

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

FORESTRY & BEEKEEPING DIVISION

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN
FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING**

SEPTEMBER 1999

**Foreword by The Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism
Honourable Zakia H. Meghji (MP)**

Dear Investor,

Tanzania is endowed with abundant forest resources which contribute significantly to the economic and social well being of the people. The country has a natural forest resource base of 33.5 million hectares with valuable indigenous tree species which have highly competitive wood on the domestic and export markets. The country has 80,000 hectares of forest plantations which is an important resource base for industrial production. There is a high biodiversity which offers a wide range of products, both plants and animals, which are highly valued on the domestic and export markets. There are many non forest products from the forests such as tourism, game, bee products and many other products which are of immense economic value. These resources are yet to be fully exploited.

Since 1986, the government of Tanzania has been implementing an Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) and Economic and Social Advancement Programme (ESAP). These programmes were expected to bring about changes in the country's economy through the adoption of a free market economy, economic and trade liberalization and devaluation of Tanzanian shilling. The measures have resulted in a significant improvement in the country's economy. The country has experienced a growth in GDP of more than 4.6 % (1997), Inflation has been brought down from 30% to 12 % (1997) and interest rates have stabilised at 10-15% (1998). These measures have also created suitable conditions for investment in Tanzania.

The government of Tanzania passed a National Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act in June 1990. The act made provision for the establishment of an Investment Promotion Centre (IPC), whose task, among others, was to provide assistance to investors to obtain the required permits, licences, approvals, consents, authorization, registrations and other matters required by law to start up an investment in Tanzania. The government has made further improvements in the country's investment climate by reviewing the country's Investment and Promotion Policy of February 1990. The new investment policy was approved in October 1996. The new policy puts emphasis on the following issues:

- Maximize mobilization and utilization of domestic capacity including cooperation with other developing and developed countries
- Maximize promotion of exports of goods and services to enhance development of a dynamic and competitive export sector
- Encourage inflows of external resources to complement national efforts
- Encourage and facilitate the adaption of new technologies in activities which have direct bearing on productivity, quality and increased competitiveness
- Enhance transparent legal framework which facilitates the promotion and protection of all investments
- Deregulate the investment approval process
- Re-define the role of the private sector and put it into a more central role
- Create a balance between administrative controls and market forces as a means

of allocating resources

- Put emphasis on political pluralism to enhance democracy
- Rededicate the nations adherence to the rule of law.

These initiatives were aimed at creating a friendly investment environment in Tanzania.

Recently (1998) the Government of Tanzania approved new National Forest and Beekeeping policies which, among other things, encourage participation of the private sector in the development, management and utilisation of natural resources, in line with the country's new investment policies.

Investment in the forest and beekeeping sectors is a rewarding venture for the following reasons:

- Tanzania has suitable land and climate for investment in forestry and beekeeping.
- There are good domestic and export markets for forestry and beekeeping products.
- There is a political will and a good stable government which is dedicated to the rule of law, good governance and democracy.
- The new government policies have provisions which protect investments against nationalization. Property guarantees are also provided under Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency of which Tanzania is a member.
- The country has a stable economy.
- Labour is relatively cheap compared to other countries.
- There are abundant forest and beekeeping resources both in the plantations and in the natural forests.

In order to encourage investment in the forestry and beekeeping sectors, the government of Tanzania provides an incentive by giving long term concession and land lease to investors ranging from 33-99 years. The government also offers many other financial incentives. These are outlined in a document entitled: "Investors guide to Tanzania, 1998".

This document has been prepared to provide information on "Investment opportunities in the forestry and beekeeping sectors in Tanzania". I hope that the document will provide guidance and will encourage potential investors and other interested parties to invest in the forestry and beekeeping sectors.

I extend a warm welcome to all investors and look forward for a mutually beneficial and long term relationship in the development, management and utilisation of Tanzania's natural resources.

Zakia H. Meghji (MP)
Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is endowed with vast forest resources, which comprise of 33.5 million hectares of forests and woodlands. Out of this area, 20.5 million hectares are unreserved forests and woodlands. The remaining 13 million hectares of forests and woodlands have been gazetted as forest reserves. More than 80,000 hectares of the gazetted forest reserves consist of forest plantations.

