



**SUOMI
FINLAND**

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FORVAC)

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PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

23 JULY 2018 – 22 JULY 2024

By Cowater International Finland Oy

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
SUMMARY	6
1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	13
1.1 Rationale for the programme	13
1.2 Implementation environments: implementing agency and its key policies directing the project. Other key stakeholders and their role.	14
1.3 Changes in the project environment during the project	16
2. Progress towards achieving results.....	17
2.1 Programme design logic.	17
2.2. Analyse to which extent the results (especially outcome but also outputs), have been achieved	20
2.3 Progress towards key outputs.....	26
Output 1. Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased	26
Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced	37
Output 3. Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed.....	43
PFM Facts and Figures 2022	44
Output 4. Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened	46
2.4 Problems encountered and corrective measures conducted	51
2.5. An analysis of the impact of the programme.	53
2.3. Analysis of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the programme	56
2.4 Analysis on how cross-cutting objectives were achieved	58
2.5. Description of handing over process.....	62
2.6 Recommendations/ issues for consideration for sustainability	63
3. Assumptions and risks and opportunities	64
3.1 Assumptions: Did the assumptions materialize? Did any new assumptions arise during implementation? Effects of assumptions to the implementation and achievements.....	64
3.2 . Compare the original risk analysis to the materialised risks. How were the risks managed? Describe the corrective actions (both past realised and recommended future actions)	65
3.3. New developments and opportunities.....	71
4. Resource allocation	73
4.1 Use of resources.....	73
4.2 Short description on major budget reallocations (if applicable) and their reasons (usually corrective measures)	75
4.3 Analysis of the achievements vis-a-vis the use of budgeted resources from all funding sources during the project duration to justify conclusions on efficiency and cost-effectiveness (presented in chapter 2) ..	75
4.4. Use of TA support.....	76
4.5 Findings of the financial and audit results	76
5. Management and coordination arrangements.....	77
5.1. Local ownership and the role of relevant local agencies	77
5.2. Roles of Steering Committee and Supervisory Board, and their membership	78
5.3. Management structure; any changes to management.	79
5.5. Coordination with other government units/programmes.....	84
6. Lessons learnt	86
6.1. Lessons learned for specific stakeholders, for partner country and for similar project in other countries.....	86
6.2. Evaluations, their recommendations and lessons learnt.....	86

7. Recommendations	90
7.1 In CBFM, need to support a ‘use it or lose it’ approach.	90
7.2 Challenges with the governance environment.	90
7.3. Further strengthening capacity, voice and autonomy of CBFM organizations and enterprises	91
7.4 Care needs to be taken with combining carbon offsetting schemes and CBFM	91
7.5 In the future need to encourage communities to select VLFRs or expand closer to communities	92
7.6 Streamlining the costs of establishing VLFRs and Forest Management Plans (FMPs).....	92
ANNEXES.....	93
I. Result chain and results framework: Comparison of indicators; end-of project situation compared to baseline situation	93
II. Inventory list	93
III. Handing over certificates of the assets handed over.....	93
IV. List of publications, studies, documents and reports prepared	93
V. References, tables, maps, indicators, key policy decisions, sector analyses	93
VI. Financial report comparing planned and realized expenditure, annual breakdown included if it provides added value and relates to achievement of results	93
ANNEX 1 Results Framework 2018-2024.....	94
ANNEX 2 Inventory list / List of Assets.....	105
ANNEX 3 Handing over certificates of the assets handed over	110
ANNEX 4 List of publications, studies, documents and reports prepared	117
ANNEX 5 References, tables, maps, indicators, key policy decisions, sector analyses	119
Recommendations towards growing the honey industry in Ruvuma Cluster.....	122
ANNEX 6 FORVAC Financial report	127

ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BTI	Beekeeping Training Institute
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Cluster Coordinator (FORVAC)
DFO	District Forest Officer
EoF	Embassy of Finland
ERET	External Review and Evaluation Services of Forestry Programmes in Tanzania
EU	European Union
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division (of the MNRT)
FITI	Forest Industries Training Institute
FTI	Forestry Training Institute
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMP	Forest Management Plan/Planning
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development (Programme)
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GN	Government Notice
GoF	Government of Finland
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
LAMP	Land Administration and Management Programme
LGA	Local Government Agency
LIMAS	Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support
LKTS	Lesser-known Timber Species
LUP	Land Use Plan
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MIS	Management Information System
MJUMITA	The Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Market Systems Analysis
NAFORMA	National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment
NFBKP II	National Forestry and Beekeeping Programme Phase II
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Programme Coordinator (FORVAC)
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Product

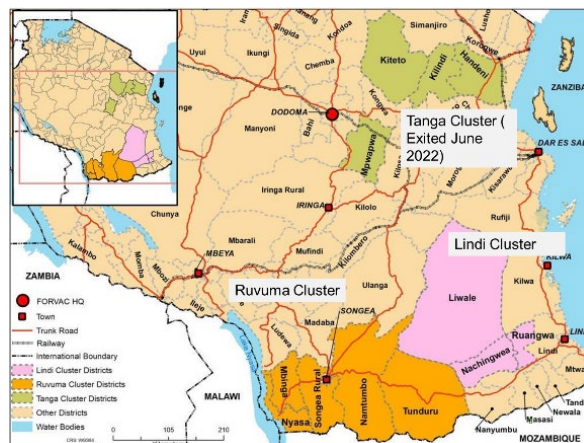
PD	Programme Document
PFP 1	Private Forestry Programme – Panda Miti Kibiashara
PFP 2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PFRA	Participatory Forest Resource Assessment
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PiVP	Persons in Vulnerable Positions
PLWD	Person Living with Disability
PMO	Prime Minister’s Office
PMT	Project Management Team
PO-RALG	President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PMT	Programme Management Team
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SC	Steering Committee
SVB	Supervisory Board
SHIVIMITA	Tanzania Forest Industries Federation
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TA	Technical Assistance
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TFWG	Tanzania Forestry Working Group
TGA	Tree Growers Association
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRAFFIC	NGO working globally on trade in plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
TZS	Tanzanian shilling
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VC	Village Council
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee

SUMMARY

Introduction

Building on and from a decades long collaboration between the Government of Tanzania and the Government of Finland in the Tanzanian forestry sector, the Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC) (originally a 4-year Programme from 7/2018-7/2022, extended to 7/2024) was implemented in partnership between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA Finland) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (MNRT).

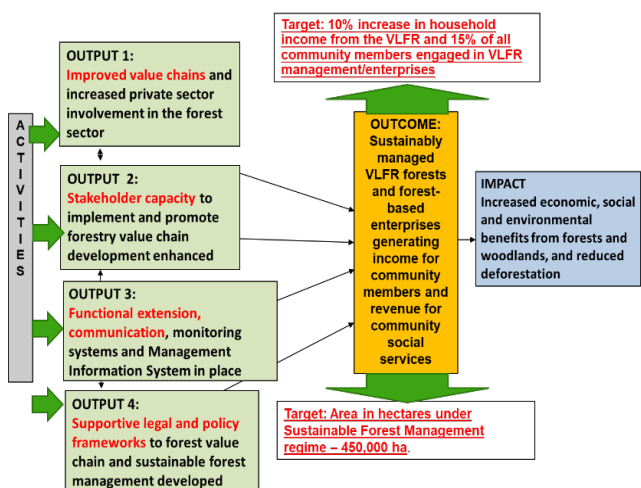
FORVAC was designed to strengthen Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) over natural forests in Tanzania, with a particular focus on the ‘secondary’ CBFM issue of helping communities generate significant benefits – capture more value - from sustainable forest use and forest product value chains. The programme operated in field sites in Tanga (programme exited Tanga in June 2022), Ruvuma and Lindi supporting CBFM strengthening and forest product value addition as well as national level with capacity building, communications and policy support to enhance the enabling environment for CBFM and CBFM enterprises.



CBFM was developed over the last few decades in Tanzania in response to the previous top-down government control approach over natural forests which had been established during colonial times. This top down and exclusionary approach alienated communities from their customary forests, the forests in effect became de facto open access with rampant forest clearance and unsustainable practices. Without legally recognised control and access to legal forest benefits, the communities had little motivation to work with the government to protect the forest. The intention of devolving control of the forests back to communities, is to re-establish the bond between communities and forests, incentivizing community stewardship of the forests.

However, that stewardship over the forest comes at a cost. There are significant direct protection and management costs of the forests for communities, as well as indirect opportunity costs of maintaining a forest and not converting it to other land uses. On the other hand, it was recognized that the forests, with sustainable management and use, have significant untapped economic potential both of timber and non-timber forest products that could benefit the livelihoods of communities, especially if communities were capacitated to capture more value from forest product value chains. This is the key role that FORVAC played.

The premise of FORVAC is that after forests are under community responsibility, the best way to incentivize their maintenance and management is through ‘helping the forest pay its way’ by maximising returns from sustainable use and value addition.



Project results (outputs, outcome and impact), value, stakeholders

The programme expected outputs, outcomes and impact are shown in the following figure. Regarding achievements as highlighted in the results figure, mentioned above there are two key - dual outcomes of the programme, supporting community based sustainable forest management and secondly improving livelihoods based on sustainable forest use and value addition. FORVAC commissioned independent studies to look into outcome and impact, and key results are shown in the table that follows.

A summary of key achievements follows in the table. A full results framework with achievements and reasons from any deviation are contained in Annex 1.

The following table shows key results against the main outcome and impact indicators. Outcome level indicators and achievements. Traffic light indicators: **green**=achieved/exceeded, **yellow**=progress but not fully achieved, **red**=no progress.

OUTCOME: Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services		
Key programme Target	Cumulative achievement of FORVAC	Comment
Forest related outcome: 450,000 ha of natural forest under community based sustainable forest management plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 460,518 ha (102%) of natural forest at FORVAC supported sites are under community forest management plans (the boundary and area calculation is contained in the management plans) that are based on sustainable management principles, including a stipulation of the sustainable offtake (Annual Allowable Cut AAC). Around 7 times lower deforestation rates compared to forests not under community management, with the lowest rates – almost no deforestation detected in those VLFRs with the highest income from sustainable timber harvesting (based on impact survey - remote sensing data on deforestation rates in FORVAC supported VLFRs with a range of incomes and sites outside VLFRs between 2018 and 2022 conducted by Prof. B.P. Mbilinyi & Prof. E. Zahabu, Sokoine University of Agriculture – report available at https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/) 	This does help prove that when under community control and sustainable management the ' <i>forest that pays, is the forest that stays</i> '.
Livelihood related outcome: 10% increase in Household income in households using forest products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 4 million Euros (9 billion Tanzania shillings) were generated through sustainable timber enterprises supported by FORVAC. It must be noted that there was a huge variation in income across sites, around 97.5% of all income was generated from Lindi cluster, the vast majority from Liwale district, around 1.5 % from Ruvuma cluster and the remaining 1 % from Tanga cluster. with around 55% of income going to improving social development in the community. Around 1500 entrepreneurs were supported. Community members deriving financial benefits from the forest increased from 9% to 27% with these households having a contribution of 12% of the annual 	<p>This improved livelihood performance it must be noted did not come at a cost for the forest just the reverse, the forests with higher income from sustainable harvesting had less deforestation. This points to a 'win, win' for both the forests and communities for sustainable CBFM enterprises.</p> <p>The variation in income across sites was for a number of reasons, particularly quantity and availability of sufficient marketable timber species in those sites, as well as linkages to buyers/markets. FORVAC worked to improve the range of marketable species and the ability of community sellers to reach buyers/market timber which should improve income from timber in more VLFR sites in the future.</p>

	household income (around TZS 439,671) coming from sustainable forest use., so exceeding the target.	
Timber harvesting: Standing timber 20,000 m ³ / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value) Lesser-known timber species 2,000 m ³ / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS) Processed timber 2,000 m ³ / TZS 800,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Standing timber: 34,138 m³ / TZS 9,278,960,947 (EUR 3,711,582) ii) LKTS: 5,111 m³ / TZS 1,005,492,932 (EUR 402,197) 	Standing timber sales far exceeded the target, the sales of lesser-known timber species exceeded the target, however although it made progress year on year in increasing processed timber sales the target was not met. This was because of a number of reasons, bureaucratic and slow procurement process of the mobile sawmills, combined with lengthy capacity building to train community operators of all 4 mobile sawmills. In some districts it took a while to generate demand from buyers for processed wood (as opposed to standing timber), and the challenge of there being limited demand for the broad range of timber species available in the VLFRs compounded this.
Value of (income derived from) NTFP, Programme supported micro-enterprises disaggregated by gender and disability: TZS 125,000,000 / TZS 625,000 Women 40%, People Living With Disability (PLWD) 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total approximate income through beekeeping (638M/477F, 22 PLWD), honey processors (9M/15F, 1 PLWD), mushroom (10M/56F, 2 PLWD), bamboo (39M/52F, 1 PLWD) & pottery (18F): TZS 139,903,212 (EUR 55,961). There was variation across FORVAC supported sites regarding income from NTFPs, the pattern was almost the reverse of the timber income with Tanga and Ruvuma having the highest income and Lindi the lowest income from NTFP enterprises. Women 47%, 	Although there was a much lower income from NTFPs compared to timber, it must be noted that the benefits did go to individuals and almost 50% women, compared to the timber value chains which are much more male dominated because of cultural reasons. The programme did not meet the PLWD target, partly because despite best efforts it is very challenging for micro-enterprises to accommodate the needs of PLWD and remain profitable especially when only starting off. The variation in income across FORVAC supported sites had two main reasons, firstly FORVAC allocated more support to NTFP enterprises in sites where there was less potential for timber sales, secondly market and culture, in some sites there was a market for and culture for NTFPs, for example honey in Ruvuma whereas this was not the case in Lindi.
Percentage of households that find service delivery systems well-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63 % saying social services had improved since FORVAC (impact survey by consultants Rahima Njaidi and Aklei Albert, MUJIMITA) 	With a significant amount of funds going into community services – largely from timber revenue, it means the benefits from the timber value chain are widely distributed and appreciated within the community including by women and the vulnerable as seen in the impact survey conducted by consultants, Rahima Njaidi

functioning: 25%		and Aklei Albert report available at https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/
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Value of the project - Financial report

The original budget of the 4-year Programme (July 2018-July 2022) was EUR 9,950,000 in addition to EUR 200,000 that the Government of Tanzania offered in kind contribution through salaries, operating expenses and office space and tax exemptions. The additional budget for the 2-year extension (July 2022- July 2024) was EUR 4,200,000, making the total project budget EUR 14,150,000. The budget and expenditure per budget category (Operational and Technical) over the Programme implementation from 23 July 2018 to 22 July 2024 are set out in the Table below. However, note that the spend is until the end of June 2024, it the final draft the figures will be updated to the 22nd of July. Details of finances are contained in Annex 6.

Budget and realized expenditure by main budget categories (Operational and Technical Assistance) from 23 July 2018 to 22 July 2024:

Budget category	Total Programme Budget 7/2018-7/2024	Accumulated usage 7/2018-7/2024	% of the usage from the total budget
OP - Operations & management	EUR 10,161,899	EUR 10,137,271	99,8%
TA - Technical Assistance (fees + TA reimbursable costs), including ST consultancies)	EUR 3,988,101	EUR 3,938,196	98,7%
TOTAL	EUR 14,150,000	EUR 14,075,467	99,5%

Both the annual government and external audits undertaken by KPMG found only minor issues with the programme financial management systems, checks and balances, and these were all rectified, no major financial discrepancies or problems with the financial management and control system were found. The finances were managed/controlled to prevent an overspend and underspend.

Although the spend versus budget was balanced by the end of the programme, there had been some significant challenges in financial management during programme implementation due to various factors. This included a significant increase in government Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) rates in June 2022 which had a knock-on effect of increasing costs of a whole range of activities. There were also significant inflationary increases in prices across the board in Tanzania brought about by COVID and the invasion of Ukraine by Russia , especially affecting fuel costs that meant that revisions in budgets and prioritization were necessary. A revised budget and Annual Workplan with prioritization needed to be drafted and approved in the second half of the year 2022 to 2023, mainly because of the increased DSA rates. .

Programme Stakeholders and management arrangements.

The Programme Competent Authorities (CAs) were the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (MNRT) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA). The Implementing Agency was the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the MNRT, and the Programme was carried out in close collaboration with the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) District Authority, responsible for Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), and the Tanzanian Forest Services Agency (TFS). Communities had a main implementation responsibility together with Districts under the PO-RALG, and private sector entities and NGOs as service providers. VLFRs are managed by Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs), and they are accountable to the Village Councils. The contractor responsible for managing the Technical Assistance was Cowater International Finland, formally the FCG Finnish Consulting Group, Finland.

The decision-making system of the Programme had at the highest level, the Supervisory Board (SB), the next level Steering Committee (SC), both made up of a range of government and non-government institution high level representatives. Annual Work Plans, Budgets and reports had to be reviewed and approved by both bodies. The Competent Authorities (CAs) made up of the Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division in MNRT and the Counsellor from the Embassy were the next level of decision makers and reviewed and approved recruitments and other key management decisions. Operationally the Programme Management Team (PMT) overseen the operations of the programme made up of the National Programme Coordinator (NCP) of the MNRT and the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), the head of finance at FORVAC and the FORVAC Forest Management Expert. At the local level, coordination was managed by the Cluster Coordinators (CCs) in the respective Regions/Clusters in cooperation with District Councils, through appointed officers, and Village Councils, through Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) at the village level. It must be noted that the process of reviewing achievements, learning lessons and developing workplans engaged a wide range of stakeholders from communities right through different levels to the national level and also took on board the lessons and recommendations from an annual external evaluation team and a government evaluation team.

Key lessons and recommendations

The following are the key lessons and recommendations from the programme, these emerged from consultant reports, evaluations and programmes stakeholders.

Key lessons	Key recommendations
<p>1. In CBFM, forest that pays is the forest that stays: The fundamental key lesson is that the premise of FORVAC was indeed correct, the expected impact was to combine increased forest protection by the community, with increased income from sustainable forest use, which was the case (deforestation impact assessment in FORVAC supported VLFRs with a range of incomes and sites outside VLFRs between 2018 and 2022 conducted by Prof. B.P. Mbilinyi & Prof. E. Zahabu, Sokoine University of Agriculture – report available at https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/) Not only was increasing income from the community-controlled forests compatible with forest protection, but the higher the income from sustainable use the higher the protection and lower the forest clearance.</p>	<p>Strengthen support for sustainable utilization and value addition in CBFM and more effectively communicate the efficacy of the approach: It will be very important to focus on increasing returns for communities from sustainable offtake from the forests whilst also better documenting and communicating the rather counter-intuitive ‘use it or lose it approach’ in a range of media to target funders, government decision makers and the general public. There was still low level of awareness of the ‘use it or lose it’ approach and how it contributes to saving the forests in a socially acceptable way.</p>
<p>2. High costs of the Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) and Forest Management planning process in CBFM, exacerbated by increase in Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) costs. FORVAC commissioned a study to analyse the procedures, costs and recommendations for streamlining these processes (See study by Isaac Malugu on simplifying PFRA processes in https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/) which asked implementers to estimate current costs of VLUP and FMP processes based on current DSA rates. Depending on the</p>	<p>Increase FMP from 5 to 10 years and streamline process mixing local knowledge and remote sensing to lower the DSA costs of the on the ground team. As well as reducing the costs by increasing from 5 years to 10 years, for slow growing natural forest, 10 years is a more appropriate planning horizon and aligns the FMP with the VLUP.</p> <p>In terms of reducing the costs of the VLUP and FMPs, the key is in reducing the DSA payments, so reducing the time spent by experts conducting the surveys. This can be done in a number of ways, for example remote sensing or google earth maps can be used with key village resource</p>

<p>size/complexity of the site, the cost estimate for VLUP development ranged from around TZS 25 million (10,000 Euros) to TZS 75 million (30,000 Euros) or more. For FMP processes, the cost estimate ranged from TZS 15 million (6,000 Euros) and as high as TZS 50 million (20,000 Euros), depending on the complexity and size. This puts the overall cost of both processes per site in the range of TZS 40 million (16,000 Euros) to TZS 125 million (50,000 Euros). This limits the scale-ability of the VLUP and the FMP, increases the dependence of CBFM on donor funding and makes renewal (10 years for VLUP and 5 years for FMP) also expensive. The bulk of the costs are for the DSA for experts implementing processes on the ground.</p>	<p>persons in participatory exercises to discuss issues, prior to going to the field. Boundary location data might also be obtainable for some boundaries from remote sensing data. Of course, engaging all key stakeholders, neighbouring village representatives etc. would still be important in these exercises. For renewing the VLUP and the FMP, rather than repeat the exercise, spot checks could again be blended with participatory discussions to make any necessary revisions.</p> <p>It must be remembered that even if the VLUP and FMP are not perfect, it is better to have something in place than nothing at all, leaving the areas to <i>de facto</i> open access.</p>
<p>3. VLFRs long distance from communities proves problematic. Sometimes the VLFRS are sometimes 20 to as far as 50 km away from the community increasing the cost of patrolling, management, as well as access to products, for example beyond highly valuable timber it was often not worth the while for community members to collect NTFPs from forests that are so far away, this also creates a particular challenge for engaging women in VLFR product use and enterprises.</p>	<p>New communities should be exposed to existing VLFRs to build trust and existing VLFR communities should be encouraged to select additional sites closer to the community. When new VLFRs are selected during the future VLUP process, first expose communities to existing VLFRs and VNRCs so that they can see for themselves that VLFRs will be handed over to communities and that use will be allowed. Also highlight the importance of access to forest products, both timber and non-timber, the costs of patrolling and management if the forest selected is far away. Existing VLFR communities prior to renewing the VLUP and FMP should be encouraged to expand or select additional sites closer to the communities.</p>
<p>4. Challenges within the governance environment hinder releasing the full potential of CBFM enterprises: CBFM and CBFM enterprises are still relatively new in Tanzania. It is quite a paradigm shift from the historical more 'top down'- 'command and control' system, a legacy from the colonial past, a system which viewed communities with distrust as the 'enemy' of the forest. CBFM turns this approach upside down, by trusting communities as 'friends' of the forest to manage and use the forest once they have secure tenure, responsibilities and user rights. This shift requires changes in mindsets and also changes in governance environment, regulations, policies and practice. FORVAC's fourth output aimed to improve the enabling policy environment for CBFM enterprises. During the programme stakeholders identified numerous remaining policy challenges, some were addressed, but a significant number remain (See recommendations).</p>	<p>Need to work on remaining governance challenges. This includes changing policies and practices to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow flexibility in timber prices rather than government setting one price nationally that makes legal timber sold locally too expensive, rather to allow prices better reflect market prices/affordability in different areas, so that legal VLFR timber sold locally is more affordable for example to local carpenters and timber merchants which would provide an alternative to illegally sourced wood. • Allowing mobile sawmills inside CBFM/VLFR forests. • Allowing CBFM organizations to export timber. • Allowing CBFM timber to be transported at night to lower transport costs, as currently according to forestry regulations transportation of timber from natural forests is prohibited at night. • Streamlining Village Land Use Planning (VLUP), Forest Management Planning (FMP) Process to lower costs, this should include extending the FMP to 10 years. • More explicit promotion of VLFR timber for government procurement and in marketing materials in general to

<p>It is important to have a supportive environment for legal CBFM enterprises, because if legal use is too complicated and expensive, it makes illegal use more attractive and CBFM enterprises cannot compete.</p>	<p>buyers as being sustainable, incentivizing forest protection and providing numerous socio-economic benefits to communities.</p> <p>Also, there will be other policy/governance related issues, important to do regular reviews to identify issues, then feed them quickly into Annual Work Plan (AWP) with targets and activities to address them. The role of a donor funded programme however should be to support government to undertake policy reform processes, policy formulation is the preserve of government.</p>
<p>5. Further strengthening capacity, voice and autonomy of CBFM organizations and enterprises. Although FORVAC supported CBFM communities to develop district level associations as well as start to move up the value chain of CBFM forest products, so much more needs to be done. For example, the vast majority of wood is still sold as standing trees, the associations lack resources to invest in timber yards, processing, transport, marketing, etc.</p>	<p>Need to prioritize enabling community organizations to be profitable, move up the value chain, strong organizationally and in terms of autonomy and voice. It is recommended that the follow-on programme, FORLAND, along with the government and service providers like MCDI support the fledgling district level CBFM associations with seed money/resources for their business plans, so that they can invest more in value addition and support to the CBFM members. This may include support to timber yards, timber stores/show rooms, transport and processing and more effective marketing. However, the aim is to make the CBFM enterprises, and the associations self-sustaining and self-financing so should be part of a viable business strategy.</p>
<p>6. Care needs to be taken with combining carbon offsetting schemes and CBFM. There is an immense interest in carbon offsetting schemes at the moment internationally and in Tanzania. Carbon offsetting involves countries and companies in more polluting countries often paying for schemes in poorer countries that capture carbon to 'offset' the pollution they cause. This might seem like a potential opportunity for CBFM, but there are some significant problems. Carbon offsetting largely precludes sustainable timber harvesting, which is counterproductive as sustainable timber harvesting was proven in FORVAC to be key in incentivizing forest protection and therefore avoided deforestation. It also creates external dependency, and experiences internationally have been mixed in terms of benefits actually reaching communities. Despite the promises, a lot of benefits ended up going to intermediaries whilst communities were left largely with the cost of conserving the forest.</p>	<p>Aim to maximise benefits whilst minimizing harm of carbon offsetting schemes. It would make most sense for carbon offsetting funds to invest in CBFM timber-based enterprises, as seen from the impact assessment of FORVAC, the higher the income from sustainable timber harvesting, the lower the deforestation/forest conversion. This also would ensure avoiding dependency and provide a source for sustainable and legal timber. If legal sustainable timber harvesting is precluding, then the demand for timber will likely be met from unsustainable, illegal sources elsewhere. However, if timber harvesting remains to be precluded from carbon offsetting, then protected areas where timber harvesting is already precluded might be best focus. In FORVAC sites, VLFRs in Nyasa and Mbinga were classified as watershed forests with timber harvesting restricted. It would also be important to learn from other experiences with carbon offsetting experiences internationally – including the many and growing examples where there are/have been problems with the schemes and communicate this to stakeholders in Tanzania, including government officials and community members so they can make informed decisions, based on concrete experiences rather than promises.</p>

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Rationale for the programme

Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC) was a 6-year Programme (7/2018-7/2024, with extension from 7/2022 to 7/2024) collaborative programme between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA Finland) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (MNRT). It aimed at contributing to increasing economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands. The expected outcome of the Programme was “Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services”.

FORVAC builds on the activities, experiences and lessons learned from three bilateral programs in Tanzania financed by Finland: National Forest and Beekeeping Programme II (NFBKP II, 2013–2016), Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support (LIMAS, 2010–2016), and Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1, 2014–2019). NFBKP II and LIMAS have worked for the Community-Based Forest Management regime to advance sustainable forest management and generate income and employment to communities from declared Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2, 2019-2023 (extended to 2024)) is working solely in plantation forests but, together with PFP 1, has created important experiences to share in value chain development, mobilization of rural communities for economic activities, and developing training and extension services for small-scale forest enterprises.

FORVAC was designed to strengthen Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) over natural forests in Tanzania, with a particular focus on the ‘secondary’ CBFM issue of helping communities generate significant benefits from sustainable forest use and forest product value chains. The programme operated in field sites in Tanga (programme exited Tanga in 2022), Ruvuma and Lindi supporting CBFM strengthening and forest product value addition as well as at national level with capacity building, communications and policy support to enhance the enabling environment for CBFM and CBFM enterprises.

CBFM was developed over the last few decades in Tanzania in response to the previous top-down government control approach over natural forests which had been established during colonial times. This top down and exclusionary approach alienated communities from their customary forests, the forests in effect became de facto open access with rampant forest clearance and unsustainable practices. Without ownership or legal forest benefits, the communities had little motivation to work with the government to protect the forests.

The intention of devolving control back to communities, is to re-establish the bond between communities and forests, incentivizing community stewardship of the forests. However, that stewardship over the forest comes at a cost. There are significant direct protection and management costs of the forests for communities, as well as indirect opportunity costs of maintaining a forest and not converting it to other land uses. On the other hand, it was recognized that the forests, with sustainable management and use, could have significant economic potential, both of timber and non-timber forest products that could benefit the livelihoods of communities especially if communities are capacitated to capture more value from forest product value chains. The premise of FORVAC is that after forests are under community responsibility, the best way to incentivize their maintenance and management is through ‘helping the forest pay its way’ by helping maximise returns from sustainable use and value addition.

FORVAC focused on forest value chain development based on production of timber, and Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)/Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in the Programme Districts and areas allocated there to local communities (CBFM within Village Land Forest Reserves). The Programme also supported the development of forest law enforcement, as it is relevant to the development of CBFM, and improvements of conditions for the trade of legally sourced timber, charcoal (supporting the publication of the National Charcoal Strategy which lays out a roadmap for reducing charcoal use and switching to alternatives) and other forest products originating from the project area. Legal and policy frameworks are improved and harmonized to guide and improve sustainable forest management and trade procedures.

1.2 Implementation environments: implementing agency and its key policies directing the project. Other key stakeholders and their role.

Regarding the implementation environment, the area under forests and woodlands in the Tanzania mainland is 48.1 million ha of which 20.9 million ha (43.3% of the total areas) are productive forests (NAFORMA 2015). The remaining forest area of 27.2 million ha (57%) consists of 18.0 million ha which are wildlife reserves and 9.2 million ha which are protection forests that are legally in-accessible for wood extraction. According to NAFORMA data, 21.6 million ha or 46% of forests and woodlands is under village government.

It was recognized that forest clearance and unsustainable use was greatly exacerbated by the colonial legacy of forest being under a 'top down' exclusionary regime which alienated communities from forests, therefore in the 1980s and 1990s Tanzania undertook to engage communities in forest management through a range of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approaches. PFM aims at transferring local forest tenure to communities or sharing the costs and benefits between the government and communities in state-owned forests. PFM models in Tanzania consist mainly of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) where the community have the lead responsibility in terms of control of the forest, and therefore also receive most benefits, and Joint Forest Management (JFM) where there is joint control and sharing of benefits.

FORVAC supported the strengthening of CBFM, the approach establishes Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) identified through a Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) process which then fall under the management of the elected Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs).

The key relevant policies and legislation include the National Forest Policy of 1998, the Forest Act of 2002, as well as the National Forest and the National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy Tanzania updated the Forestry Policy in 2014, and the Second National Forest Programme (NFP II) formulation was completed in January 2015. The policies and legislation all aim to strengthen community based sustainable forest management and increasingly emphasize the importance of communities in having secure forest tenure over the forests and being able to benefit from the forest resources they manage.

This 'secondary' issue of ensuring sufficient benefits were generated from sustainable management of the VLFRs to cover responsibilities, is where the role of FORVAC came in. Although CBFM had been successful in getting community protection over forests, it was increasingly recognized that CBFM would not be successful or sustainable in the long run, unless benefits from the forests were increased to compensate communities for the significant direct and indirect costs of forest management. FORVAC with financial and technical support from Finland, was thus developed to support the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to fulfil the implementation of the legislative and policy intention of strengthening CBFM by supporting participating communities to capture more value from the forests they were managing. Finland has a long history of small-scale farmer control and sustainable management of forests and of small-scale forest enterprises, so has a rich experience to draw from.

In terms of implementing agencies, the Programme Competent Authorities (CAs) were the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (MNRT) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA). The Implementing Agency is the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the MNRT, and the Programme was carried out in close collaboration with the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) District Authority, responsible for Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), and the Tanzanian Forest Services Agency (TFS). Communities have a main implementation responsibility together with Districts under the PO-RALG, and private sector entities and NGOs as service providers. VLFRs are managed by Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs), and they are accountable to the Village Councils.

