

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

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REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION OF SECTOR COORDINATION

Presentation Outline

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1. Update on Policy developments in PO-RALG in relation to Forest sustainability
2. Measures to support and encourage LGAs to invest in forest management
3. Collaboration with sector ministries eg MNRT to facilitate forest conservation in LGAs
4. Plans to support LGAs to address deforestation

Local government establishment

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- Decentralization of Government Administration (Interim Provisions) Act, 1972
- Decentralization of Government Administration (Interim Provisions)(Amendment) Act, 1982
- Land Development (Specified Areas) Regulations, 1986 [GN. 659/1986]
- Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982 [Act Number 7 of 1982]
- Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, 1982 [Act Number 8 of 1982]
- Local Government Election Act, 1965 [Act Number 50 of 1965]
- Local Government Finances Act, 1982 [Act Number 9 of 1982]
- Local Government Ordinance, Cap. 333
- Local Government Services Act, 1982 [Act Number 10 of 1982]
- Regional Administration Act, 1997 [Act Number 19 of 1997]

PO-RALG contribution to sustainable forest management

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- In recent PO-RALG has been updating the Rural development policy (2003) in order to suit the current needs of the Tanzania good governance.
- Most forest reserves are owned and managed by villages.
- The review is done in order to capture the current scientific and technological changes so as to capture the best practices to local communities development.
- Including sustainable development.
- LGAs Plants trees annually. (1,500,000)

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- The decentralization by devolution initiatives is thought to be key to success if well implemented because;
- Empower community to decide and plan for resource uses.
- Enables tradition knowledge on resource conservation to be utilised.
- Enhance community sense of ownership on forest resource

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- The rural development policy emphasizes on environmental conservation as it has been identified that there is a great loss in soil fertility that has lead to low production.
- The overutilization of the natural resources has resulted into desertification to some of the areas of the country.
- Then, the situation should be rectified to make sustainable use of the resources in order to protect the environment.

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- As we all know that there is high destruction of water sources in most of the rural areas where most of agricultural and livestock keeping is done, the rural policy insists on the rectification of the current situation through sustainable means but in efficient way that will enable both the farmers and pastoralists enjoy their environment through the powers given to them by the constitution of URT(1977), Articles 145&146.

Measures to support and encourage LGAs to invest in CBFM

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- It should be known that, almost 50% of the rural LGAs(District Councils) own sources revenue depends on the natural resources available. So its very important for them to protect their environment to have a sustainable development and good revenue collections.

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- PO-RALG as custodian of all LGAs has been and will continue to direct them to allocate funds through their own sources revenue for CBFM activities.
- PO-RALG will not end on directing them but it should make follow up to ensure they comply on the implementation of the proposed activities for proper environmental conservation.

Collaboration with other sector ministries

- On 26th May, 2016 The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) (***to strengthen collaboration on forest governance and management***). After signing an MoU the parties organized a meeting which was conducted in Dodoma on 19th September 2016.
- The objective of the meeting was to discuss the implementation of the MoU which aims at enhancing cooperation between parties on improving forest management, governance.

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- Specifically the meeting discussed on the following issues:-
- To develop modalities on how to strengthen cooperation between TFS and PORALG in the management of forests.
- To develop modalities on how to strengthen cooperation between TFS and PORALG in the management of natural forests.
- To curb illegal harvesting and uncontrolled charcoal business in the country.

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- To develop /prepare a circular to RS and LGAs for implementation of MoU.
- Technical Committee members have been appointed by MNRT (To over see the implementation of MoU and advise the Steering Committee)
- The MoU will be operational soon
- PO-RALG expects to hold a meeting with Regional Commissioner's, Council Directors and District Commissioners that will be headed by the Prime Minister who will convene a message on the importance of forest conservation in their respective areas in November, 2016.

Plans to support LGAs to address deforestation

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- PO-RALG has a mandate on the approval of the Council's By laws, there fore it is its obligatory responsibility to ensure that each council abide to the preparation of the environment by laws to protect the environment and make sure there is a sustainable means of using the resources.
- Each council in its by laws should ensure that it has a component on the environment conservation as the natural resource contributes to 50% of own source revenue

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- Each council should ensure there is a proper land use plans so as there is a proper farming and livestock keeping practices.
- Councils should provide a proper education on environmental conservation like protecting forests on bushfires etc.
- Each LGAs has to ensure there is a sustainable use of the Natural resources for present and future generations.

Conclusion

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- PO-RALG is important link between sector ministries and LGAs
- Because of its legal Mandate could facilitate implementation of other sector ministries in LGAs

*Thank U very much
for listening*