The forests and woodlands are important sources for wood and non wood products. They contribute significantly to social-economic development and environmental protection. The forests are an important resource for wood-based industries and also contribute more than 92% of rural energy requirements mainly wood fuel.

The forests have a very rich flora and fauna and hence are a lifeline for many households and communities. They provide food, shelter, medicine, fruits and income support to many people. The forests are also important habitats for wildlife and are a source of many non wood forest products such as; tourism, game, bee products (honey, beeswax, propolis), tannins, and gum arabic just to mention a few.

The forestry and beekeeping sectors provide more than 730,000 person years of employment. The wood-based industry accounts for about half of the sector's recorded 2-3% contribution to GDP. The remaining half is contributed by non wood forest products and services accrued from these forests.

2.0 POLICIES

The Government of Tanzania approved new National Forestry and Beekeeping policies in March 1998. The overall objective of the two policies is "to enhance the contribution of forestry and beekeeping sectors to sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations".

The following specific goals of the forest and beekeeping policies are expected to contribute to the attainment of the overall objective:

- Ensure sustainable supply of forest and bee products and services by maintaining sufficient forest area under effective management.
- Increase employment and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forestry and beekeeping based industrial development and trade.
- Ensure ecosystem stability through conservation of biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility.
- Enhance national capacity to manage and develop the forest and beekeeping sectors in collaboration with other stake holders.

The policies are aimed at providing a conducive environment for investment in the forestry and beekeeping sectors. They put emphasis on the participation and involvement of individuals, local communities and the private sector in the development, management and utilisation of forestry and beekeeping resources. The government's

role is to provide an enabling environment for individuals, communities and private sector participation and contribution to the development of the forestry and beekeeping sectors. The policy puts emphasis on broader trading and investment opportunities in forestry and beekeeping products and services both for local and export markets, with the exception of those products which are regulated by international agreements of which Tanzania is a party.

3.0 LEGISLATION

Legislation of forestry and beekeeping sectors is under review to conform with the new policies. The new legislation is expected to be operational by the year 2000. The legislation will establish a legal framework for regulating and guiding the manner in which forestry and beekeeping resources shall be managed and utilised including: definition of ownership, rights and responsibilities for the management of resources and forest areas.

Apart from emphasizing mechanisms for enhancement of forestry to social economic and environmental issues, the new legislation will provide legal mechanisms and definitions for individuals, communities and the private sector participation and involvement in forestry and beekeeping activities including: definition of their roles, responsibilities and obligations for the parties concerned. Mechanisms for long-term lease or concession licences for management and utilisation of forest and beekeeping resources will be emphasized. The legislation will indicate conditions for development, management and utilisation of forestry and beekeeping resources including; licencing procedures, land rental fees to be charged by government, and royalties for existing forest and beekeeping resources, just to mention a few.

Currently forests, forest lands, and forest products are administered under two legislations:

- The Forest Ordinance chapter 389 of 1959, which provides legal framework for reservation of forest lands, their administration and management.
- The Timber Export Ordinance chapter 228 of 1956 which regulates and provides conditions for exports of timber and other forest and beekeeping products.

Bee products are administered under section 10 of "Produce Export (Beeswax) Rules, 1957 Cap 137".

4.0 FOREST RESOURCE BASE

Forests and woodlands are the main resource base for various economic activities in the country. Table 1 presents a summary of forest types and their area coverage:

Table 1: Forest distribution by area and cover type.

