is used to understand level of local communities' participation



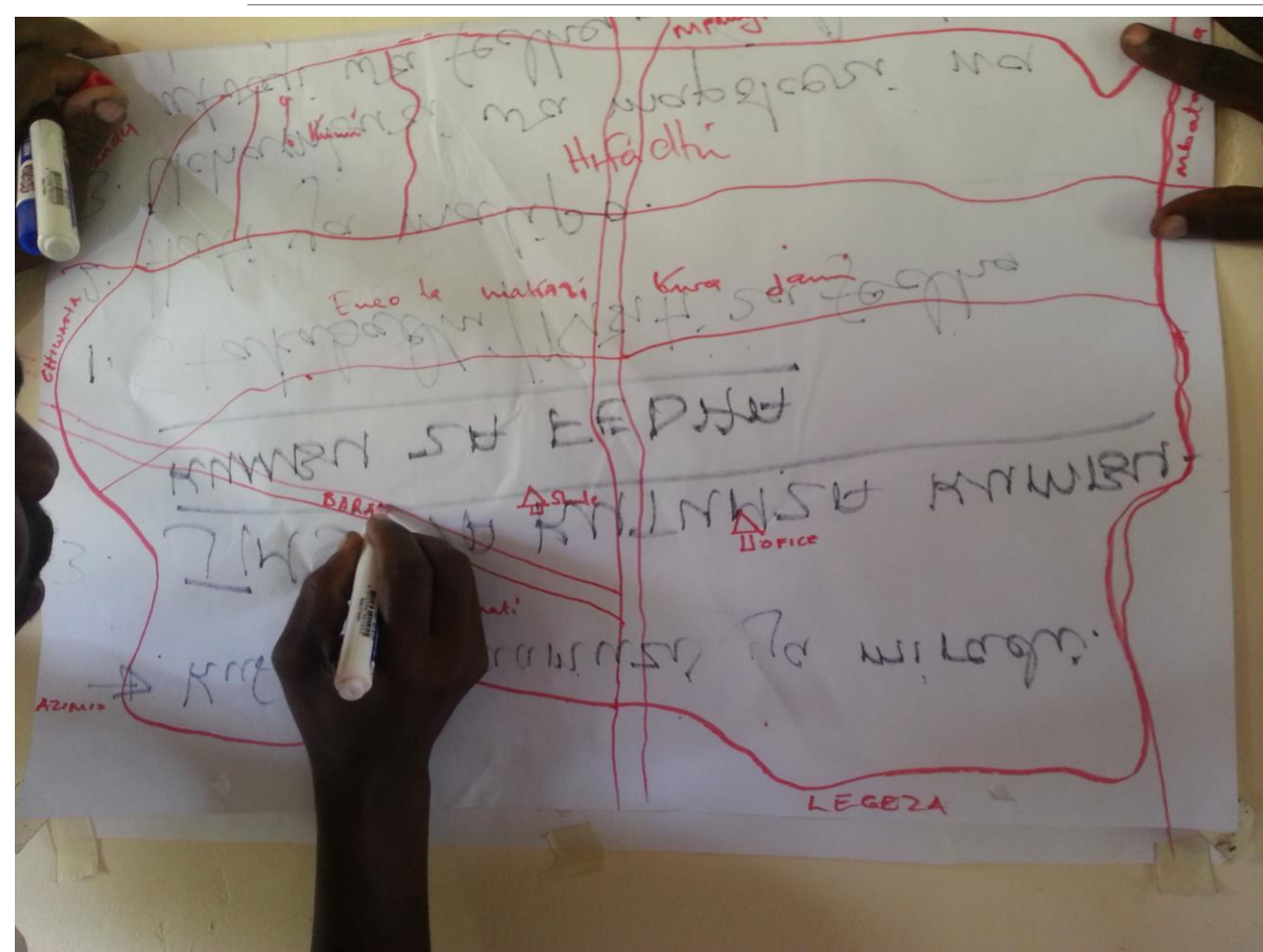
Paper one: Study area and methods



Methods: Data collection



Methods: Data analysis



- Data collected through PRA tools were analysed with the help of local communities
- Qualitative data were analysed by the use of content analysis
- Quantitative data were first coded and fed into SPSS