The decision-making system of the Programme includes the highest oversight body, the Supervisory Board (SvB), chaired by the Ambassador of Finland jointly with the P.S. of the MNRT which is made up of a range of cross sectoral high-level government, non-government and private sector representation. The next level was the Programme Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Director of Forestry and a Counsellor of the Embassy of Finland, which met twice a year, again comprising a range of suitably qualified representatives from government, non-government and private sector. Both bodies reviewed the technical reports, plans, budgets and financial reports of the programme, provided guidance, direction and at times direct support to deal with implementation challenges particularly at higher institutional and policy level.

At the more operational level were the Programme Management Team (PMT) co-chaired by the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) of FORVAC and the National Programme Coordinator (NPC) of MNRT, with the remaining members being the Financial and Administrative Manager of FORVAC and the Forest Management Expert who acted as Field Coordinator. At the local level, coordination was managed by the 3 Cluster Coordinators (CCs) in the respective Regions/Clusters in cooperation with District Councils, through appointed officers, and Village Councils, through Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) at the village level. There were initially 3 clusters managed by the 3 cluster coordinators, Tanga, Ruvuma and Lindi. With a reduced budget for the extension phase, from the 7/2022, Tanga was exited and the adjacent and forest rich clusters of Ruvuma and Lindi became the focus, with the 3 field staff covering these two regions.

It must be noted that FORVAC operated with a small core team of staff. As well as working through government at national, regional, district and village level, FORVAC largely relied on service providers and consultants for direct implementation. Therefore, the role of the small FORVAC at headquarters and in the field involved a high level of coordination of and collaboration with others.

In terms of decision making and planning, the programme document results framework and target guided the direction of overall work. How to reach targets was broken up into Annual Work Plans (AWPs) which were developed in responsive participatory ways along with key stakeholders and feeding in lessons that emerged. These were further divided into quarterly plans and reporting was done on annual, semi-annual and quarterly basis.

In terms of specific implementation areas after phasing out support in Tanga Cluster (Tanga, Dodoma and Manyara Regions) in 2022-2023, FORVAC continued working in two regions of Tanzania:

- Lindi Cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea Districts;
- Ruvuma Cluster: Namtumbo, Tunduru, Songea, Mbinga and Nyasa Districts;

During its implementation, FORVAC operated in 128 villages, including Tanga Cluster, from where FORVAC phased out in 2022-2023. The operational coverage of the Programme is set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Operational coverage of FORVAC in each District.

Cluster	District	Output area 1.1:			Output Area 1.2:	Output Area 2.1:		Total No of Villages where FORVAC Operates
		VLUPs by FORVAC	FMPs by FORVAC	VNRCs Formed/ Remobilized	Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBA's & VSLAs)	
		No of Villages						
RUVUMA	NAMTUMBO	6	5	6	6	8	2	8
	SONGEA	4	6	6	7	7	1	7
	MBINGA	6		6	7	7	7	7
	NYASA	4		4	7	15	5	15
	TUNDURU	1	3	3	3	4		4
LINDI	RUANGWA	5	5	5	5	11	6	11
	LIWALE	5	25	26	11	27	8	27
	NACHINGWEA	2	11	11	4	12	8	14
TANGA	HANDENI	2	4	3	5	5	4	5
	KILINDI	3	1	3	8	5	1	8
	MPWAPWA	3		3	9	6	1	9
	KITETO		13*			13*		13
Total No of Villages		41	73	76	72	120	43	128

* SULEDO Community Forest Reserve in Kiteto District covers 13 villages.

The operational area of FORVAC is presented in Figure 1 below.

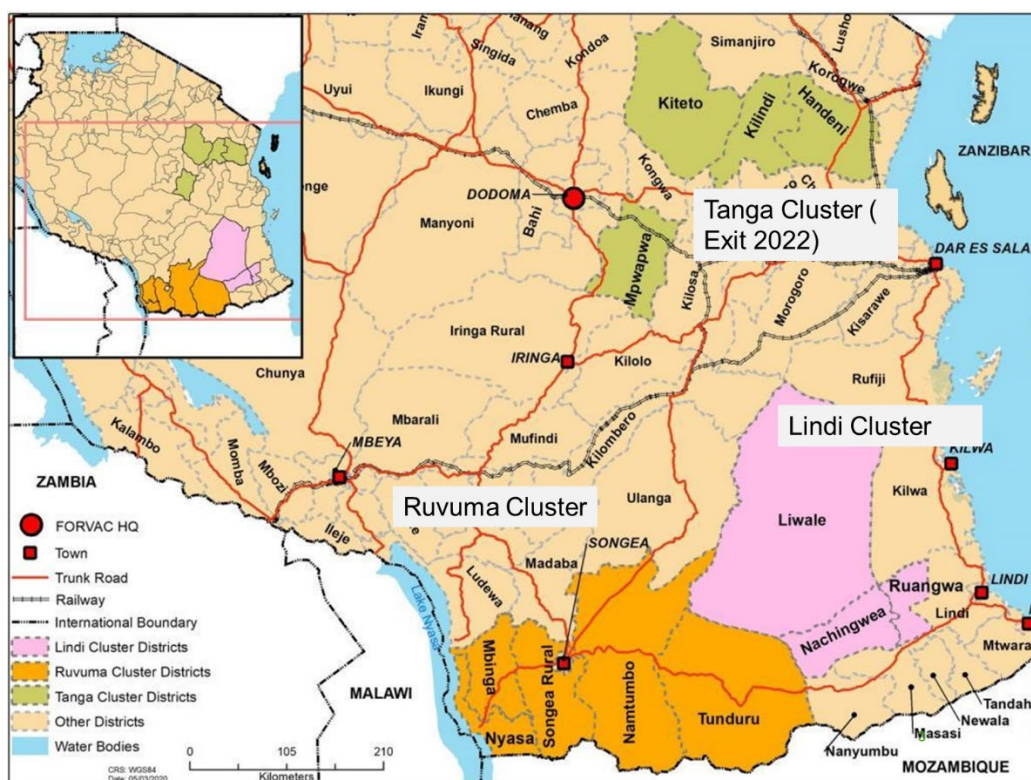


Figure 1. Map of FORVAC target areas.

1.3 Changes in the project environment during the project

The geographical Coverage of the Programme has evolved over the lifetime of the programme.

- Tanzania – governance environment, capacity development and the institutional development coverage was nationwide throughout.

However, the field work sites evolved.

- Original coverage 2018: 8 districts in 3 regions (Tanga cluster: Handeni and Kilindi; Lindi cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea; Ruvuma cluster: Namtumbo, Mbinga and Songea districts)
- Annual Workplan 7/2019-6/2020: 10 districts in 3 regions (Tanga cluster: Handeni, Kilindi and Mpwapa; Lindi cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea; Ruvuma cluster: Namtumbo, Mbinga, Songea and Nyasa districts)
- Annual Workplan 7/2020-6/2021 and Annual Workplan 7/2021-6/2022: 12 districts in 3 regions (Tanga cluster: Handeni, Kilindi and Mpwapa and Suledo Community Forest in Kiteto District; Lindi cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea; Ruvuma cluster: Namtumbo, Mbinga, Songea, Nyasa and Tunduru districts)
- Extension phase 7/2022-7/2024: 8 districts in Lindi (Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea) and Ruvuma (Namtumbo, Mbinga, Songea, Nyasa and Tunduru) clusters; limited operations in Kilindi and Handeni districts in Tanga region.

Although there were changes in individuals, for example the DfOB, CTA, NPC and Embassy Counsellor during the programme, the institutional environment and political will from both the Government of Tanzania and MFA of Finland for the objectives of the programme remained strong and consistent throughout as did the support from the PSC and SVB. This consistent support provided a suitable implementation environment for the programme to achieve its aims. The main change that posed a challenge to programme implementation was the **significantly increased costs during implementation**. This included a significant – almost doubling increase in government Daily Subsistence Rates (DSA) in 2022 which had a knock-on effect on many project activities. Also because of international crisis, notably COVID and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, there were significant increases in fuel costs and general increased inflationary pressures. This all required some re-budgeting, economizing and prioritization actions in the final two years of the programme to ensure resources were efficiently used to still reach the key targets.

2. Progress towards achieving results

Box 1. Links to impact films.

To support the results documentation a range of films were made to examine impact and lessons of FORVAC. This might be a useful complement to the narrative that follows. There are 5 films that look at different aspects of FORVAC impact/results and lessons. These are available on the following Youtube links and are a good complement to this Completion Report bringing the results to 'life'.

Film 1 Intro - What is Community Based Forest Management and what is the role of FORVAC? This film introduces what Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) is and what the role and objectives of FORVAC are in supporting it, including the premise that **'the forest that pays, is the forest that stays'**.

Film 1. <https://youtu.be/-fF29-knQzw?si=YYAfnPfgnlhgaxS1>

Film 2 Establishing Community Based Sustainable Forest Management. This film explains how Community Based Forest Management is set up in the communities and very importantly how protection and sustainable harvesting are established and ensured.

Film 2. <https://youtu.be/cA2kljrCX9A?si=OM2kt37hly0jfhFK>

Film 3 Supporting sustainable timber value chains in community-based forestry. This film highlights the support of FORVAC to sustainable timber value chains from the community managed forests. It also highlights some remaining challenges in the policy environment regarding community-based forestry-sustainable timber enterprises that still need to be addressed.

Film 3. <https://youtu.be/3dKSgwR7nrc?si=Kkc2PQgVGfHuZIQF>

Film 4 Supporting Non-Timber Forest products and gender mainstreaming. This film highlights FORVAC support to Non-Timber-Forest-Products, and the support to the cross-cutting role of gender mainstreaming and the impact this has in empowerment.

Film 4. <https://youtu.be/kgVJYcYNdxY?si=F3A7hpziQAIwNF7>

Film 5 FORVAC impacts and lessons. Film 5 revisits the premise from the first film, **does the forest that pay, stay?** What is the impact of the supporting a 'use it on lose it' approach on the natural forests and the communities? How have the communities, including the vulnerable benefitted from the benefits generated from sustainable forest use and value addition? Can community management forests combined with sustainable forest - based enterprises really be a 'win win' for the forests and the communities?

Film 5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8mrT1rxCIU>

A condensed compiled overall film of all the 5 films above can be found at;

<https://youtu.be/iljAF-fE1Xw?si=vlueXNrZ1HeesDTY>

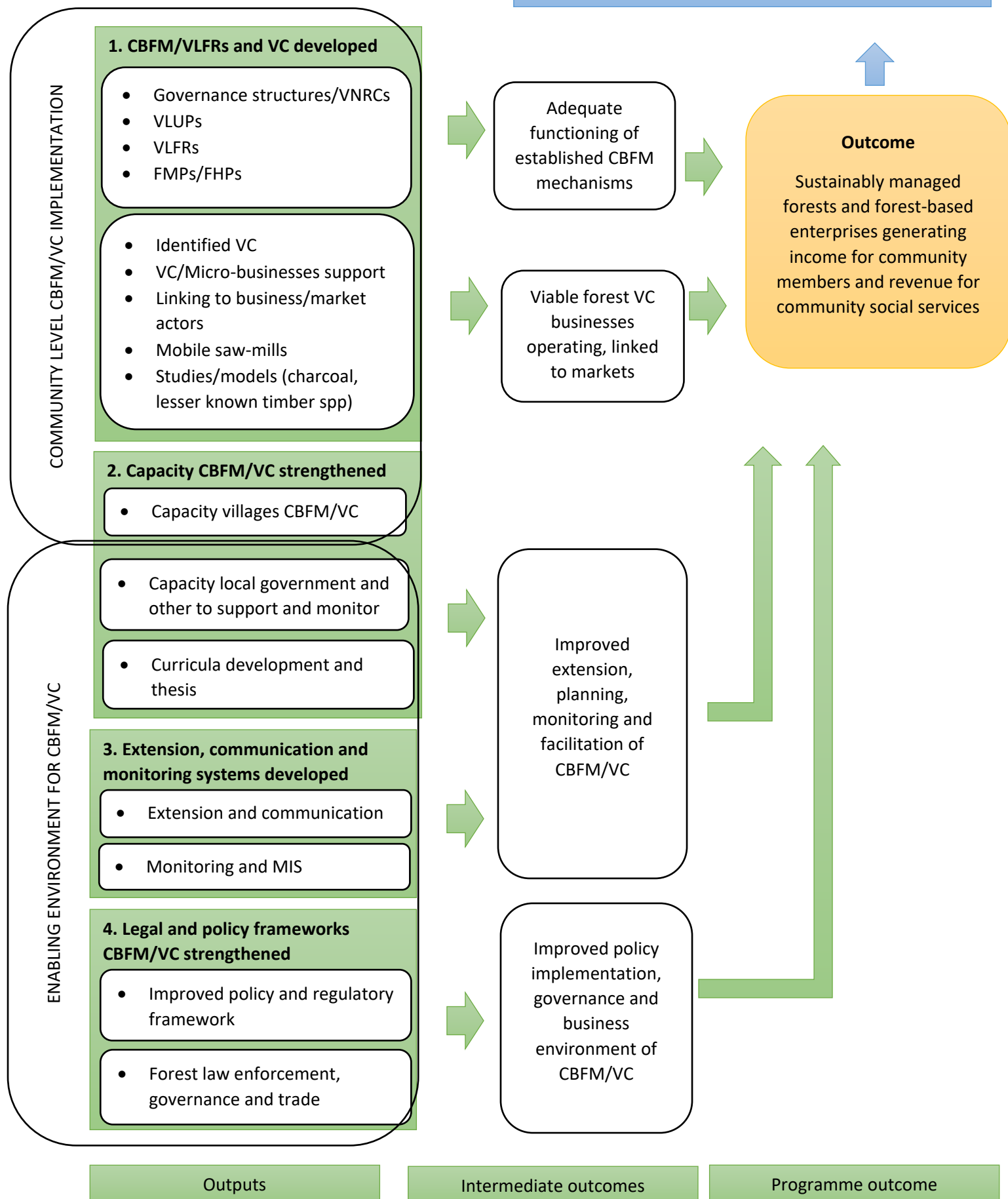
A link to all FORVAC films; https://www.youtube.com/@FORVAC_TZ/videos

2.1 Programme design logic.

The FORVAC results framework and the Programme Document (PD) were amended during the planning process for the Programme extension in 2021-2022. Reporting in this document takes place against the amended framework, indicating results (Impact, Outcome and Outputs), related indicators, baselines, annual targets, end of Programme targets, means of verification and assumptions. The programme Theory of change and structure is shown in Figure 2, as follows:

Figure 2: Theory of Change FORVAC

(modified from ToC figure in ERET Report)



The logic of the programme design, if working from the impact back to the activities, is that according to the impact, reduced deforestation will be achieved hand in hand with increased income from the managed forests. This is based on the premise that under CBFM, the ‘forest that pays, stays’.

This dual approach of combining forest protection and management with improving livelihoods for communities is illustrated by the targets set for outcome level. At outcome level it also articulates that the means of both incentivizing forest protection and improving livelihoods is sustainably managed VLFR forests under community control and supporting forest-based enterprises.

There were four output level building blocks aimed to deliver the outcomes in a sustainable way. Output 1 focused on direct support to CBFM and improved value chains, this included support for the CBFM establishment process, so that communities could attain Forest Management Plans which are a pre-requisite for them to get commercial rights to sell forest products. This output also involved all of the direct support to helping communities capture more benefits from forest value chains, including equipment provision. Output 2 was focused on developing the capacity of stakeholders for CBFM enterprise development, this included community members, government stakeholders and others and is essential for sustainability of the activities supported under Output 1. Output 3. focused on the monitoring, information and communication aspects to help shape the enabling environment, whereas Output 4 focused on helping improve the enabling governance environment to remove barriers to CBFM enterprises and to generally make policy more supportive of CBFM and CBFM enterprises.

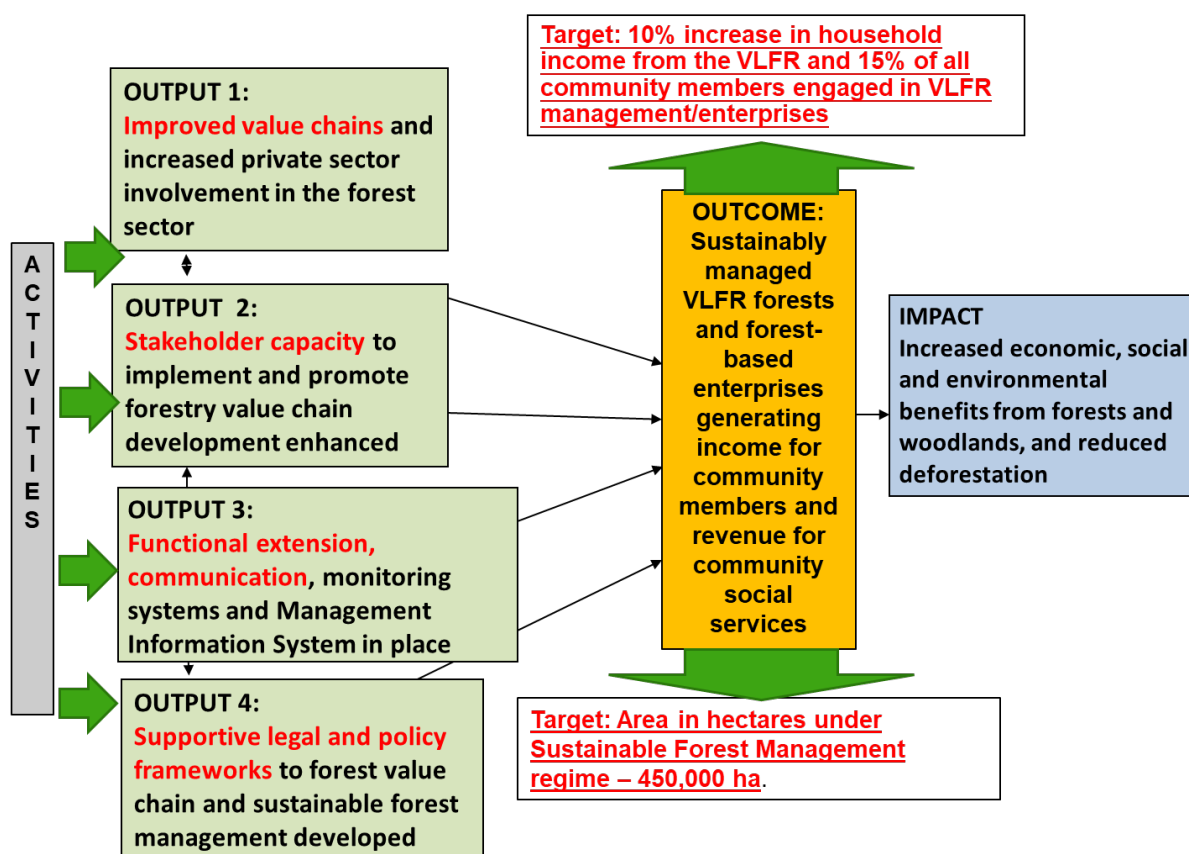


Figure 3. The programme results chain.

The full results framework with targets is found in Annex 1.

2.2. Analyse to which extent the results (especially outcome but also outputs), have been achieved

The progress taken (achievements) by FORVAC against the Outcome and Impact indicators was measured in the End Impact assessment, fieldwork was conducted in April-May 2024 by independent consultants, except the deforestation analysis conducted by remote sensing comparing the years 2018 and 2022. The end of the Programme targets and achievements against outcomes are presented in Table 2 below and discussed in detail in the End Impact assessment and the completion report of FORVAC available on the FORVAC website (<https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>).

The following tables provide achievements against outcome and output targets. In general, the programme did achieve or exceed its expected outcomes and outputs both quantitatively and qualitatively. There were however some shortfalls or deviations which are explained in the third column.

The full list of achievements against the results framework is contained in Annex 1.

Table 2. Achievements at outcome level.

Key programme Target	Cumulative achievement of FORVAC	Analysis
Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime 450,000 ha (based on 69 FMPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 460,518 ha (102%) of natural forest at FORVAC supported sites are under community based sustainable forest management plans. 70 villages (including SULEDO) supported with FMPs have obtained approved plans at the District and/or Ministry level. 3 villages (7,345 ha) are waiting for District level approval 31 VLFRs gazetted, 200,588 ha in total 	This target was exceeded, however this 'primary' CBFM set of activities related to CBFM establishment, took considerable resources and time away from the ability of FORVAC to focus on its main priority, the 'secondary' CBFM issue of balancing benefits with responsibilities in CBFM. However, without Forest Management Plans, communities did not have the rights to sustainably harvest and sell products.
Livelihood related outcome: 10% increase in Household income in households using forest products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 4 million Euros (9 billion Tanzania shillings) were generated through sustainable timber enterprises supported by FORVAC, with 55% of income going to social services. Around 1500 entrepreneurs were supported. Community members deriving financial benefits from the forest increased from 9% to 27% with these households having a contribution of 12% of the annual household income (around TZS 439,671) coming from sustainable forest use. 	This improved livelihood performance did not come at a cost for the forest, just the reverse, the forests with higher income from sustainable harvesting had less deforestation. This points to a 'win, win' for both the forests and communities.

<p>Percentage of adult community members employed in VLFR management and forest-based enterprises (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability; and differentiated for timber and other VCs).</p> <p>Baseline 9% of adult community members engaged in forest enterprises (total figure, baseline not disaggregated)</p> <p>Timber VC:</p> <p>15% of adult community members: 20% M / 10% F</p> <p>NTFP VCs:</p> <p>15% of adult community members: 15% M / 15% F</p> <p>To be disaggregated by age categories and disabilities</p>	<p>27% of community members engaged in forest-based enterprises; 5.5% in timber value chain and 21.5% in NTFP value chains, disaggregated as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>%</th><th>Total</th><th>Men</th><th>Women</th><th>PLWD</th><th><35</th><th>35-60</th><th>>60</th></tr><tr><td>Timber</td><td>20</td><td>79</td><td>21</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>17</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>NTFP</td><td>80</td><td>63</td><td>37</td><td>7</td><td>14</td><td>50</td><td>16</td></tr></table>	%	Total	Men	Women	PLWD	<35	35-60	>60	Timber	20	79	21	3	2	17	1	NTFP	80	63	37	7	14	50	16	<p>Interestingly although the vast majority of revenue was generated from timber enterprises, the engagement of community members was relatively low. This is partly because the majority of timber sold is as standing trees with buyers and middlemen doing the processing often bringing in their own labour. Although the engagement was relatively low from the timber value chain, benefits were distributed more widely in the community through a proportion of this income being used to fund social services and community infrastructure. Conversely the income from NTFPs was modest compared to the timber related income, but a larger proportion of the community members were engaged directly. NTFP enterprises did not contribute to forest management or the social funds, partly because many were not harvested from or directly linked to VLFRs but rather from areas closer to the villages.</p>
%	Total	Men	Women	PLWD	<35	35-60	>60																			
Timber	20	79	21	3	2	17	1																			
NTFP	80	63	37	7	14	50	16																			
<p>Timber harvesting:</p> <p>Standing timber 20,000 m³ / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value)</p> <p>Lesser-known timber species 2,000 m3 / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS)</p> <p>Processed timber 2,000 m3 / TZS 800,000,000</p>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Standing timber: 34,138 m3 / TZS 9,278,960,947 (EUR 3,711,582)ii) LKTS: 5,111 m3 / TZS 1,005,492,932 (EUR 402,197)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">iii) sawn timber: 824 m3 / TZS 702,860,570 (EUR 281,144).</div>	<p>The result far exceeded the standing volume target and exceeded its lesser-known timber targets, however although it made progress year on year in increasing processed timber sales, it took time to get all 4 sawmills up and running, for various reasons, including a lengthy procurement process, capacity building the operators and obtaining orders for processed wood from buyers rather than standing trees. Also, a limited demand for processed timber of lesser-known species compounded the challenges in some districts.</p>																								

<p>Value of (income derived from) NTFP, Programme supported micro-enterprises disaggregated by gender and disability: TZS 125,000,000 / TZS 625,000</p> <p>Women 40%, People Living with Disability (PLWD) 5%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total approximate income through beekeeping (638M/477F, 22 PLWD), honey processors (9M/15F, 1 PLWD), mushroom (10M/56F, 2 PLWD), bamboo (39M/52F, 1 PLWD) & pottery (18F): TZS 139,903,212 (EUR 55,961) • Women 47% • PLWD: 2% 	<p>Although there was a much lower income from NTFPs compared to timber, it must be noted that the benefits did go to individuals and almost 50% to women, compared to the timber value chains which are much more male dominated because of cultural reasons. The programme did not meet the PLWD target, partly because despite best efforts it is very challenging for fledging micro-enterprises to accommodate the needs of PLWD and remain profitable.</p>
<p>Percentage of households that find service delivery systems well-functioning: 25%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 % saying social services had improved since FORVAC. 	<p>With a significant amount of funds going into community services – largely from timber revenue, it means the benefits from the timber value chain (although relatively male dominated itself) are widely distributed and appreciated within the community including by women and the vulnerable.</p>

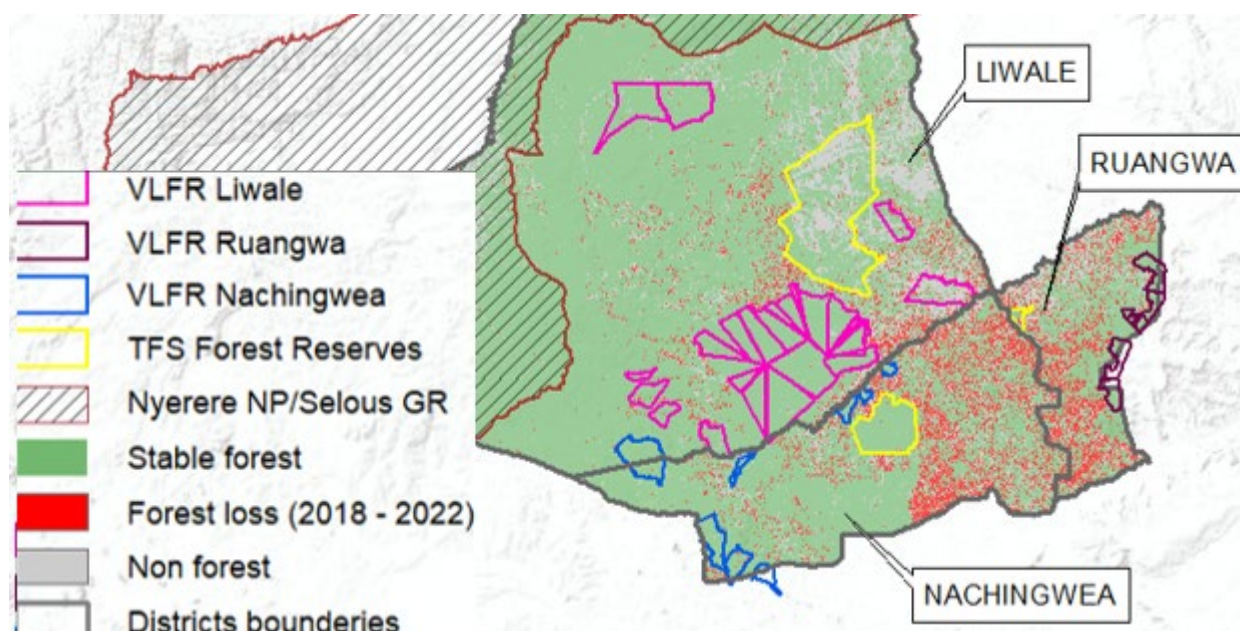


Figure 4. Areas of high forest loss (in red) between 2018 and 2022 in Lindi Cluster highlighting the difference between forest loss outside and inside VLFRs.

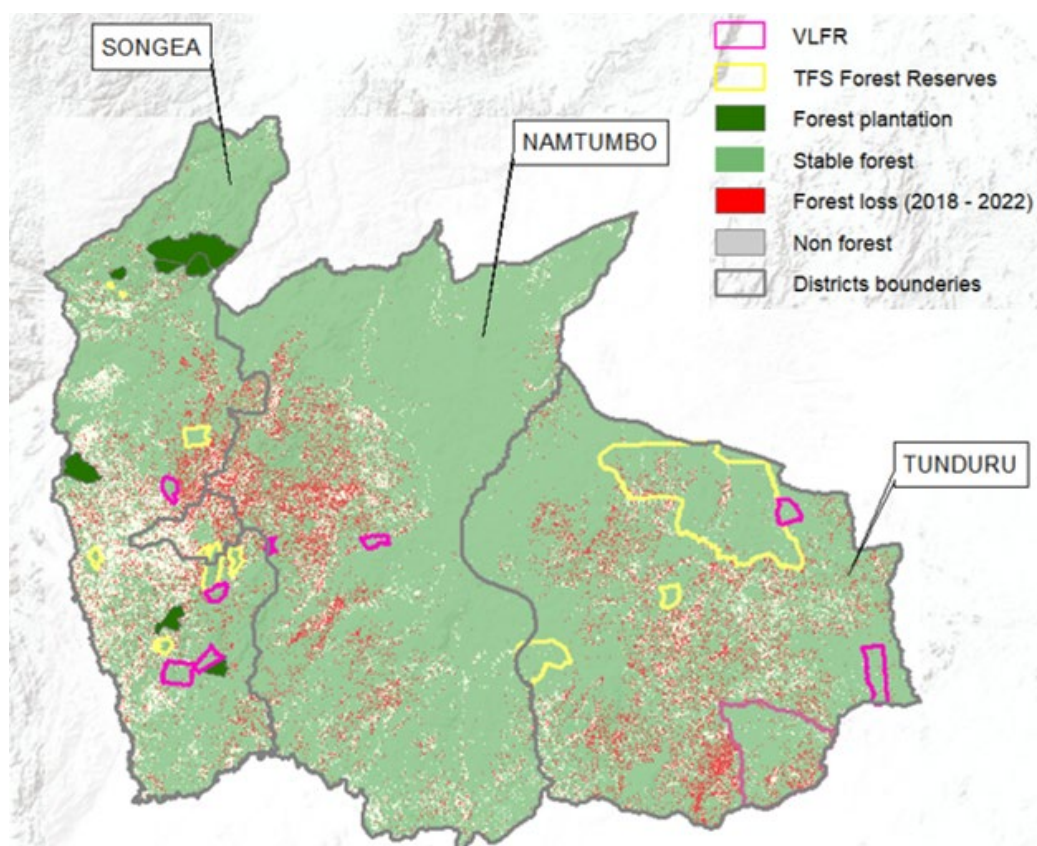
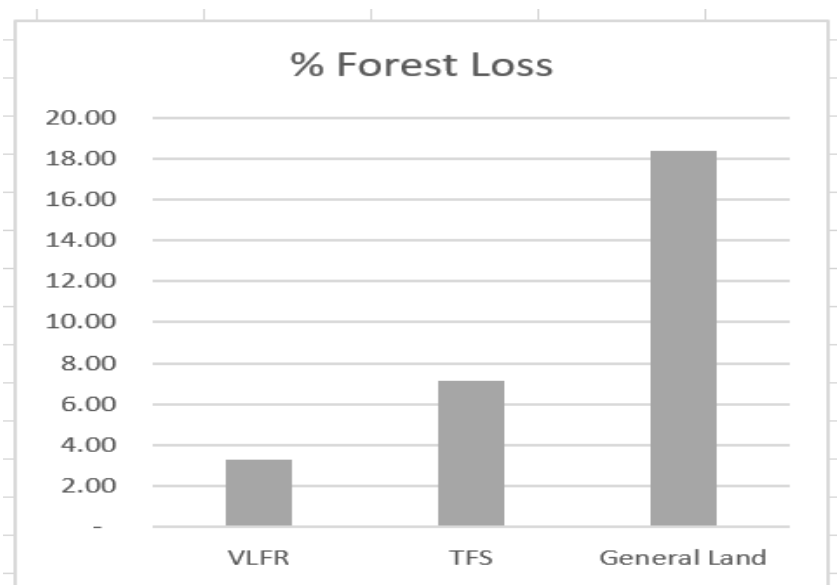


Figure 5. Areas of high forest loss (in red) between 2018 and 2022 in Ruvuma Cluster highlighting the difference between forest loss outside and inside VLFRs.