Type of forest	Area (000ha)	%
Closed forests	1,400	4.18
Mangroves	115	0.34
Woodlands	31,985	95.48
Total	33,500	100.00
Use of forest land		
Net productive area	23,755	78.04
Unproductive area	9,745	21.96
Total	33,500	100.00
Legal status		
Forest reserves	13,059	38.98
Forest/woodlands within parks	2,000	5.97
Public forest lands	18,441	55.05
Total	33,500	100.00

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division is responsible for administering a total of 13 million hectares of forest reserves under the local and central government. Furthermore the division administers 20.2 million hectares of unreserved forest resources in public lands. These forests contain many potential wood and non wood products and a number of outstanding scenery sites. The resources in these forests are categorised as follows:

4.1 Industrial forest plantations

Tanzania has 16 plantations covering a total planted area of 80,000 hectares. Tree species planted include: *Pinus patula*, *Pinus caribaea*, *Pinus elliottii*, *Cupressus lusitanica*, *Cedrela odorata*, *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia* spp *Podocarpus species*, *Juniperus procerra* and various *Eucalyptus* species. Most of these plantations are mature and ready for harvesting. They are therefore potential areas for investment in saw milling (sawn wood), chipboard (particle boards), fibre board (hardboard) and general purpose industrial wood. Table 2 presents a summary of the industrial forest plantation resources.

More than 11.4 million hectares of productive forests are earmarked for controlled harvesting of timber and other forest and bee products. The forests have numerous valuable indigenous tree species suitable for industrial wood production. Appendix II presents a summary of selected important indigenous tree species found in the natural forests. These species are suitable for construction timber, joinery, furniture production and many other uses.

5.0 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN FORESTRY

As indicated earlier, the Forestry and Beekeeping division is responsible for administering and managing 13 million hectares of forest reserves and another 20.2 million hectares of unreserved forests in public lands. This resource base has many wood and non wood products as well as different scenic sites, which makes them potential areas for investment as outlined below:

5.1 Mechanical wood industry

5.1.1 Industrial Forest Plantations

Investment in Industrial forest plantations is a lucrative and rewarding venture for the following reasons:

- Forecasts indicate that there will be an increase in demand for wood and wood products on the domestic and export markets.
- There is a gradual decreasing potential for wood from the natural forests.
- There is good land which can be leased from the government for tree planting on favourable long term lease conditions.
- There is proven outstanding performance of many valuable tree species.

Softwood and hardwood plantations offer good opportunities to invest in establishment of wood-based industries which may include:

- Saw milling (sawn wood) industry
- Chipboard (Particle board) factories
- Fibreboard (Hard boards) manufacturing plants
- Furniture and joinery wood work
- Prefabricated structures and other industrial wood use.
- Pulp and paper industries

5.1.2 Natural forests

The county's natural forests have tree species with unique inherent wood qualities. A number of valuable indigenous tree species are only found in Tanzania which reduces competition for wood from these species on the export market. The most important indigenous tree species are listed in Appendix II. These species and many others are suitable for carvings, furniture, joinery, flooring, timber and general purpose construction wood. Investment opportunities in this area will include: Saw milling industries, joinery and furniture factories and other wood-based industries.

The government encourages trading for manufactured and semi-manufactured wood products. With the exception of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) and Paurosa (*Swartzia madagascarensis*), export of round logs is prohibited.

5.2 Non- wood Forest Products

The high biodiversity of Tanzania's natural forests offers a wide range of non wood products:

- Gum arabic, a resin from *Acacia senegal* is important for the pharmaceutical and food processing industries. Tanzania has good populations of *Acacia senegal* in the central and northern parts of the country which could be utilised to produce considerable quantities of gum arabic for the export market. There is also a possibility of establishing plantations of high yielding varieties of *Acacia senegal*.
- The natural forests have many plants which can produce dyes which can be used for the flourishing batik industry in the country and abroad.
- The forests have many plants which have pharmaceutical potential including: *Berchemia discolor*, *Bersama abyssinica*, *Bridelia micrantha*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Catha edulis*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Combretum molle*, *Erythrina abyssinica*, *Faurea saligna*, *Kigelia africana*, *lanhocarpus capasa*, *Azadirachta indica* just to mention a few. It is possible to propagate and mass produce some of the medicinal plants and sell them on the local and export markets.
- The forests are a source of food. They harbour numerous species of mushrooms which have high nutrition value. Mushrooms have a very good domestic market. A kilogram of mushroom is sold between 1000-5500 Tas/kg (1US \$ = 800 Tas), a price which by far exceeds the price for Meat, Chicken or fish. Mushroom farming is therefore a rewarding undertaking.
- The forests have useful fruit trees such as *Anona squamosa*, *Azanza garckeana*, *Uapaka kirkiana*, *Vangueria infausta*, *Syzigium* species, *Strychnos spinosa*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Ziziphus mucronata*, just to mention a few. Fruits from these trees are delicious and have a good domestic market. *Sclerocarya birrea* (marula) is popular for making an internationally recognised liqueur (Amalura drink) which is sold in many departmental stores in Southern Africa. One can also make jellies and jams from the fruit. The nuts have high protein - rich oil. Fruits of *Adansonia digitata* are rich in vitamin C while leaves for the species, used for soups and sauces, are rich in vitamin A.
- The forests have useful delicious insects which can be used for providing high protein diet for many communities.
- Some of the tree species can be used for the production of insecticides.

