

KILWA DISTRICT COUNCIL

**FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
KIKOLE VILLAGE FOREST AREA**

**This Management Plan has been prepared by the
Village Government of Kikole**

CONTENTS

1: FOREWORD	4
1.1 PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	4
1.2 OBJECTIVES	4
1.3 DURATION	4
2: BACKGROUND.....	5
THE COMMUNITY	5
2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST	5
2.1.1 Location and Size of the Village Forest Area (VLFR).....	5
2.1.2 Vegetation & Environment	5
2.1.3 Forest Resources	5
3: GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS.....	9
3.1 BASIC ACCESS	9
3.2 FREE FOREST USES	9
3.3 TAXABLE FOREST USES	9
3.4 FOREST PRODUCTS REQUIRING HARVESTING LICENSES	9
3.5 NON-PERMITTED FOREST USES.....	9
4: RIGHTS AND BENEFITS OF THE TWO PARTIES.....	10
4.1 RIGHTS	10
4.1.1 Village	10
4.1.2 District Council	10
4.2 BENEFITS	10
4.2.1 Village	10
4.2.2 District Council	10
5: ACTIVITIES TO MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE FOREST	11
5.1 GENERAL STRATEGIES TO MAINTAIN THE FOREST	11
5.2 FOREST SECURITY	11
5.2.1 Community Participation in Forest Security	11
5.2.2 Patrol Team.....	11
5.3 PLANTING AND PROTECTING TIMBER SPECIES	11
6: RESPONSIBILITIES OF FOREST STAKEHOLDERS.....	13
6.1 VILLAGE RESPONSIBILITIES	13
6.1.1 Village Government.....	13
6.1.2 Village Natural Resources Committee.....	13
6.1.3 Villagers' Responsibilities.....	13
6.2 DISTRICT COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES	14
6.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.....	14
7: REVENUE FROM FOREST USES.....	15
7.1 SOURCES OF REVENUE.....	15
7.2 DIVISION OF FOREST REVENUE AMONGST STAKEHOLDERS	15
7.3 REVENUE USES	15
7.4 MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS	15
7.4.1 Key Record Books Required.....	15
7.4.2 Reports of Income and Expenditure.....	16
7.4.3 Accountability.....	16
8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	17
8.1 FOLLOW UPS	17
8.2 MID AND FINAL EVALUATION	17
APPENDIX A – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	18
APPENDIX B – TEMPLATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	19

APPENDIX C – BYELAWS	20
<i>Glossary</i>	20
SECTION A: BYELAWS	21
<i>Byelaw No.1: General procedures for utilising the forest and forest products.</i>	21
<i>Byelaw No.2: Use conditions on forest and forest products.</i>	21
SECTION B: PENALTIES	22
SECTION C: PROCEDURES OF IMPLEMENTATION	22

CHAPTER ONE

1: FOREWORD

The National Forest Policy of 1998 provides room for people's involvement in forest conservation. Also the policy emphasises on forests contributing to improving community livelihood so as to alleviate poverty. In 2002 the Government of Tanzania passed a New Forest Act which empowers community participation in managing forests.

The village natural resource committee has prepared guidelines for sustainable use of its forest reserves. These are presented in this management plan.

This management plan serves to regulate all forest-based activities over a given time-frame, including developing the forest, the provision of management guidelines, the presentation of forest laws and the benefits and use-values of listed forest resources. All activities will be recorded and records made available to the District to confirm the process is taking place as laid out. By-laws will ensure the plan is regulated and adhered to.

The plan has been developed by the Village Natural Resource Committee, forest officers, and with the technical support of facilitators from Kilwa District Council under the national PFM Programme and the Mpingo Conservation Project. This is a five-year plan.

1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan

The forest is owned by the Kikole Village Government. The Kikole Village Forest Area (VLFR) was set aside as a reserve with the technical support of facilitators from Kilwa District Council and the Mpingo Conservation Project. The forest reserve was created for the purposes of harvesting timber, non-timber products and other forest resources with an overall goal to manage, protect and use of forest resources sustainably so as to conserve biodiversity and hence improve community livelihoods for current and future generations.

1.2 Objectives

- To protect 450ha of Kikole forests against clearance and improper use.
- To contribute to improved livelihoods within Kikole village.
- To provide income to Kikole Village from commercial exploitation of the forest resources.
- At least 40% of Kikole communities will have skills on how to manage the forest and use forest resources sustainably by the end of the period covered by this plan.

1.3 Duration

This is a five-year plan, and will be reviewed every year of its duration.

CHAPTER TWO

2: BACKGROUND

2.1 The Community

Kikole is in Kikole ward Pwani division, in Kilwa District.

It has a population of 1,370 people in 233 households.

It was registered as a village in 1980. Before that it was a sub-village of Migeregere.