All Clusters



SNo.	Forest Management	Average Forest Loss (ha)
1	Forest Reserves under Village Land	134.08
2	Forest Reserves under TFS	1,811.11
3	Forest in General Land	162,425.31

Figure 6. Average forest loss in three forest management types in all clusters of FORVAC combined

Overall, the data shows that the deforestation rates were much lower in VLFR forests compared to general land and TFS forests. However, within VLFR forests there was also a large variation in deforestation rates. There was an extremely strong correlation between income from sustainable timber in VLFRs and deforestation rates, the higher the timber income, the lower the deforestation. Those VLFRs with the highest level of income had the lowest deforestation rates, sometimes almost zero, whereas those VLFRs with low or no income had much higher deforestation (although still lower deforestation rates than non-VLFR forests). This seems to have been a mixture of forest clearance and unsustainable use. This does indeed provide the evidence to support the premise, that once communities have secure tenure control over the forests under CBFM, the 'forests that pay, are the forests that pay'. If the forest has high value to the community, they will invest in its protection and forest development, sustainable management and use, and this lowers pressure to convert the forest to other land uses. See the technical report from SUA for more detail on the deforestation impact data and analysis <https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>.

In Ruvuma and Tanga VLFRs, there were higher deforestation rates compared to Lindi, and this corresponded with generally lower income rates from the VLFRs from timber harvesting in Ruvuma and Tanga compared to Lindi. The evidence-based recommendation would be focus on maximizing income from sustainably harvesting in all VLFR sites to incentivise forest protection and sustainable management.

No data was available for Nyasa and Mbinga in western Ruvuma where forest areas under village land are either too small to make VLFRs self-sustaining or they are classified as watershed protection forests. The FORVAC-supported villages do not have FMPs in these two Districts as a key part of FMPs is outlining sustainable timber harvesting, and the cost of FMPs is partly justified by the revenue that will subsequently be obtained from timber harvesting. Without the FMPs it was difficult to locate the coordinates of the forest boundaries. What would have been interesting however if the data had been available, would have been to compare deforestation rates within these 'no harvest' protection forest – VLFRs, with VLFRs with high income from sustainable timber harvest. In the VLFRs with no income there were regular complaints of having no funds to invest in protection activities like patrolling and also it might also be presumed that more illegal harvesting and conversion of forest happens compared to the higher income VLFR forests where sustainable timber harvesting is allowed.

FORVAC has managed to bring under a sustainable forest management regime 460,518 ha of community-owned forest by supporting 70 villages (covering 73 VLFRs) to implement forest management plans (FMPs) in Songea, Tunduru, Namtumbo, Nachingwea, Ruangwa, Liwale, Handeni, Kilindi, and Handeni Districts by July 2024. All these VLFRs have the potential to become self-sustaining through income the villages can earn through sustainable timber harvesting. Additionally, around 11% (52,609 ha) of the total VLFR area is strictly protected from timber utilization to maintain the ecological diversity in the area. This is already sufficient to reach the target set for the end of the Programme. However, three (3) villages (covering VLFR area of 7,345 ha) are pending for District level approval. Additionally, FORVAC has supported the gazettelement of 31 Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) with a total forest area of 200,588 ha to guarantee the strongest possible tenure for the forest area. All the villages that FORVAC has supported in implementing FMPs, VLUPs, and gazettelement have been presented in Annex 5. It is good to notice that some villages have more than one VLFR and some FMPs are jointly implemented and managed by several villages.

Based on the approved FMPs, 45 villages have sold 34,138 m³ of standing timber worth TZS 9,278,960,947 (EUR 3,711,582), see Table 3. Out of this harvested volume, 5,111 m³ were so-called lesser-known timber species (LKTS) worth TZS 1,005,492,932 (EUR 402,197). These harvesting volumes already exceed the targets set for the Programme. Sawn timber production and sales progressed well during the final year after the lengthy processes of getting sawmills imported and operational (including bureaucratic processes and extensive trainings) were completed. In the end, 88% of the cumulative monetary target set for the processed timber value was reached by the end of the Programme. Evaluating the volume of processed timber has turned out to be tricky and the reported volumes do not show the progress as reliably as the value of timber sales. The below chart shows how the share of the sawn timber sales (monetary value) from

standing timber sales has developed in FORVAC-supported villages from July 2020 to June 2024. Sawn timber sales include only the sales of timber processed and sold by the VLFR communities themselves.

July 2020-June 2021 July 2021-June 2022 July 2022-June 2023 July 2023-June 2024

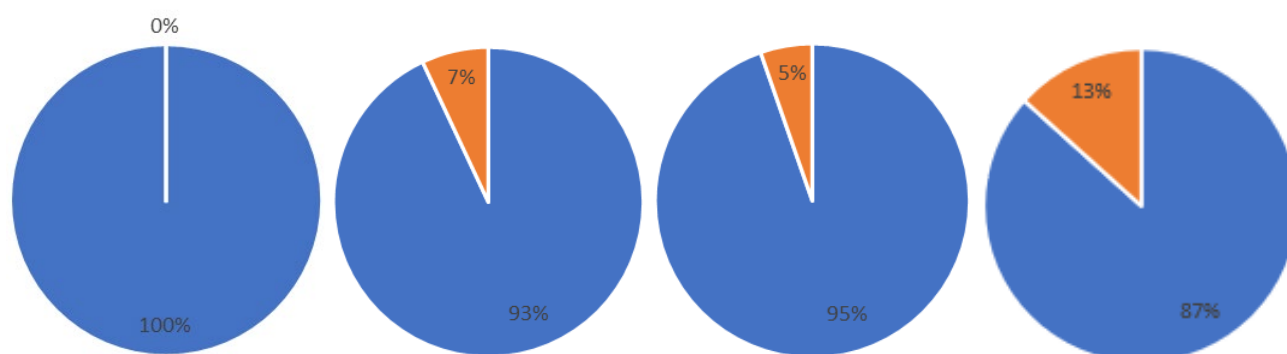


Figure 7. Changes in percentage of income coming from processed wood rather than from selling standing trees, as a result of FORVAC intervention.

45 FORVAC-supported villages sold sustainably harvested standing timber a total of 10,618 m³ with a value of TZS 2,775,438,300 (EUR 1,110,175). In addition to standing timber sales, three (3) villages produced approximately 570 m³ of sawn timber worth TZS 369,974,400 (EUR 147,990) as set out in the table below.

Table 3. Cumulative standing timber and sawn timber sales per District.

Cluster	District	Standing timber sales				Sawn timber sales			
		No of villages	m ³	TZS	EUR	No of villages	m ³	TZS	EUR
Ruvuma	Namtumbo	1	46	13,370,000	5,348	1	9	7,000,000	2,800
	Songea	2	19	5,496,250	2,199	2	11	11,446,170	4,578
	Tunduru	2	273	82,800,500	33,120	-	-	-	-
Lindi	Ruangwa	5	3,672	913,294,210	365,317	4	275	325,240,000	130,096
	Liwale	25	27,951	7,638,272,373	3,055,308	2	529	359,174,400	143,670
	Nachingwea	8	1,815	533,845,700	213,538	-	-	-	-
Tanga	Handeni	1	55	10,695,950	4,278	-	-	-	-
	Kilindi	1	307	81,185,964	32,474	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		45	34,138	9,278,960,947	3,711,582	9	824	702,860,570	281,144

As a result of the good progress in timber sales in the target communities, the anticipated expenditure for social development purposes has been exceeded. The villages used a remarkable part of the timber revenue to improve social services in the villages, approximately TZS 5.3 billion (EUR 2.1 million).

In addition to the timber value chain, FORVAC has supported honey, mushroom, bamboo, and pottery (improved cooking stoves made from clay) producers' groups/micro-businesses, involving 1,314 (696M/618F) entrepreneurs to develop their businesses. During the reporting period, FORVAC implemented back-stopping visits for some of the businesses and contracted consultants to support building a successful and sustainable honey value chain in Ruvuma Cluster. The percentage of community members engaged in forest-based enterprises increased during the FORVAC implementation from 9% to 27%. The communities FORVAC has supported have started to realize the long-term benefits of sustainable forest management and forest-related value chain development. A good example is Mtawatawa village in Liwale District, where a portion of the revenue from timber sales was used to buy an own sawmill machine (Wood Mizer) to speed the processing of logs and not only to rely on the availability of the sawmill purchased by FORVAC and owned by the CBFM association of Liwale District.

2.3 Progress towards key outputs

The FORVAC implementation takes place under four Outputs: i) Sustainable Forest Management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased; ii) Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced; iii) Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed; and iv) Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened. The following sections describe activities conducted under these Outputs during the reporting period as well as achievements against the Programme results framework and related Indicators. In Annex 1, achievements against the results framework and targets are presented.

The following are achievements matched against key output level indicators (full outputs provided in Annex 1 results framework).

Output 1. Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased

Herewith we present FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 1 "sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased". The presentation covers the following Output areas (Interventions):

1.1 Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)

1.2 Support to value chain development

Table 4. Achievements against Output 1.

Output 1. Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased;			
Indicator	Target	Achievement	Comments
- Number and area of operational VLFRs:	- VLFRs 69 / 450,000 ha	VLFRs 73 (villages 70) / 460,518 ha:	Including 3 pending FMPs, FORVAC supported in total 73 villages to implement FMPs for the forest area of 467,863 ha. These 73 villages have in total of 76 VLFRs (3 of the plans were waiting the approval from the relevant District Council meetings that were planned to be arranged in August 2024).
- Number and area of village land use plans prepared	LUPs 41 / 620,000 ha	Approved VLUPs 39 / 590,790 ha (additionally, 2 VLUPs / 29,297 ha waiting for approval)	
- Number and area of forest management plans prepared/updated	FMPs 69 / 450,000 ha	Approved FMPs 59 / 460,518 ha (additionally, 3 villages / 7,345 ha waiting for District level approval)	
- Number of VNRCs formed/remobilized and percentage of women membership	VNRCs established/mobilized 69; membership 30% women	76 VNRCs formed/remobilized, 35% of women membership	

- Volume of AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs	- AAC (annual allowable cut) in FORVAC covered VLFRs 175,000 m ³	AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 146,177 m ³	Note that although the target of FMPs was 69, only 59 were achieved at the time of this report. The forest areas were bigger than anticipated, so the target hectareage was met with fewer FMPs. Also, sometimes more than one village shared an FMP, so the number of villages with FMP actually exceeded the target.
- Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs	Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs at 10%	52,609 ha strictly protected (11% of VLFR area)	
- Number of established bee reserves	5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)	5 bee reserves established and the gazettment approved, totalling the reserve area of 5,059 ha.	
- Number of lesser-known species with market potential identified, studied and marketing commenced	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical properties and commercial value/marketability analysed for 14 species - Miombo timber species database launched under the MNRT's website - Timber marketplace website established with alternative species properties highlighted. - Leaflet introducing the most prominent alternative species produced and printed - With FORVAC support national technical guidelines on construction and furniture making now include broad range of alternative species including 12 out of the 14 in the study undertaken by FORVAC. 	<p>The database listing information of all 43 natural hard wood timber species, which are part of the procurement guidelines, integrated under MNRT's website.</p> <p>Leaflet introducing the most prominent alternative species produced and printed in July 2024.</p>
Number of forest-based businesses supported and linked with traders (disaggregated by type of enterprise, sex, and vulnerability)	<p>200 enterprises / micro-businesses</p> <p>1,000 beneficiaries (40% women)</p> <p>At least 10 % of FORVAC supported</p>	<p>67 enterprises / micro-businesses, involving 404 beneficiaries (49% women)</p> <p>Disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charcoal: 2 Charcoal Making Groups: 60 	Challenging to meet the target number of viable enterprises/micro-businesses, many were completely new and required a lot of time and effort to identify

	businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD)	<p>members, 38% women, 14 PiVP (age over 60)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beekeeping: 61 enterprises, 312 (157M/155F) beneficiaries, 50% women, 6 PLWD - Pottery (improved cooking stoves): 2 enterprises, 18 beneficiaries, 100% women, 3 indirectly PLWD - Carving: 1 enterprise, 9 beneficiaries (9M) - Carpentry: 1 enterprise, 5 beneficiaries (5M) 	<p>suitable people, incubate the businesses etc.</p> <p>Regarding PLWD, establishing new micro enterprises that are viable is challenging enough, but doing this at the same time as ensuring 10% were run by PLWD proved too ambitious. A lesson might be that larger enterprises might be able to accommodate PLWD better than small fledgling enterprises. So the initial emphasis should be getting the business to scale and profitable as a priority then focus on accommodating PLWD when scale is reached.</p>
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The programme was designed to strengthen Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) which is where the control and sustainable management of natural forests are legally devolved to local communities. FORVAC was specifically designed to address 'secondary' CBFM issues, notably enhancing the direct benefits that communities generate from their forests – improving the direct financial value communities get from forest product value chains. This income covers the management costs and responsibilities of protecting and sustainable management whilst generating significant revenue for the communities to help the forest under CBFM 'pay its way'.

The focus of FORVAC operations started to be shifted from 'primary' issues to the 'secondary' issues, development of timber, charcoal, and non-wood forest products value chains, during the AWP 2020-2021. For example, new Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) were not developed since the AWP 2021-2022, but still, at the end of the FORVAC Programme 2024, two (2) VLUPs are pending approvals from the relevant Districts, even though FORVAC has tried to influence the process to get them approved. One of the VLUPs belongs to Masuguru village in Namtumbo District, and the approval of VLUP is pending due to a boundary conflict with a village that is not under the FORVAC Programme. The process of solving the conflict was started with a former District Commissioner (DC), but unfortunately, he was transferred to another District, and now the process should be started again with the current DC. Another pending VLUP belongs to Matimila A village in Songea District. The Regional Forest Officer has requested the District Forest Officer to organize the approval of this VLUP in a normal District Full Council meeting, as it has been done in other Districts, instead of FORVAC financing an additional meeting for the Council.

Forest Management Planning (FMP)

FORVAC supported a total of 73 villages (including SULEDO) in implementing FMPs, but three (3) of them were still pending approval from the District and Ministry level by the end of the Programme. As FORVAC supported some villages in implementing Joint Forest Management Plans, the total number of approved FMPs was reduced to 59. However, the target number of 69 FMPs was achieved by counting the number of villages that received FMP. The cumulative information of all 59 FORVAC-supported FMPs (and 3 not yet approved FMPs), including the area of strictly protected forests, since the beginning of the Programme is presented by villages in Annex 5.

As seen from the deforestation impact assessment Prof. B.P. Mbilinyi & Prof. E. Zahabu, Sokoine University of Agriculture – (report available at <https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>) the VLFRs with FMPs had significantly lower deforestation rates than forests outside these sites, including forests under Tanzanian Forest Service Management.

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)

The FORVAC-supported preparation of 59 Forest Management Plans (approved by the relevant District Council and/or MNRT) that have a total annual allowable cut (AAC) volume in the Programme area of **141,545 m³** (Estimated value of 38,473,063,360 TZS/ 15, 389,225 Euros if sold as standing timber, roughly four to five times this value if sold as processed wood (61,544,900 Euros), hence the importance of processing/adding value).

This logging quota is given per Cluster and relevant District in Table 5. However, after FORVAC ended its support to SULEDO Community Forest in Kiteto District, Tanga Cluster in 2022, a new carbon offset project approached SULEDO, and it seems that they have made an agreement to stop sustainable timber utilization totally from the forest. The AAC of SULEDO was as big as 8,586 m³.

Table 5. Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) generated by the FORVAC supported and approved FMPs.

Cluster	Ruvuma Cluster	Lindi Cluster	Tanga Cluster	Total AAC generated
District	Namtumbo: 15,161 m ³	Ruangwa: 3,537 m ³	Handeni: 796 m ³	141,545 m³
	Songea: 5,237 m ³	Liwale: 90,384 m ³	Kilindi: 1,155 m ³	
	Tunduru: 3,802 m ³	Nachingwea: 12,887 m ³	Kiteto: 8,586 m ³	
Total AAC:	24,200 m³	106,808 m³	10,537 m³	

Miombo forests have a rich diversity of different timber species. The approved total AAC in Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters includes over 50 different timber species, but the majority of them can be harvested only in small volumes each year. Graph 2 illustrates on how only seven (7) species cover three-quarters of AAC. These species are namely

- I. Msenjele (*Acacia nigrescens*)
- II. Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*)
- III. Mtondoro (*Jubernadia globiflora*)
- IV. Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*)
- V. Mpangapanga (*Milletia stuhlmanii*)
- VI. Mchenga (*Brachystegia spiciformis*)
- VII. Mkarati (*Burkea africana*)

Among these seven (7) the most abundant species, the more commonly known varieties in the market, Mkongo and Mninga, cover one-third of their quantity.

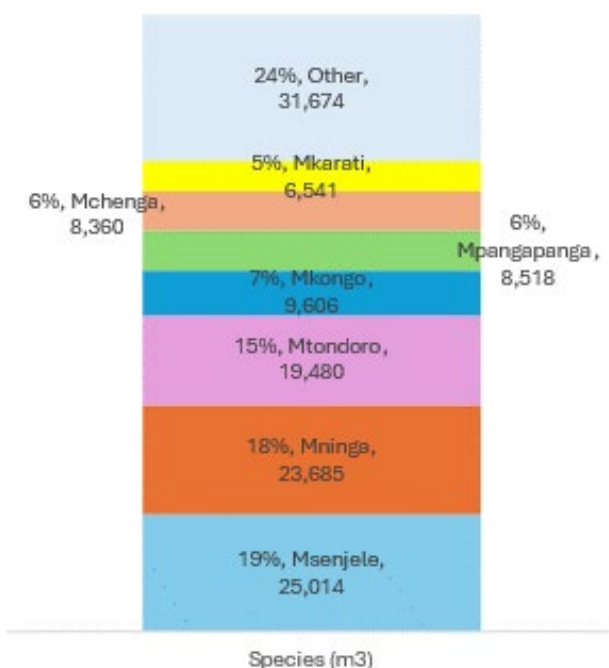


Figure 8. Available annual harvesting quotas per species based on approved forest management plans in Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters.

Gazettement of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs)

Forest gazettement, a public notification at the national level through an announcement by the Minister in the Government Gazette that a forest has been reserved, is not necessary for VLFRs to be gazetted for the community to have rights to manage and use the forest, for use a FMP is required. However, gazettement which involves the physical marking of the forest boundary often with concrete markers and the official registration of the gazetted forest boundary coordinates offers the highest level of tenure security to the communities. The gazettement proved to be costly process (as did the VLUP and FMP processes), however, it guarantees the strongest tenure for the related areas, as close to an ownership title the communities can get over the forests. It offers the communities more protection of their tenure rights from encroachment and is desired by communities to strengthen their feeling of 'ownership'. In total, FORVAC supported the gazettement of 31 Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) out of 73 VLFRs, where forest management planning was implemented through FORVAC support, with a forest area of 200,588 ha in total. Four (4) of the gazetted VLFRs locates in Tanga Cluster, four (4) in Ruvuma Cluster and 23 in Lindi Cluster.

Establishment and gazettement of bee reserves

Bee reserve is an area of land administered and managed for the purpose of sustainable development of beekeeping and bee fodder resources. To ensure the sustainability of these resources, the National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 encourages the establishment and management of bee reserves. It emphasizes setting aside sufficient forest areas for the purpose of developing and managing honeybees as well as maximizing the production and utilization of bee products. The bees and bee fodder resources are at high risk due to illegal human activities such as livestock keeping, tree felling, mining, and crop cultivation. Hereby, FORVAC supported National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021- 2031) which directs to gazette Bee Reserves of 114,000 ha by June 2031 on a national level.

FORVAC supported the establishment of bee reserves in five (5) villages in Tanga Cluster, totalling a bee reserve area of 5,059 ha. The approved bee reserve areas are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Three (3) villages in Mpwapwa District | • Two (2) villages in Kilindi District |
| - Ikuyu 104 ha | - Mnkonde 190 ha |
| - Chiseyu 3951 ha | - Kwamwande 54 ha |
| - Chitemo 760 ha | |

Timber harvest and sales

After approval and endorsement of Forest Management Plans (FMP), CBFM communities must annually apply an approval for harvesting quota from the respective District Harvesting Committee meeting before they can harvest and sell timber from the respective Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR). Hereby, timber harvesting and sales in the FORVAC-supported villages started in the AWP year 2020-2021 after all required procedures were conducted.

In Ruvuma Cluster, the stock of well-known and highly valued timber species, such as Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*), is low, which has partly caused that the timber sales in Ruvuma have not progressed as well as in Lindi Cluster.

The timber sale volumes and values by district and village during the programme implementation time are presented in Table 5. The total cumulative volumes and value of timber sales in the FORVAC-supported villages are the following:

No of villages	Timber sold in total, m ³	Value, TZS	Value, EUR
• 45	• 34,138	• 9,278,960,947	• 3,711,582

Table 5. Data of the sold standing timber by district and village during July 2020 – June 2024, including timber that has been used for sawmilling.

#	Cluster	District	Village	Cumulative standing timber sales			
				July 2020 - June 2024			
				m3	TZS	EUR	
1	Ruvuma	Namtumbo	Limamu	46	13 370 000	5 348	
2		Songea	Litowa	13	3 770 000	1 508	
3			Ndongosi	6	1 726 250	691	
4		Tunduru	Mikowela	211	61 100 000	24 440	
5			Kajima	62	21 700 500	8 680	
SUB TOTAL RUVUMA				338	101 666 750	40 667	
6	Lindi	Ruangwa	Lichwachwa	618	126 066 935	50 427	
7			Mchichili	656	170 654 000	68 262	
8			Nahanga	828	196 967 695	78 786	
9			Nandenje	920	249 535 580	99 814	
10			Ng'au	650	170 070 000	68 028	
		SUB TOTAL RUANGWA			3 672	913 294 210	365 317
11		Liwale		Nanjegeja	588	168 195 000	67 278
12				Mahonga	340	90 300 000	36 120
13				Chimbuko	1 785	511 000 000	204 400
14				Barikiwa	2 237	650 317 837	260 127
15				Naujombo	292	84 680 000	33 872
16				Luwele	1 918	548 920 000	219 568
17				Darajani	988	241 510 000	96 604
18				Nahoro	1 687	477 466 600	190 987
19				Mtungunyu	1 032	299 350 000	119 740
20				Mikunya	374	106 780 000	42 712
21				Nangano	1 178	338 510 000	135 404
22				Mtawatawa	2 779	752 733 100	301 093
23				Kitogoro	801	206 225 000	82 490
24				Mikuyu	2 826	716 333 790	286 534
25				Chigugu	863	235 070 000	94 028
26				Litou	245	63 637 600	25 455
27				Ngongowele	1 735	480 769 880	192 308
28				Kibutuka	600	167 405 000	66 962
29				Mihumo	1 694	401 639 900	160 656
30				Likombora	1 439	382 591 566	153 036
31				Lilombe	335	97 150 000	38 860
32				Ngunja	1 127	311 787 600	124 715
33				Legezamwendo	20	5 800 000	2 320
34				Kiangara	200	55 200 000	22 080
35				Turuki	868	244 899 500	97 960
		SUB TOTAL LIWALE			27 951	7 638 272 373	3 055 308
36		Nachingwea		Mbondo	392	105 035 000	42 014
37				Majonanga	431	135 250 000	54 100
38				Kilimarondo	245	77 170 000	30 868
39				Nanjihi	122	35 235 000	14 094
40				Ngunichile	166	48 140 000	19 256
41				Namatunu	84	24 360 000	9 744
42				Kiegei 'B'	275	79 750 000	31 900
43				Lipuyu	100	28 905 700	11 562
		SUB TOTAL NACHINGWEA			1 815	533 845 700	213 538
SUB TOTAL LINDI				33 438	9 085 412 283	3 634 163	
44	Tanga	Handeni	Gole	55	10 695 950	4 278	
45		Kilindi	Mnkonde	307	81 185 964	32 474	
SUB TOTAL TANGA				362	91 881 914	36 752	
TOTAL				34 138	9 278 960 947	3 711 582	

Promotion of alternative / lesser-known timber species (LKTS)

FORVAC, together with Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI), promoted the lesser-known timber species (LKTS), and a total of 5,111 m³, worth TZS 1,005,492,932 (EUR 402,197) were sold.

As FORVAC's final effort to promote alternative timber species, FORVAC supported the Government of Tanzania to review the technical guidelines on tree species suitable for construction and furniture making which limited the species eligible on Government requests for tenders to only two timber species, Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) or Mkongo (*Azelaia quanzensis*). The new national guidelines, published in July 2024, include 46 of the most suitable natural hardwood timber species, in addition to Mninga and Mkongo, for the construction and furniture industries. To assist in marketing and promoting these alternative species, FORVAC compiled a catalogue/database introducing the properties and other information of these species. The national guidelines listing the range of species, as well as the database, are available on the MNRT's website (<https://maliasili.go.tz/>). Additionally, FORVAC produced an informational brochure that introduces the most prominent 15 species that are well available in Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) and are part of the new procurement guidelines. This is expected to greatly benefit communities to sell a broader range of timber species for government procurement projects like schools and offices, as well to help inform the market about the suitability and availability of alternative timber species. This also is expected to help the forests ecologically, as utilizing a broader range of species relieves pressure on the only two species that were previously allowed.

The line between lesser-known and well-known species is not straightforward. For example, Mpangapanga (*Millettia stuhlmannii*) was not well utilized earlier, but after successful promotion, the demand for the species increased, and in August 2020, the Government changed its price classification from TZS 260,000/standing tree m³ to the highest category (TZS 290,000). Though in this report, the Mpangapanga is considered as LKTS as its stock in the VLFRs is good, and the general public is not aware of the properties of the species yet.

Establishment of community-owned mobile sawmills and solar timber drying kilns

FORVAC partnered with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI) in supporting Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) from 2019 till the end of the Programme. FORVAC and MCDI set targets to improve forest-based income, livelihoods, and environmental benefits deriving from CBFM. One strategy that the partners were pursuing to achieve this was to increase the income of the rural communities through value-added sawn timber production, which also improves the recovery rate of the wood compared to other methods such as pit sawing.

To improve the sawn timber production, FORVAC purchased first two (2) community owned portable sawmills (Nordwood) in 2021 and two (2) more in 2022. The sawmills are located in Liwale, Nachingwea and Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster and one sawmill is jointly used by CBFM communities in Songea, Namtumbo, and Tunduru Districts in Ruvuma Cluster. Additionally in 2022, the Programme purchased two (2) units of solar timber drying kilns which are located in Liwale and Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster.

The sawmills produced approximately 824 m³ of sawn timber worth TZS 702,860,570 (EUR 281,144) during the implementation time of the Programme, as presented in Table 6. The sawn timber produced in Mtawatawa and Chimbuko villages in Liwale District (529 m³), which required drying, was transported from the village to the District center to be seasoned in the solar kiln before transporting to the buyer.

Table 6. Sawn timber volume estimation, and value of sawn timber produced by FORVAC supported community-owned portable sawmills during July 2021 – June 2024.

#	Cluster	District	Village	Sawn timber sales		
				July 2021 - April 2024		
				m3	TZS	EUR
1	Ruvuma	Namtumbo	Limamu	9	7 000 000	2 800
2		Songea	Litowa	3	9 720 000	3 888
3			Ndongosi	8	1 726 170	690
4	Lindi	Ruangwa	Mchichili	36	54 120 000	21 648

5		Nahanga	101	98 720 000	39 488
6		Nandenje	86	98 900 000	39 560
7		Ng'au	52	73 500 000	29 400
8	Liwale	Mtawatawa	276	183 112 400	73 245
9		Chimbuko	253	176 062 000	70 425
Total			824	702 860 570	281 144

The villages that sold sawn timber were supported to conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the sawn timber trade. The activity involved analysis of operation costs in relation to the pre-determined costs as per village timber business plans. The analysis revealed that the profit ranged in average between 30% to 40%.

Box 1 – Sustainability of the sawmills and solar kilns

All four (4) mobile sawmills and two (2) solar timber drying kilns are owned by the newly established District level CBFM associations, and all the operations are overseen by the District Authorities in partnership with FORVAC/MCDI. After FORVAC ends, MCDI will continue supporting the communities in sustainable forest management and timber production as per signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with all Districts it operates. Before the establishment of the CBFM associations, these assets were owned by one village on behalf of all the CBFM villages in each District.

FORVAC organized business planning training for all the all five (5) associations in Liwale, Ruangwa, Nachingwea, Tunduru, Namtumbo, and Songea Districts to ensure that the villages achieve financial autonomy and hence, reduce donor reliance.

Regarding the sawmills, in 2021, the FORVAC Programme commissioned Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI) to conduct a 12-day short course training on the operations and maintenance of the mobile sawmill for a total of 38 community members from Songea, Namtumbo, and Ruangwa Districts. In Nachingwea and Liwale Districts community representatives had received 'on the job training' from MCDI, but to ensure there are certified sawmill operators amongst community members and their district associations in all districts, FORVAC commissioned FITI to arrange the certification training in June 2024. In Tunduru District, community sawmill operators were supported by WWF to gain FITI certification.

Regarding the solar kilns, district staff representatives in Ruangwa and Liwale Districts have been trained on solar kiln operation and management. These are the key persons who will be responsible for ensuring the smooth run, management, and maintenance of the solar kilns during and after the Programme timeframe as the solar kilns are established at the district offices' yard. Additionally, MCDI trained the selected village members to operate the kilns.

Development of CBFM market information system

FORVAC collaborated with MCDI also to develop a CBFM market information system. The market information system helps to connect rural communities with timber buyers/customers. The system is web-based, but only timber buyers need to have access to the online marketplace, as the villages receive orders through text messages with full information about customers' requirements. The system has been designed in a way that an average literate villager will be able to use it.

The villages can market both the standing timber and sawn timber stocks through the marketplace. In addition to the community that receives the timber order, the relevant District Forest Officer (DFO) and MCDI will receive the email of the order to assist the community in doing the business if required.

The marketplace is now fully functioning on the website address www.trcm.or.tz, and it can also be found on the Google Search Engine by using keywords for searching the marketplace. The marketplace was only launched at the end of the FORVAC programme so data on the use of the site has not been obtained, but it is recommended that the follow on programme FORLAND obtain this data to assess the effectiveness of this tool.

Micro-business support

A micro-business support scheme was piloted in 2020-2021 in three districts (Handeni in Tanga Cluster, Mbinga in Ruvuma Cluster, and Liwale in Lindi Cluster). The support comprised business mentoring and investment support to the selected 60 businesses involving a total of 656 (389M/267F) beneficiaries. Micro-business support phase II was conducted between December 2021 and June 2023, when 74 businesses involving a total of 557 (273M/284F) beneficiaries were trained and investment support offered in four (4) Districts (Nyasa, Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru) in Ruvuma Cluster and two (2) Districts (Nachingwea and

Ruangwa) in Lindi Cluster. The most beneficiaries were beekeepers, but also honey processors and traders, carpenters, bamboo related business owners, mushroom collectors, and tree nursery owners were presented.

Through the micro-business support phases I and II, FORVAC reached 321 persons in vulnerable positions (PiVP). 25 of these beneficiaries were living with disabilities, 124 were single parents, and 123 were persons aged over 60 years old. Additionally, the support reached 32 people living with disabilities (PLWD) as indirect/secondary beneficiaries. The total number of PiVP by District is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Number of persons in vulnerable positions (PiVP) engaged in micro-businesses by District on Phases I and II.