Findings of the study



3.2 The beginning of the CBFM_#1

- Villages had ever expressed interest to establish VLFR
- Villages nominated based on: 1) availability of well-established forest, 2) being close to PA
- Tricking down the project involved the following steps
 1. Inviting village leaders in launching project
 2. Senior staffs of NGOs visiting villages.
 3. Sensitisation team educating villagers.
 4. Study tour of village leaders in Nanjirinji A.



3.2 The beginning of the CBFM_#3

3.2.2 Sensitisation — Meeting attendance and participation

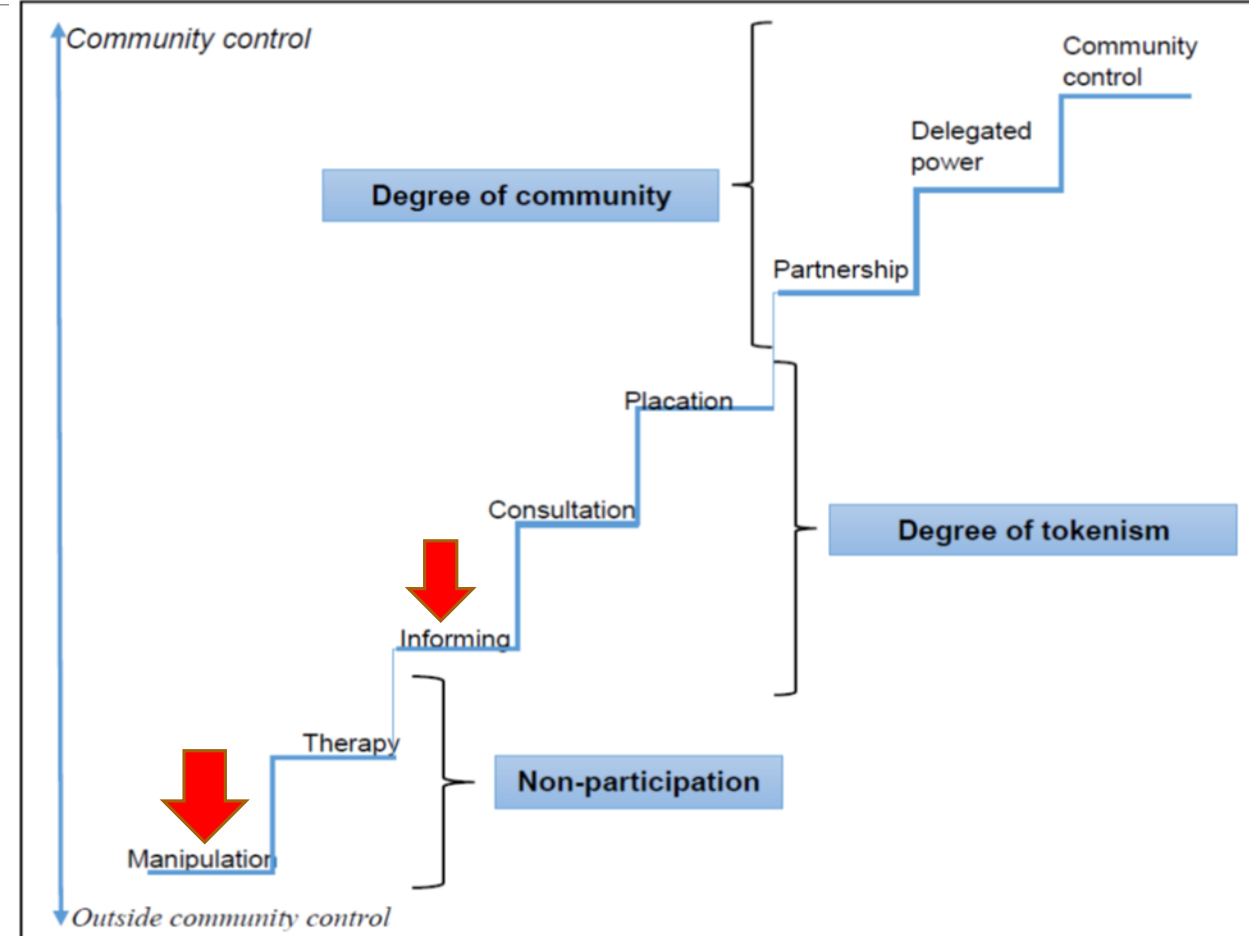
- Meeting attendance: Sautimoja 30% and Machemba 20%
- Poor attendance suggests that the process was less inclusive