It shares boundaries with Migeregere, Kikole and Kisangi-Kimbarambara villages, all in Kikole ward.

It has a Village Land Certificate, and was registered in 1980. The boundaries of the village are marked with beacons.

The village includes the following recognised sub-villages: Nanyati, Nambungu, and Kikole.

2.2 Description of the Forest

2.2.1 Location and Size of the Village Forest Area (VLFR)

Kikole VLFR lies in the South-West part of the village lands. It borders Kikole main village to the East and North), Mitole Village (West), Mitaurure forest reserve (South).

The forest has an area of 450 hectares and a large proportion of the land is flat terrain.

2.2.2 Vegetation & Environment

The vegetation type is mainly miombo woodland. The forest is dominated by short miombo with scattered thickets and grassland.

There are several soil types; these are loam, clay, gravel, sand and mixture of sand and gravel. Clay soil is normally found on the sides of streams which have no water during dry season.

2.2.3 Forest Resources

Tree Species

There are a large number of tree species which can be used for different purposes such as timber, for building, medicines, poles, fruits, canoes and carvings.

Available trees for timber in this VLFR are mninga (*Pterocarpus sp.*), mkongo (*Azelia quanzensis*), mtondo, mpangapanga, mpingo (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), mkunya, myombo, mhembeti, mvule, mkarati, msufipori and mlondondo.

Available trees for building are mnepa, msumari, mkuyakuya, mtembele, mpugupugu, mjongo, mkundekunde, msekesi, mkandapori, kingonogo, mkiu, mkia, mtandawala, mpalapala, mngamba, mngulunguya, mtopetope and others.

Fruit trees are mgongo, mtopetope, mngulunguya, mpinji, mhilu, mbalubalu and mkunya

Available trees for production of rope are mkunya, mnepa, mtondo, myombo, mkiu and msekesi.

Non-timber Products

There is a variety of non-timber forest products including mushrooms, natural medicines, fruits and wild vegetables.

The following mushroom/fungi species are found uyogandembo, ugyugu, upoa and others.

Wild Mammals

A variety of wild mammals are found in the forest including Elephant, Warthog, Bush pig, Hyena, Eland, Fox etc.

Bird Species

A variety of birds are found in the forest including pigeon, parrot etc.

Snakes and Lizards

A variety of snakes and lizards are found in the forest including cobra, python etc.

Quantitative Data on Forest Products

The process of participatory gathering data (counting and measuring) on forest products was an essential step in preparing this plan. This process was carried out in three steps.

1. Preparation

a) Training

The VNRC were given training on simple steps to follow during Participatory Forest Resource Assessment. The training incorporated also simplified methods for data analysis and how to present the data on charts.

b) Interview, Questionnaire and forest transect walk

Interviews were conducted from the selected households, and questionnaires were filled from the same households. The aim was to know what are the exact needs of forest resources to the communities.

Interviews and transect walk helped the communities in question to decide and plan on what to count and the number of sample plots.

c) Procedures for counting forest resources

Counting was done on sample plots, the number of sample plots was obtained as follows;

$$\text{Number of plots} = \frac{\text{Forest Area (ha)} \times \% \text{ Confidence interval}}{\text{Sample plot area (ha)}}$$

The standard % confidence interval used to get the sample plots is 0.05.

This standard was opted because of time constraints and villagers were busy with farming activities. The number of sample plots obtained from that confidence percentage in a forest area of 450ha were 270. However, the % confidence used produced important data needed for drafting this plan.

d) Sample plots

Each sample plot was square shaped with 100m².

The shape of the sample plot was chosen for easy understanding of the team collecting data and for everyone to fully participate in the process.

Distance from one plot to another was 400m

Distance from one imaginary line to another was 500m.

e) Counting & measuring forest products

Different trees within the plot were identified by local names.

All shoots were counted and all trees with above 16cm girth were measured. Identifications of all trees was done through local indigenous knowledge by people who are expert on that.

Equipments used were measuring tapes, rope, square angle, GPS, pencil, poles and data collection forms.

2.3 Data Analysis

Detailed analysis of data collected from the plots was done. Data on trees and other forest products were analysed according to their uses such as timber, building poles, withies, local medicines, fruits, charcoal, rope, wild vegetables, fire woods and carvings.

