



CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE IN TANZANIA

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OUT LINE

- ◆ Over view of Tanzania
- ◆ Overview of Tanzania Forestry Sector
 - Institutional and Legal Framework
 - Decentralised Forest Management
- ◆ Main Sectoral Opportunities and Challenges
 - Management of Forest Resources for Sustainable Development (Opportunities and Challenges)



OUT LINE

- Management of Forest-Based Industries and Other Forest-based Activities for National Development (Opportunities and Challenges)
- Institutional Framework and Arrangement of Human Resources and Financial Inputs (Opportunities and Challenges).
- ◆ Approaches for Promoting Sustainable Forestry and Forest Trade
- ◆ Conclusion

OVER VIEW OF TANZANIA



- ◆ The third largest country in eastern and southern Africa, covering a total area of 945 090 km²
- ◆ Over one third of the land area on mainland is covered by woodlands and forests
- ◆ Most of the country lies at 1000-1500m above sea level .
- ◆ Climate ranges from humid, monsoonal coastline to alpine deserts on Mount Kilimanjaro.
- ◆ Rainfall is generally erratic and varies from 400 mm in the central regions to 2500 mm in the highlands.
- ◆ The population of Tanzania is estimated at 34.6 million people (NBS, 2003) with an estimated growth rate of 2.8% per annum.
- ◆ Over 80% of Tanzanians are living in rural areas depending mostly on land and natural resources and agriculture for subsistence



OVERVIEW – FOREST SECTOR

◆ Institutional and Legal Framework

- FBD under MNRT is responsible for policy formulation, enforcement of forest legislation and has the mandate over management of natural and reserve forests
- Steps to transform into TFS are underway
- The sector is guided by National Forest Policy (1998) and implemented through National Forest Program (2001-2010) and Forest Act (2002) provide legal framework



OVERVIEW – FOREST SECTOR

◆ Decentralised Forest Management

- Through PMO-RALG with the aim of strengthening LGAs
- At the regional level – RNRA supervise forest functions – RAS
- At district level – DNRO and DFO in charge of forest functions - DED
- MNRT is represented at the PMO RALG (Coordinator)



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Forest sector has many opportunities but it also faces many challenges.

- ◆ **Management of Forest Resources for Sustainable Development:**
- ◆ **Opportunities**
 - Total forest area 35.5mill. ha representing about 40% (natural forests, plantation and woodlands)
 - Forest resources provide many opportunities –supply wood and non wood products, employment, sources of revenue – sales of products and services
 - Rural communities depends on the resource for their livelihood (per capita consumption of wood is 1m³ per annum)



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Bio energy accounts for about 90% of total energy consumption in the country
- The sector provides employment of about 3 mil. person year through forest industries, plantations, govt. forest admin. and self employment

◆ Challenges

- Knowledge on the extent of forest resources is limited and outdated
- Regular resources assessments not carried out due inadequate financial – data for management is inadequate – management is not based on informed decision



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Deforestation was estimated 412,000ha/annum (1990-2005) equivalent to 1.1% of the total forest area.
- Reasons; mainly clearing for agric. wildfire, charcoal making, lack of efficient production and marketing, over-exploitation of wood and lack of land use plan
- Population growth
- Climate change
- Underestimation of forest sector to the national economy. Example in 2007 about 3% (include hunting) the % does not include unrecorded consumption of wood fuels, bee products, catchments and environmental values



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- ◆ **Management of Forest-Based Industries**
- ◆ **Opportunities**
 - In 2005 there were 363 registered forest industries; only 28 are large industries
 - formerly government owned forest industries have been divested.
 - 8,200 people employed by the forest industries (direct work force)
 - Wood industry accounts for 50% of sector's recorded contribution to GDP, the other by NWFP and forest services
 - Huge potential of NWFP; honey and beeswax, tannins and gum arabic however, remain undeveloped



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

◆ Challenges

- Forest industries in TZ dominated by sawmilling and fiberboards, chipboards and joinery and furniture relied on fine hardwood and softwood
- Limited knowledge on lesser used tree species and NWFP and forest services
- Limited knowledge on market and marketing skills
- The mills have very low utilization capacity (of the installed capacity in 2004/05) 16.5% in softwood and 12% in hardwood log consumption
- Very low lumber recovery rate of 26-45%
- **Reasons:** obsolete technology, low investment, poor financing and weak market development.