3.2 The beginning of the CBFM_#4

Participation

- Experts were not at the meeting to ask for opinions
- Their efforts was to ensure the project is accepted
- Things were presented in such way that the response from communities should be “YES”
- Elders were excluded in the meeting as their inputs were despised by youth (1).
- Youth dominated discussion in the meeting (2)



3.3 Formation of VLUMC and VNRC - meeting attendance and participation #1

- Two approaches: 1) nomination, and 1) election
- In both villages: VLUMCs were first nominated by VC and then approved in SVM

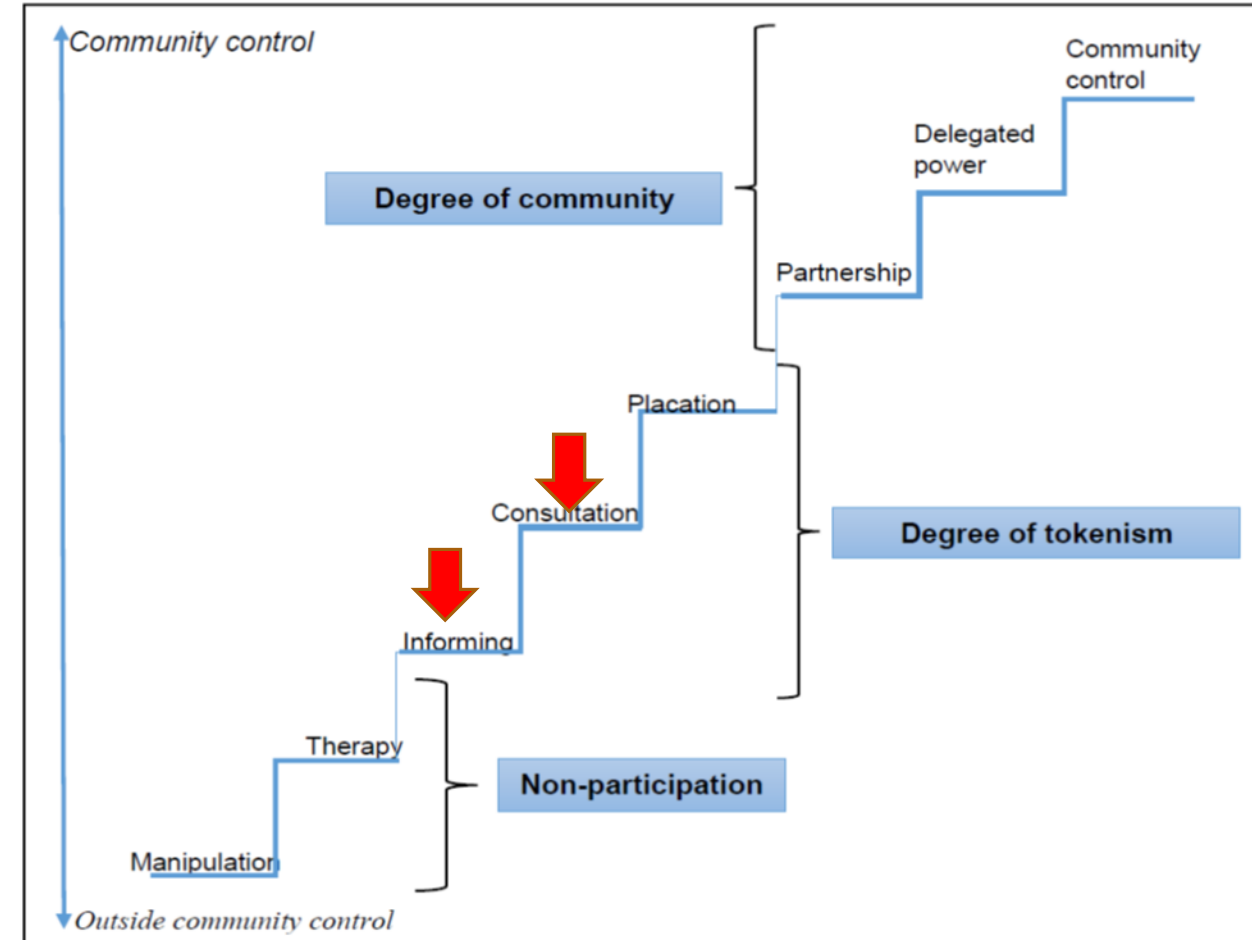
	Sautimoja	Machemba
People with >18 years	381	2053
Attendance in approving VLUMC/VNRC	101	54
Percent	26.6%	2.6%