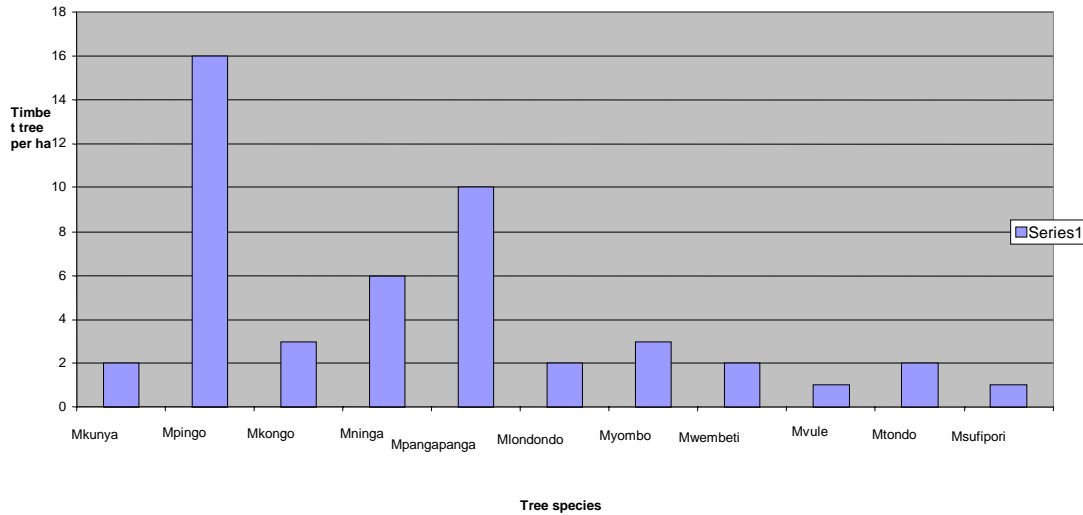


Figure 1. Availability of timber products in the Kikole Village Forest Area.

From the above chart mpingo trees are in high number followed by mpangapanga. Generally Kikole VLFR do not have enough forest resources to fit the needs of the communities. Therefore our aim is to plant more species of timber trees and protect juveniles from fire hazards so as to increase natural regeneration.

Chart 2: Diameter class distribution based on DBH

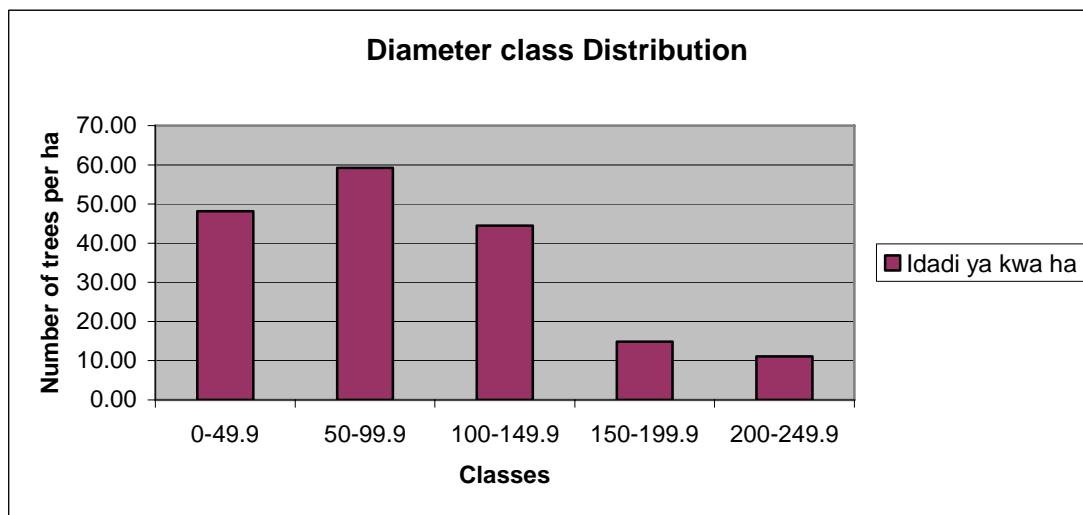


Figure 2. Diameter class distribution based on DBH.

The above chart shows that there are few trees with (150 – 199.9, and 200 – 249.9) diameter classes.

However the community of Kikole have decided to harvest the matured mpingo trees in year 2006 and there will be no harvesting of any other type of timber trees because of their low stock in the VLFR.

Harvesting of building poles and withies will continue and will be done sustainably.