Azadirachta indica seed extract has been found to control maize stock borer. Other species which can be used for the production of insecticides include: ***Acokanthera schimperi*, *Cordeauxia lancifolia*, *Melia azedarach*, *Swartzia madagascariensis*** just to mention a few.

- ❑ Some of the tree species are used for making perfumes, cosmetics and soap. These include: ***Albizia lebbbeck*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Lowsonia inermis*, *Macadamia tetraphyla*, *Osyris lanceolata*, *Pappea capensis*, *Persea americana*, *Ricinus communis*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Trichilia emetica* and *Ximenia americana*** just to mention a few.
- ❑ Other tree species are used for weaving, thatching, roofing, mats, basketry, products which have good domestic and export markets.
- ❑ A detailed account on non wood uses for different tree and shrub species found in the natural forests in Tanzania has been documented by Mbuya et.al. (1994)¹.

This wide range of non wood products from the forests offers investors many options for investing in the forest and beekeeping sectors.

5.3 Ecotourism

The natural forests in Tanzania have a variety of scenic areas which are suitable for ecotourism and development of recreational sites. Some of the sites are in mountain rain forests, coastal and riverine forests. Investors could develop recreational facilities such as lodges and hotels within exclusive natural environments.

The following areas are potential sites for Ecotourism: Eastern Arc Mountains which range from North Pare, The Usambaras, Uluguru, Udzungwa, Livingstone mountains. Along the coastal belt, there are potential sites in mangrove areas in Mtwara, Lindi, Rufiji and Tanga.

5.4 Sale of plants

As indicated earlier, Tanzania is endowed with high biodiversity. The natural forests have many different endemic plants which have high value on the export market. The East African Violet (*Saint Paulia*) for instance has commanded the flower market in Europe. Sale of plants is an area which is yet to be fully exploited.

¹L.P.Mbuya, H.P.Msanga, C.K. Ruffo, Ann Birnie and Bo Tengnas (1994): Useful trees and shrubs for Tanzania: identification, propagation and Management for agricultural and pastoral communities. Technical handbook No 6. Regional Soil conservation Unit, Nairobi.

Investors are invited and encouraged to invest in the beekeeping sector for the following reasons:

- Tanzanian honey is appreciated in the world market because of its flavour and the fact that it is “**organic**” (free from chemical pollution).
- There are strong local and export markets for bee products (honey, beeswax, and propolis).
- Beekeeping industry is sustainable because honey bees are a natural part of the ecosystem.
- Beekeeping is a profitable venture because the initial capital outlay is relatively low compared to other business ventures.
- With appropriate management of bees and bee fodder, one can produce honey and other bee products throughout the year as opposed to temperate countries where colonies of honeybees have to be kept warm throughout the winter season.

- Tanzania has both stinging and stingless honeybees which include:
 - Apis mellifera scutellata*; found throughout the country
 - Apis mellifera monticolor*; found on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru mountains.
 - Apis mellifera litorea*; found along coastal areas
 - Meliponula and Trigoma spp*; these are stingless honey bees found throughout the country, especially in natural forests, which can easily be domesticated.