3.3 Formation of VLUMC and VNRC - meeting attendance and participation #2

Participation

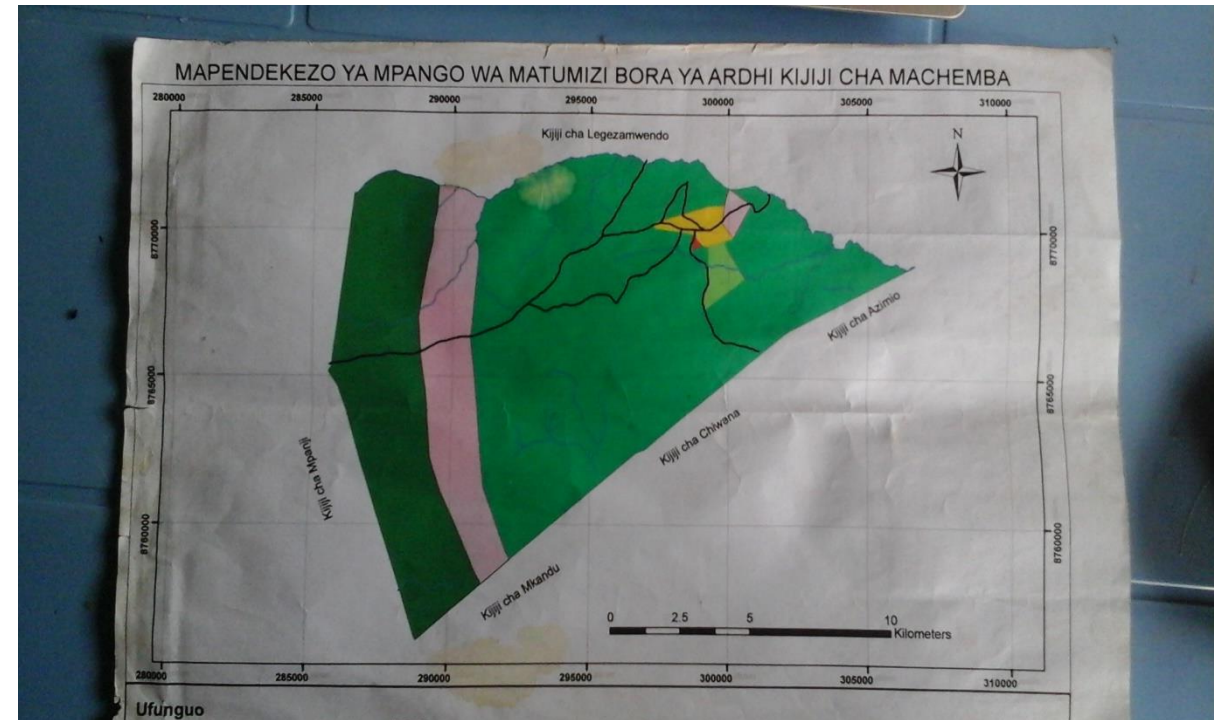
- The meeting was less participatory, because:
- Formation of the committees often based on expert advice - education and age
- ✓ Thus, limiting freedom of villagers to give inputs
- Nomination of VNRC in Sautimoja was dominated by nepotism
- Poor attendance at the meeting made the process not inclusive