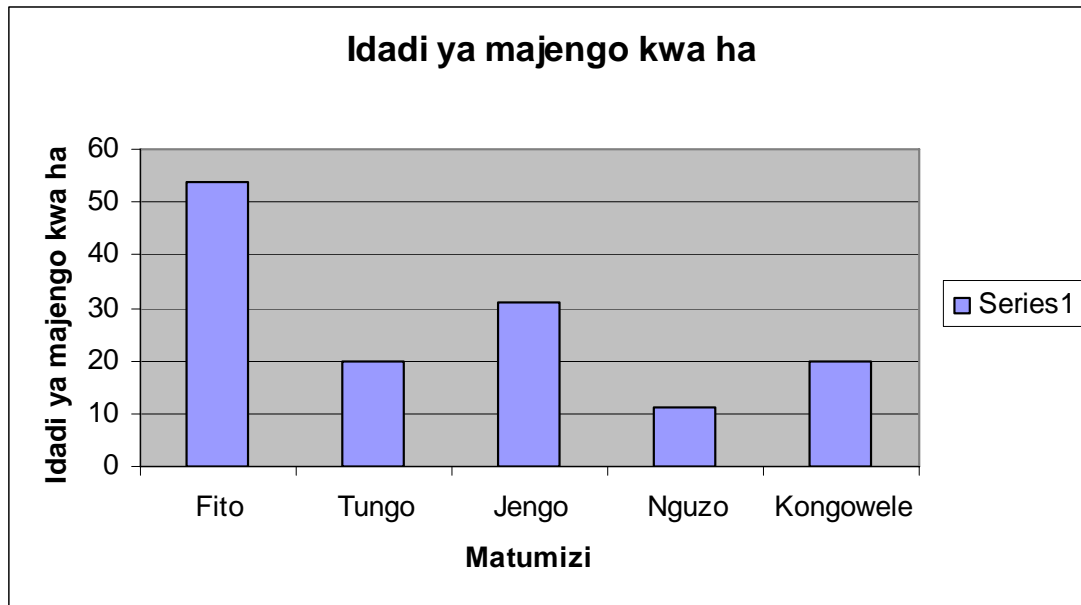


Figure 3. Availability of building poles for various uses.

From the above chart withies are in abundance followed by building poles. There are fewer poles of 40-45cm girth so there is a need to take precaution so as to increase the tree species in the area.

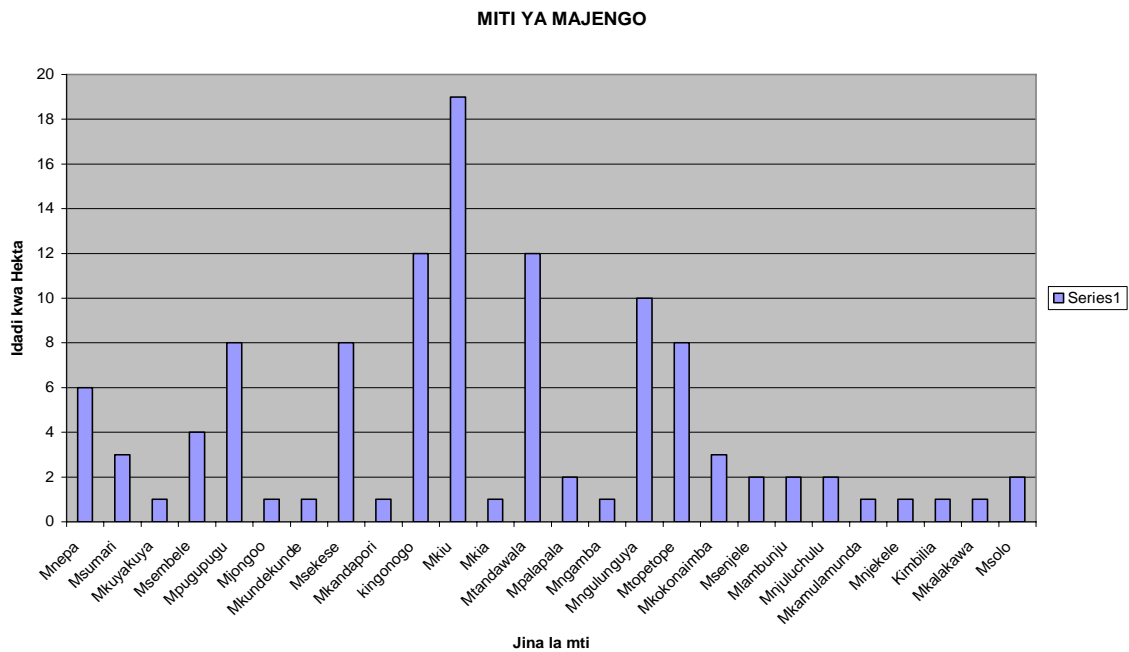


Figure 4. Availability of building poles per ha.

The chart shows that there are plenty of tree species such as mkiu, kingonongo and mtandawala. There is less stock of other tree species for building purposes such as mkarakawa, mnjekele, kimbilia, mkandaa pori, mgamba, mjongoo, mkia, mkuyakuya and mkundekunde.

CHAPTER THREE

3: GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS.

The forest users will be the villagers themselves

Other users will require permits issued by the village. Community members will be expected to make a contribution towards village development from certain forest products, some products will be for free and this will be obtained on specific arranged days.

Those not following these regulations will be liable to a fine.

3.1 Basic Access

Community members from Kikole village shall have free right of access to the VLFR, as shall members of the neighbouring villages of Kisangikimbarambara, Kikole and Mitole.

Other people wishing to enter the VLFR shall have to pay visitor fees, see section 3.3 below.