Cluster	District	Disabled	Secondary disabled	Single Parents	Elderly	Total
Ruvuma	Nyasa	11	14	33	28	86
	Mbinga	2	1	22	27	52
	Songea	7	14	27	26	74
	Namtumbo	1	1	7	7	16
	Tunduru	1	1	4	3	9
Lindi	Liwale	0	0	0	0	0
	Nachingwea	0	1	7	1	9

Box 1 – Micro-business support had a great impact on the livelihood of entrepreneurs living with disabilities and it empowered vulnerable people

FORVAC supported Mr. Anselimo, who is doing a handcraft business, to improve his livelihood. Mr. Anselimo is living with a disability in Namtumbo District, Ruvuma Cluster. Through the micro-business support, he has managed to expand his business.

“Though I had done handcrafts for more than 20 years, I was still not earning enough for a living, and I had to ask for help from my sister and neighbors. Luckily, the FORVAC Programme came and offered me knowledge on how to grow my business.

Since learning marketing strategies, my sale has increased, and now I may earn even TZS 100,000 in a month at the open village market. I have also expanded the selection of the products to answer the needs of the market, and only with cooking spoons I may make TZS 50,000 profit per month.”



A blind carpenter from Songea, Mr. Yusuph Linyama, attracted high-level attention with his business progress after he received business support from FORVAC. Yusuph had operated his carpentry business with great commitment but low capital for many years. FORVAC and local government investment combined to transform his business infrastructure. Using an interest-free loan of TZS 10 million from Songea District Council, Mr. Yusuph constructed a workshop, installed electricity, and bought a timber stock. Through support from FORVAC, he received a range of electrical woodworking machines (woodworking combo machine, spindle, router, and grinder). This enabled Mr. Yusuph to increase production speed and secure a major tender for Songea District Council to produce 600 desks. The contract value was TZS 18 million with an estimated profit of TZS 3 million, which was a significant contribution to repaying his government loan as well as investing in further raw materials and small tools.



	Ruangwa	1	7	3	3	14
Tanga	Handeni	2	10	21	28	61
Total		25	49	124	123	321

Improved honey value chain

During its implementation period, FORVAC supported the development of honey value chain from the policy level to the grassroots level. It has, for example, supported the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania developing the National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) and provided 2,867 modern beehives (1,863 beehives in Ruvuma cluster, 364 beehives in Lindi cluster and 727 beehives in Tanga cluster) for 135 beekeeping businesses, which received micro-business support in phases I or II.

Despite the wide range of different support methods for the beekeeping value chain, FORVAC identified several challenges that were hindering the expansion of beekeeping in its operational area. These challenges include:

- Honey production is not popular or fully practiced in all the areas supported by the programme and reasons for this are not fully understood.
- Production volumes have been low and variable with unsatisfactory coordination and links between producers and buyers, meaning the full potential for sales has not been reached. Although attempts to link producers to buyers have been tried, they have sometimes failed, partly because of the lack of sufficient economies of scale, low organization between producers and prices sometimes not being attractive.
- Although FORVAC is designed to increase value of products from the VLFRs, the VLFRs are often quite far away from the village and community members prefer to place modern hives closer to their homes for ease of management. This has weakened the link between honey production and the VLFRs.
- Colonization rates of modern beehives has sometimes been low, and the reasons behind this and practical solutions have not been fully identified.
- Although there was an original plan to link honey producers with Swahili honey, Swahili honey was able to obtain enough volume of honey in districts closer to their processing centre. However, Swahili honey was committed to exploring buying from the Ruvuma districts in the future and links had been made between Swahili honey and the established regional level beekeeping association to help facilitate this future link up.
- It is planned that beekeeping associations might help increase economies of scale and create better links to buyers, an association has been set up in Ruvuma, however a challenge is to ensure the association is driven by the producers themselves, add value for community members and are fit for purpose and self-sustaining.

To overcome these challenges, FORVAC contracted two (2) consultants to support building a successful and sustainable honey value chain, especially in Ruvuma Cluster. The consultants conducted an investigation in all five districts (Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Mbinga, and Nyasa) in Ruvuma Cluster in February 2024. The conclusion of their investigation and analysis was that the Ruvuma region has the resources and climate to support a successful beekeeping economy but currently, this positive development has been obstructed by challenges driven by multiple intersecting factors including inexperienced beekeepers, lack of application of local ecological knowledge, lack of motivation for adequate follow-up, lack of large bulk honey buyers, and beekeeping being carried out on too small a scale. Positive findings of their investigations were that the colonization rate had continued improving and was about 67% which is fair and comparable with other locations in Tanzania and that beekeepers have managed to sell all their honey.

The consultants identified practical recommendations on how to enhance the beekeeping value chain, especially in Ruvuma Cluster. The actions that can be implemented in a short time frame are the following:

- Lobby District Councils to allocate budget for District Beekeeping Officers to do fieldwork, to support inexperienced beekeepers.

- Promote individual ownership of beehives.
- Ensure every beekeeper has access to good information about their beekeeping calendar
- Convene establishment meetings for each district beekeeping association (when certifications are ready) and support them to create mechanisms for information and expertise sharing – for their own beekeeping community.
- Invite a bulk honey buyer to speak to beekeeping associations and tell them their business model – for information and looking forward, not necessarily to forge immediate market link.

The above mentioned as well as ten (10) other medium- and long-term recommendations with clarifications on how to achieve the recommendations are presented in Annex 3, and the whole consultancy report is available on the FORVAC website <https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>

As FORVAC ended in 2024, it did not have time to tackle all the challenges identified by the consultants, but local government officials and other relevant stakeholders, as well as future projects, can use these recommendations to support the growth of the honey industry in Ruvuma Cluster. In fact, FORVAC was informed that the Ruvuma Regional Office will conduct a Regional Stakeholders Beekeeping workshop where the beekeeping association leaders and some members, District Beekeeping Officers, TFS, NGOs, and major bee products dealers from within and outside the region will be invited in August 2024. The reports prepared by the honey consultants contracted by FORVAC will be the key documents used in the workshop to prepare a Regional Beekeeping Action Plan (2025-2035).

Box 2. Beekeepers – the guardians of the forests

Currently, beekeeping in FORVAC-supported communities is mostly done in patches of forests close to homesteads. The beekeepers are not using VLFRs because they are too far away, but scale is a factor here. If a beekeeper has hundreds of hives, he/she will need to look for places further away from the village to place them, such as the VLFR, but with less than 50 hives that is not necessary. Walking a long distance to tend to hundreds of hives makes more economic sense also.

Getting beekeepers to place their beehives in VLFRs would support protecting forests due to a number of mechanisms (1) the beekeepers have a vested interest to maintain the forest, instead of using the land for farming, (2) the beekeepers have a vested interest to stop other people from damaging the forest, (3) other people are more likely to respect an area of forest that is apparently being used by someone for their livelihood, compared to 'the bush', and (4) some people fear bees and just stay away.

At Chengena village in Namtumbo District, beekeepers were asked, if beekeeping fails what will happen to that forest where they are keeping bees. They simply answered; "it will be turned to farmland". The beekeeping consultants offered a solution to support scaling beekeeping activity in VLFRs by allowing beekeepers to use one tree per hectare to make a hive. This 'use trees and save forests' -approach would fall within the Annual Allowable Cut and the low-cost of hives would allow beekeepers to scale up the beekeeping activity rapidly.



Figure: This forest patch is regenerating after being previously used for farming; now used for beekeeping in Chengena village in Namtumbo District.

Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced

In this Section, we present FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 2 "stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced". The Output areas (Interventions) are:

- 2.1 Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains;
- 2.2 Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspects; and
- 2.3 Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes.

Table 8. Achievements against Output 2.

Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced			
Indicator	Target	Achievement	Comment
Number of CBFM/VLFR community members trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex	VCs, VNRCs: 15,000 (35% women) Individuals / community members: 2,000 (40% women)	VC, VNRC: 15,737 (10,508M/5,229F), 33% women Individuals / community members: 2,437 (1,581M/856F), 35% women * Cumulative total participation in different training events: - Business planning - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques - Plantation forestry Tree nursery	Note that a significant amount of the trainings had a 'training of trainers' element so that the participants had the capacity to replicate the trainings, and some trainees became resource persons in subsequent trainings.
Number of VSLAs/VICOBA's established and operational, amount of savings (membership, disaggregated by gender and PLWD)	80 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBA's) formed and operational Women >50% PLWDs 2%	79 micro-saving groups (VICOBA's & VSLAs) formed and operational, 1,717 members (614M/1,103F, 33 PLWDs) Women 64%, PLWD 2%	These groups/enterprises were overall highly successful, however an observation from external evaluators was that often the enterprises were only weakly linked with the VLFRs and VLFR products. It was recommended that any subsequent support for VSLAs/VICOBA should initially prioritize VLFR – forest-based enterprises as a priority where they are available to strengthen the link to VLFRs.
Number of government staff trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex and main subject/field	1,300 (22% women)	1,219 (935M/284F), 23% women Training and events: - CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum - International Scientific Conference - Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques	94% of the target achieved. As FORVAC was implemented in very close collaboration with the local government, government officials always participated in all trainings and capacity-building sessions targeted to the community members also, even if in these instances the government staff were not recorded as trainees.
MSc Curricula for Forest Value	i) MSc Forest Value Chain and Business	i) MSc curricula approved by the Post-Graduate Committee	There were various bureaucratic challenges

Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA-	Development related curricula and ii) BSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula established for SUA and under implementation	in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority	getting full curriculum approved and there are various levels of approval. However, it was noted by SUA that elements of the curriculum have been adopted and used in other courses in the university so that that are indeed students benefiting from the FORVAC developed curriculum, even if the full course/curriculum has not yet been approved.
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Establishment of the VNRCs

Village Councils (VC) and Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRC) are officially elected structures. Hereby, FORVAC had less power to impact the composition of councils and committees. FORVAC supported forming/remobilizing 76 VNRCs. On average 35% of the members of the VNRCs, which FORVAC worked with, were female.

FORVAC collaborated with service providers, consultants, and Local Government Agencies (LGA) to improve the capacity and competence of VCs and VNRCs to recognize the roles and responsibilities of VC and VNRC and sustainably manage their VLFRs. The trainings organized by LGA concentrated on good governance, financial management, laws and regulations related to forest value chain development, forest patrolling and fire management. The main service providers were Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) and Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitani Tanzania (MJUMITA), also known as the Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania.

MCDI supported VNRCs to reach financial autonomy through village timber business planning and capacitated communities to market their timber and prepare sales contracts with buyers. In the context of value chain development, MCDI trained members of VNRCs on efficient and safe harvesting practices, harvesting supervision, logs and sawn timber measurements, volume calculation, management of community-owned sawmills, and air drying.

MJUMITA trained VNRC and VC members on good governance and discrimination. Additionally, FORVAC supported MJUMITA to establish four (4) community-owned networks involving 15 villages, where FORVAC operates in Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Cluster and Namtumbo District in Ruvuma Cluster. MJUMITA has established these local networks across the country, and they have been very active in undertaking advocacy activities at the local level, addressing forest crimes and deficiencies in village forest management. The FORVAC-supported networks have, for example, created awareness in the local communities on forest conservation through Village General Assemblies and activated villages to organize patrolling in VLFRs.

VCs and VNRCs are regularly newly elected, which causes the demand for refresh trainings. The knowledge and experience of former members of VCs and VNRCs did not transfer to the new members. In total, FORVAC trained and capacitated 15,737 (10,508M/5,229F, 33% women) VC and VNRC members, which is sufficient to reach the target set for the Programme.

Establishment of CBFM village associations

FORVAC, in partnership with MCDI, supported and offered capacity building for villages to facilitate the trade in timber and preparation of contracts with buyers. As a result, the timber trade has been launched on a relatively large scale, although the supply of timber from the community forests is still higher than the demand. Additionally, FORVAC contributed to the value addition of wood production within VLFRs by supporting the establishment of four (4) community-owned portable sawmills and two (2) solar timber drying kilns, however, these machines' production capacities have not been fully utilized yet. The VLFR communities operate individually and because of this, there are many bottlenecks to sustainability both in terms of organizational skills and economies of scale for value addition. Therefore, FORVAC supported the establishment of six (6) CBFM/VLFR market-driven bottom-up associations that are expected to enable communities to 'climb up the value chain' and significantly increase forest-based income generation through CBFM wood value chain development as well as offer a stronger voice to lobby. These six associations, which were registered at the District level as Community Based Organizations (CBOs), involve 70 villages in 6 districts (Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Nachingwea, Ruangwa, and Liwale), one in each District as below:

- I. Songea District: 4 villages (UVIHIMISO)
- II. Namtumbo District: 7 villages (UVIHIMINA)
- III. Tunduru District: 13 village (UVIHIMITU)
- IV. Nachingwea District: 13 villages (UVIHIMINACHI)
- V. Ruangwa District: 7 villages (UVIHIMIRU)
- VI. Liwale District: 26 villages (UVIHIMILI)



Figure 9. The logos of four (4) newly established CBFM village associations.

All the associations have obtained the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) certificates from the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and opened bank accounts. The TIN certificate will support communities to sell sustainably harvested timber more widely in Tanzania and abroad. Additionally, all the associations agreed and stipulated on the associations' constitutions that the mobile sawmills and solar kilns purchased by FORVAC are owned by the CBFM associations. Before the establishment of the CBFM associations, these assets were owned by one village on behalf of all the CBFM villages in each District.

The sustainability and self-sustaining of these associations were enhanced by taking lessons learnt from the Kilwa CBFM association established in 2022 and training the association representatives on the association's role and responsibilities for VLFR management and administration, harvesting, monitoring, processing, marketing, and stewardship of the mobile sawmills and other assets secured through forest-based revenues. Additionally, the associations were supported to develop annual workplans and association business plans to guide the associations as community forest enterprises. However, as the associations are newly established, it is very likely that they will need more external support after FORVAC to become self-sustaining bodies that can, for example, actively find timber buyers for their members.

Gender Action Learning System (GALS) handbook

FORVAC activities are mainly conducted at group or community level, including communication and decision-making processes. However, not all community members are active and assertive. In particular, women and people living with disabilities (PLWD), widows, elderly, persons affected by illness and other groups, face socio-cultural norms that tend to exclude them from community processes, especially in village meetings and

forest management activities. In November 2022, FORVAC planned a consultancy to pilot GALS as a tool to address this. The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) was developed in Uganda and replicated in many countries. There has been only limited use in Tanzania until now.

During 2023, FORVAC implemented a consultancy piloting the GALS approach in three communities, aiming for empowerment of women and persons in vulnerable positions (PIVPs) and strengthened integration in FORVAC activities in selected communities. It was led by Ms Grace Murungi, who is one of the early developers of GALS. The manual was produced from that experience (adapting the earlier manuals of GALS), and the tools are explained and made available for further development and replication. The manual is available on the FORVAC's website <https://forvac.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/GALS-Manual.pdf>.

In 2024, after one year of the implementation of the GALS training, FORVAC monitored its influence at the field level. As the feedback from the participants after the training indicated, the training was valuable for the participants and even for the entire communities. The participants reported that they have started sharing household work more equally, and communication has improved within the family. For example, in the past, the husbands were responsible for financial issues, but after the training, the husbands and wives started sharing income information and planning investment purposes together. This has reduced conflicts in families and helped the families to achieve investment goals such as building a home or expanding farming areas. Some community leaders had taken the lessons of GALS training into active use at their work when advising families to improve communication to achieve peace in the family. Additionally, some participants have shared the GALS lessons with other community members as the pilot aimed. Based on the good results of the pilot, it is hoped that the process can be replicated in the future in other communities.

Establishment of micro-saving groups

FORVAC supported community members to establish 79 micro-saving groups (Village Community Banks (VICOBA) and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)) to increase community members' access to basic bank services and hereby, enable them to start small businesses. The micro-saving groups enable even the most vulnerable people to efficiently save and invest small amounts of money to grow a business. FORVAC provided vital financial skills on savings, loans, and financial literacy to a total of 1,717 micro-saving group members (women 64% and PLWD 2%). Unfortunately once the supporting service provider SEDIT's contract ended, it proved extremely difficult to get comprehensive and reliable follow up information on the savings groups. The livelihood impact assessment consultants from MJUMTA were likewise asked to cover this in their assessment but were unable to get the information in the restricted time they were allocated. However, FORVAC team with the support of District Officials managed to contact remotely 58 VICOBA/VSLA groups in June 2024. These groups were performing well and their average amount of savings was TZS 3,300,000 per group.

Improved capacities of Government officials to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains incorporating HRBA aspect

As FORVAC was implemented in very close collaboration with the local government, government officials always participate in all trainings and capacity-building sessions targeted to the community members. This ensured that the officials had up-to-date information and knowledge that would help them to continue supporting forest communities post-FORVAC.

Additionally, FORVAC arranged several training sessions and events that were targeted at government officials to improve their capacity to support CBFM communities relevant to sustainable forest management and value chain techniques. A total of 1,219 (23% women) government officials participated in these events and trainings arranged by FORVAC.

MSc curriculum for forest value chain and business development

Starting from the beginning of the Programme, FORVAC cooperated with the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) from Morogoro. MSc curriculum for Forest Value Chain and Business Development were formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP

2019-2020. The MSc curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority in November 2022, and it is waiting to be presented to the University Senate of SUA. If the Senate approves the curriculum, it will be submitted to the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU) for review and final approval.

International Scientific Conference

On 23-25 February 2021, FORVAC supported TAFORI to arrange an important event called “The International Scientific Conference on Forest and Honeybee Products Value Chains for Development for Sustainable Livelihoods and Industrial Economy”. The conference shared research results relevant to Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) and value chains development in the areas of timber, honey, other non-timber products, policies and legislations.

To make the presented practical research findings useful for a larger audience, FORVAC assigned TAFORI to produce a popular version report of the Scientific Conference in December 2021. The report shares the important research findings useful for the CBFM communities and other actors working in the forestry and beekeeping sectors. The aim of the report is to increase awareness of recent developments and studies related to CBFM and forest value chain development in Tanzania. FORVAC supported printing of 200 copies in English and 1,000 copies in Swahili.

Output 3. Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed

This Section describes FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 3 "extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed". Output areas (Interventions) cover:

- 3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services; and
- 3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established.

Table 9. Achievements against output 3.

Output 3: Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place			
Indicator	Target	Achievement	Comment
Number of implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies developed through FORVAC support and in use.	Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy and Forest Policy Implementation Strategy developed and disseminated - 4 extension manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FBD/MNRT upgraded the English and Swahili versions of the Grassroots Level Manual for Forest Based Value Chains (developed under FORVAC support in 2020) to be government manuals, 100 pcs of the English and 1,000 pcs of the Swahili versions printed and disseminated in Nov-Dec 2022 - National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) produced in 2020-2021, and printed and distributed in July 2021 - National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) produced in 2020-2021, and printed and distributed in July 2021 	

	PFM Facts and Figures published and disseminated	- PFM Facts and Figures formulated and the VLFR database established 2020, during AWP 2021-2022, updated to be “PFM Facts and Figures 2022” and published by MNRT/FBD, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in September 2022 and it was uploaded onto the MNRT website in May/June 2024	It will be important that the PFM database is updated by MNRT and remains a ‘living’ document.
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FORVAC in media

During the AWP 2021-2022, the Programme documented eight (8) successful interventions FORVAC has implemented and in the final year of the Programme a series of five (5) films with the themes being the following were produced:

1. The rationale for the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and FORVAC Programme;
2. The objectives of FORVAC and the establishment process of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs)/CBFM;
3. Timber value chains;
4. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs), gender and vulnerable people; and
5. Results, outcomes/impacts, lessons and recommendations of FORVAC for the future.

The videos were used to raise awareness about the CBFM, its strengths, benefits, and challenges based on the achievements, lessons, and recommendations of FORVAC. All these produced videos are available on FORVAC’s YouTube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/@FORVAC_TZ/videos

The MNRT has published the key information, databases, documents and films produced by FORVAC on its own website (<https://maliasili.go.tz/resources/projectsandprograms/summary/view/3>), where it will be stored and available post-programme.

During the implementation of the Programme, FORVAC received good media visibility in local TV news, newspapers, radio and social media. Some of the online publications (YouTube videos and Blog texts) and broadcasted TV news can be found from the Programme’s website (<https://forvac.or.tz/forvac-in-media/>). Additionally, on the International Day of Forests (21st March 2024), the East African newspaper published an article about FORVAC and its ‘use it or lose it’ approach in Tanzanian community-based forest management. The article is also available on the newspaper’s website <https://www.theeastafican.co.ke/tea/sponsored/tanzanian-finnish-collaboration-supporting-a-use-it-or-lose-it-approach-in-tanzanian-community-based-forest-management-4563846>

FORVAC raised awareness about the Programme and its interventions as well as development cooperation and its importance on its Facebook page. Facebook page has 1,650 followers. Additionally, in February 2024, FORVAC created an Instagram account with the profile name forvac_tz.

PFM Facts and Figures 2022

In 2020, FORVAC mobilized a comprehensive study of the status of Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania and produced a document “PFM Facts and Figures 2020” to summarize the recent development since 2012, when the last edition was published. The document introduces current actions and trends and

visions for the coming years. During AWP 2021-2022, the document went through an update and approval process in the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), and the document was updated to be “PFM Facts and Figures 2022”. In September 2022, FORVAC supported the printing of 1,300 copies of the document.

Miombo timber species and Participatory Forest Management databases

FORVAC supported the Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) to create miombo timber species and Participatory Forest Management (PFM) databases. The former database introduces the technical properties, characteristics, and recommended uses of the species, and the latter database offers precise information on all PFM forests in mainland Tanzania as of the year 2020.

FORVAC, together with the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and other key stakeholders, concluded that the MNRT’s website is the most relevant and reliable place to establish these databases to secure the existence of the data after FORVAC ends and reach a wide audience. These databases are available on the MNRT’s website: <https://www.maliasili.go.tz/databases/all>

Output 4. Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened

This Section describes FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 4 "legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened". The section covers the following Output areas (Interventions):

- 4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development; and
- 4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber.

Table 10. achievements against Output 4.

Output 4: Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed			
Indicator	Target	Achievement	Comment
Number of methodologies and guidelines for VLFR management developed, printed, and disseminated	10 different guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New national public procurement guidelines that include 43 natural hard wood species developed and 1,000 copies printed in July 2024. - Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania produced and 3,500 pcs printed - Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Bee Reserves and Apiaries in Tanzania, produced, printed and disseminated in July 2021 - Guideline for Management and Use of Honeybee Colonies for Pollination Services in Tanzania prepared, approved, printed and disseminated within AWP 2021-2022 - MNRT taskforce supported to commence preparation of an investment profile and guidelines for the national forest industries in May-June 2022 (taskforce workshop in June 2022). FORVAC didn't continue supporting this intervention further, as directed by the Programme Steering Committee. 	Note that FORVAC was repeatedly directed to reduce its printing activities by the PSC and SvB, however it was pointed out that for some stakeholders, hard copies are still preferred.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBFM Action Plan reviewed and amended, and published in 2022 (process mainly financed by TFCG). FORVAC supported the printing of 1,400 pcs of the document - CBFM books reviewed and amended, 4,500 pieces printed (10 different books/guidelines) 	
Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established to contribute to the development of the National Timber Legality Assurance - Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FBD/MNRT reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in November 2022 - Tanzania Timber Legality Framework report and handbook submitted in June 2022 - Review of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Support to Trade of Legally Sourced Timber (FLEGT) implemented in Nov.- Dec. 2018 and reported ("FORVAC – Approach to the Development of Forest Law Enforcement, Good Forest Governance and Trade of Legally Sourced Timber") 	
Forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) updated and approved	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beekeeping Act No: 15 of 2005 translated into Swahili, Dec. 2021 - Stakeholders working sessions on improving Assessment Document to the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002), held at the Forestry Training Institute – Olmotonyi Arusha, December 2020. <p>Although not in the original target, what emerged during the implementation of FORVAC were numerous policy related barriers that</p>	From FORVAC's and MNRT's perspective, it is a priority both economically to help release the full potential of the value of the timber species from the VLFRs but also ecologically it is better if a broad range of species is the target of extraction, rather than only two. Hereby, the key priority policy barrier the FORVAC supported the MNRT to solve was the national timber procurement guidelines that previously restricted government tenders only to Mninga

		<p>was hindering CBFM enterprises.</p> <p>Firstly the procurement guidelines that previously restricted government tenders only to Mninga (<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>) and Mkongo (<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>) and with a broad range of alternative timber species in VLFR forests this was a major hindrance. So FORVAC supported the development of new national guidelines which includes 41 of the most suitable natural hardwood timber species, in addition to Mninga (<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>) and Mkongo (<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>), as well as nine (9) plantation timber species, for the construction and furniture industries. The guideline was published and 1,000 copies were printed in July 2024. Additionally, FORVAC compiled a catalogue/database introducing the properties and other information of these species. The public procurement guidelines, as well as the database, are available on the MNRT's website (https://maliasili.go.tz/). Additionally, FORVAC produced a brochure that introduces the most prominent 15 species that are well available in Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) and are part of the new procurement guidelines. 400 copies of the Swahili version and 100 copies of the English version of the brochure were printed and disseminated in July 2024.</p>	<p>(<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>) and Mkongo (<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>).</p>
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FORVAC supported the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) in the development of several key policy documents that enhance the development of enabling policy environment of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and related value chains in Tanzania. In its final year, the Programme concentrated to solve some specific key policy barriers it identified with its stakeholders, notably the procurement restriction to two common tree species which hindered the sales of alternative prominent timber species from the VLFRs:

- i) Understanding of the GN 417 varies among stakeholders, additionally, the particular GN may have some bottlenecks that affect the implementation/development of CBFM and CBFM enterprises;
- ii) The Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) is costly and complicated;
- iii) The harvest licensing process for VLFRs is inflexible and slow;
- iv) The public procurement system only considers Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*) tree species; and
- v) Currently mobile sawmills are not allowed to be used in the timber processing within Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR).

National public timber procurement guidelines

From FORVAC's and MNRT's perspective, it is a priority both economically to help release the full potential of the value of the timber species from the VLFRs but also ecologically, it is better if a broad range of species is the target of extraction, rather than only two. Hereby, the key priority policy barrier the FORVAC supported the MNRT to solve in its final implementation year was the national timber procurement guidelines that previously restricted government tenders only to Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*).

The new national guidelines include 41 of the most suitable natural hardwood timber species, in addition to Mninga and Mkongo, as well as nine (9) plantation timber species, for the construction and furniture industries. Additionally, FORVAC compiled a catalogue/database introducing the properties and other information of these species. The public procurement guidelines, as well as the database, are available on the MNRT's website (<https://maliasili.go.tz/>). Additionally, FORVAC produced a brochure that introduces the most prominent 15 species that are well available in Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) and are part of the new procurement guidelines.

Simplification of the PFRA approach

The external evaluations of FORVAC, conducted in 2021 – 2023, identified some processes to be very complex and expensive, including village land use planning (VLUPs), Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA), and the development of forest management plans (FMPs). Both VLUPs and VLFRs take quite a lot of time and resources. A large part of these costs is used to pay out on daily subsistence allowances for district staff who act as facilitators for all these processes. After the increase of the national daily subsistence allowances in 2022, the recent estimation for establishing one village land use plan is depending on the size/complexity of the site, ranging from around TZS 25 million (10,000 Euros) to TZS 75 million (30,000 Euros) or more. For FMP processes, the cost estimate ranged from TZS 15 million (6,000 Euros) and as high as TZS 50 million (20,000 Euros), depending on the complexity and size. These amounts include all costs up to the final approval of the VLUPs and FMPs. VLUPs have to be renewed every 10 years, while FMPs are renewed every 5 years. The enormous costs for these processes are quite prohibitive for a sustained CBFM without donor support and communities with limited revenues cannot afford.

Hereby, FORVAC carried out a study on the possibilities to simplify the current PFRA process to make it more cost-effective for local communities to implement without substantive external finance and to offer recommendations on streamlining the VLUP process.

The PFRA process bases on the national guidelines prepared by the Forestry and Beekeeping Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) in 2007. Since then, several projects have been using the guidelines and some NGOs have gone further in improving the PFRA guidelines. In the FORVAC study, three

different versions of inventory guidelines that have been used in the FORVAC Programme area were reviewed. These versions are so called MCDI, MJUMITA, and SUA (the Sokoine University of Agriculture) approaches based on the organization that has developed the version.

In the study the methods were reviewed with the idea that accommodating participation of the communities in the PFRA process would not only reduce implementation costs but enhance the communities' ownership of the inventory process which will ensure the self-driven CBFM process and sustainability of activities. All the reviewed PFRA methods offer opportunities for conducting inventory and arriving at final results that could help communities to write FMPs but they differ on the amount of resources such as time, funds, and human capacity utilization needed. The study summarized the different PFRA versions as follows:

- The National PFRA guidelines are too complex and need further simplification of steps and requirements. This calls for MNRT to review and produce a simplified version that will be used by all actors and practitioners of CBFM in Tanzania.
- The MCDI approach could be further simplified but offers opportunities for communities to adapt and possibly undertake PFRA at very minimal costs and supervision.
- MJUMITA approach offers a wide range of improvements and could also be streamlined and simplified to accommodate multiple purposes beyond timber and charcoal.
- The SUA approach is a bit complex and requires high level expertise. This is far beyond from the concept of participation of communities and needs complicated data analysis methods.

Regarding the VLUP process, it was noticed that other than forestry land sectors lack closer land management as a result, land use and management become uncontrolled and conflicts arise, and sometimes affect VLFRs. Therefore, it was recommended that other relevant sectors within VLUPs take further steps in supporting communities and building capacities for land use management, especially in agricultural and livestock grazing areas. The other recommendations are given in the report available on the FORVAC website <https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>.

Study on VLFR benefit sharing mechanism

FORVAC carried out a study on current Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) benefit sharing mechanisms. The basic benefit sharing guidance for FORVAC villages is stipulated in the Forest Management Plans or forest bylaws for each village. The decision on the use of revenues is legally subjected to a comprehensive planning process led by the district planning officer, where villages are required to conduct participatory rural appraisals to identify Opportunities and Obstacles to Development through sub-village meetings. A pairwise ranking is undertaken to prioritize village development projects, which are then incorporated into a comprehensive village annual implementation plan and budget. This plan and budget must be approved by the village general assembly before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The current benefit sharing mechanisms include many challenges and weaknesses, but the model has also significant strengths and also some opportunities. The recommendations on how to improve the mechanisms are offered in the consultancy report available on the FORVAC website <https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>

National Forest Policy and Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategies (2021-2031)

FORVAC supported Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) with the preparation of National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) and National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031). These documents were printed and disseminated within AWP 2021-2022.

National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan

Within AWP 2021-2022, FORVAC supported FBD to prepare National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan. In 2009, it was established that both central and local governments in Tanzania were losing about USD 100 million per year due to a failure to effectively regulate the charcoal sub-sector and collect associated tax and non-tax revenues. The National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan were formed based on the existing National Policies Recommendations by the task force, formed by MNRT 2018/2019, and other relevant actors in the country.

CBFM Action plan

In September 2021, FORVAC was requested to assign a member for the National Taskforce to Review the CBFM Action Plan. TFCG, in collaboration with MNRT, facilitated this process. The Programme Forest Management Expert represented FORVAC and contributed to the review process up to its completion at the end of 2021. The document went through an approval process in the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), and its official inauguration was held in Dodoma on 4 June 2022.

Timber Legality Framework

Within AWP 2020-2021, FORVAC commenced the development of the Timber Legality Assurance System by supporting the formulation of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework. FORVAC co-facilitated this activity together with TRAFFIC and implemented it in close collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). Additionally, a representative from Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) contributed to the process.