6.3 Areas for investment in the beekeeping sector.

The current National Beekeeping Policy encourages private ownership of apiaries and bee reserves. Beekeeping legislation is being formulated and is expected to be operational by the year 2000. The new legislation will support the implementation of the new beekeeping policy. Investors are therefore invited and encouraged to make investments in the following areas:

6.3.1 Establishment and management of bee reserves:

Tanzania has a large potential for the establishment and management of bee reserves as outlined below:

a) Natural bee-fodder or beeforage

More than 50 percent of natural plants including trees, shrubs and herbs form abundant bee-fodder in public (unreserved) lands, forest reserves, game reserves and national parks. Since honey bees are natural components of the ecosystem, they freely go across boundaries of reserves to collect nectar and pollen from various bee plants (bee-fodder). Thus, beekeepers can establish apiaries in a wide range of ecosystems.

b) Cultivars (Cultivated plants)

A number of cultivars exist for sustainable bee industry. More than 90 percent of cultivated plants are suitable for beekeeping. These include: sunflower, legumes, citrus trees, sisal, coffee, bananas and maize just to mention a few.

6.3.2 Beekeeping in cross sectoral areas:

a) Beekeeping in public lands

The capacity for establishing and managing apiaries in unreserved land is still very low in the country. The following strategies can make beekeeping in unreserved areas attractive and sustainable:

- Enrichment planting with melliferous (bee-forage) plant species which produce nectar and pollen for bees.
- Use of bee smokers and bee protectives during honey harvesting in order to prevent setting of bush fires
- Protection of bee colonies against sabotage
- Granting title deeds for land under apiaries.

b) Beekeeping in agricultural lands

It is possible to carry out apiary management in agricultural lands by establishing "tree apiaries". This is a common feature in coffee farms. Bee colonies can be established for renting for commercial pollination of horticultural crops.

c) Establishment and management of apiaries in forest reserves, forest plantations, game reserves and farmland areas.

Apiary management has recently been permitted in some game reserves under a special agreement between wildlife administration and beekeepers as a way of conserving wildlife through peoples participation in the management and utilisation of natural resources.

Apiary management in forest reserves and plantations is prohibited. One needs to get a special permit from the Director of Forestry and Beekeeping to practice beekeeping in special areas within plantations and forest reserves. With the introduction of joint forest management concept, whereby people living in the vicinity of forest plantations and forest reserves are expected to benefit from tangible benefits accrued from the forests, it is expected that more beekeeping activities will be carried out in forest reserves and plantations.

6.3.3 Establishment and management of beekeeping-based industries, products and business.

A number of avenues and opportunities exist for beekeeping sectoral investment. These include:

- **Manufacturing and beekeeping equipment:** beehives, bee protective gear, honey presses and honey extractors.
- **Beeswax-based industries and products:** for manufacturing beeswax, candles, shoe polishes, wood polishes, lubricants, and pharmaceutical products.
- **Honey-based industries and products:** manufacture of honey beer, honey wine, use of honey in confectioneries and establishment of honey packing plants.
- Bee pollination-based industries and products such as: renting of bee colonies for special pollination programmes, harvesting pollen as a product from colonies of bees.
- Promotion of eco-tourism in apiaries and in bee reserves
- Promotion of lesser known bee products such as propolis and royal jelly which have a high demand in Japan and other developed countries.

While Tanzania encourages private investment from outside, the country is committed to sustainable development and management of her beekeeping resources which are free from bee deceases, parasites and pests. The country does not allow importation of honey bees and used beekeeping equipment to avoid importation of associated diseases pests and parasites from outside. All investors are encouraged to use the following indigenous honey bee species: *Apis mellifera sentillata*, *A.M.litorea*, *A.M.monticola*, and stingless honey bee *Melipona* or *Mlipenura* and *Trigoma* species. These species are found abundantly in most natural forests and woodlands and are suitable for domestication.

7.0 INCENTIVES FOR INVESTORS IN THE FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING SECTORS.

Investment in natural resources is accorded a high priority area by Tanzania investment centre (1998)². This has significant advantages to those who wish to invest in the forestry and beekeeping sectors. The government of Tanzania offers the following incentive packages for anybody who wishes to invest in the forestry and beekeeping sectors.