3.2 Free Forest Uses

Free use for villagers from Kikole only will apply to small, non-timber products such as fungi, fruits, vegetables, firewood, grass and to access the forest. Non-residents shall be forbidden to collect the above listed products from the VLFR

The community will be educated on sustainable utilisation of medicinal plants/trees. The VNRC will supervise and guide the collecting of such resources.

3.3 Taxable Forest Uses

The following uses of the forest will incur a tax or levy to the Village Government

- Use of forest products for development activities e.g. renovation of school, hospital buildings.
- Hanging bee hives in the forest.
- Training groups wishing to visit the forest shall pay TSh 10,000/- per group
- Researchers will pay 3,000/- a day and research leaders 5,000/- a day.
- Tourists will pay 10,000/- a day and local tourist guides will receive 7,000/- a day.

3.4 Forest Products requiring Harvesting Licenses

Timber, logs, wild animals, bamboo and large poles. Regulations relating to harvesting of these products will apply to all parties, whether a villager or any businessperson from outside.

3.5 Non-permitted Forest Uses

- Agriculture within the forest
- Goat-keeping within the forest
- Human settlement
- Harvesting of mningajangwa, mvule and mkongo.
- Setting wild fires within the forest
- Clearing new paths/routes within the forest
- Charcoal burning within the forest

CHAPTER FOUR

4: RIGHTS AND BENEFITS OF THE TWO PARTIES

4.1 Rights

4.1.1 Village

- To arrest and fine or prosecute all accused people who contravene the village byelaws passed in relation to this management plan.
- To use revenue and other income obtained from various forest products in development activities in the society.
- To make decisions on management and utilization of the forest.
- To undergo various training so as to improve and maintain the VLFR as indicated in the forest management plan.
- Use the forest to improve community livelihoods.

4.1.2 District Council

- To intervene when any matter or activity has been done against the management plan.
- Receive various reports on implementation of forest management activities.
- Audit all revenue and expenditure books, and take necessary steps if required.

4.2 Benefits

4.2.1 Village

- To use small forest products without severe restrictions as stipulated in PFM programme.
- To use trees and timber for the purpose of building/rehabilitation of community services in the village.
- All revenue levied from fines and duties of various forest products belongs to the village.
- To receive various technical training to improve community livelihood.

4.2.2 District Council

- Expenses of maintaining the forest being reduced.
- Improvement of forest protection.
- Reduce conflict between the District Council and the community in relation to forest uses.

CHAPTER FIVE

5: ACTIVITIES TO MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE FOREST

Given that the forest is made up of a single vegetation type, the forest will be allocated a specific area for conservation. General guidelines regarding the maintenance and protection of the forest and its resources have been made official. Issues to be addressed are the planting of trees and the protection of seedlings, the security of the forest, to restrict and minimise the occurrence of wild fires and plans for the sustainable utilisation of the forest.

5.1 General Strategies to Maintain the Forest

In maintaining the forest, the following strategies have been set out:

- To prevent any kind of agriculture in the forest
- To prevent uncontrolled fires in the forest
- To prevent animal husbandry in the forest
- To patrol the forest to prevent illegal harvesting and any other form of forest degradation.
- To clear fire-lines.
- To plant trees along the forest boundary.

5.2 Forest Security

Management of the VLFR will be under the Village Government and it will be protected by the community.

5.2.1 *Community Participation in Forest Security*

The forest will be safeguarded by the community based on its borders. Each individual will report to either the Village Government, the Village Natural Resources Committee or the patrol team if they come across any illegal activities in the forest. The Village Natural Resources Committee will oversee the timetabling of patrol team activities.

5.2.2 *Patrol Team*

There will be a patrol team which will be made up of the following:-

- 1 x Patrol Commander
- 2 x Members of the Village Natural Resources Committee
- Two community members
- A community member familiar with the border.

This team will record details of each patrol in the Patrol Book and report its findings to the Village Natural Resources Committee after its activities. The patrol will be carried out once a week. Patrol members will be paid a small prior-agreed fee.

A formal meeting of the Village will choose the patrol members. The patrol commander will acquire the following attribute; A strong person with initiative who is trustworthy. The team members will be changed every three months through a general village meeting.

5.3 Planting and Protecting Timber Species

Planting and protecting trees is required when there are inadequate stocks of a given species following unsustainable harvesting in the past and uncontrolled burning.

Kikole have selected some tree species as suitable for a planting programme due to their low numbers encountered during the inventory. These species are mninga jangwa, mvule, msufipori, mtondo, mwembeti, mkarati, mlondondo and mkongo.

Boundary and Fire-Line Clearance

The Village Natural Resources Committee and community members in general will provide labour assistance for clearing the boundary of the VLFR and fire-lines as appropriate. The Village Natural Resources Committee shall decide where fire-lines are required after taking technical advice from the District Forestry Officer.