The framework was finalized by May 2022, resulting in the following two documents:

- i) Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing, and Trade in Tanzania - Handbook for forest practitioners and other relevant stakeholders; and
- ii) Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing, and Trade in Tanzania - Report prepared for the preparation of the handbook for forest practitioners and other relevant stakeholders.

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents. 1,000 copies of the handbook were printed and disseminated.

2.4 Problems encountered and corrective measures conducted

The most significant overall problems in reaching the outcomes and outputs and corrective measures conducted are listed in the following table 8.

Table 11. Problems encountered and corrective measures taken by FORVAC.

Key problems encountered	Corrective measures
Although FORVAC was designed to focus on the ‘secondary’ CBFM issue of improving benefits from sustainable management it had to spend a significant amount of time and resources on the ‘primary’ issues of establishing CBFM. In the FORVAC sites, rather than focusing on established CBFM sites only, FORVAC was requested to help establish CBFM in new sites, which required significant support to the Village Land Use Planning	A cut-off point was reached when the target for the area (ha) of forest covered under CBFM establishment was achieved, even though requests for more support for establishment of CBFM kept coming. This was a challenging trade-off, but it was important that FORVAC’s key role of supporting CBFM enterprises was prioritized as without that CBFM would be established without significant benefits and sustainability would be questionable.

processes (VLUP), Forest Management Planning (FMP) processes and gazettement. This meant that especially early in the programme it was difficult for FORVAC to fully prioritize CBFM enterprise development, as time, human and financial resources were directed towards the establishment processes.	It would also not have been able to prove and showcase that the higher the income from sustainable harvesting, the higher the protection over CBFM forests.
Policy/governance barriers the most significant problem for CBFM enterprise. There was a whole range of policy related barriers that emerged from FORVAC implementation (<i>See lessons and recommendations in section 7</i>) that were causing challenges to CBFM enterprises. Although Output 4 was supposed to improve the policy environment for CBFM enterprises, the predetermined targets were often related to supporting broader instruments and guidelines within the forest sector that often did not relate specifically to improving the governance environment for CBFM enterprises. There were also understandably some sensitivities about involvement of an international development programme in supporting policy revision as policy making is the preserve of national governments.	FORVAC conducted a review of policy challenges in a bottom-up process to feed into its final year annual workplan (AWP), and from this review came a list of policy challenges. Regarding sensitivities around policy processes, FORVAC positioned itself as a supporter of policy processes, with the appropriate national government institutions being the policy developers with FORVAC also providing technical consultant support to advise the government institutions as required. FORVAC supported MNRT to revise one of the key policy barriers, the restrictive procurement guidelines, expanding the number of timber species that can be used for tenders for government works. However, a number of other policy challenges remain (<i>See Section 7</i>)
The 'linking' livelihoods to VLFRs versus supporting women and vulnerable people conundrum. Although the intention of FORVAC in the Project Document was to focus on supporting VLFR product-based enterprises, in practice this proved challenging. Often the VLFRs selected by communities were far away from the communities, in some use was restricted. This made it impractical for example for beekeepers to keep hives in a distant VLFR forest, likewise with vulnerable people and women, enterprises being close to the household was better for them. However, as these enterprises were not linked to the VLFRs there was no contribution paid to VLFR management and no link to incentivizing VLFRs. Hence the conundrum.	To meet the targets for enterprises and for women and the vulnerable FORVAC did have to at times go outside supporting strictly VLFR products. However, this was balanced with significant support for VLFR product enterprises, particularly timber related. In the future, there could be more effort to see if (where possible) VLFR sites could be selected closer to communities. This would make them more suitable for enterprises run by women and vulnerable persons. So, the dual aims of supporting women/vulnerable people and supporting income generation from the VLFRs could be achieved more easily. However, the target always should be for a significant proportion of income to be generated from VLFRs themselves, if not, their sustainability of VLFR protection and management is questionable.
Communities still only adding value to a small proportion of timber. Although there was an increase year on year, only 13% of the VLFR timber	FORVAC was designed to demonstrate to communities the benefits of adding value and to build the capacities of communities in adding

<p>income is generated from processed wood, the remaining 87% of the income is from selling standing trees. With 87% sold as standing trees, this means that the buyers and middlemen then capture all the added value from processing, transport etc. This was because of a range of reasons; the 4 mobile sawmills took a long time to import and set up and even then, there was a limited capacity compared to the sheer size of the CBFM areas and volume of timber. Also, with restrictions on mobile sawmills so that they cannot enter inside the VLFR forests, this meant that community members had to haul the heavy logs out of the forest to the sawmills, partly undermining the rationale for having 'mobile' sawmills in the first place. Some community members remarked that they would prefer to sell standing trees to avoid all the trouble of hauling trees out.</p> <p>Other means of processing including pitsawing, although legal, was discouraged by the government and in the programme, even if the buyers and middlemen did often use pitsawing, sometimes hiring local villagers as the pit saw operators and labourers. This resulted in the buyers/middlemen roughly doubling the value of the wood per cubic meter through processing, whilst only paying the villagers daily labour wages.</p> <p>In general, also with the CBFM timber enterprises being fledgling, the community enterprises lacked the capacity, resources, economy of scale and confidence to invest heavily in adding more value.</p>	<p>value. There was evidence of this when community members bought their own mobile sawmill before FORVAC phased out.</p> <p>FORVAC recognized that without economies of scale it would be challenging for individual community groups to engage in ways of adding value, such as more coordinated marketing, timber yards and stores at district level, transport, reaching higher value markets etc. FORVAC therefore supported communities to set up 6 district level CBFM associations and supported them to develop business plans. These were designed to be a foundation for future value addition support.</p> <p>Regarding the no-authorization for mobile sawmills to enter the VLFRs; this was not solved by FORVAC and is raised in the recommendations in section 7 along with other recommendations.</p> <p>Also, the pitsawing issue is a complicated one. Although pitsawing is legal, being conducted by buyers and middlemen, it would make more sense from a financial point of view for community members themselves to capture the benefits from this processing by doing it themselves. However, pitsawing is discouraged by government and in the Project Document it explains that the role of FORVAC was to introduce more efficient technologies as an alternative to pitsawing, because of the poorer conversion rates of pitsawing.</p>
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2.5. An analysis of the impact of the programme.

The impact recording was undertaken by independent consultants hired between March and June 2024, from SUA that conducted the analysis of satellite images, and by the consultants from the NGO MJUMITA who conducted the socio-economic impact assessment. It must be noted that although the baseline included 3 clusters Tanga, Ruvuma and Lindi, the on-the-ground impact assessment was only conducted in Ruvuma and Lindi, partly because of resource constraints and partly because of the length of time since the programme exited Tanga.

As with the outcomes and outputs, the impacts were largely met. However, some criteria on livelihood improvement (use of pesticide sprayers etc.) raised some questions about their suitability amongst the FORVAC team and the socio-economic impact assessment team, in terms of being suitable for a programme that supports activities such as beekeeping. These concerns are discussed after the table that follows.

The impact of the programme was formulated as ‘**Reduced deforestation and increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands**’. What is interesting with the impact is that the premise underpinning it, is that reduced deforestation is expected to go hand in hand with increased income from the forest. This is quite counter-intuitive from a more conventional conservationist perspective, a perspective which often tries to replace use of the forest with alternative livelihoods.

Table 12. Achievements against impact of FORVAC.

Key programme Target	Cumulative achievement of FORVAC	Analysis																		
Differences in changes in the forest cover area (and GHG emissions) between FORVAC covered villages and the unreserved forest land (general land). Deforestation (and GHG emissions) in FORVAC covered villages reduced compared to public forest area.	Deforestation rates were 7 times lower in the CBFM forests than in other forests in the area (according to data from the SUA researchers who undertook the impact assessment), this also results in carbon emissions reductions of a similar order to the lower deforestation rates compared to forests outside VLFRs. This also means significant carbon emissions were avoided compared to a ‘business as usual’ scenario.	An important observation is that almost no deforestation was detected in those VLFRs with the highest income from sustainable timber harvesting – this is a significant correlation between income from the VLFRs and avoided deforestation. This does help prove the ‘forest that pays, is the forest that stays’ premise of FORVAC.																		
Percentage of households having assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock = 70% (+5%) - Motorcycles = 23% (+5%) - Bicycles = 54% (+5%) - bee hives = 23% (+20%) - pesticide sprayers = 29% (+10%) 	Percentage of households having assets <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th><th>Endline status (%)</th><th>Difference from baseline (%)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Livestock</td><td>18</td><td>-52</td></tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycles</td><td>25</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>bicycles</td><td>29</td><td>-20</td></tr> <tr> <td>bee hives</td><td colspan="2">Not reported</td></tr> <tr> <td>pesticide sprayers</td><td>28</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Endline status (%)	Difference from baseline (%)	Livestock	18	-52	Motorcycles	25	7	bicycles	29	-20	bee hives	Not reported		pesticide sprayers	28	9	The proportion of households owning livestock and bicycles has declined significantly from the baseline. This might be because, the baseline survey included five other districts (Mpwawa, Kilindi, Handeni, Songea and Mbinga), which were not part of the endline study. Historically, these districts have experienced migration of agro-pastoralists, which may have influenced the state of ownership of these basic assets during the baseline assessment.
Indicator	Endline status (%)	Difference from baseline (%)																		
Livestock	18	-52																		
Motorcycles	25	7																		
bicycles	29	-20																		
bee hives	Not reported																			
pesticide sprayers	28	9																		
Percentage of households being income poor To decrease from 33% to below 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endline value: 21.6%, below the target of 25%. 	A reduction in the proportion of households living below the poverty line (being income poor) is 11.6%.																		
Percentage of households that find service delivery systems well-functioning (disaggregated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 % saying social services had improved since FORVAC. 	It is important to note that these services were largely funded by revenues generated by sustainable timber sales. The timber value chains themselves were rather male																		

sex, age categories and disability)		dominated for cultural reasons, however this was 'offset' by the distribution of benefits throughout the community including to women and the vulnerable groups through the support of services, for example building dispensaries.
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Box 3. Questions on suitability of impact indicators.

There was quite a lot of discussion within the FORVAC team and consultants hired to conduct the socio-economic impact assessment as to whether some of the indicators and targets were indeed suitable for a programme aiming to halt deforestation and support forest-based enterprise development. For example, an increase in the number of livestock being seen as an appropriate indicator when often livestock control is introduced when VLFRs are established to minimize damage to regeneration from livestock. Likewise increase in number of pesticide sprayers seems to be an odd indicator for a programme that supports beekeeping, with pesticide use being one of the key threats to bees. Also, with indicators not specifically linked to the VLFRs, a 'normal' alternative livelihood type conservation/development programme that gives out beehives, pesticide sprayers etc. would have met the targets without supporting VLFR income generation. The recommendation for the future is to have more appropriate livelihood indicators and to specifically state that the livelihood improvements must be derived from VLFR enterprises.

In terms of effects on the community, it was surprising how significant and widespread the service improvement was from funds generated by the sustainable timber harvesting - a huge 63% of community members beyond those directly engaged in forest value chains felt an improvement in services. The perception of improved services was much higher than expected in the communities from things like village offices, equipment, dispensaries etc. However, there were notes of caution from various stakeholders including an MNRT evaluation team that sometimes not enough funds were set aside for forest management or forest enterprise development, but rather funds were spent on more prestige projects for the village. According to the socio-economic impact assessment, there was a risk that too many benefits from the lucrative timber value chain work carried out by relatively few people, were shared to the 'collective good' of the community. Instead, it was argued that there should be a better balance - ensuring those directly involved in forest enterprises benefit fairly and can develop profitable enterprises, at the same time as generating a fair share of collective benefits for the community. This might in the future be less than the 60% currently that is recommended. This indeed is something to consider in any future forestry sector development support - it might not sufficiently incentivize entrepreneurs, innovation and investment if, beyond payment for labour, most benefits from the wood value chain go to the collective good of the community, services that in an ideal situation should be provided by government anyway.

FORVAC did support all community groups in financial management trainings as a pre-requisite to generating revenue from timber sales and in these trainings highlighted the need for both sufficient investment in both forest management (including Forest Management Plan renewal costs) and enterprises that will sustain and improve forest product value capture in the long run.

During FORVAC, communities went rapidly from a situation of receiving no money from the forest (before VLFRs), to receiving a lot of revenue. The initial plan for expenditure in many communities was to spend revenue on office buildings, school rooms, etc. Now, the planning should evolve and communities get used to the income, they should start to take on more responsibility for forest management costs (income from

the forest will stop if they do not pay to renew their Forest Management Plan). Revenue could also be invested in forest enterprise development, therefore priorities for spending may change.

Regarding any changes in the needs of the community, the only noticeable change was that community members complained that living costs had significantly increased so generating financial returns from the forest enterprises was even more important. Also, there was a gradual shift in expectations observed in the communities, initially the community members were happy to generate any money from the forest, even if they were only selling standing trees without added value. However, over time the community members became more aware of the value being captured by the buyers and middlemen (noticing the middlemen upgrading their personal vehicles or talking about new houses they were building from the proceeds!) and they themselves wanted to capture more of the value for themselves by taking on more of the roles that middlemen are currently doing. Hopefully developments like the district level CBFM associations will produce the economies of scale and the organizational capacity to help do just that.

2.3. Analysis of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the programme

Relevance:

The programme was extremely relevant in design as its premise was proven to be correct, that increasing income from sustainable use of the forests would increase protection activities by communities, whilst also provided a perpetual source for livelihood improvement in the communities. From the perspective of community members especially the relevance of the programme design was very sound, it was often expressed by community members that income from the forest was the key to their motivation to protect and that if income only came from outside the forest, the forest would be cleared.

Effectiveness:

In terms of both forest related and livelihood related outcomes the programme met its targets and was effective on the whole, especially from timber value chains, and with timber value chains the link between income and forest protection was clear. However, it must be noted that on the NTFP value chains a lot of the products did not come from the VLFRs, therefore there is a weak link between the VLFRs and the NTFP enterprises at present. However, NTFP enterprises from closer to the homesteads were more suitable for women and the vulnerable to engage in, but indeed seemed to have a weak and possibly no link to motivating community members to protect the VLFRs. No funds from NTFP enterprises went to VLFR forest patrolling or forest management planning, and it would be extremely doubtful that these non VLFR products would incentivize the non-clearance of VLFR forests. Another major benefit of VLFR products over products from outside the VLFR is if products are harvested from inside the VLFRS, the harvesters also act like forest guards and can highlight when forest clearance or destructive practices by outsiders is happening.

Although the timber value chains generated significant income and the benefits from this income were distributed through the supported services, it must be highlighted that progress on timber value chains has a long way to go to maximise the value captured by communities in the value chains. Although the situation improved during FORVAC, it must be noted that in 2023 to 2024 less than one seventh of income generated from timber came from timber with added value by the community, processing by the mobile sawmills. The rest of the timber was sold as standing trees with buyers and middlemen capturing most of the value from the value chain. However, as the expression goes 'you must spend money to make money', and this will be a progression, initially making money from selling standing trees but then using that money to invest in ways of capturing more value, whether that be timber yards, transport, bypassing middlemen to deal directly with buyers or increasing processing capacity. As seen in the last few months of FORVAC a community used proceeds from timber sales to buy their own mobile sawmill. The six district level CBFM associations now all have business plans laying out how they intend to capture more value themselves.

As well as communities moving up the value chain, what would improve effectiveness considerably is if more barriers in the enabling environment were addressed, for example if communities were allowed to bring mobile sawmills inside the VLFRs that would improve the cost/benefit analysis of the sawmills, and therefore make use of mobile sawmills even more attractive compared to selling standing trees.

Efficiency:

In terms of cost/benefit analysis of the programme, with around 4 million Euros generated from forest enterprises mainly in the last two years of the programme and with increased sales and added value expected in the coming years, the entire programme budget could realistically be generated within another 5 years from forest product sales and that income could continue in perpetuity.

In terms of translation of the funds into outcomes, as seen in the results frameworks, on the whole the targets were achieved within budget, this included the programme dealing with significant unexpected cost increases during implementation from a large DSA increase, a high inflation caused by COVID and the war in Ukraine.

In terms of good use of resources, human and financial to deliver the programme results, there were also some challenges. Procurement/import and getting programme vehicles and mobile sawmills operational took a lot of time, effort and costs and held up the field work implementation.

The model of FORVAC having a small staff team but working largely through service providers and consultants had advantages and disadvantages with regard to efficiency. By working through established organizations on the ground like MCDI, the programme did not have to start from scratch and could build on the work of MCDI, which undoubtedly saved resources and time (compared using the FORVAC staff team to undertake the work starting from scratch). However, the downside of working through service providers and consultants was that they were always at 'arms length'. Close coordination wasn't possible, and as a result sometimes deliverables took a little longer or were not fully in line with what was expected.

Having a very small core team of FORVAC staff and heavy admin burden in the programme also led to some efficiency challenges. Apart from the finance team there was no admin staff which meant that the technical team were often shouldering small administrative tasks that a lesser paid admin staff could have taken responsibility for, freeing up the technical team to focus more on what they were better qualified to do. In this case, the money saved by not hiring an admin staff, probably ended up leading to inefficiencies in how technical staff spent their time, costing the programme more money rather than less. There is a significant amount of paperwork in a programmes, even menial tasks such as scanning documents meant that some FORVAC team members spent many evenings and weekends doing tasks that an admin staff could have done during office hours. Also, the high administrative and reporting burden on a small team, meant that sometimes it was challenging getting to the field.

Linked to the above, having the headquarters of the programme in Dodoma, with the field work two days drive away in Ruvuma and Lindi, definitely had effects on efficiency. Trips to the field were time consuming and expensive, however being in Dodoma where the MNRT was based also had upsides in terms of proximity to MNRT headquarters. In hindsight probably a liaison office in Dodoma, combined with a main office closer to the field might have possibly been a more efficient set up, balancing the need for proximity with the field sites with the need for intermittent proximity to MNRT headquarters.

Sustainability of the programme:

A cornerstone of the potential sustainability of the CBFM enterprises and CBFM itself, is that it is not reliant on external subsidy to be sustained, in the same way say a protected area is, but can rather be self-financing based on sustainable offtake from the forest resources and value addition. Of course, sustainable management and protection of the forest will only continue if the communities generate significant benefits

from the forest, including financial benefits to cover forest management plan renewal (costs have increased), patrolling costs and generally incentivizing the forests. This can only be sustained if there is a conducive supporting enabling environment that ensures CBFM enterprises, including timber enterprises can continue and thrive. If the remaining policy barriers to CBFM were addressed (See Recommendations in Section 7) this would also help sustainability.

On the other hand, there are risks to CBFM sustainability if there are other detrimental changes in the policy environment. If for example timber harvesting in CBFM forests was banned to make them eligible for carbon offset schemes that are very popular at the moment, the self-sustainability of CBFM would be placed in jeopardy. Whereas CBFM supported by FORVAC generated benefits from local forests on a perpetual basis if sustainable harvesting is adhered to, the carbon finance model generates funding from carbon credit buyers often in the global North. If CBFM relied on that funding, and even if the carbon finance worked it would mean that CBFM is hooked on perpetual external subsidy, linked to a fickle international carbon credit market, a much more precarious scenario than the guarantee of benefits locally from the nearby forest. If carbon credit funding then stopped or if the benefits received did not match the expectations of community members, the motivation to maintain the forest and CBFM itself may dissipate.

In terms of the organizational capacity of community organizations, support is still needed to ensure their sustainability. The district level CBFM associations, which were set up with FORVAC support to help with sustainability beyond developing business plans, are quite new and still need support. What is important for sustainability apart from capacitated self-financing community organizations is that they have a strong voice to stand up for CBFM communities and ensure rights in CBFM are protected. At some stage these might even evolve into a national representative body, like in Nepal, where the CBFM association FECOFUN became an influential body that was able to safeguard CBFM sustainability even in national level policy processes.

Regarding government support to the programme, one challenge might be the limited resources the government have to support CBFM combined with high Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) rates, which will mean that there will be quite a tough transition from activities that were supported by FORVAC, now that FORVAC funds have stopped. Activities that are quite 'DSA intensive' include VLUP and FMP processes, will now be very expensive to be undertaken in new sites, and also for renewing in existing sites. FORVAC commissioned a study to critically review existing approaches and find a way forward to streamline approaches, which included a recommendation that FMP should be valid for 10 years rather than 5 as well as a list of ways to streamline the processes. Of course, the community organizations have also been guided in financial management trainings to set aside sufficient funds to cover the costs of these tasks.

However, there is also the need for regular government monitoring, backstopping and troubleshooting support of CBFM. In general, a key problem with CBFM is that because it has long been supported by international donor funds, there is a misconception by some that it is often seen as a donor supported initiative rather than a core government programme. So, there is an expectation of DSAs when government staff and others are engaged in related activities. To overcome this view will require further mainstreaming of CBFM support into government workplans and budgets at all levels, so that it is clear that CBFM is indeed a key government programme. It benefits forests, community livelihoods and government, so should receive appropriate government support to help sustain it even in the absence of international funders.

2.4 Analysis on how cross-cutting objectives were achieved

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland has guidelines for supporting mainstreaming of cross-cutting objectives and human rights-based approach in MFA financed development cooperation. As Finland's development policy bases on the Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement, climate aspects through low emission development, climate resilience, and environmental protection have been emphasized in addition to the gender equality, and non-discrimination (especially PLWD rights).

Gender equality

Although FORVAC's main goal is to support CBFM, and recognized there are cultural norms present in communities that would generally preclude women from certain roles, across all of the activities it supported, FORVAC has made a concerted effort to change mindsets and provide equal opportunities for women.

FORVAC worked with both officially elected structures (Village Council, Village Natural Resources Committees, Village Land Use Management Teams) and non-official non-elected groups (VICOBAs, VSLAs, different business groups). Female engagement was encouraged throughout the activities, but with the elected, formal structures, FORVAC had less power to have an impact on the composition.

Forestry, especially timber harvesting, is typically a very male-dominated field, and women are in several areas not considered to be strong enough or not able to with family commitments at home e.g. to take part in harvesting of timber in remote areas or long patrols which require sleeping in the forest. Regardless of this prejudice, with the capacity development of FORVAC on average 35% of the members of the VNRCs, which FORVAC is working with, are female. As another example through FORVAC supported training there are now trained female operators of mobile sawmills in both clusters Lindi and Ruvuma, going against cultural norms and doing the job just as well as men, demonstration being an important part of changing mindsets.

At the time of land use planning, female engagement is of utmost importance. In all FORVAC project areas, women are typically mainly responsible for fetching water, collecting firewood, and farming for family's needs. Therefore, almost all land-related decisions affect the daily lives of women more than men. To ensure that female community members' needs and views are taken into account during the village land use planning process, Government of Tanzania guides at least 30% of the VLUP team members to be female. In the FORVAC supported land use planning processes, the formed VLUP teams have in average 41% female members.



Figure 10. FORVAC supports the development of the mushroom value chain, which is a female-dominated business area.

FORVAC supports several forest-related businesses, either individuals or groups involving them. Even though forestry related activities are rather male dominated, e.g. timber harvesting and carpentry, many NTFPs are collected and marketed mainly by women, e.g. mushrooms. When selecting the businesses for the micro-

business support Phase I and Phase II, female-owned enterprises or female members in the group businesses were rewarded in the scoring, resulting in a total of 37% of the supported entrepreneurs were women in Phase I and 48% in Phase II. Additionally, the formed VICOBA and VSLA savings groups include more women (64 %).

Non-discrimination

Typically, as mentioned above, the timber value chain and some forest management activities are dominated by men and culturally possibly not considered a place for women and the vulnerable to work. Through capacity building and programme activities FORVAC encouraged women and vulnerable groups to participate in forest value chains and work on the decision-making processes to be non-discriminatory. Non-discrimination is in the heart of human rights-based approach (HRBA). HRBA concerns the right to the process, rather than to the outcome: all human beings have the right to participate in their social, political, economic, and cultural development. Within the base activities (CBFM, LUP), government guidelines for non-discrimination are followed, and important decisions are shared in the village assemblies transparently.

The whole community, including the vulnerable groups, benefit from CBFM activities of FORVAC Programme indirectly when villages with VLFRs get income from harvesting operations. 55% of the income of standing timber sales and 35% of the income of sawn timber sales (the whole profit) is used for social development. This income is used to finance social services such as water, sanitation, health care services, and schools in the villages. By the end of June 2024, 45 villages under FORVAC-support have sold sustainably harvested timber, and they spent approximately TZS 5,4 billion / EUR 2,1 million for community development purposes.

When considering the CBFM derived funds to the community, awareness-raising and community involvement are required, so that the village assembly knows that they can choose how to use the funds. As discussed in the “Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: 1993-2009” paper by FBD, if communities are not aware of their rights, CBFM benefits can disappear due to elite capture, and the poorer parts of the community do not benefit or even suffer from the CBFM regime. Through service providers and District officers, FORVAC supported training to improve CBFM related governance and awareness in the village level and promoted the involvement and empowerment of women and persons in vulnerable positions (PiVP).

It was also in the focus for FORVAC to foster gender equality, the inclusion of vulnerable groups and work on making forest value chains equally inclusive to all groups. During the selection of micro-businesses for the support scheme, it was noticed that even if vulnerability grouping was added as a weighted characteristic in the scoring, many of the applications by the people living with disabilities (PLWD) did not fill other criteria that were set for the businesses selected for the support. Despite best efforts it can be difficult for some small micro-enterprises to absorb the extra challenges and costs that employing a PLWD might bring, an issue not only in Tanzania, but worldwide including in countries in Europe.

However, by channelling significant funds into social services that benefitted the vulnerable, FORVAC was able to benefit the vulnerable in other ways.

Despite the challenges some examples of FORVAC’s achievements in engaging the vulnerable in direct value chain support are the impact given below:

- Through micro-business support, 24 PLWD have been directly supported, and indirect beneficiaries are in total 36. Additionally, the support reached 321 PiVP who are either PLWD beneficiaries, single parents, or age over 60 years old.
- The poorest households and mostly women are active in the mushroom value chain. FORVAC has supported a total of 66 mushroom collectors of which most are women (10M/56F). FORVAC has concentrated to develop the mushroom value chain in Mbinga and Songea Districts, where the collectors have been trained on wild mushroom collection and processing and additionally, all the collectors have been trained on an exotic mushroom farming to sustain their income generation through the year.
- Also, honey has been identified as an accessible value chain for poorer households, although it requires more skills and investment as compared to mushroom business. FORVAC supports the development of

honey value chain from the grassroots to the extension services. A total of 1,115 beekeepers (43% of women) have received support from FORVAC.

- All village members, age above 18, have had an equal right to apply a plot for teak plantation in five (5) villages in Nyasa District. At the moment, around 22% of woodlot owners are female and additionally, six (6) PLWD own a woodlot. Moreover, youth have been encouraged to participate in teak plantation activities to be woodlot owners in the future.



Figure 11. A carving entrepreneur, who is living with a disability, received a tricycle from FORVAC to assist his moving.

Climate resilience

Ensuring the existence of natural forest cover through sustainable forest management and supporting forest-derived livelihoods is linked to climate resilience in multiple ways. Adaptation is improved through ecosystem services like watershed management, micro-climate stabilization, and control of land erosion, but also, forest livelihoods add to the household income and reduce dependency on agriculture, which is highly at risk to face climate change-related challenges, like extreme weather events, droughts, and pests. The forests therefore act like a 'bank', a safety net insurance policy where products can be harvested and sold when agricultural harvests fail because of climate events. Also, the increased social services funded through forest income reduces vulnerability of communities to climate change.

Fire has been identified as a risk factor to the VLFRs and to the teak plantations in Nyasa. In Nyasa, the TGA members have established fire breaks and lines to protect the plantations from fire and fire crews have been formed. Additionally, fire control/management training has been held to VNRCs in Ruvuma and Tanga Clusters.

Beekeeping is prone to climate effects, especially fire and pests. In the training, the resilience actions focused on the placement of hives (shadow, high, close to water) and timely and frequent checking for pests.

Low-emission development

In Tanzania, 72.7 % of the carbon emissions stem from land use change and forestry (USAID Greenhouse Gas Emissions Fact Sheet, 2018), and according to the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the proportion of Tanzania's deforestation that is directly related to wood fuel production is as high as 70 %. Despite the forest management and harvesting plans, illegal logging may still occur in Village Land Forest Reserves. The type of illegal logging depends on the area and existing market: in remote areas forest degradation is a likelier option through the extraction of valuable timber species by selective logging,

whereas closer to market centres, in addition to the demand for timber also the demand for charcoal is a driver for deforestation. The analysis of deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions in the operational area of FORVAC showed that deforestation rates were seven times lower in the CBFM forests than in other forests in the area, including forest under government management. An important observation is that almost no deforestation was detected in those VLFRs with the highest income from sustainable timber harvesting. This does help prove the 'forest that pays, is the forest that stays' premise of FORVAC.

In addition to increasing communities' motivation in keeping the forest intact through increased income flow, FORVAC has addressed illegal logging through MJUMITA partnership by establishing a platform for reporting illegalities in VLFRs in Ruvuma and Tanga Clusters. VNRCs' capacity to patrol has been supported through training, and by providing motorbikes and gear. FORVAC has also co-facilitated the development of Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework with TRAFFIC and is in discussions to support the development of a technological solution for tracking VLFR timber from stump to market.

Charcoal is a major driver for deforestation, but also a potential source of income for forest communities. The reality is that the annual demand of over 2.3 million tons (figure for 2012, a quantity predicted to double by 2030, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, 2014) of charcoal is not going to disappear and parallel to shifting to alternative fuels, also models for sustainably producing charcoal are needed. TFCG has been piloting sustainable charcoal production in Kilosa. FORVAC has piloted an additional more intensive model for the CBFM context together with TAFORI and SUA. The goal is to ensure scalability through simplified startup and low initial investment. By raising the recovery rate from the current appr. 15% to 47%, requires only around one third of the biomass burned currently to answer to the same market demand, hence directly reducing the harvested timber volumes.

Environmental Protection

Environmental aspect is an integral part of Village Land Use Planning and Forest Management Planning processes. The land is the main source of livelihood for rural people, which causes pressure on land resources. The Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) secures that the village land area is used sustainably. In the VLUP, the land area is shared between different activities such as water protection. Land preparation, cutting, or other activities that affect microclimate are not allowed in the protected areas, but, for example, beekeeping can be practiced. FORVAC has supported the development of 41 VLUPs with a land area of 620,087 ha.

The Forest Management Plan (FMP) describes how the forest should be sustainably managed by taking into consideration its ecological and economic importance. FORVAC has supported 73 villages to develop FMPs for the forest area of 460,518 ha. Strictly protected areas, where forest management activities are not allowed, are optional within Village Land Forest Reserves, but 11% (52,609 ha) of the FORVAC-supported forest management area is protected for the purpose of biodiversity protection.

Additionally, FORVAC has supported the establishment and gazettement of five (5) bee reserves (5,059 ha), which are protected for the purpose of sustainable development of beekeeping and bee fodder resources.

2.5. Description of handing over process

In terms of the handing over process to communities and community enterprises. From the very beginning the approach of FORVAC was to support community based processes, so from the very beginning the CBFM, community organizations, enterprises etc. supported by FORVAC were community run. To prepare for FORVAC phase out, higher level district community-based organizations were formed and supported to develop organizationally, and also to develop business plans for the future.

Most equipment for enterprises was handed over at the time of the establishment of the enterprises. The larger equipment like the mobile sawmills and solar kilns were handed over to the district level CBFM associations.

The associations were trained in a range of skills so they can support their members in the absence of FORVAC. For example, members were trained and certified in mobile sawmill operation and maintenance.

The beekeeping associations were linked to TFS and other government support mechanisms. Regarding the CBFM timber enterprises the service provider MCDI remain in the field after FORVAC to provide support.