7.1 Monetary incentives

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| ○ Corporation tax | 30% |
| ○ Custom duty on capital goods | 5% |

²Tanzania Investment Centre (1998): Investors guide to Tanzania. Tanzania Investment Centre, Dar-es-Salaam.

○	Sales tax on capital goods	0%
○	Capital allowance deduction in the years of income	100%
○	Withholding tax on dividends	10%
○	Withholding tax on interest	0%
○	Free repatriation of earned income, profits and dividends	

7.2 Land lease/concession

Investment in forestry and beekeeping is a long term undertaking. Consequently the revised National Forestry and Beekeeping Policies and the new legislation under review make provisions for long term land lease/concession, to those who wish to invest in the two sectors.

7.3 Immigration quotas

- Any business enterprise granted a certificate of incentives is entitled, by law, to an initial automatic maximum immigration quota of up to 5 persons during the start up period. A request for additional experts can be considered upon presentation of a request to the Executive Director for TIC.
- Immigration visas are issued at points of entry to Tanzania.
- Multiple entry visas to Tanzania are provided to investors on request where there is evidence that it is necessary to make frequent visits to Tanzania.

Appendix I: Area coverage of productive and protective forests in Tanzania.

Region	Productive forests	Protective forests	Total
Arusha	189.5	242,078.0	242,267.5
Coast	240,044.1	43,647.0	283,691.1
Dar-es-Salaam		2,238.0	2,238.0
Dodoma	27,853.0	67,525.5	95,378.5
Iringa	100,069.4	338,863.5	438,932.9
Kagera	157,979.7	144,613.9	302,593.6
Kigoma	839,020.8	3,062.7	842,083.5
Kilimanjaro	7,289.5	183,275.5	190,565.0
Lindi	558,408.8	29,423.1	587,831.9
Mara	152.2	1,581.0	1,733.2
Mbeya	299,505.3	103,268.1	402,773.4
Morogoro	643,629.1	459,195.0	1,102,824.1
Mtwara	51,002.5	6,245.9	57,248.4
Mwanza	133,839.8	4,319.9	138,159.7
Rukwa	2,714,465.2	18,228.9	2,732,694.1
Ruvuma	420,367.5	45,003.2	465,370.7
Singida		785,840.2	785,840.2
Shinyanga	783,434.5	5,121.9	788,556.4
Tabora	2,277,919.6	971,823.4	3,249,743.0
Tanga	58,902.4	84,899.9	143,802.3
Total	9,314,072	3,540,254	12,854,327

Source: Natural Forest Handbook for Tanzania: Forest policy, planning and utilization, Vol II, by John Holmes (1995).

Appendix II: Selected list of important indigenous tree species found in the natural forests:

Class	Species botanical name	Trade & Vernacular name(s)
IA	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	East African black wood, Mpingo, Mugembe
	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	Ebony, Mgiriti, Msindi Mnumbulu, Mkulvi
	<i>Combretum schumannii</i>	Mperamwitu, Mguruwe, Mkwaya
IB	<i>Adina microcephala</i>	Adina, Migusia, Mdogowe, Mgwina
	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Azelia, Mkora, Mkongo
	<i>Beilschmeidia kweo</i>	Mbambakofi, Mfimbo, Mkweo
	<i>Cephalosphaera usambarensis</i>	Mtambara, Mtambaa
	<i>Entandrophragma spp</i>	Mrie, Mongo, Muwumbu, Mkalikali, Mbokoboko
	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Mkongola, Mvule, Iroko
	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	Mninga, Muninga
	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>	Mkula, Mngubi, Mtumabi mtoni, Mkurungu
	<i>Millettia stuhlmannii</i>	Pangapanga
	<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i>	Muhuhu, Muhungwe, Mkarambaki
	<i>Olea welwitschii</i>	Loliondo, Mchiyo, Mshio
	<i>Olea africana</i>	Brown olive, Alorien, Mzira
	<i>Olea hotchistetteri</i>	East African Olive, ngwe, mwalambo, mkimbamkubwa, mtagala
	<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i>	Mafu, Mfu, Mtua, Kunguni
	<i>Hagenia abyssinica</i>	Hagenia, Mwanga, Liziluzi
	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i>	EA pencil cedar, Mdarakwa, Mwangati
	<i>Khya anthotheca</i>	African mahogany, Mkangazi, Mwawamiovu
	<i>Markhemia spp.</i>	Mtalawanda
	<i>Newtonia paucijuga</i>	Mshashita, Mdadauka
	<i>Newtonia spp</i>	Newtonia, Mkufi, Mpunga, Mnyasa
	<i>Ocotea Usambarensis</i>	East African Camphorwood, Mkulo, Mserimuheti, Maasi
	<i>Oxytenanthera abystinica</i>	Mwanzi, Ulonzi
	<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	Mubula, Mule, Msabula
	<i>Podocarpus spp</i>	Podo, Mse, Mususimu, Mtokozi,
	<i>Osyris santallum</i>	Sandal wood, Msandali