CHAPTER SIX

6: RESPONSIBILITIES OF FOREST STAKEHOLDERS

Kikole VLFR has three stakeholders: the Village Government, Kilwa District Council and Central Government. The responsibilities for each stakeholder are described as follows:

6.1 Village Responsibilities

6.1.1 Village Government

- Principal management of all activities relating to safeguarding the forest.
- Regulation of all revenue and uses arising from the forest.
- To resolve any conflict arising relating to the forest.
- To prevent any village member from breaking regulations.
- To be accountable for all permits given out by the Village Natural Resources Committee.
- To receive information regarding forest degradation from the Village Natural Resources Committee and the villagers in general and respond to this information accordingly.
- To debate and approve annual action plans for work in the VLFR produced by the Village Natural Resources Committee.
- Approval of all finances required for use by the Village Natural Resources Committee, the patrol team and representatives of Village Government in activities related to management of the VLFR.

6.1.2 Village Natural Resources Committee

It is the responsibility of the committee to ensure the participation of the community in all forest-related activities. The Village Natural Resources Committee carries the following responsibilities:

- To manage and timetable all forest-related activities including; tree planting, gathering of forest products and keeping records of the forest.
- To give out permits for harvesting of forest products.
- To produce an annual action plan for activities in the forest.
- To give reports to the Village Government on the progress and degradation of the forest.
- To oversee and be accountable for harvesting activities.
- To recommend and maintain byelaws.
- Creation of village micro projects.
- To take the lead role in implementing all activities in the forest.
- To keep informed all village stakeholders of events in the VLFR and surrounding area.

6.1.3 Villagers' Responsibilities

- To refrain from any activity likely to cause degradation of the forest, including setting fires and unregulated harvesting of forest products.
- To report to the VNRC and the Village Government of any unlicensed harvesting or other activities likely to lead to forest degradation.
- To participate in forest-improvement activities.
- To consider, and pass if appropriate, any byelaws recommended by the Village Natural Resources Committee.

- To participate in guarding the forest including in the patrol team occasionally.
- To receive income and expenditure reports of the forest products.

6.2 District Council Responsibilities

- To provide specialists for the purpose of forest activities when required, and who should visit the forest under management at least once per calendar year.
- Provision of seeds, particularly those not easily available.
- Assistance in looking for markets for forest products.
- To manage and resolve conflicts as and when they occur.

6.3 Central Government

- To provide specialist advisors when required

CHAPTER SEVEN

7: REVENUE FROM FOREST USES

7.1 Sources of Revenue

There will be the following sources of income from the forest:

- Levies
- Licence Fees
- Fees from Training groups on study tour, Research Activities and eco-tourism.
- Profits from Sales of Forest Products
- Fines

7.2 Division of Forest Revenue amongst Stakeholders

The revenue obtained from various forest products will be shared between the Village Government and the District Council. The shares will be based on much a stake one hold and who has more responsibilities in maintaining and managing the forest.

Stake holder	Percentage
Village	85%
District Council	15%

7.3 Revenue uses

Revenue from the forest shall be used to develop forest activities as set out in the annual action plan. Remaining revenue shall be given to the Village Government for disbursement on village development activities.

Valid uses for Revenue raised from the VLFR are:

- Payment to the Patrol Team.
- Any forest development activities detailed in the annual action plan.
- Emergency forest development activities approved by the Village Government.
- Labour charges for community members contributing to the above activities.
- Procurement of books/stationery for recording activities.
- Distribution to village development projects.
- Rehabilitation of buildings of institutions which are within the village.

7.4 Management of Funds

All funds will be kept in the bank. There will be a bank account for VLRF. There will be four signatories; the Village Executive Officer (A), one member from the Village Planning Committee (A), and the Chairman (B) and the Treasurer (B) of the Village Natural Resources Committee. One A signature and one B signature shall be required to withdraw funds from the bank account.

7.4.1 Key Record Books Required

The Village Natural Resources Committee shall keep the following record books. Each shall be available for inspection at any time by any community member of Kikole village, or representatives of the District Council and National Government stakeholders.

- Book for recording meeting minutes.
- Patrol book to list each patrol made, date of patrol, patrol route, any offenders caught, and any new signs of forest disturbance observed.
- Book for recording transgressions including names of offenders, fines levied, date paid and receipt number.
- Permit book for granting of timber licences which should list each permit, who it was granted to, for what purpose, licensed volume, amount of fee, receipt number, date granted, and supervising member from the VNRC.
- Receipt book for recording all payments made with regard to this management plan.
- Petty cash book for keeping track of small amounts of petty cash not held in the bank account.
- Visitors book

7.4.2 Reports of Income and Expenditure

The committee will give reports of income and expenditure each month to the Village Government and the Village Government will give report to the village assembly every three months.