3.4 PVLUP - meeting attendance and participation #1

- In each village, 4 meetings were convened: 2 of VC and 2 VSMS
- Villagers were invited to participate in endorsing VLUP

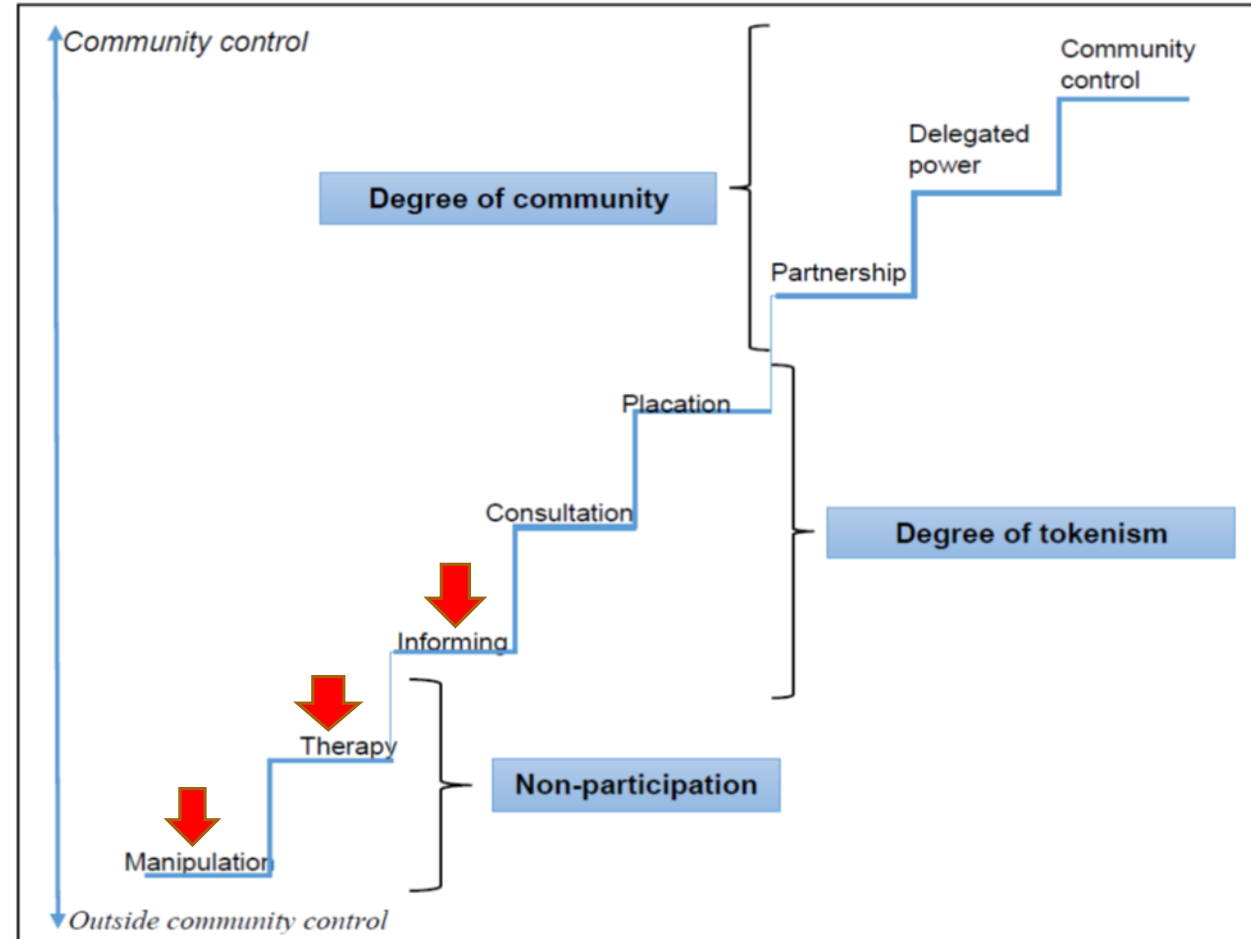
	Sautimoja	Machemba
People with >18 years	381	2053
Attendance in approving VLUPs	67	96
Percent	19.6	4.7