	<i>Syzigium cumminii</i>	Mzambarau, Mvengi
	<i>Swartzia madagascarensis</i>	Paurosa, Kasanda, Msekeseke
	<i>Vitex keniensis</i>	Mfundo
IIA	<i>Morus lactea</i>	East African Mulberry, Kumbu, Mkuzafunta
	<i>Ficalhoa laurifolia</i>	Ficalhoa, Isete, Mkuka, Mgeni Nderema
IIB	<i>Albizia glabrescens</i>	Mfurangi
	<i>Albizia versicolor</i>	Mtanga, Mvumbafura, Mukingu, Mdurasi
	<i>Baphia kirki</i>	Mkuruti
	<i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i>	Mtundu
	<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>	Pillarwood, Ndiri, Msadora, Msengere, Mkazito
	<i>Lovoa brownii</i>	Nkoba, Msau, Mkusu, (Uganda Walnut)
	<i>Lovoa swynnertonii</i>	Msau, Kilimanjaro mahogany
III	<i>Codyla africana</i>	Codyla, Mroma, Mgwata
	<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	Musizi, Muhumula, Musika
	<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	Mkumasi, Mringaringa, Musingati
	<i>Albizia gummifera</i>	Omulera, Mshai, Mboromoro, Mhenge
	<i>Albizia antunesiana</i>	Ngando, Mavura, Mgando-kagua
	<i>Ekerbergia ruppeliana</i>	Ekerbergia, Musisi, Olmikumo, Tiwe, Msimbi,
	<i>Erythrophleum guinense</i>	Misanda, Mwavi, Mkarati, mbaraka, Mkola
	<i>Spirostachys africana</i>	Msaraka, Muharaka
	<i>Xymolos monospora</i>	Mburumo, dimu, mkalisumu, Lemon wood
IV	<i>Fauzea spp</i>	Mifuka, Msimi, Lisega
	<i>Rapanea rhododendroides</i>	Rapanea, mlimangombe, maswa, Mshiwizo, Kidongashawa.
	<i>Pteleopsis myrtifolia</i>	Mwindi, Mnepa, Mparu, Mgofu makwenzi
	<i>Bombax rhodognafalon</i>	Msufi-mwitu, Mfume
	<i>Burkea africana</i>	Burkea, mkarati, mgando, msangala
	<i>Fagara amaniensis</i>	Amani Satinwood, mfarakumbi, mfuakumbi
	<i>Chrysophyllum spp</i>	Muhulu, mgoma mberimberi, mulembelembe

Source: Government Notice No: 463: Forest Ordinance Cap 389 (Forest ammendment rules 1996)

ADDITIONAL POINTS

- 1 Insert map showing the location of the different plantations in Tanzania
- 2 Insert a map showing different forest types (Gazetted and ungazetted forest areas),
- 3 Attach map showing different scenic sites
- 4 Attach a map showing protective forests to indicate the major rivers flowing from the protective forests.
- 5 Attach a map showing hot spots for biodiversity in Tanzania
- 6 Prepare attachment: Letter from the Minister to all potential investors **done**
- 7 Carry out rigorous editing of the text so far prepared. **Done**