7.4.3 Accountability

Members of the Village Natural Resources Committee found to be misusing funds shall be charged and tried by the Village Court. Anyone found guilty must immediately stand down from the Village Natural Resources Committee, and a fresh elections held to replace the guilty person.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Follow ups

The village will make follow ups for all planned activities as per the annual work plan for the entire five-year period. These follow ups will ensure that all activities are implemented according to plan. The Objectives of this plan has been explained in the introductory part of this Management Plan.

According to the management strategies, on the improvement and forest uses, there will be no major changes on planned activities each year.

8.2 Mid and Final Evaluation

Participatory Rural Appraisal will be conducted in order to understand the level of progress as explained in this management plan. PRA will be conducted after two and a half years and at the end of the fifth year. The evaluation shall take as its starting point the log frame implementation plan given in Appendix A.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation plan on various activities based on objectives

Objective	Target	Activity	Indicators	How to assess	Who are involved	Period
To maintain, manage and use of forest natural resources, in order to facilitate biodiversity and improve economy of the people living near to the forest	XXX ha of Error! Unknown document property name. forests will be established and managed sustainably by 2009	Frequent patrols	The number of destructive events will be reduced	Patrol Log Book	VNRC Village Government Patrol team	Every month
		Establish and maintain forest nurseries	Total no of seedlings in the forest nursery	Information of forest nurseries	VNRC Extension officers	Every week before & after planting trees
		Planting trees in open areas and boundaries	Total number of trees planted	Report of number of trees planted	VNRC Extension officers	Before and after planting trees
		Establish checkpoints for inspecting forest products	No of checkpoints in use	Inspecting the checkpoints.	VNRC Extension officers	Any time
		To manage the use of forest byelaws	Compile Village forest byelaws	Availability of village forest by-laws	Village Government Extension officers Village members	Any time
		Light burning	Forest area covered by light burning	Monthly report Visit the area	VNRC Village Government	
		Preparation of fire lines	The length and width of fire lines	Visit VLFRVLFR		
The forest will contribute raising economy of the society by 2009		Revenue collection from forest produce	Total amount of revenue collected	Check bank account. Inspect ledger books.	VNRC Village Government Extension officers	Any time
		Formation of small groups for income generating activities	Number of small groups established	Visit the groups and see their activities	Village Government Extension officers Village members	Any time
		Find market for forest products	Availability of markets	Request information on sales/products.	Extension officers	Any time
50% Of the society will be able to maintain and manage forest resources by 2006		Get training on PFM	Number of participants	Report of PFM Interview participants	Forest Officer Village Government	When complete
		Get training on seed collection, see sowing and planting trees	Number of participants	Report of PFM Interview participants	Forest Officer Village Government.	When complete
		Making and use of energy serving stoves	Total no of stoves made and in use	Observing the stoves	Village Government Village members Extension officers	Any time
		Conducting training on collecting, canning of forest products.	Number of participants	Reports Interview participants	Village Government Village members Extension argents	Any time

APPENDIX B – TEMPLATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

This is a template work plan listing the main activities, which may be expected to be carried out each year of operation of this management plan. The VNRC is responsible for putting together an actual work plan for each year, based on this, but or subtracting activities according to requirements and funds available. Each annual action plan must be approved by the Village Government, and where inputs from the District Council are required, by the District Forest Officer.

No.	ACTIVITY	TARGET	TIME REQUIRED PER ACTIVITY (MONTH)												REQUIREMENTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY		
			J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J		Village	District	
1.0	Running the forest																	
2.0	Forest fires prevention																	
2.1	Establishment of fire lines.	7km by 6km of fire-line														Working gears: Hoes, machetes. Manpower: Society	✓	
2.2	Early burning	Forest area 30ha														Working gears :-Match boxes Manpower: society	✓	
3.0	Forest protection																	
3.1	Manning check point for forest produce inspection.	One check point to be established														Working gears: Kongowele, Mianzi, ropes, thatches for initial set-up Manpower:- Committee members.	✓	
3.2	Frequent patrols	At least 4 patrols per month														Working gears: Machetes, Bows, Gumboots Man power: Society	✓	
4.0	Management of village byelaws.	Updated village byelaws														Working gears: Exercise books, pens, Manpower:- Village leaders.	✓	

Additional activities which may be included in annual action plans include:

- Collecting and planting seeds of priority timber trees or species used for building poles, which should be followed up by inspection and spot weeding around germinated seedlings
- Training on seed collection, raising and tree planting; collecting and canning forest products; use of energy saving stoves; revenue collection; and management of village byelaws.
- Establishment of small income generating groups

APPENDIX C – BYELAWS

BYELAWS FOR MAINTAINING, MANAGING AND USES OF FOREST RESOURCES OF KIKOLE VILLAGE LAND FOREST RESERVE.

These byelaws have been made under section 120 (1) and 163 of local government of 1982 No.7 which was amended in 2000.