3.4 PVLUP - meeting attendance and participation #2

Participation

- PVLUPs were carried out to meet de facto requirement in creation VLFR
- Issues were presented and discussed in the way that will create atmosphere for saying YES
- Efforts are most often characterized as informing, therapy and manipulation
- Villagers were passive participants as their inputs were not considered



3.5 Demarcation of VLFR: meeting attendance and participation #1

- Demarcation involved marking external boundaries of VLFR and divide the forest into two FMUs:
 1. production zone, and
 2. protection zone.
- It was done by VNRC and experts
- Given technical nature of the activity, VNRC were passive participants
- In Machelamba, boundaries of proposed VLFR was revised without consent of SVM.



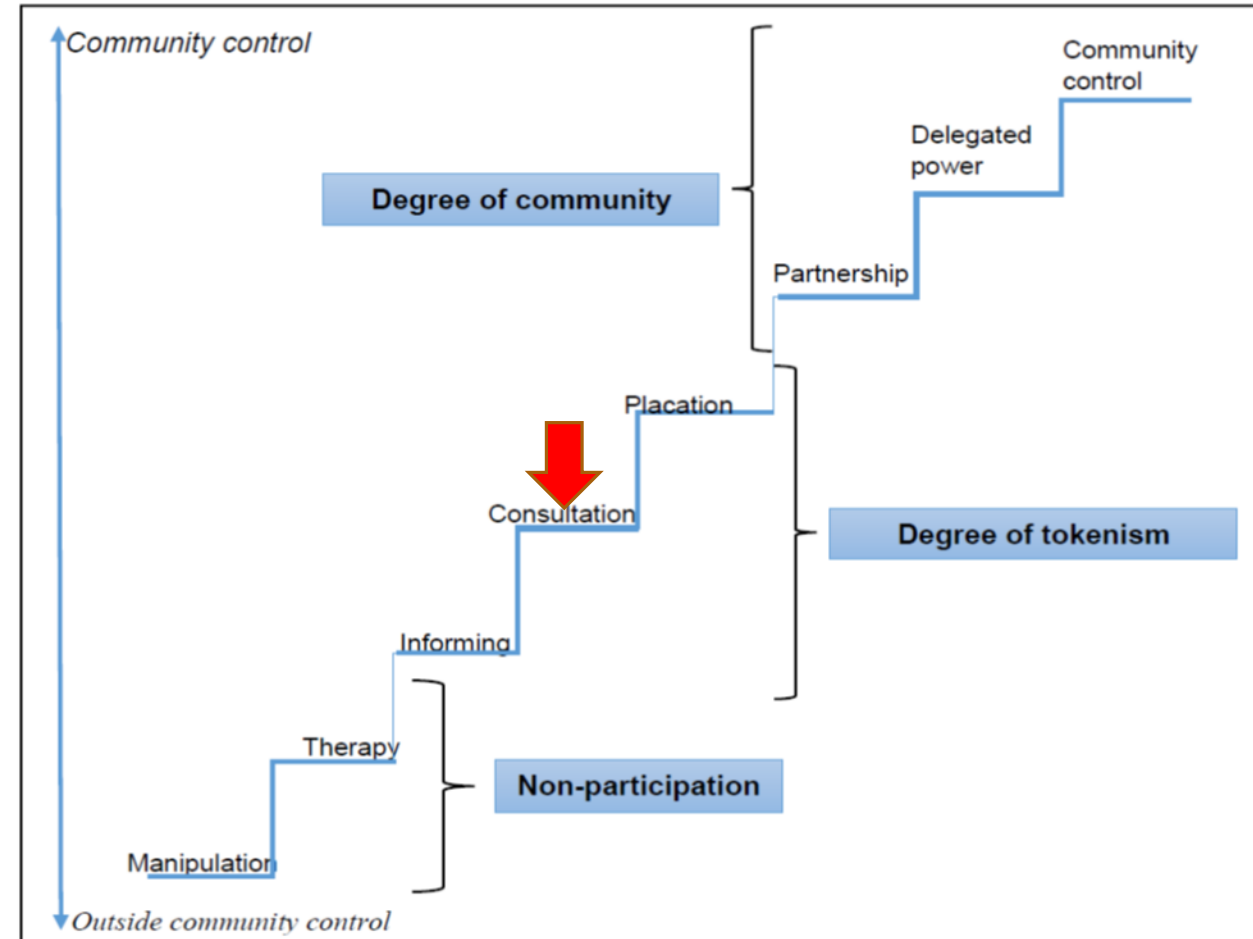
3.5 Demarcation of VLFR: meeting attendance and participation #2

Attendance

- Survey shows 40% in Sautimoja and 31.2% in Machemba attended SVM to approve FMP, HP and bylaws

Participation

- Like consultation as inputs from people were no taken into account, e.g. maintaining boundaries as in VLUP of 2013
- Leaders used conservation narratives strategically to discard concerns of the poor, e.g. issue of Mpasula



3.6 Implications of local communities' participation in establishment of VLFR_#1

3.4.1 Misconception of the VLFR

- 1st group: forest management decentralized to village level – village leaders
- 2nd group: forest is handled over to the district council - ordinary villagers
- 3rd group: forest is sold to investor- ordinary villagers



3.6 Implications of local communities' participation in establishment of VLFR_#2



3.4.2 Resistance as the result of establishment of VLFR

- The conflict between farmers in Mpasula and VC/VNRC – debark painted part of a tree
- The conflict between pastoralists in Sautimoja and village government
- The conflict between TFS and village government of Mchemba Village
- The boundary conflict was also reported between Chiwana and Mchemba villages.

3.6 Implications of local communities' participation in establishment of VLFR_#3

3.4.3 Knowledge of the VLFR

Most local communities were less aware of the forest bylaws that stated what is and not allowed in VLFR



4.0 Conclusion and recommendations_#1

4.1 Conclusion

- Results indicated that the process of establishing VLFRs never reached the point where it was controlled by communities

4.2 Recommendation

- Since effective implementation of VLFRs involves learning and dissemination processes and therefore requires active participation of local communities.
- Therefore, communities should be given enough time to discuss VLFR issues in their different formal and informal platforms including groups, committees and councils.

What remain to
be done



1. Collection o socio-economic data for objective 3 – Iringa rural District



2. Forest inventories for objective 4 – Tunduru District



3. Writing at least 4 manuscripts, and thesis



My thesis is written in



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Thanks for listening