Regarding the handover process to government, the government at national, regional, district and village levels were fully engaged in the programme planning throughout; this was designed to ensure the programme was 'owned' by government and sustained post-FORVAC.

Regarding the programme equipment handover, a series of meetings were held between representatives of the Competent Authorities, MNRT and EoF in June-July 2024 to discuss and decide the handover of programme assets. Programme assets such as vehicles were placed in storage, so that they can be used by the successor programme with one vehicle being transferred to MNRT. The insurance of all vehicles was paid until June 2025 by FORVAC to insure against any accidental damage, so that they will be available for the follow-on programme. Most other office equipment and furniture was also put in storage for the successor programme, although two laptops were handed over to Regional Forest Officers as they had poorly functioning computers, and they play key roles in supporting CBFM and CBFM enterprises in their districts.

An inventory list and signed certificates outlining who all the assets were transferred to or where they are kept is provided in Annexes 2 and 3.

2.6 Recommendations/ issues for consideration for sustainability

Note that the detailed recommendations in Section 7. are also all very relevant to sustainability.

The key recommendations/issues for sustainability are the following;

- Ensuring that a supportive governance environment remains in place for sustainable forest use, including for timber from VLFRs. This includes ensuring that carbon finance schemes do not preclude timber harvesting in VLFRs with approved sustainable offtakes (AACs)
- Tackling remaining bottle necks in the governance environment that hinder CBFM enterprises (See Section 7. Recommendations)
- Strengthening CBFM community organizations/enterprises so they have the economy of scale, profitability and capacity and resources to sustain.
- Ensuring government provides the resources to and prioritizes CBFM in its work planning and budgeting, seeing CBFM at all levels as a key government programme, rather than a donor supported programme.

3. Assumptions and risks and opportunities

3.1 Assumptions: Did the assumptions materialize? Did any new assumptions arise during implementation? Effects of assumptions to the implementation and achievements

Pretty much all of the key assumptions identified in the Project Document materialized during programme implementation, although there are some complexities with some of the assumptions that are discussed in the right column in the following table. At the outcome level, the key assumptions of the Programme as stated in the revised Project Document were the following.

Table 13. Assumptions in the Programme Document at Outcome level and what materialized.

Outcome level assumptions	What materialized and comments
1. Political commitment for sustainable forest management and value chain development in CBFM	<p>There was strong political will for SF, CBFM enterprise development including for sustainable timber-based enterprises in the FORVAC supported sites during the programme. However, it must be noted that when FORVAC withdrew from Tanga cluster, the communities in SULEDO CBFM joined a carbon offsetting scheme that precluded timber harvesting/enterprises.</p> <p>Where there might be a challenge to the political commitment for sustainable forest management and CBFM enterprises in the future, could indeed be by the currently conflicting approaches adopted by carbon offsetting schemes and the CBFM value chain development approach. Carbon offsetting schemes have high level political interest and backing and even at regional and district levels officials reported they were under pressure to implement carbon offsetting schemes, and some indeed did during FORVAC.</p>
2. Favourable political, legal and policy framework for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and towards private sector and civil society engagement in business development	<p>This is generally favourable however because CBFM timber enterprises operate in natural forests, the governance environment still has a legacy of a 'command and control' approach with heavy regulation, compared to plantation timber. It was noted by some private sector actors that they did not want to get involved with natural forest timber business because of the bureaucratic complexity and fear of illegality. Lessons and recommendations on how to address some remaining policy barriers to CBFM enterprises are listed in section 7.</p>
3. Institutional stability within MNRT	<p>Institutional stability was good – no major changes, with notably strong support and leadership from the DFoB for the programme and from the PSC and SvB.</p>
4. Good cooperation between MNRT / FBD, TFS and PO-RALG; all having clear roles on how to support communities and private sector	<p>The only instance of unclarity of roles was highlighted by stakeholders concerning the harvest quota application process, there was noted to be some disagreement on the role of the DFO and TFS during this process.</p>

<p>5. Domestic market available for sustainably harvested timber, charcoal, honey and other NWFP products</p>	<p>Currently there is still a domestic market for sustainable timber produced from natural forest, however it was noted during FORVAC that buyers were coming to FORVAC sites from other parts of the country where carbon offsetting schemes were introduced, and timber harvesting was banned. This did however increase the demand for timber from FORVAC supported sites.</p> <p>When FORVAC withdrew from Tanga it also stopped support for a sustainable charcoal trial. It also stopped working with charcoal enterprises which were not as prevalent in Lindi and Ruvuma. FORVAC did support the publication of the National Charcoal Strategy which lays out a roadmap for reducing charcoal use and switching to alternatives. Of course, the danger with this is that by not supporting legal sustainable charcoal, consumers could rely on illegal unsustainable charcoal and might find the switch to alternatives not feasible in the short to medium term.</p> <p>With NTFPs the demand was still there and growing pretty much across the board for the products.</p>
<p>6. Increasing international market access for FSC certified timber</p>	<p>FSC timber was only a small proportion of the timber sold from FORVAC supported sites, the vast majority of sales did not require FSC certification, national level buyers and buyers such as from China were not requiring it. However, FSC certification was important for European buyers, for example from Austria. If VLFR communities in the future get the right to export directly through obtaining and export license, then FSC certification might become more of an issue as the demand for certified timber increases, and the cost of FSC certification might be covered by the premium offered.</p>
<p>7. Level of forest encroachment does not increase</p>	<p>As shown in the deforestation assessment conducted by SUA, the VLFRs had seven times less deforestation than non-VLFR sites, and on VLFR sites where income from timber harvesting was high, the deforestation rates were almost zero. So, the best protection against forest encroachment will be to support CBFM and CBFM communities to attain maximum income from sustainable forest harvesting. This way forests will be a competitive land use which will reduce pressure to convert to other land uses, and funds will be generated for good protection activities including patrolling to avoid encroachment.</p>

3.2. Compare the original risk analysis to the materialised risks. How were the risks managed? Describe the corrective actions (both past realised and recommended future actions)

The following table focusses on those risks identified in the project document that were considered to have a high likelihood of happening and with a high impact of the risk.

Table 14. Risks identified in the Project Document versus reality and management

Risks identified in Project Document	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
<p>Unsustainable agricultural practices (especially shifting cultivation) are a main driver of deforestation and pose a serious risk for CBFM.</p>	<p>This did not materialize in the VLFRs, which had 7 times less deforestation than non-VLFR forests. Within VLFRs those with the highest income from sustainable harvesting had the lowest deforestation.</p> <p>The land use planning exercise enabled sufficient land to be set aside for agriculture.</p>	<p>The precursor Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) exercise enabled communities to allocate sufficient land for agriculture when deciding the area for the VLFR. The land use planning exercise has to be renewed every 10 years when the discussion on setting aside land for agriculture and what land will be used for VLFR will be revisited.</p> <p>What is clear from the evidence from FORVAC is that the best way to protect the VLFR against conversion to agriculture is to increase the benefits generated from sustainable use of the VLFR to incentivize the highest level of protection. This should be a priority especially for those where there is potential for sustainable commercial use.</p>
<p>Lack of political will and consensus to harmonize legal and policy framework</p>	<p>The political will for CBFM and CBFM enterprises based on sustainable management has remained strong. However there remain significant challenges within the enabling governance environment which hold back the full potential returns from CBFM enterprises. Also, with new developments like carbon offsetting schemes receiving high level political support, there is the chance of contradictions emerging, for banning timber harvesting on one hand and supporting timber harvesting on the other.</p>	<p>It is very important to highlight the key message that <i>'the forest that pays is the forest that stays'</i> and FORVAC produced evidence through independent consultants from SUA who confirmed that not only do VLFRs have lower deforestation than non VLFRs, but that those with high income from timber harvesting had almost zero deforestation. This evidence was then presented in films and shown at the results sharing workshop and shared online.</p> <p>However, more has to be done to generate evidence around the <i>'use it or lose it'</i> approach and to communicate this approach and evidence more widely and in formats that will be easily understood, especially important at the moment with the rise in carbon offsetting schemes that preclude timber harvesting.</p>

Risks identified in Project Document	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
<p>Limited capacity of various actors (MNRT/FBD/PO-RALG and districts and TFS, private sector and NGOs).</p>	<p>There was a high degree of ownership of CBFM amongst the key actors, however the biggest risk to support of CBFM and CBFM enterprises from a range of institutions was the misconception at times that CBFM was a donor funded programme rather than a core government programme and the much higher DSA rate introduced in 2022. Institutions/actors are so used to DSA contributions via donor funded CBFM programmes that a transition to working without the donor funded DSAs might be challenging.</p>	<p>It will be important to further mainstream CBFM support into normal government workplans and budgets so that it is seen as normal work, rather than donor programme funded work which comes with expectations for DSAs.</p> <p>Also, it will be very important to ensure community enterprises are highly profitable so that the community organizations are self-financing and not reliant on outside support. Both community enterprises and the private sector are not reliant on DSA, so strengthening them and their links in CBFM will also help with sustainability.</p>
<p>Financial feasibility of selling timber and charcoal from VLFRs is not materialized as planned, because it is cheaper for traders to buy timber and charcoal from general lands or TFS due to the current measurement systems and pricing discrepancy. A norm of using governmental royalty rates in wood sales is further making VLFR wood much more expensive which limits its demand in the markets.</p>	<p>As mentioned previously, elements in the governance environment are still hampering the realization of the full potential of CBFM enterprises. The continued government fixing of prices at national level combined with royalty rates is making the sale of legal timber from CBFM sites very expensive locally, with only buyers from Dar es Salaam and international buyers able to afford the prices (See Section 7. Recommendations). This undermines the ability of local carpenters to use wood from CBFM forests as it is too expensive. So, although FORVAC invested considerably in capacity building of local carpenters and providing them with improved equipment, they could not afford to source their wood from VLFRs and are buying illegal wood from unsustainable sources.</p> <p>Many of the barriers are based a legacy of 'top down', 'command and control' where strong control and bureaucracy was designed to control destructive use of natural forests. However, this also makes legal and sustainable use complex and expensive, which inadvertently makes illegal use more attractive.</p>	<p>FORVAC engaged with some of the governance barriers to CBFM enterprises but still many remain (See Section 7.2). It will be important that work continues to provide a more supportive governance environment for CBFM enterprises.</p>

Risks identified in Project Document	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
Illegal logging brings low-cost timber and charcoal to the market which decrease the market potential of VLFR timber and charcoal. TFS is allowed to harvest from the general lands without sustainable forest management and harvesting plans and with less supervision and control during harvesting, which attracts buyers.	<p>This is the other side of the coin of the issue highlighted above. Indeed, it was mentioned by various stakeholders that by making legal timber unaffordable locally this was playing into the hands of illegal loggers. Many private stakeholders locally, including timber merchants and carpenters highlighted their desire to buy legally and sustainably sourced wood, but lamented it was often too complicated or costly to do so.</p> <p>One interesting issue regarding TFS, is that TFS on one hand plays a role in overseeing harvesting quotas for CBFM sites and other matters, but also when it comes to timber sales, in a way TFS and CBFM communities are competitors, both beneficiaries of sales of timber from natural forests and the more forest is converted to CBFM the less forest for TFS to sell timber from.</p>	<p>As highlighted above, focussing on addressing the various policy barriers that provide an unlevel playing field at the moment, will help to promote sustainable CBFM timber trade and undermine illegal timber trade.</p> <p>Regarding any 'competition' between TFS and CBFM over timber trade, there is sufficient demand for timber from both, but indeed in a way they are competitors when it comes to timber sales. What is encouraging is that despite some concerns expressed by TFS during FORVAC implementation at PSC meetings etc. that communities were overharvesting and destroying the forests that had been devolved to them, evidence from the deforestation impact assessment undertaken by SUA highlights that deforestation rates are extremely low in VLFR sites with high income from timber harvesting. Also, what is interesting is that sometimes community managed VLFRs have lower deforestation rates than TFS managed forests.</p>

There are a range of emerging risks that were not identified/highlighted in the programme document that are described in the following. All high risks to CBFM enterprises.

Table 15. Emerging risks

Risk	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
As mentioned, several times in the report so far there is a risk from carbon offsetting schemes introduced into CBFM that restrict or preclude sustainable timber harvesting. As seen from the impact assessment of FORVAC, deforestation was almost zero in CBFM forests with high income from sustainable timber harvesting, so banning timber use will undermine this and make CBFM dependent on external	FORVAC withdrew from Tanga cluster in June 2022, the work there had included considerable support to SULEDO Community Forest to enable them to harvest timber sustainably according to a management plan which contained a considerable sustainable offtake, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). After the exit of FORVAC a carbon intermediary signed an agreement with the SULEDO and one of the conditions of joining the scheme was to cease	<p>The potential risks of carbon offsetting schemes were conveyed to stakeholders including through the PSC and SvB of FORVAC.</p> <p>It would make most sense economically for communities and in terms of maximizing the right incentives for avoided deforestation for carbon offsetting funds to invest in SFM and forest-based enterprises including sustainable timber harvesting. This also would ensure maximization of benefits, minimization of loss and avoid dependency. However, it seems not</p>

Risk	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
<p>subsidy. Timber demand will still need to be satisfied so the sustainable source of CBFM timber will likely be replaced with an unsustainable source from elsewhere. Also, more and more international experience of carbon offsetting schemes have shown that most benefits do not reach those that are most affected by conservation and use bans, the communities themselves.</p>	<p>sustainable timber harvesting in the Community Forest.</p> <p>Carbon intermediaries/salespeople have been approaching local government, communities and FORVAC itself expressing doing similar deals with communities in sites in Lindi and Ruvuma. One carbon intermediary that approached FORVAC stated that the cause of deforestation was 'environmental illiteracy' amongst community members, and that the scheme would stop communities using the forest, provide alternatives and 'educate' the community to appreciate nature.</p>	<p>many carbon schemes are open to this at the present time.</p> <p>In VLFR forests where timber harvesting is already precluded these might be suitable sites to introduce carbon schemes, for example the watershed forests of Nyasa and Mpinga. In these sites community members are struggling to find resources to patrol and manage the forest, so carbon finance might be an option as external subsidy is required. Whether external subsidy will incentivize the maintenance of forests in the same way sustainable forest use incentivizes it, is questionable and the evidence internationally is mixed on this topic.</p> <p>Another option might be zoning VLFR forests so that carbon finance is directed to the non-productive parts, however there is a risk that this acts like a 'trojan horse' and the carbon schemes expand to take over the whole forest to maximize carbon credits.</p> <p>It would be important to in general proceed with caution with carbon offsetting schemes and ensure that both government and communities are fully aware of experiences elsewhere, including the negative international experiences so that informed consent can be made (See Section 7.2 for more information).</p>
<p>Costs of implementation may significantly change due to changes in government DSA rates, inflationary pressures and unexpected complexity and costs of processes on the ground, which can all create unexpected budgetary constraints.</p>	<p>This is exactly what happened, there was a huge spike in costs with the almost doubling of DSA in June 2022. Luckily most activities that have high DSA costs such as VLUP, FMP and gazettement processes had been completed by that time, but even so the programme had to conduct a re-budgeting exercise where activities were</p>	<p>As mentioned before, it will be important for government to continue to mainstream CBFM support and include it more in work-planning and budgeting prioritization.</p> <p>FORVAC also commissioned a study on 'DSA heavy' processes - VLUP and FMP processes to identify ways of streamlining them, this study is found on the FORVAC website document</p>

Risk	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
	prioritized and streamlined. Also, many FMPS and VLUPs will have to be renewed in the near future.	repository. https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/
Especially in Lindi Cluster, elephants are a safety risk for forest workers.	Some communities suggest that with the positive conservation outcomes of CBFM on the forest condition, this is making the forests more attractive to elephants. This makes forest patrolling very risky, especially as the community members are not armed. Elephants pose significant risks, people have been killed and injured in the area and crops have been destroyed. Local people suggest the elephants are particularly aggressive because of some migrating from conflict areas in Mozambique. Community members expressed frustration at the lack of ability to protect themselves against elephants, patrol teams are unarmed, limited action being taken by the government to control elephants and by the low levels of compensation and delay in compensation payments, despite wildlife tourism providing a huge income from government in Tanzania.	Elephant control was outside the remit of FORVAC; however it is clear this is a serious issue that affects CBFM and the wellbeing of communities, and requires high level government intervention and could benefit from international donor support. Human/elephant conflict has received significant international donor support and donors that fund this issue could be contacted for support. Community based trophy hunting where communities get a proportion of the proceeds from sport hunters might be an option, but this is extremely politically sensitive and not popular with international funders.
Pastoralists, who are now moving from other areas to Lindi, do not respect VLFRs and their boundaries, which causes conflicts between pastoralists and communities.	This is indeed happening and there is growing conflict between pastoralists and VLFR communities.	FORVAC was not directly involved in the management of this conflict but would advocate for negotiation and mediation to see if accommodations can be found that satisfy both parties to avoid conflict.
Emerging risk (not foreseen) was the global pandemic COVID 19, which peaked from around March 2019 to July 2020.	COVID was spread through person to person contact and proved lethal for especially the vulnerable and elderly who were not vaccinated. Also, a secondary effect of COVID was on the global economy, prices were pushed up which had a	The programme had to do everything it could to minimize risks whilst still operating. This including cancelling face to face meetings, cancelling travel, supporting work from home where possible to avoid office contact, ensuring the use of masks and other personal protection measures.

Risk	What materialized?	Risk management and recommendations
	knock-on effect on the programme.	
Emerging risk (not foreseen) International crisis – full scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022 – with effects lasting until the end of the programme.	Sanctions and disruption caused by the invasion had a knock-on effect of increasing prices of commodities, especially fuel costs which had a direct impact on programme work.	FORVAC had to conduct a re-budgeting exercise in 2022-2023 to readjust the budget to take into consideration the new costs, to accommodate the increased prices of fuel etc. but also to accommodate the DSA increases. FORVAC kept track of the costs and adjusted plans as it went along, so that it stayed within budget overall. This included renegotiating costs with service providers, and prioritization of activities so that key outcomes were still achieved despite money not going as far as it previously did.

3.3. New developments and opportunities

Climate finance

The most significant new developments/opportunities are around increases in carbon offsetting and biodiversity offsetting funds internationally. These of course on one hand pose potential threats to sustainable forest management in CBFM, if they are introduced and preclude sustainable timber harvesting (as discussed previously). If, however, CBFM with sustainable harvesting could be ‘sold’ as a tried and tested socially acceptable means of achieving avoided deforestation, this could be a major opportunity for CBFM. Clearly CBFM is not ‘selling’ its positive attributes enough internationally. Some of the positive attributes of CBFM that could be better marketed to funders include:

- Tried and tested approach that has demonstrated to avoid deforestation in socially acceptable ways.
- By ensuring sustainable utilization is supported, as can be seen with FORVAC, a perpetual source of livelihood improvement, resilience and social service improvement can be sustained even after external funding ends.
- Unlike many preservationist conservation approaches CBFM does not create dependency on external funding, as the income is based on sustainable forest use. This is important, if external funds stop, the communities still have forest use and enterprises to fall back on. Also, there is less chance of income being syphoned off by intermediaries in CBFM, compared to climate finance, because there is a shorter chain between the forest and the community, compared to funders of climate finance in Europe etc. and communities in Tanzania.
- By supporting sustainable use, CBFM meets the demand for forest products in a controlled and sustainable way, rather than preservationist approaches that can push utilization elsewhere, into demand for timber being met from illegal, unsustainable sources.

Opportunities to market the full range of positive externalities associated with VLFR timber

VLFR timber can never compete with illegally produced timber on price and it is currently impossible to completely eradicate illegal timber sales. However, as with CBFM, the full benefit of VLFR timber could be much better ‘sold’. The full benefits of VLFR timber should be better marketed. These include:

- **Government procurement should require tenderers to source legal wood – and promote the use of VLFR timber.** FORVAC supported the government to specify in procurement guidance that a much broader range of timber species should be allowed in tenders. However, sourcing legal and sustainable wood, and especially VLFR timber should be more fully encouraged and promoted, and even legally required. This would allow publicly funded construction works to be in line with government policy, for government to practice what it preaches in terms of not supporting illegally harvested timber.
- **Ecological benefits.** As seen from the deforestation impact assessment results, those VLFRs with the highest timber sales had the lowest deforestation rates, incentivizing the protection of the forest is not only good for biodiversity, maintaining the natural forest, but also for mitigating climate change by avoiding carbon loss through deforestation. Buying timber also generates revenue for the management plans and the patrol teams – so it's a case of 'buy VLFR wood and save the forest'! By providing a source of sustainable timber, this then helps undermine uncontrolled and unsustainable timber sources. It should always be highlighted that timber sold from VLFRs is based on the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) which is the offtake of the forest that is replenished through growth. During FORVAC only around 7% of the sustainable offtake was harvested. From a carbon perspective, Miombo woodland thrives on disturbance, removing mature trees enables other trees to grow fast to fill the gap, and fast-growing trees capture more carbon. A growing forest captures more carbon than a stagnant mature forest e.g. in a forest where timber harvesting and disturbance is precluded. Also, carbon is trapped in the wood that is removed and processed into furniture and building materials etc.
- **Socio-economic benefits.** VLFR timber sales provided significant income for communities, not only through employment, but also as seen from FORVAC sites a significant improvement in services to the entire community was provided. Not only this but in incentivizing the maintenance of the forest this provides a whole range of benefits to the community, from firewood to construction materials to herbal medicine. Such forest products are often of key importance to the livelihoods of most vulnerable in the community, the forest acts like a livelihood 'bank'.

4. Resource allocation

4.1 Use of resources

The original budget of the 4-year Programme (July 2018-July 2022) was EUR 9,950,000 in addition to EUR 200,000 that the Government of Tanzania offered in kind contribution through salaries, operating expenses and office space. The additional budget for the 2-year extension (July 2022- July 2024) was EUR 4,200,000, making the total project budget EUR 14,150,000. The budget and expenditure per budget category (Operational and Technical) over the Programme implementation from 23 July 2018 to 22 July 2024 are set out in the Table below. The details of the programme finances are found in Annex. 6. However, note that the spend is until the end of June 2024, in the final draft the figures will be updated to the end of the programme.

Table 16. Budget and realized expenditure by main budget categories (Operational and Technical) from 23 July 2018 to 22 July 2024:

Budget category	Total Programme Budget 7/2018-7/2024	Accumulated usage 7/2018-7/2024	% of the usage from the total budget
OP - Operations & management	EUR 10,161,899	EUR 10,137,271	99,99%
TA - Technical Assistance (fees + TA reimbursable costs), including ST consultancies)	EUR 3,988,101	EUR 3,938,196	99,98%
TOTAL	EUR 14,150,000	EUR 14,075,467	99,99%

In terms of proportions, 72% of the budget went towards operations/management, this is the direct implementation costs. The budget for the international and national technical advisors, including short term consultants and home office costs was 28% of the total budget.

The overall spend was in line with the budgeted spend, and the final spend for the extension phase is expected to be close to 100% when the final figures come in. The following shows the breakdown of spend according to allocation for the original 4-year project and the 2-year extension, the breakdown of Technical Assistance, the budget/spend according to the 4 key outputs of the programme and the other project management costs and Tanzanian government contribution.

In terms of breakdown of total spend for the entire 6-year programme and allocation of funds in percentages of the total programme budget to different line items, the following table gives also an overview.

Table 17. Programme Budget allocation for the original programme and the extension phase according to key line items, and distribution of the overall budget across key line items in the overall programme budget

	Item	Budget, EUR			% of total programme budget
		2018-2022	Extension phase 2022-2024	TOTAL	
1	Technical Assistance (TA)				
1.1	TA International + HO coordination	904 658	396 785	1 301 443	9,2%
1.2	TA National	825 071	336 786	1 161 857	8,2%
2	Reimbursable TA cost	509 785	155 647	665 432	4,7%
3	ST TA	435 000	374 464	809 464	5,7%

1+2+3	Subtotal	2 674 514	1 263 682	3 938 196	27,8%
4	Operational costs (OP)				
4.1	Output 1 Improved value chains	3 256 580	756 816	4 013 396	28,4%
4.2	Output 2 Stakeholder capacity building	1 511 833	585 123	2 096 956	14,8%
4.3	Output 3 Functional extension, communication	388 647	143 393	532 040	3,8%
4.4	Output 4 Supportive legal and policy frameworks	436 679	154 185	590 864	4,2%
4.5	Programme management and admin.	1 451 920	621 810	2 073 730	14,7%
4.6	Support Staff	259 562	275 213	534 775	3,8%
4.1-4.6	Subtotal	7 305 220	2 536 541	9 841 761	69,6%
5	Contingency	18 396	0	18 396	
6	International TA - briefing	3 346	0	3 346	
7	PFP Bridging Phase	273 768	0	273 768	
4-7	Subtotal	7 600 730	2 536 541	10 137 271	72%
1-7	GRAN TOTAL	10 275 244	3 800 223	14 075 467	99,5%
8	Tanzanian Contribution (staff time, office costs, equipment, transport)	200,000			
Total programme budget 14 150 000 EUR + 200 000 EUR (national)					

One third of the OP budget was spent on result area 1, this is the direct support to CBFM and CBFM enterprises, this also included the considerable costs of conducting Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), Forest Management Plans (FMPs) as well as the direct support to improving value chains. Output 2 which focussed on capacity building of community and government stakeholders, had the second highest spend with about one fifth of the spend. Out 3 which focussed on extension and communication and 4 which focussed on improving the policy environment combined had around one eighth of the OP budget spend.

It must be noted that FORVAC worked through a service provision model, so contracted a range of service providers to support the delivery of outputs. These service providers were resources from the operations budget (OP).

Programme management and admin (4.5. in the table above) which covered office costs, vehicle costs and all-over running costs was around one fifth of the spend.

Within the Technical Assistance costs, just less than a third each went to international TA and national TA costs, and about one sixth went to short term consultant costs. More details are provided on the specifics of TA assistance in Section 5.4.

Although in the project document it stipulated that the government contribution in kind was 200,000 Euros, there was no accurate tracking of government time and resources spent on the programme, it was undoubtedly more.

4.2 Short description on major budget reallocations (if applicable) and their reasons (usually corrective measures)

Although the spend versus budget was balanced by the end of the programme, there had been some significant challenges in financial management during programme implementation due to various factors. This included a significant increase in government Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) rates in 2022, combined with inflation price increases as a result of COVID and the war in Ukraine, which all had a knock-on effect increasing costs of a whole range of programme activities. As a result of this in the financial year July 2022 to June 2023, the budget and workplan had to be revised during the year otherwise the budget would have been exceeded. This was done by prioritizing activities and streamlining/economizing across the board and the revisions were then reviewed and approved by the SC and SvB.

4.3 Analysis of the achievements vis-a-vis the use of budgeted resources from all funding sources during the project duration to justify conclusions on efficiency and cost-effectiveness (presented in chapter 2)

Overall, the funds generated from CBFM enterprises in the programme was more than 4 million Euros. Most of this was generated in the final two years, and it is expected that this level or more income could be sustained. If this is the case, the total investment of the programme could be recouped in terms of income from enterprises within another 5 years or so, maybe less if the enterprises established by the programme increase in scale and in the way they add value.

It is really challenging to answer which outputs were the most cost effective in delivering results as in FORVAC the outputs were interdependent. For example, output 4 was aimed at improving the policy environment for other outputs. Also within output 2 is the training required to provide the skills to successfully manage the value chain related enterprises in Output 1. As well, there is a timing issue, some activities will pay off over a longer horizon than the programme. For example, the support under Output 4. to develop a national procurement guideline for alternative timber species, could have significant economic benefits for VLFR communities in the future as buying habits for timber change, but the impact was not seen during the duration of the programme. The impact of some of the activities under output 1, like the provision of mobile sawmills, were seen more quickly.

In terms of investment/return improvement, what could have added more value to the programme is possibly if particularly output 4 – improving the policy environment- had been better linked to output 1 and 2. As an example, community members complained that although they had been provided mobile sawmills, they were not allowed to take them into the VLFRs. If this issue had been picked up earlier in the programme and ‘fed into’ the Annual Workplan under Output 4, it might have been addressed earlier, making the use of the mobile sawmills more attractive, and their cost/benefit analysis for community members more attractive.

This is definitely something that should be considered in the subsequent programmes, ensuring policy challenges identified in the field are quickly fed into the policy support related activities to be addressed. This added value in the FORVAC design was not fully harnessed until the final year, and by then it was too late to address all the key policy barriers.

In general, rather than comparing which outputs produced the best returns, it would probably be better to maximise the integration of outputs so that the total benefit is more than the sum of all parts.

4.4. Use of TA support

As seen by the budget, around 30% of the programme funding went to TA support, this included the longer term international and national consultants with FORVAC, the short-term consultants and the home office backstopping. A detailed description of the roles of TA support and lessons learned is contained in section 5.4.

4.5 Findings of the financial and audit results

There were regular annual performance audits by both an external international auditor (KPMG Finland) and by a national auditor (MNRT audit team). In addition, the home office FORVAC accounting was audited annually in Finland. These looked in detail at financial and performance aspects of the programme and advised when corrections were required in systems and practices. The main issues highlighted in the audits and remedial actions taken by FORVAC are highlighted in the table below:

Table 18. Issues highlighted in audits and remedial actions by FORVAC.

Main issues highlighted in the audits	Remedial actions taken by FORVAC
A key early activity – support of a sustainable charcoal pilot was not fully endorsed by the SC and SvB as part of the Annual Work Plan	Prior to implementation all proposed activities in the annual workplan, all activities are thoroughly discussed and approved by the CAs, the SC and the SvB.
The use of Excel for financial management and not an accountancy software was considered to be laborious and as such open to more human error.	An accountancy software was adopted but due to it relying on a cloud-based system it proved to be impractical for the programme environment where internet is at times slow and intermittent. Rather than switching again to a more appropriate software later in the programme, it was felt that change would do more harm than good. However, for future programmes adopting an accountancy software that is not reliant on continuous internet access will be important.
One service provider did not complete its final deliverables, and it is noted that the payment instalments in the contract paid too much money up front and retained too little at the end.	FORVAC restructured the service delivery and consultant contracts to have a more significant retainer for the final delivery (30%).
Payments of programme funds for certain activities had been paid via personal back accounts (e.g. a FORVAC staff would receive money that was then paid by them as DSA for participants in meetings). Rather than going back to cash should try to make all payments in the programme electronic.	FORVAC stopped the practice of paying funds into personal accounts and used only programme accounts. That cash was then withdrawn from. However, it was noted that payments into personal accounts were made because of previous audit recommendations to avoid carrying too much cash around. Recommendations to make all payments in the programme ‘electronic’ in nature were not always practical in the programme context.

5. Management and coordination arrangements

5.1. Local ownership and the role of relevant local agencies

Governance environment relevant to the programme

The Programme is compatible with the policies, acts and legislation that influence forest management, conservation and private sector development in Tanzania. Review of policy documents showed that 4 national strategies, 14 sector policies, and 18 legal acts would have some implications in the process of implementing the Programme.

The key policies as strategies which guide the forest sector development and on which the proposed programme is built on are MKUKUTA II, which is a Tanzanian Poverty Reduction paper and a framework for donor assistance, and Five Years Development Plan. Cluster 1 of MKUKUTA requires pursuing policies that attract public and private investments in agriculture and natural resources, promote diversification to non-farm activities. On the other hand, the five years development plan (2016/17 -2020/21) identify sustainable forest management, private forestry, tree planting, forest value chain development and capacity building in forest and beekeeping institutions as intervention areas to strengthen contribution of forestry sector in the national economy.

The National Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act of 2002 are the key policy and legal frameworks, which guide the forest sector in Tanzania. Additionally, However, more recently the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS, 2021-2031) and National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (NBPIIS) has been developed and this has replaced the NFP II as having the key linkage with FORVAC. The NFPIS and NBPIIS indicates the ways to implement the National Forest Policy.

