

Global ICCA Database

Duru-Haitemba Forest, Tanzania

CCA Basic data

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Duru-Haitemba Village Forest Reserve
Country (include State and Province)	Tanzania (Manyara Region)
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	9,020 ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	9 villages (Sangara, Duru, Hoshan, Riroda, Endanachan, Ayasanda, Bubu, Endagwe, Gidasi)
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	No
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Same
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies?	Yes- Village Land Forest Reserve declared according to provisions of Forest Act of 2002
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	No, although some unregulated harvesting and encroachment which is currently under control
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood- mainly non-timber forest products and services to date; timber production in the future
To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit	VI

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Miombo woodland
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Regenerating Miombo
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Iraq, Wanyaturu, Wataturu
Broad historical context of the CCA	Started as then-novel effort to decentralize forest management to the local level in early 1990's, following conflict over gazettement of the forest as a central reserve
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Village management committees under the Village Council
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since mid-1990's
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Village land; under authority of Village Councils and Village Assemblies
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Written management plans administered by Village Management Committee; village by-laws governing forest use, imposing penalties for violation
Map and zoning of the CCA	No map available. Located in miombo woodlands approximately 60km south west of Babati town
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Limited threats. Strong local management is leading to regeneration and restocking
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Duru-Haitemba was catalytic in spurring the adoption of CBFM in Tanzanian policy and law in the mid to late 1990's.
Contact details for individuals and organisations	Anatoly Rwiza, District Forest Officer, Babati District

References relevant to specific CCA

Wily, LA. 1997. Villagers as Forest Managers and Governments 'Learning to Let Go': The case of Duru-Haitemba and Mgori Forests in Tanzania. Forest Participation Series, No. 9. IIED, London, UK. 32 pp