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Lack of trained personnel
- Weak integration in wood harvesting and processing, low capacity and investment in efficient technology to process wood products – large proportion of export is in form of raw or semi finished products
- The current forest stock in terms of allowable cut is diminishing in plantation



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

◆ Human Resources and Financial Inputs Arrangements

◆ Opportunities

- Over 2000 staff are employed under the administration of MNRT and PMO-RALG
- On going reforms will strengthening forest management thru establishment of executive agency and efficient local government
- Technical and professional forest institutions
- Main sources of revenue is forest royalties



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- High potential of increasing revenue base thru improvement and increase in collection
- Retention of 70% of revenue collected and LMDA for forest operations in plantations
- Establishment of Tanzania Forest Fund (TFF)

◆ Challenges

- Inadequate capacity to implement forest programmes – poor working conditions, facilities, remuneration
- Spread of HIV and AIDS
- Inadequate legal and regulatory framework and clear mandate between MNRT and PMO-RALG



MAIN SECTORAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- There is no effective mechanism for inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration
- Forest budget is less than 1% of the total national budget - dependence of donors which accounts to average of 58.5% of sectoral funding
- Administration and management of revenue collection is poor and inefficient only 5-10% of revenue is collected from natural forests.



APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE

- ◆ PFM - strategy to improve management of forest resources, livelihoods and governance. About 4.1 mill. ha (12.8% of total forest area) PFM have led to improvements in forest condition and reduced illegal activities
- ◆ Establishment of TFS has been completed waiting for launching
- ◆ LMDA has improved management in plantation
- ◆ The Guidelines for Biofuel Production has been developed to guide investors in this area.



APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE

- ◆ Reforestation and afforestation under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) programs are under preparation (National Strategy is under preparation)
- ◆ Guidelines for Evaluating and Awarding Forest Concessions in Tanzania was developed in 2006 to guide the process
- ◆ National Forest Assessment (NFA) with technical assistance from FAO in planning and implementation will start soon.



APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE

- ◆ 350 sawmills were identified and most of them were very old and out dated with very low recovery rate.
- ◆ Ministry issued a guidelines which require sawmills to employ trained personnel and other essential requirements.
- ◆ There is a ban to export all types of timber more than 4 inch thickness since December 2007
- ◆ The Ministry encourages export of value added forest products such as finished products like furniture, carvings, etc.



APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE

- ◆ Private investment in establishing woodfuel plantations, efficient wood energy conversion and use technologies and alternative sources of energy has been promoted by introducing appropriate financial incentives in order to reduce overdependence on woodfuel; biogas, solar, briquettes, coal, LPGs, etc
- ◆ Export of certain forest products has been controlled. For instance the ban of harvesting sandalwood, ban of exporting round logs and slipper of more than 4 inch.



APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE

- ◆ Administration to monitor the implementation of the plans has been strengthened by establishment of law enforcement units. Forestry Surveillance Unit (FSU) in 8 zones to cover the whole country.
- ◆ the Ministry has established a data base (National Forest and Beekeeping Data Base (NAFOBEDA) where data/information regarding forest resource is stored and accessed.
- ◆ Currently the Ministry is applying the market based pricing of forest products in some plantation in order to stimulate competitive and encourage private forest plantations



APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AND FOREST TRADE

- ◆ Public auctions or tendering/bidding of defined standing or felled timber lots or concession areas are applied in some few forest plantations.
- ◆ There is a consultancy services which is on progress for elaboration and designing system for log sales and tracking of forest products export and forest royalty setting.



CONCLUSION

The government through the Ministry has tried had to address the challenges mentioned in this paper. However, more efforts still needed from the international communities to assist Forestry and Beekeeping Division in the areas identified so as to achieve her sustainable wood production and utilization.



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