Name: These by laws will be known as by laws for maintaining, managing and uses of community forest resources in Kikole village.

Date: These by laws will be in effect from the date of

Glossary

Community Forest: Means a forest area with trees and other vegetation set aside and managed by Kikole village.

PFM Programme: Means a document with guidelines on how Kikole community can manage and use the forest resources from the VLFR sustainably.

Village Government: Means Kikole Village Council.

General Meeting: Means a meeting with authority and final decision in all matters of Kikole village, participants being all villagers not less than 18 years old.

Village Natural Resource Committee: Means a committee being elected and approved by the Village Government through Kikole Village Assembly. The committee is responsible for management and coordination of all forest related matters in the Community.

Forest Manager: Means Village Natural Resource Committee which is responsible for management and coordination of all forest related activities.

Villager: Means anybody registered by Kikole Village Government to be a village member of Kikole

Village: Means Kikole village.

Natural Resources: Means all naturally living and non-living things in the mainland and in the sea.

Tree: Means a plant with bole of more than 16cm circumference.

Big Pole: Means a stem with circumference between 40cm-45cm.

Pole: Means a straight section of a tree with 25cm-30cm.

SECTION A: BYELAWS

Byelaw No.1: General procedures for utilising the forest and forest products.

People who are allowed to enter in Kikole Village Forest Area for Various management activities without permit are residents of Kikole village only.

Other people from outside Kikole village will be allowed to get in the Kikole VLFR by a special permit only when they have specific duty to do.

For those villagers with recognised poor income such as persistent disease, cripples and old aged are entitled to get needs from the forest free of charge.

For small forest product which is mainly for domestic use such as mushrooms, wild fruits, vegetables, firewood, medicine and raffia there will be no payment. There will be a special day arranged and agreed by the community for collecting the forest products.

Forest products which are for sale will be collected after paying a fee according to the agreed procedure.

Byelaw No.2: Use conditions on forest and forest products.

(i) Free uses:

- Natural trail
- Firewood collection
- Mushrooms, wild fruits, vegetables and traditional medicine.

(ii) Uses by special permit:

- Beehive within the forest and honey collection.
- Fish pond in areas with water inside the forest.
- Use of forest products for community development such as rehabilitation/building of schools, hospitals etc

(iii) Uses by paying fees

- Cutting of poles
- Game hunting
- Bird trapping.
- Logging.
- Access to the forest for the purpose of research, training or tourism.
- Livestock grazing with exception of goats.
- Harvesting of forest product as mentioned in section c and d above for business purpose.

(iv) Uses forbidden within the forest

- Its forbidden to set fire in the forest
- Cutting and sawing banned timber trees
- Trapping wild animals, which have no harm to agricultural crops.
- Destroying natural vegetation within the forest.
- Use of fire in honey bee collection/harvesting.
- Agricultural activities.
- Human settlements.

SECTION B: PENALTIES

Anyone found guilty of any offence will be fined not more than 30,000/= Tshs with exception of fire setting in the forest where the accused will directly be prosecuted to the court.

Equipments used illegally in utilizing of forest resources will be confiscated and be the property of Kikole Village.

Failure to pay fines in a specified period of time will lead to prosecution.

Under these by-laws, if anyone empowered by the village fails to accomplish his duties/responsibilities because of negligence will be fined 10,000/= Tshs.

SECTION C: PROCEDURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. It will be the responsibility of the village to fine, issue licence and give decision to all activities based on these by-laws. The Village Council can delegate some or all of the activities to the VNRC or to the Village Executive Officer if necessary. The VNRC and the Village Executive officer will be answerable to Village Council which is also answerable to the Village Assembly.
2. The Village Natural Resources Committee is a permanent committee. This committee is technically the designated manager for all forest activities. However, some of the committee members will be terminated and cease to be members if found to violate the laws.
3. The Village Natural Resources Committee members will be appointed and changed by Village Council and these changes will be approved by the Village Assembly.
4. Penalties compounded will be shared as follows; 50% of the penalty will be given to the villager/villagers who will facilitate the arrest of the accused. The remaining 50% penalty will be given to the village.
5. Receipts will be issued to all confiscated properties and natural resources products.
6. Village leaders and village members of Kikole village have the authority to arrest any person found to be against these byelaws and report the matter to Village Natural Resource Committee.
7. It is the responsibility of all villagers to report to the village leaders of any person found to be acting against the byelaws.
8. All activities for maintaining, managing and utilisation of forest and forest products to be carried on Kikole Village forest will be done under PFM programme.
9. All permits will be issued by the Village Government through Village Natural Resources Committee or Village Executive Officer. All permits must bear the Village Government stamp and should indicate the time of collection, total and the type of forest product to be collected. After the forest product has been harvested and measured, the permit should be returned to the Village Government office.