Institutional environment for the programme.

The Programme Competent Authorities (CAs) were the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (MNRT) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA). The Implementing Agency was the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the MNRT, and the Programme was carried out in close collaboration with the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) District Authority, responsible for Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), and the Tanzanian Forest Services Agency (TFS). Communities had a main implementation responsibility together with Districts under the PO-RALG, and private sector entities and NGOs as service providers. VLFRs are managed by Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs), and they are accountable to the Village Councils (VCs).

The decision-making system of the Programme included the Supervisory Board (SvB), the Steering Committee (SC) and the Programme Management Team (PMT). At the local level, coordination was managed by the Cluster Coordinators (CCs) in the respective Regions/Clusters in cooperation with District Councils, through appointed officers, and Village Councils, through Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) at the village level.

In addition, the stakeholders of the Programme include the following:

- Civil society organizations, NGOs and Community-based Organizations (CBOs) engaged in e.g. community development activities, e.g. MCDI and MJUMITA
- Private sector, forest industry and other related bodies, e.g. Tanzania Forest Industries Federation SHIVIMITA.
- Forestry, socio-economic research and policy institutes, e.g. Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI).

- Other government institutions (Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Land Use Planning Commission, Regional secretariats, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives, Ministry of Water and Irrigation)
- Forestry and beekeeping colleges (Forest Training Institute, FTI, Forest Industries Training Institute, FITI, Beekeeping Training Institute, BTI) and Sokoine University of Agriculture.

5.2. Roles of Steering Committee and Supervisory Board, and their membership

The **Supervisory Board (SvB)** was the highest decision-making body of the Programme. It is comprised of the following members:

- MNRT P.S. (Chairperson)
- MFA – Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland represented by the Ambassador of Finland (Co-Chair)
- MoFP – Ministry of Finance and Planning (Member, represented by the Permanent Secretary)
- MoIT – Ministry of Industries and Trade (Member)
- Ministry of Energy (Member)
- Tanzania Forestry Working Group (TFWG)
- PO-RALG

The members of the Supervisory Board are legal representatives of their countries entitled to make agreements and commitments in relation to the programme implementation and use of resources. Its mandate was to agree upon decisions affecting the Programme at the country agreement level, i.e. approve major changes in the Programme strategy and/or financing. It approved the Annual Work Plans, budgets and reports. The SvB meets once a year, and in case needed, upon request by one of the parties. The TOR of the SvB is presented in FORVAC PIM.

The **Programme Steering Committee (SC)** was responsible for the overall steering of the programme implementation. The members of the SC were representatives of the organizations directly involved or influenced by programme implementation, including the MFA represented by the Embassy. The SC meets semi-annually to monitor the Programme performance and agree upon adjustments and revisions on the Annual Work Plan and Budget. The members of the SC are given below:

- FBD – Forestry and Beekeeping Division, MNRT (Chair)
- MFA – Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland represented by the Embassy of Finland (Co-Chair)
- ALAT – Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (Member)
- PO-RALG – President’s Office, Regional and Local Government (Member)
- SHIVIMITA – Tanzania Forest Industries Federation (Member)
- TaWoFe – Tanzania Woodworking Federation (Member)
- TFS – Tanzania Forest Service (Member)
- TFWG – Tanzania Forestry Working Group (Member)
- THC – Tanzania Honey Council (Member)
- NPC – National Programme Coordinator, ex-officio secretary, non-voting member; and
- CTA – Chief Technical Adviser (non-voting member)
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Environment

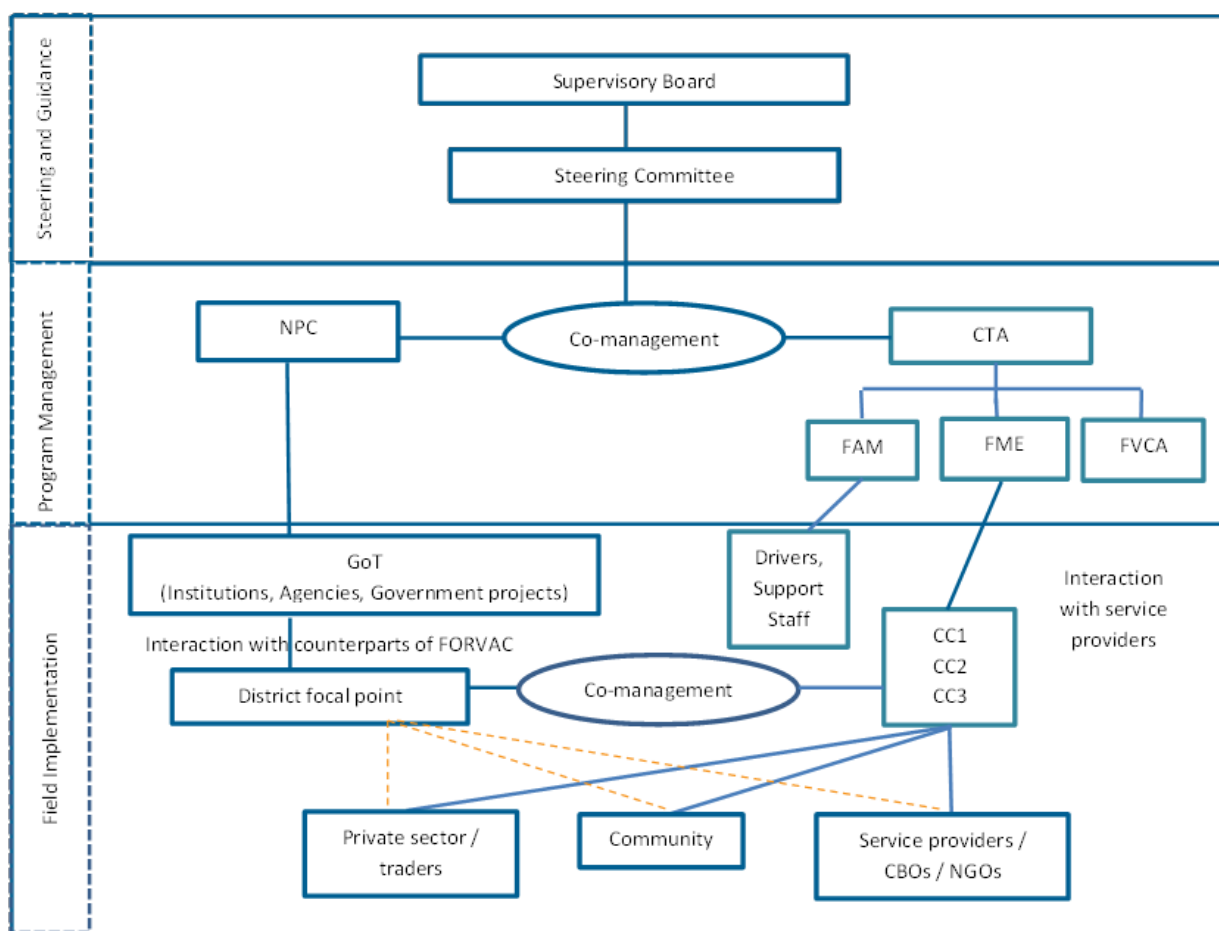
The TOR of the SC is presented in FORVAC PIM.

5.3. Management structure; any changes to management.

The Programme Management Team (PMT) was responsible for the programme implementation. The PMT is co-chaired by the National Programme Coordinator (assigned by the MNRT) and Chief Technical Adviser (CTA). The Programme Management Team consisted of the National Programme Coordinator, Chief Technical Adviser, National Forest Management Expert, Value Chain Development Expert and National Finance Manager. However, when the Value Chain Development Advisor became more of a part time role, their inclusion was impractical. The PMT ensured effective and efficient day-to-day management of the Programme. The PMT met roughly on a monthly basis, or based on the needs as deemed necessary, to assess the progress of Programme activities, develop plans for the coming month and quarter and make day-to-day decisions for the implementation of the Programme. The Terms of Reference of the PMT is presented in FORVAC PIM.

To the extent possible, the Programme management and members for the SvB, PSC and PMT took into consideration gender balance in membership.

Figure 12. Programme Institutional Framework



District authorities and Cluster Coordinators

At the district and village levels, the FORVAC Cluster Coordinators collaborated closely with the District Forest Officers (DFOs) overseeing activities of the programme in the district and village level. District authorities (District Council), together with Village Councils are the immediate supervisors on the ground and they

provided monitoring and evaluation assistance (enforcing the legislation) and technical advice in the field level.

The three (2019-2022) / two (2022-2024) Cluster Coordinators in the TA team supervised and provided technical support in programme management to all the districts of their respective cluster.

The Chief Technical Advisor and the National Programme Coordinator were jointly responsible for the overall coordination, administration, reporting and finances of the Programme working closely with the Finance Manager. The long-term and short-term Technical Assistance (international and national) worked directly under CTA with oversight from the PMT.

Role of Service Providers

The list of service providers and their roles are stipulated in Table 18, in Section 5.4.

5.4. The role of TA support (and service providers)

The long-term positions, the core team in FORVAC and the duration of their roles were the following:

Table 19. The long-term Technical Assistance positions, the core team of FORVAC.

Position/main role	Working months (calculated at 21 days per month)
Chief Technical Advisor CTA and interim CTA (International) – working along with the NPC to coordinate/manage the day-to-day coordination of the programme and with direct responsibility of supervising the TA team as well as technical advisor.	64 months
Forest Management/VC Expert and Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma and then Liwale. FME (National) – the senior field coordinator, forest management and value chain expert, also acted as a cluster coordinator in Lindi in the last year of the programme.	58,5 months
Financial Manager FAM (National) – the financial and administrative manager of the programme.	61,5 months
Cluster Coordinator Tanga (National) – the field coordinator for work in the Tanga Cluster	35,4 months
Cluster Coordinator Lindi (National) – the field coordinator for work in the Lindi Cluster	54,8 months
Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma (National) – the field coordinator for work in the Ruvuma Cluster	55,3 months
Value Chain Advisor (International). The role was to advise on how to improve the value that communities capture from forest product value chains.	18,6 months
International Junior Expert who became International Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Expert (International) – key role in data gathering, management of data, reporting and communication.	47 months

National Junior Expert NJE (National). Focussed mainly on the microenterprise support, VICOBA and NTFP support.	47 months
Assistant Finance Manager (National). The role was to support the FAM but also generally assist in administrative tasks.	52 months

The way the programme was set up was that the Long-Term TA essentially acted as coordinators of the programme, working in partnership with government at national, regional, district and village level and through a range of contracted service providers and consultants to undertake the work. The following table lists the key service providers and the role they played in the programme. Note that rather than coming from the TA budget, the service providers were funded from the Operations budget through service provision contracts.

The details in terms of the many specific contracting periods of service providers and specific roles per contract are available in the Annual reports of the programme.

Table 20. Key service providers to FORVAC.

Key service providers	Role
Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiatives (MCDI)	Their role was related to supporting the development of Village Land Use Plans, Forest Management Plans, helping form and train Village Natural Resource Committees, supporting the introduction of mobile sawmills and solar kilns, supporting communities in marketing wood products – including developing an online marketing platform and supporting the development of district level CBFM associations, amongst other tasks.
SEDIT (SOCIAL and ECONOMIC Development Initiatives in Tanzania)	Whereas MCDI focussed on the timber value chains, SEDIT supported the establishment of a range of micro-businesses engaged in Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) such as Honey, Bamboo, carpentry etc. including the provision of improved equipment as well as establishing savings groups, VICOBA's. Like with the timber value chain, SEDIT also helped set up district level beekeeping associations to create economies of scale and organization capacity to sustain activities post FORVAC.
SUA (FORCONSULT)	Played a range of roles in the programme, including studies on lesser-known timber species, study on the deforestation rates as part of the impact assessment, supported the creation of a new forest value chain curriculum and engaged MSc -students on FORVAC related research topics.
TAFORI	TAFORI provided the technical support to a sustainable charcoal pilot funded under FORVAC.

TRAFFIC	Supported the development of a strategic framework for timber legality to improve the governance environment for forest sector in Tanzania.
Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI)	Provided services related to technical training on mobile sawmill operation and maintenance.
Mamaland Mushrooms	Provided technical assistance, trainings and equipment to enable the community members to engage in mushroom enterprises, good harvest techniques, processing/drying and marketing.

Apart from the core staff and the service providers there was a large range of short-term consultants hired by the programme. The consultant needs and roles changed over the years of the programme, as can be seen from the table that follows. Note that details of specific contracting periods etc. can be found in the various annual reports. The short-term consultants were funded from the TA budget.

Table 21. Main short term TA positions/roles.

Consultant/Role	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Market Systems Analysis. To examine the market environment and potential for CBFM products and enterprises to feed into approach design especially Output 1.	X						
Communication consultant. Developing the communications strategy for the programme.	X						
Training needs assessment consultant. Identifying the various capacity development needs to feed into the approach design, especially Output 2.	X						
Land use Planning and GIS consultant. Supporting the remote sensing aspects of the Village Land Use Planning and Forest Management Planning processes.	X	X					
Management Information Systems consultant. Supporting the development of the information management system in the programme		X	X	X			
Training Participatory Forest Management Apex body. The role was to support CBFM communities to set up representative APEX bodies.			X				
Forest Management Planning. The role was to support best practice in CBFM forest management planning.			X				

Mushroom study. The role was to conduct analysis on the supply and demand for mushrooms and potential for enterprise support.				X			
Project document amendment. Role was to amend and update the project document for the extension phase.				X			
Risk analysis. The role was to update the risk analysis framework for the programme.					X		
Beekeeping and honey value chain support. Analysis of the beekeeping strategy, support and training to beekeeping associations and business plan development to strengthen sustainability.						X	X
Support the formation of bottom up CBFM associations. Supporting the development of 6 district level CBFM associations to create economies of scale and organizational capacity for sustainability of CBFM implementation and enterprises.							X
Deforestation monitoring. As part of the impact assessment to monitor the deforestation rates inside and outside VLFRs and compare deforestation within the VLFRs against income.							X
Film maker and producer. Supporting the development of 5 impact and lessons films for FORVAC.							X
Participatory Forest Resource Assessment and Forest Management Planning Review. To review the processes and identify best practice and ways of streamlining them.							X
Wood value chain strengthening. To support the newly formed CBFM associations to develop wood value chain business plans and to make catalogues of available wood to help with marketing.							X
Alternative timber species. To support the MNRT to develop a new procurement guideline that covers a broad range of alternative species and to develop a supporting brochure for prominent alternative timber species in VLFRs.							X
Social economic impact assessment. To conduct an assessment of the social economic impact of FORVAC.							X

Lessons from the programme set-up of small core staff team and heavy reliance on service providers and short-term consultants.

There were positive and negative sides with the set-up of the programme technical assistance. On the positive side:

Positive

- The Core FORVAC staff team was small and lean, limited 'HR' management within the programme.
- Having service providers and consultants only hired for specific tasks, had a very output focus. The service providers and consultants had to deliver set tasks in a set time and once the task was complete, the work ended.
- There were some sustainability benefits of working through service providers, so for example MCDI was working in the field supporting CBFM enterprises before FORVAC and remained in the field after FORVAC as they had funding from other sources. This avoided an abrupt end to the support that might have happened if the programme was implemented by a direct FORVAC staff team.

Challenges

- The downside of the core FORVAC team being small and lean, was that they still had considerable administrative and financial management responsibilities for a large and complex programme, which included a significant amount of administration associated with the programme activities that were implemented through government, service providers and consultants. Although there were two core staff working with finances, there was no dedicated programme admin staff. Therefore, the small team spent a disproportionate amount of time doing admin, reporting etc. which detracted from the technical assistance responsibilities.
- The downside of outsourcing work to service providers and short-term consultants was that despite best efforts they were always at arm's length, very different to a staff team who work closely together, and management can have a high degree of control over. As a result of this with some service providers and consultants sometimes there was more of a gap between expectations for deliverables and what was actually delivered. It was more difficult to align expectations.
- Linked to the above, the implementation at times felt disconnected, with different parts working under different service providers and consultants not coherently linked into a team vision, in the way that a direct staff team could be moulded into a coherent team.
- Although most service providers and consultants delivered what was expected of them, one service provider only delivered half and then literally lost contact with the programme. This incident brought about a change in the payment structure, paying less money up front and more for when the final delivery has been satisfactorily made.

Recommendations.

- A better balance between outsourcing and inhouse core staff team. For the size of the FORVAC programme it felt that the core staff team was indeed too lean, a larger core team with more admin support would enable more control of the work, and freeing up the team to be more directly engaged in the technical work, rather than being bogged down too much by admin.

5.5. Coordination with other government units/programmes

See 5.1. for a description of how the programme worked through government from National, to Regional, to district and village level.

Both the Programme Supervisory Board (SvB) and the Programme Steering Committee (SC) representation were selected to deliberately ensure representation for other relevant government units/programmes.

These bodies were involved in all key decision in the programme, including reviewing and approving Annual Workplans. The very engaged steering committee and supervisory board including representation from various government ministries and departments did help shape the programme and build ownership over it.

5.6. Coordination with other development cooperation projects

The way FORVAC was set up to operate was not as an isolated programme working on its own, but rather to work through others, other service providers and consultants working in the sector. FORVAC in a way built on and from key actors in the sector. For example, one of the key NGOs working in CBFM and CBFM enterprises is MCDI which is engaged in several development projects supporting CBFM. Likewise, by engaging MJUMITA, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), SEDIT, SUA, TAFORI and a range of key experts as consultants FORVAC worked through and with key actors and institutions, rather than working in isolation.

FORVAC supported funding national forums that brought CBFM actors together at a national level to exchange ideas.

In terms of other development cooperation projects, FORVAC did not overlap with the work of other development programmes working with CBFM in the sites it worked in, and there was limited opportunity for coordination in these sites with other development programmes. Regarding coordination with the Participatory Forestry Plantation Programme II, the different operating areas and the differences between plantation forests and natural forests under CBFM posed some barriers to collaboration, however some consultants were shared and there was informal collaboration. In hindsight more opportunities could have been explored for synergies especially in processing and marketing of wood products between the two 'sister' programmes. Luckily in the successor programme to FORVAC, the elements of FORVAC and PFP2 will be combined.

6. Lessons learnt

6.1. Lessons learned for specific stakeholders, for partner country and for similar project in other countries

Many of the lessons are also contained in the Recommendations in Section 7.

Table 22. Lessons for specific stakeholders.

For Stakeholders	Lesson
CBFM communities	The key lesson is that after tenure is secured for communities, the Forest Management Plan is in place and Village Natural Resource Committees have the skills for sustainable management, the best way to incentivize communities to engage in forest protection and avoid forest clearance is by increasing the income from sustainable harvesting. Therefore, a key role for communities in CBFM should be generating significant income from sustainable use of the CBFM forests. This was also stated regularly by community members that their motivation for forest protection was inextricably linked to the tangible financial benefits they obtain from sustainable forest use.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	For MNRT a key lesson is the importance of the governance environment. MNRT should take the lead to iron out a number of policy barriers, which would help CBFM enterprises thrive (details in Section 7. Recommendations).
GoT from national level down regional, district and village level.	It will be important to increasingly view CBFM as a core government programme and mainstream CBFM into normal work-planning and budgeting.

For lessons of relevance for other stakeholders and the partner country and similar projects in other countries, please refer to the Recommendations in Section 7.

6.2. Evaluations, their recommendations and lessons learnt

There were evaluations of the programme conducted by the external evaluator ERET on an annual basis as well as by an MNRT evaluation team. The lessons and recommendations were reviewed and fed into the AWP process each year.

Some of the key lessons and recommendations from the evaluations by ERET and MNRT and the responses of FORVAC are contained in the following table.

Table 23. Key ERET evaluation team lessons/recommendations and FORVAC responses.

Key lessons and recommendations	FORVAC actions in response
1. Due to the limited budget and the recognition that the timber value chain revenue funds forest	FORVAC did recognize that it was indeed spreading itself too thin and consolidated its focus on ensuring the timber value chain work was well supported and challenges addressed with an aim of

management and social services in the CBFM communities prioritize addressing the issues and challenges of the timber value chain and support thriving and sustainable enterprises	making these enterprises thrive and sustainable so that in turn forest management costs and social development funding could be sustained by the time FORVAC phased out.
2. Some programme support/ micro-enterprises and NTFP support are not well linked to the VLFRs. Also, they do not contribute to forest management costs or social development funds.	It is true there was a disconnect, however this is a complicated issue. Although FORVAC intended to support a broad range VLFR enterprises, including NTFP based enterprises with a particular focus on women and the vulnerable, there was often challenges with this. Firstly, often the VLFRs selected during VLUP process were far away from the settlement, so was not practical to hang beehives or collect mushrooms 30 km from the community, especially for women who had other family responsibilities. So rather than enterprises being based on NTFPs from the VLFR they were indeed often based on NTFPs closer to the home. Those engaged in NTFP enterprises that did not have any link with the VLFR did of course not feel obligated to pay for VLFR patrolling or management. This became a real issue in those communities where timber harvesting in the VLFR was not allowed, as without any income coming from the VLFRs, there are no funds generated for protection or management. FORVAC did not stop supporting NTFP enterprises that were not linked to the VLFRs, although many were already self-sustaining, some needed more support to self-sustain. However, this is indeed a conundrum for future CBFM support. FORVAC had in a way too contradictory objectives to reconcile, firstly 'helping the CBFM forest pay its way' by supporting VLFR product-based enterprises. However, it also had objectives related to supporting a target of NTFP enterprises for women and the vulnerable. A disconnect did emerge as ERET pointed out. In the future it is recommended that more effort is placed on finding NTFPS that are VLFR based, but also other things should be considered, like encouraging communities to expand VLFRs closer to the settlement or selecting additional VLFRs closer to settlements to make them more accessible to women and the vulnerable.
3. Support local government and service providers in developing exit strategies.	FORVAC worked through regional, district and local government in its support of CBFM activities and encouraged the local government to prioritize CBFM and CBFM enterprise support in their workplans especially as FORVAC began to phase out. One challenge with this is that CBFM has often been supported through international development funded programmes so there are certain expectations for DSA when engaging in activities. It will be important from a national level down that it is made clear that CBFM and CBFM enterprise support is a priority for government at all levels and should be mainstreamed into work planning and budgets. One important activity that FORVAC did undertake as part of its exit strategy was to develop and capacitate district

	community associations for both timber and honey value chains as well as link producers with buyers.
4. Support MNRT and main stakeholders in the timber value chain in organising a national dialogue to discuss the challenges in the enabling environment hindering timber production and trade from VLFRs and the required steps to overcome them.	FORVAC focussed especially in the last couple of years on highlighting policy challenges to VLFR enterprises. It held a national level dialogue in October 2023 in Dar Es Salaam to discuss the challenges and recommendations to address policy challenges. This included the priority need to revise the technical guideline on tree species suitable for construction and furniture making to broaden the range of timber species that can be used in government tenders. This then became the focus of a policy process that resulted in a revised guideline. More policy barriers to address that hinder CBFM enterprises are listed in Section 7.

Table 24. Key MNRT evaluation team lessons/recommendations and FORVAC responses.

Key lessons and recommendations	FORVAC actions in response
1. More focus on supporting communities on the wood value chain – especially in marketing.	FORVAC responded to this by investing more in marketing for communities, including an online marketplace website, in bringing community representatives to trade fairs and a national meeting with buyers in Dar Es Salaam, bringing buyers to the communities, supporting the communities to develop district level associations which have a large role in marketing, and helping the associations develop business plans (which have a marketing component) and timber catalogues.
2. Communities to allocate funds to review their FMP when is due instead of depending / relying on donor funding.	FORVAC made training on financial management a pre-requisite for all Village Natural Resource Committees/Village Councils prior them selling timber. This included ensuring there was sufficient money set aside for management plan preparation and renewal. It is acknowledged that there is indeed an issue with dependency in CBFM, because CBFM has received a large amount of international donor support, that at times community members expect costs to be covered by the funder rather than from revenue generated from the forest. It will be important that the focus stays on generating benefits from the forest, and not on outside international subsidy to avoid dependency.
3. Securing market for the lesser-known timber tree species. Programme and LGAs to continue raising awareness and promotion of the VLFR timber and lesser-known species.	One key barrier to marketing lesser-known timber species was firstly not enough knowledge and confidence in the properties and suitability of lesser-known species, so FORVAC commissioned SUA to undertake a study on lesser-known timber species. As mentioned previously it also supported the government to develop new national procurement guidelines with more than 40 alternative timber species now allowed, and developed a supporting brochure highlighted the properties of key alternative species. Through supporting attendance of communities in marketing events, and bringing buyers to the sites to showcase alternative species, more awareness of alternative species was achieved. Although FORVAC did not meet the target for alternative

	species sales it will take time for awareness on and trust in other species to grow.
4. Local government authorities to include / incorporate FORVAC interventions in their annual work plans and budget.	It is recognized that because CBFM received significant external support from international funders there is a misconception amongst some that the costs of engaging in CBFM should be borne by international funders. FORVAC has continued to stress that CBFM is not an external funded programme, it is a key programme under the Government of Tanzania and in line with national legislation and policy support.
5. Ensure close monitoring and technical backstopping to implementation of the FORVAC interventions even beyond programme timeframe.	Fully agreed, FORVAC supported regular monitoring and technical backstopping by the government from national to local level, although had to reduce support to this with budget constraints in the final couple of years. However, linked to the above point, FORVAC fully supports the need for CBFM to be mainstreamed into government work planning and budgeting at all levels, including monitoring and technical backstopping.

7. Recommendations

These lessons and recommendation are of relevance to the partner country but also similar programmes in other countries.

7.1 In CBFM, need to support a ‘use it or lose it’ approach.

The deforestation assessment of FORVAC showed that not only is CBFM effective in slowing deforestation, but the higher the income from CBFM forests, the higher the forest protection and the lower the deforestation. A key evidenced based lesson and the recommendation is therefore to strengthen support for sustainable utilization and value addition in CBFM and more effectively communicate the efficacy of the ‘*use it or lose it*’ approach in a range of media to target funders, government decision makers and the general public.

7.2 Challenges with the governance environment.

The governance environment still requires reform, especially regarding the enabling environment for CBFM timber enterprises.

Some of these include revisions necessary to:

- Allow flexibility in timber prices rather than government setting one price nationally that makes legal timber sold locally too expensive, and allow prices better reflect market prices, so that legal VLFR timber sold locally is more affordable.
- Allowing mobile sawmills inside CBFM/VLFR forests.
- Allowing CBFM organizations to export timber.
- Allowing CBFM timber to be transported at night.
- Streamlining Village Land Use Planning (VLUP), Forest Management Planning (FMP) Process to lower costs, and extending the FMP to 10 years (See recommendation 7.6 for more details).
- Promoting more explicitly VLFR timber for government procurement and in marketing materials in general to buyers as being sustainable, incentivizing forest protection and providing numerous socio-economic benefits to communities.

Also, there will be other policy/governance related issues, important to do regular reviews to identify issues, then feed them into Annual Work Plan (AWP) with targets and activities to address them.

There was discussion during the FORVAC programme about whether policy reform was an appropriate role for an international development programme to engage in, when policy making is the preserve of the government. However, FORVAC supported government processes that undertook the policy revisions, it did not make or revise policy directly. It is recognized that resources are often challenging to come by to support policy processes from within government, so this would seem to be a suitable role for international development project to support the processes but NOT to make or influence the policy, that should be determined by national government. The improved policies then make other aspects of the development programme more effective and efficient.

7.3. Further strengthening capacity, voice and autonomy of CBFM organizations and enterprises

FORVAC supported the development of district level CBFM associations, and helped them for example to develop business plans, but much more needs to be done. For example, the vast majority of wood is still sold as standing trees, and the associations lack resources to invest (timber yards, processing, transport, marketing etc.). It is recommended for the future programme to support district level CBFM associations with seed money for their business plans, so that they can invest more in value addition to become profitable. This may include support related to the following:

- **Establishing timber yards and stores/showrooms at district level for processed products.** This would be an obvious step up the value chain. Some buyers have stipulated that they would only buy wood if they could first see it and collect it from district centres. Whether buying wood from the forest or from a timber yard is a bit like marketing vegetables, asking would farmers make more money by asking buyers to buy tomatoes that they have to go and pick from the fields themselves or from the market in town. It would also be important to have samples of all wood and catalogues of what the wood properties are and a covered store for the wood to dry and be on display. It might seem risky to have wood in store even before buyers order it, but this is how things start, buyers will come when they know wood is available in the store.
- **Establishing buyer/CBFM association forums.** One key way for communities to jump over middlemen is to promote producer/buyer forums periodically, at least once a year in Dar es Salaam, where CBFM associations could showcase their wood, products, catalogues to a range of timber dealers, furniture and craft makers, etc. The forums should also be used to build direct communications between CBFM associations and buyers through WhatsApp groups, etc.
- **Transport.** One key factor for the middlemen and buyers to add value is not only by processing but by investing in transport. Often, final buyers pay the costs of transport in advance. A clear 'low hanging fruit' for CBFM associations would be to invest in hiring trucks to transport wood themselves.
- **Mobile sawmills and deals with stationary sawmills.** As mentioned, the communities have already invested gained profits in buying their own sawmill. It should also be explored if arrangements could be made between communities and stationary sawmills to process more wood.
- **Legal pitsawing is happening anyway so best that communities take control of it and benefit from it.** Pitsawing is legal if licensed and although discouraged, it is important to deal with the reality that pitsawing is still a key part of many timber operations in the VLFRs (albeit with buyers and middlemen reaping the benefits). It is therefore important that communities take over the pitsawing operations and increasingly sell the processed/semi-processed wood. This will also allow them to generate more profit more quickly and invest in other means of processing with higher conversion rates. Pitsawing might be less efficient in terms of conversion rates but as communities are harvesting below the sustainable offtake, any option other than selling standing trees is better from a value addition perspective and will not cause deforestation if harvesting remains below the Annual Allowable Cut.

7.4 Care needs to be taken with combining carbon offsetting schemes and CBFM

There is an immense interest in carbon offsetting schemes at the moment internationally and in Tanzania. Carbon offsetting schemes in Africa involves countries and companies in polluting countries paying for less well-off countries to in effect shoulder the cost of the pollution by avoiding deforestation and thereby avoiding carbon loss. This might seem like a potential opportunity for CBFM, but there are some significant problems. Carbon offsetting largely precludes sustainable timber harvesting, which is counterproductive as sustainable timber harvesting was seen to be key in incentivizing forest protection under FORVAC. It also creates external dependency and experiences internationally have suggested that there is a high degree of benefit capture from intermediaries with often fewer benefits reaching the community members themselves compared to what was promised.

It would make most sense economically for communities and in terms of maximizing the right incentives for avoided deforestation for carbon offsetting funds to invest in CBFM forest-based enterprises including sustainable timber harvesting. It would be important to advocate for such trials. However, where timber harvesting is precluded, prioritization on protected areas where timber harvesting is already banned might be best, for example VLFR sites in Nyasa and Mbinga. It would also be important to learn from other experiences with carbon offsetting experiences internationally, including the many examples where there are or have been problems with the schemes, and communicate this to stakeholders in Tanzania, including government officials and community members so that informed decisions can be made on the best way forward.

7.5 In the future need to encourage communities to select VLFRs or expand closer to communities

One important aspect of VLFRs in FORVAC sites, is that during the VLUP process, generally far away sites were selected, sometimes even 50km away from communities. This was sometimes because other lands were set aside for farmland, but it has been speculated by numerous stakeholders that a contributing factor was lack of trust in CBFM. Communities were risk averse and were unsure if the forest was being actually given to them or taken away from them and reserved.

The forests being far away poses problems related to the cost of patrolling, management, as well as access to products, for example beyond highly valuable timber it was often not worth the while for community members to collect NTFPs from forests that are so far away. This was particularly a problem for women. When new VLFRs are selected during the future VLUP process, first expose communities to existing VLFRs and VNRCs so that they can see that the forests will be handed to them to control and manage and that rather than their use being stopped, they will have stronger user rights. Existing VNRCs should be encouraged to expand their VLFRs closer to communities.

7.6 Streamlining the costs of establishing VLFRs and Forest Management Plans (FMPs)

The high cost was highlighted in a study of VLUP and FMP processes (as well as the gazettment process) in a study commissioned by FORVAC (See <https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>). With recent increases in DSA costs, the costs have become even more problematic. This will limit the ability to expand VLFRs, meaning more forests remains vulnerable to conversion. Also, this issue does not only affect new CBFM sites but existing sites because currently the FMPs are required to be renewed every 5 years whereas the VLUPs every 10 years.

One key recommendation is firstly to extend the validity of the FMPs from now on to 10 years, this would reduce the cost of renewing significantly for communities and give them sufficient time to build up sufficient income to renew themselves.

In terms of streamlining the VLUP and FMP processes there has been such improvements in satellite imagery that a lot of the designation of land uses could be done on a satellite image using a participatory process with relevant stakeholders, rather than the need to survey all the land boundaries on the ground with GPS. Some ground truthing would still be necessary to ensure all key stakeholders on the ground are consulted and particularly where boundaries are not clear, and where there are contested areas or conflict.

ANNEXES

- I. Result chain and results framework: Comparison of indicators; end-of project situation compared to baseline situation
- II. Inventory list
- III. Handing over certificates of the assets handed over
- IV. List of publications, studies, documents and reports prepared
- V. References, tables, maps, indicators, key policy decisions, sector analyses
- VI. Financial report comparing planned and realized expenditure, annual breakdown included if it provides added value and relates to achievement of results

ANNEX 1 Results Framework 2018-2024

Based on the modified Results Framework for the Extension Phase (7/2022-7/2024)

Impact: Reduced deforestation and increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification																		
Differences in changes in the forest cover area (and GHG emissions) between FORVAC covered villages and the unreserved forest land (general land)	0 (the baseline forest cover value TBD by consultancy on satellite imageries of July 2018)	Deforestation (and GHG emissions) in FORVAC covered villages reduced compared to public forest area	Deforestation rates were 7 times lower in the CBFM forests than in other forests in the area, this also results in carbon emissions reductions of a similar order to the lower deforestation rates compared to forests outside VLFRs. An important observation is that almost no deforestation detected in those VLFRs with the highest income from sustainable timber harvesting – a significant correlation between income from the VLFRs and avoided deforestation. This does help prove the ‘forest that pays, is the forest that stays’ premise of FORVAC.		Analysis of satellite images (consultancy)																		
Percentage of households having assets: - livestock - motorcycles - bicycles - bee hives - pesticide sprayers	 - 65%, - 17%, - 49%, - 3%, - 19%	 - 70% (+5%) - 23% (+5%) - 54% (+5%) - 23% (+20%) - 29% (+10%)	Percentage of households having assets: <table><tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Endline status (%)</th><th>Difference from baseline (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Livestock</td><td>18</td><td>-52</td></tr><tr><td>Motorcycles</td><td>25</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>bicycles</td><td>29</td><td>-20</td></tr><tr><td>bee hives</td><td colspan="2">Not reported</td></tr><tr><td>pesticide sprayers</td><td>28</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	Indicator	Endline status (%)	Difference from baseline (%)	Livestock	18	-52	Motorcycles	25	7	bicycles	29	-20	bee hives	Not reported		pesticide sprayers	28	9	The proportion of households owning livestock and bicycles has declined significantly from the baseline. This might be because, the baseline survey included five other districts (Mpwapwa, Kilindi, Handeni, Songea and Mbinga), which were not part of the endline study. Historically, these districts have experienced migration of agro-pastoralists, which may have influenced the state of ownership of these basic assets during the baseline assessment.	Programme End Impact Study (Consultancy)
Indicator	Endline status (%)	Difference from baseline (%)																					
Livestock	18	-52																					
Motorcycles	25	7																					
bicycles	29	-20																					
bee hives	Not reported																						
pesticide sprayers	28	9																					
Percentage of households being income poor in Programme area	33%	<25%	Endline value: 21,6%	A reduction in the proportion of households living below the poverty line (being income poor) is 11.6%.	Programme End Impact Study																		

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Percentage of households that find service delivery systems well-functioning (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability)	15.4% (baseline data not disaggregated)	25% for all categories	63 % saying social services had improved since FORVAC.		Programme End Impact Study

Outcome: Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime	0 (no villages with both valid Land Use Plans and valid Forest Management Plans)	450,000 ha (based on 69 FMPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70 villages (including SULEDO) supported with FMPs have obtained approved plans at the District and/or Ministry level, covering a total VLFR area of 460,518 ha in 73 VLFRs - 3 villages (7,345 ha) are waiting for District level approval - 31 VLFRs gazetted, 200,588 ha in total 	The relevant District Council meetings, that will approve the 3 pending FMPs, are planned to be arranged in August 2024.	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring
Percentage of total income increase from households involved in forest-based businesses sourced legally from VLFRs	0 (regarding baseline income from forest-based businesses: 0 from timber value chain (due to lacking or expired Forest Management Plans no legal timber to be sold/processed)	10% increase of HH income from forest-based enterprises/businesses	Baseline value not measured. Endline status: 27% of community members engaged in forest-based enterprises. For these households forestry contributed 12% of the annual household income (around TZS 439,671).		Programme End Impact Study

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification																					
Percentage of adult community members employed in VLFR management and forest-based enterprises (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability; and differentiated for timber and other VCs)	9% of adult community members (total figure, baseline not disaggregated)	Timber VC: 15% of adult community members: 20% M / 10% F NTFP VCs: 15% of adult community members: 15% M / 15% F To be disaggregated by age categories and disabilities	27% of community members engaged in forest-based enterprises; 5,5% in timber value chain and 21,5% in NTFP value chains, disaggregated as follows: <table><tr><td>%</td><td>Total</td><td>Men</td><td>Women</td><td>PLWD</td><td><35</td><td>35+</td></tr><tr><td>Timber</td><td>20</td><td>79</td><td>21</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>NTFP</td><td>80</td><td>63</td><td>37</td><td>7</td><td>14</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	%	Total	Men	Women	PLWD	<35	35+	Timber	20	79	21	3	2	1	NTFP	80	63	37	7	14	5		Programmed End Impact Study
%	Total	Men	Women	PLWD	<35	35+																				
Timber	20	79	21	3	2	1																				
NTFP	80	63	37	7	14	5																				
Volume (m3) and value (income, TZS) of legal timber sold from VLFRs: i) total; ii) lesser-known species; and iii) primarily processed (e.g. for sawmilling)	0 (no legal timber available at the commencement of FORVAC)	20,000 m³ / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value) 2,000 m3 / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS) 2,000 m3 / TZS 800,000,000 (primarily processed)	i) Standing timber: 34,138 m3 / TZS 9,278,960,947 (EUR 3,711,582) ii) LKTS: 5,111 m3 / TZS 1,005,492,932 (EUR 402,197) iii) sawn timber: 824 m³ / TZS 702,860,570 (EUR 281,144).	In total 45 villages sold sustainably harvested timber. The total income from standing and processed timber sales was TZS 9,981,821,517 (EUR 3,992,728). Standing timber sales, including LKTS, were much above target, but selling of processed timber was a bit behind the monetary target, as 88% was achieved. FORVAC purchased 4 mobile sawmills for the communities, but the communities need more options to move up the value chain, as still selling too much timber as standing trees. This is discussed in more details in recommendation section.	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring																					
Value of (income derived from) NTFP, total/per household involved in the Programme supported producers' groups and/or microbusiness support, disaggregated by gender and disability	0 (no legal timber available at the commencement of FORVAC)	TZS 125,000,000 / TZS 625,000 Women 40%, PLWD 5%	Total approximate income through beekeeping (638M/477F, 22 PLWD), honey processors (9M/15F, 1 PLWD), mushroom (10M/56F, 2 PLWD), bamboo (39M/52F, 1 PLWD) & pottery (18F): TZS 139,903,212 (EUR 55,961) Women 47%, PLWD: 2%		District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring																					

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Amount (TZS) of social funds from forest produce sales used/distributed from FORVAC supported VLFRs (specified for types of support, including support to vulnerable people)	0 (no legal timber available at the commencement of FORVAC)	EUR 470,000 / TZS 1,175,000,000	TZS 5,349,429,720 / EUR 2,139,772 The fund has been used for different development purposes, e.g., health care, education, and village offices.	The figures bases on the estimation that in average, 55% of the income of standing timber sales and 35% of the income of sawn timber sales (the whole profit) is used for social development purposes.	VC, VNRC and District records. Programme monitoring Programmed End Impact Study
Number of students that are and have been enrolled in FORVAC-supported curricula/training contents	0	100	0 (see reasons for deviation)	Various bureaucratic challenges getting full curriculum approved and there are various levels of approval. However, it was noted by SUA that elements of the curriculum have been adopted and used in other courses in the university so that that are indeed students benefiting from the FORVAC developed curriculum, even if the full course/curriculum has not yet been approved.	Reporting by relevant training institutes. Programme monitoring
Enabling policy environment and forestry extension services available supporting establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and related VCD	Limited support to CBFM and VCD in the communities covered by FORVAC	Enabling policy environment available supporting establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and related VCD: 69 VLFRs established and operational; 200 new micro-enterprises/businesses operational	Several key policy documents developed which directly contributed to the outcome related to establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and micro-enterprise support notably, the revised national public procurement guidelines, the Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan and the Timber Legality Framework Handbook.		Policy reports, forest-related regulation, extension strategies Programme monitoring

Output 1: Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
<p>Number and area of operational VLFRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and area of village land use plans prepared - Number and area of forest management plans prepared/updated - Number of VNRCs formed/remobilized and percentage of women membership - Volume of AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs - Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs 	0 (in the original Programme area, 57 VLFRs, most of them with expired FMPs, totaling 247,789 ha)	<p>VLFRs 69 / 470,000 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LUPs 41 / 620,000 ha - FMPs 69 / 470,000 ha - VNRCs established/ mobilized 69; membership 30% women - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 175,000 m³ - Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs 10% 	<p>VLFRs 73 / 460,518 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved VLUPs 39 / 590,790 ha (additionally, 2 VLUPs / 29,297 ha waiting for approval) - Approved FMPs 59 / 460,518 ha (additionally, 3 villages / 7,345 ha waiting for District level approval) - 76 VNRCs formed/ remobilized, 35% of women membership - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 146,177 m³ - 52,609 ha strictly protected (11% of VLFR area) 	<p>At the end of the FORVAC Programme 2024, 2 VLUPs were pending approvals from the relevant Districts, even though FORVAC tried to influence the process to get them approved. One of the VLUPs belongs to Masuguru village in Namtumbo District, and the approval of VLUP is pending due to a boundary conflict with a village that is not under the FORVAC Programme. The process of solving the conflict was started with a former District Commissioner (DC), but unfortunately, he was transferred to another District, and now the process should be started again with the current DC. Another pending VLUP belongs to Matimila A village in Songea District. The Regional Forest Officer has requested the District Forest Officer to organize the approval of this VLUP in a normal District Full Council meeting, as it has been done in other Districts, instead of FORVAC financing an additional meeting for the Council.</p> <p>FORVAC supported in total 73 villages to implement FMPs for the forest area of 467,863 ha. These 73 villages have in total of 76 VLFRs. As some of the villages have Joint Forest Management Plans, only 62 separate plans were produced (3 of the plans were waiting the approval from the relevant District Council meetings that were planned to be arranged in August 2024).</p>	<p>District and VNRC records.</p> <p>Programme monitoring</p>
Number of established bee reserves	No bee reserves under FORVAC covered area	5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)	5 bee reserves established and the gazettelement approved, totaling the reserve area of 5,059 ha.		<p>Districts' and MNRT's reports (approval)</p> <p>Programme monitoring</p>

Number of lesser-known species with market potential identified, studied and marketing commenced	0	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical properties and commercial value/marketability analyzed for 14 species - Miombo timber species database launched under the MNRT's website. - Timber marketplace website established - Leaflet introducing the most prominent alternative species produced and printed 	<p>12 species out of 14 species FORVAC studied were included in the new public procurement guidelines, which offer alternative species to Mninga (<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>) and Mkongo (<i>Azela quanzensis</i>) suitable for the construction and furniture industries.</p> <p>The database listing information of all 43 natural hard wood timber species, which are part of the procurement guidelines, integrated under MNRT's website.</p> <p>Leaflet introducing the most prominent alternative species produced and printed in July 2024.</p>	Programme monitoring
Number of forest-based businesses supported and linked with traders (disaggregated by type of enterprise, sex, and vulnerability)	0	<p>200 enterprises / micro-businesses</p> <p>1,000 beneficiaries (40% women)</p> <p>At least 10 % of FORVAC supported businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD)</p>	<p>67 enterprises / micro-businesses, involving 404 beneficiaries (49% women)</p> <p>Disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charcoal: 2 Charcoal Making Groups: 60 members, 38% women, 14 PiVP (age over 60) - Beekeeping: 61 enterprises, 312 (157M/155F) beneficiaries, 50% women, 6 PLWD - Pottery (improved cooking stoves): 2 enterprises, 18 beneficiaries, 100% women, 3 indirectly PLWD - Carving: 1 enterprise, 9 beneficiaries (9M) - Carpentry: 1 enterprise, 5 beneficiaries (5M) 	The production capacity of village level forest-based businesses FORVAC supported was small, hereby most of the businesses managed to sell all their products in nearby local markets.	Programme monitoring

Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs, addressing the issues of HRBA (e.g. vulnerable groups, people living with disabilities, gender equality, elder people and youth)	0 (VLFR incomes are used for improving social services of villages, but specific guidelines are missing)	Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs established, disseminated and in use.	Consultants analyzed the current benefit sharing mechanism and offered recommendation and guidance for the future.	In the revised AWP 2022-2023 (approved on 10 th May), this activity was changed to a study based on the FORVAC site experience, and a collaborative plan for a national process with other partners.	Programmed End Impact Study (consultancy)
Number of CBFM/VLFR community members trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex	0 (Village Councils and VNRCs, villagers involved in timber harvest & processing, charcoal production and trade with lacking or inadequate knowledge and skills on forest management, VLFRs operation and VCD)	VCs, VNRCs: 15,000 (35% women) Individuals / community members: 2,000 (40% women)	VC, VNRC: 15,737 (10,508M/5,229F), 33% women Individuals / community members: 2,437 (1,581M/856F), 35% women *Cumulative total participation in different training events: - Business planning - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques - Plantation forestry - Tree nursery		District reports Programme monitoring
Number of VSLAs/VICOBA's established and operational, amount of savings (membership, disaggregated by gender and PLWD)	0 (low awareness of business financing options, inadequate access to finance)	80 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBA's) formed and operational Women >50% PLWDs 2%	79 micro-saving groups (VICOBA's & VSLAs) formed and operational, 1,717 members (614M/1,103F, 33 PLWDs) Women 64%, PLWD 2%		District reports Programme monitoring
Number of government staff trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex and main subject/field	0 (Government staff not having adequate knowledge, understanding and skills on forest mgt and VCD)	1,300 (22% women)	1,219 (935M/284F), 23% women Training and events: - CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum - International Scientific Conference - Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques	94% of the target achieved. As FORVAC was implemented in very close collaboration with the local government, government officials always participated in all trainings and capacity-building sessions targeted to the community members also.	District reports Programme monitoring

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA	0 (Limited inclusion of VC related education in forestry education at SUA)	i) MSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula and ii) BSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula established for SUA and under implementation	BSc and MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019-2020 i) MSc curricula approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority ii) BSc curricula was approved by the Collage of Forestry and Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) board, but hereafter, a stakeholder meeting refused it	Various bureaucratic challenges getting full curriculum approved and there are various levels of approval. However it was noted by SUA that elements of the curriculum have been adopted and used in other courses in the university so that that are indeed students benefiting from the FORVAC developed curriculum, even if the full course/curriculum has not yet been approved.	SUA reports, existing curriculars Programme monitoring
Number of forest training institutes that have integrated VC aspects in their training contents	0 (Limited integration of forest-based VCD aspects in the training contents)	2 institutes: SUA and FTI	SUA: i) MSc curriculum approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority ii) BSc curriculum was approved by the Collage of Forestry and Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) board, but hereafter, a stakeholder meeting refused it		Reports by relevant training institutes. Programme monitoring

Output 3: Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Number of implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies developed through FORVAC support and in use	0 (Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals non-existent)	Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy and Forest Policy Implementation Strategy developed and disseminated 4 extension manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FBD/MNRT upgraded the English and Swahili versions of the Grassroots Level Manual for Forest Based Value Chains (developed under FORVAC support in 2020) to be government manuals, 100 pcs of the English and 1,000 pcs of the Swahili versions printed and disseminated in Nov-Dec 2022 - National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) produced in 2020-2021, and printed and distributed in July 2021 - National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) produced in 2020-2021, and printed and distributed in July 2021 - CBFM Apex Body approach defined during AWP 2020-2021 		MNRT/FBD reports: Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies
PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established	0 (The last PFM facts and figures was updated in 2012)	PFM Facts and Figures published and disseminated The VLFR database updated and taken into use	PFM Facts and Figures formulated and the VLFR database established 2020, during AWP 2021-2022, updated to be "PFM Facts and Figures 2022" and published by MNRT/FBD, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in September 2022	The existence of the massive data after FORVAC ends is secured.	MNRT/FBD reports. Programme monitoring

Output 4: Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Number of methodologies and guidelines for VLFR management developed, printed, and disseminated	0 (Versions outdated)	10 different guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New national public procurement guidelines that include 43 natural hard wood species developed and 1,000 copies printed in July 2024. - Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania produced and 3,500 pcs printed - Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Bee Reserves and Apiaries in Tanzania, produced, printed and disseminated in July 2021 - Guideline for Management and Use of Honeybee Colonies for Pollination Services in Tanzania prepared, approved, printed and disseminated within AWP 2021-2022 - MNRT taskforce supported to commence preparation of an investment profile and guidelines for the national forest industries in May-June 2022 (taskforce workshop in June 2022) - CBFM Action Plan reviewed and amended, and published in 2022 (process mainly financed by TFCG). FORVAC supported the printing of 1,400 pcs of the document - CBFM books reviewed and amended, 4,500 pieces printed (10 different books/guidelines) 		MNRT/FBD reports. Programme monitoring
Forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) updated and approved	0 (Updated Forest Act needed for Forest policy development and coordination)	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beekeeping Act No: 15 of 2005 translated into Swahili, Dec. 2021 - Stakeholders working sessions on improving Assessment Document to the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002), held at the Forestry Training Institute – Olmotonyi Arusha, December 2020 		MNRT reports Forest Act Programme monitoring
National Charcoal Strategy developed through a multi-stakeholder process, printed and disseminated	0 (National Charcoal Strategy non-existent)	National Charcoal Strategy developed 750 pcs of National Charcoal Strategy printed and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Charcoal Strategy and action plan approved by MNRT in 2023 and 945 pcs printed in April 2023 - Report for "Assessing Potential and Identifying Optimal Strategies for Nat. Charcoal Sub-Sector Development in Tanzania" finalized in 2020 - Inception Report for Preparation of the National Charcoal Policy (NCP) developed by the Task Force and submitted to decision makers in September 2019 	195 copies more of the National Charcoal Strategy printed than planned	MNRT reports Programme monitoring

Indicators	Baseline	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Cumulative achievement 7/2018-7/2024	Possible deviation from the Programme target and reason for deviation	Means of verification
Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established to contribute to the development of the National Timber Legality Assurance	0 (Initiated, with development of timber tracking sub-component of TLAS, electronic device piloted in selected checkpoints)	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FBD/MNRT reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in November 2022 - Tanzania Timber Legality Framework report and handbook submitted in June 2022 - Review of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Support to Trade of Legally Sourced Timber (FLEGT) implemented in Nov.-Dec. 2018 and reported ("FORVAC – Approach to the Development of Forest Law Enforcement, Good Forest Governance and Trade of Legally Sourced Timber") 		Joint report by MNRT, TFS, TRAFFIC and FORVAC Programme monitoring
Chain of Custody for TZ community timber defined	0	Chain of Custody for TZ community timber established			Joint report by MNRT, TFS, TRAFFIC and FORVAC Programme monitoring

ANNEX 2 Inventory list / List of Assets

FOR/VAC INVENTORY LIST-

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column5	Column7	Column10	Column11	Column12
S/N	DISCRPTION	BRAND	SERIAL NUMBER	QUANTIT	LOCATION	CODE-Mark	REMARKS
1	20/08/2018 HP Laser Jet pro	HP	PHBL22965	1	DODOMA	4650*000026	
2	20/08/2018 DELL laptops	HP	PH BL 4R 03J	1	ERIC	4650*000027	TO ANNA KAISA TO MNRT
3	20/08/2018 2 DELL Latitude	DELL		1	ALEX	4650*000029&30	DECOMMISSIONED
4	03/10/2018 1 pc of laser jet printer		PH BL 4R 03J	1	DODOMA	4650*000028	
5	03/10/2018 1 pc of D-link			1	DODOMA	4650*000030	
6	03/10/2018 1 PC of UPS		S/MR00P2G0004537	1	DODOMA	4650*000031	
7	03/10/2018 1 pc of projector	EPSON	XHU7Y02894	1	DODOMA/ADMIN	4650*000032	
8	02/11/2018 HP Monitor 27ES	HP		1	DODOMA	4650*000033	
9	03/10/2018 Office chairs for DSM office			3	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000001	
10	08/10/2018 Casio printing calculator	CASIO	369AL6ZTA070091	1	DODOMA	4650*00034	
11	15/10/2018 Pc of laptop for NPC	HP		1	MSOFFE	4650*00002	
12	15/10/2018 Printers for NPC and FM	HP	PHBLKDRGCV/..	2	DODOMA	4650*000029	ADMIN OFFIC N CTA
13	15/10/2018 Office chairs for Dodoma office			3	DODOMA	4650*000035-37	
14	30/10/2018 Office chairs for short term consulta	D		5	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000003	
15	07/10/2018 Visitors chairs for dodoma office	V-BLACK FABRIC		4	DODOMA	4650*000038-41	2 Chairs TO DFOB
16	27/10/2018 Dongle	Huawei	867962034720709	2	DODOMA	4650*000044&45	
17	06/12/2018 LAPTOP	DELL	9609	1	DODOMA	4650*000047	
18	DFP 8963 MOTOR VEHICLE	TOYOTA	HA	1	MNRT	4650*000004	MNRT
19	DFP 6280 MOTOR VEHICLE	TOYOTA		1	DAR MPINGJ	4650*000005	GROUNDDED
20	DFPA 570 MOTOR VEHICLE	TOYOTA		1	DODOMA-FORVAC		GROUNDDED
21	DFP 7913 MOTOR VEHICLE	NISSAN		1	MNRT DODOMA	4650*000006	
22	10/01/2019 2 hand made tables for office	Teak		2	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000007	NPC MSOFFE
23	24/01/2019 LCD Projector	EPSON	41-3600	1	DODOMA/FME	4650*000007	LOST/STOLLEN
24	24/01/2019 LAPTOP	DELL	9742	1	AFM	4650*000046	
25	05/02/2019 Drawer Filling Cabinet with bar	Global		1	DODOMA OFFICE-MNR	4650*000008	
26	05/02/2019 Office chair	UF 019-Black		1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000009	
27	05/02/2019 Visitors chairs	BS 590 V-BLACK		1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000010	
28	24/01/2019 LCD Projector	EPSON	41-3600	1	DODOMA/NPC	4650*000011	
29	05/02/2019 Drawer Filling Cabinet with bar	Global		1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000012	
30	05/02/2019 Office chair	UF 019-Black		1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000013	
31	05/02/2019 5 Visitors chairs	BS 590 V-BLACK		5	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000014-18	
32	20/02/2019 Stand alone fans for Dodoma			2	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000048&49	
33	08/03/2019 External Hard Disk			1	DODOMA/NPC	4650*000019	MSOFFE
34	04/04/2019 DELL laptops			3	Clusters	4650*000050&52	LINDI, TANGA and Ruwuma Cluster
35	04/04/2019 HP printers			3	Clusters	4650*000053&55	
36	06/09/2019 Office Tables +Side table and Drawer	Mninga Timber		9	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000056-82	1 TABLE DFOB
37	06/09/2019 Two Doors Cabinet	Mninga Timber		8	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000083-90	1 TO MNRT -DFOB OFFICE
38	06/09/2019 Conference Tables	Mninga Timber		2	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000091-92	
39	06/09/2019 Conference Chairs	Mninga Timber		20	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000093-112	3 CHAIRS TO MNRT-DFOB

MA MNRT
Out of office
unmarked

40	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	S01-1446012-3	1	NETTE KORHONEN	4650*000113	TO NETTE/ELLINENVI OFFICE
41	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	S01-1446012-4	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000114	
42	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	S01-1446012-4	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000115	
43	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	S01-1446012-5	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000116	
44	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON		1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000117	
45	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON		1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000118	
46	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON		1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000119	
47	26/10/2019	EPSON SCANNER	EPSON	VCY13724/50/91	3	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000120-122	
48	26/10/2019	EPSON SCANNER	EPSON	VCY107026/49/36	3	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000123-125	
49	26/10/2019	EPSON SCANNER	EPSON	VCY13711400/47/46/94	4	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000126-129	
50	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499802	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000130	
51	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP500192	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000131	
52	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499804	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000132	
53	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499811	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000133	
54	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499790	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000134	
55	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP500204	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000135	
56	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499871	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000136	
57	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499803	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000137	
58	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP500233	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000138	
59	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP476124	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000139	
60	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP476133	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000140	
61	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP476123	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000141	
62	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP476127	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000142	
63	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP476126	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000143	
64	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499795	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000144	
65	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP500230	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000145	
66	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499874	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000146	
67	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499808	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000147	
68	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP499880	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000148	
69	26/10/2019	GPS	GARMIN	3BP500242	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000149	
70	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YWS	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000150	
71	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YZ0	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000151	
72	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YS4	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000152	
73	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284Z6K	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	4650*000153	
74	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YV6	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000154	
75	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YVX	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000155	
76	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YR8	1	PETRO MASOLWA	4650*000156	
77	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YOC	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000157	
78	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284YVY	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000158	
79	26/10/2019	LAPTOPS	HP PRO BOOK	5CD9284Z29	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	4650*000159	
80	26/10/2019	A3 PRINTER	HP LASER JET	CFNKL9P447	1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000160	
81	26/10/2019	FILING CABINET	WS 04 FTB		1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000171	
82	26/10/2019	VISITORS CHAIRS	BS 7776 B		10	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000161-170	
83	26/10/2019	Highback office chairs	BS 779 H		5	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000172-176	
84	26/10/2019	FIRE RESISTANT SAFE BOX	SUN BEIGE		1	DODOMA OFFICE	4650*000177	

[illegible]

127	DFPA 7928	LAND CRUISER V8	TOYOTA	1VD0448772#JTMHV/TBA	1	FORVAC-HQ	
128	DFPA 7929	LAND CRUISER PRADO	TOYOTA	5L6307686#JTEBD9/TBA	1	FORVAC-HQ	
129	DFPA 7930	LAND CRUISER PRADO	TOYOTA	1HZ0918094#JTEER/TBA	1	DOM -NPC	
130	DFPA 7931	LAND CRUISER -HARDTOP	TOYOTA	5L6307794#JTEBD9/TBA	1	LIWALE -CLUSTER	
131	DFPA 7932	LAND CRUISER -HARDTOP	TOYOTA	1HZ0917896#JTEER/TBA	1	LINDI -CLUSTER	
132	DFPA	LAND CRUISER -HARDTOP	TOYOTA	1HZ09177782#JTEER/TBA	1	RUUVUMA -CLUSTER	
		APPROVED BY					
		DATE					

ANNEX 3 Handing over certificates of the assets handed over

Embassy of Finland, Dar es Salaam

and

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania/Forest and Beekeeping Division MNRT

**CERTIFICATION OF THE HANDING OVER AND RECEIVING ASSETS OF FOREST AND VALUE CHAIN
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, FORVAC**

1. This is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Embassy of Finland on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism—Forest and Beekeeping Division of Tanzania —on the storage of the five vehicles and other assets of Forest and Value Chain Development Project, FORVAC;
2. The vehicles to be stored are Toyota Land Cruiser station wagons DFPA 7931, DFPA 7932, DFPA 7933, DFP 7928 and DFP 7929;
3. The vehicles will be parked and assets will be stored at the premises of Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre, FWITC, which is under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania;
4. The vehicles DFPA 7931, DFPA 7932, and DFPA 7933 will be parked from July 1 and the remaining two will be parked on July 22, 2024;
5. The vehicles will be parked in the presence of the two parties. All the keys will be stored by MNRT. The condition of vehicles will be assessed by Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency (**TEMESA**) at the premises of FWITC by July 23, 2024;
6. The other assets of the FORVAC programme (list attached) will be stored in the storage room at FWITC. on July 23, 2024;
7. The vehicles and other assets remain under the ownership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and will be made available only for use in the forthcoming FORLAND project upon agreement of the two parties;
8. The vehicles and other assets will not be moved or used for any purpose without the prior consent of the two parties; and
9. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism assumes the risk and damage of the vehicles and other assets stored at the FWITC premises.

This agreement is made in three originals in English and have been signed on July 5 by



Sanna-Liisa Taivalmaa
For the Government of Finland

5.7.2024



Deusedith K. Bwoyo
For the Ministry of Natural
Resource and Tourism – Forest
and Beekeeping Division

05.07.2024

FORIAC INVENTORY LIST

AS AT 22/05/2024

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column32	Column6	Column7	Column10	Column113	Column112	Column12
S/N	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BRAND	S/N	MODEL NUMBER	QUANTITY	LOCATION	CONDITION /STATUS	REMARKS
1	20/08/2018	HP Laser Jet pro	HP	PHBLK0RCGY	M4260W	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
2	03/10/2018	1 pc of laser jet printer	HP	PHBLK0RCGY	Laser pro M4260W	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
3	03/10/2018	1 pc of D-link	HP	ROOD2GCB04537		1	DODOMA	WORKING	
4	03/10/2018	1 pc of UPS	EPSON	351349Y02893	DWR-116	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
5	03/10/2018	1 pc of projector	EPSON	X4HUT02894	EB-X41	1	DODOMA/ADMIN	WORKING	
6	02/11/2019	HP Monitor 27ES	HP	34V22AA	HP MONITOR LED	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
7	03/10/2018	Office chairs for DODOMA Office	CASIO		DR-240TM	9	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
8	08/10/2018	Casio printing calculator	HP			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
9	15/09/2018	Printer ADMIN OFFICE	HP	PHBLK0RCGY		1	DODOMA	WORKING	
10	15/10/2018	Printer	HP	PHBLK0RCGY		1	DODOMA	WORKING	
11	15/10/2018	Officers Visitors chairs	HP			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
12	12/10/2018	Dongle	Huawei	Q2075H813001251	B3155-22-L1E AND B3155	2	DODOMA	WORKING	
13	12/10/2018	LCD Protector	EPSON	X4HUT02882	EBX	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
14	24/01/2019	LAPTOP	DELL	X4HUT02883	LATITUDE	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
15	05/03/2019	Drawer Filling Cabinet with bar	Global	X4HUT02884	LATITUDE	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
16	20/02/2024	Stand alone fans for DODOMA	Global	X4HUT02885	LATITUDE	2	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
17	20/02/2024	Extension Cables	TROPICAL	X4HUT02885	LATITUDE	2	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
18	04/04/2019	DELL Laptop	DELL	X4HUT02886	DELL LATITUDE	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
19	04/04/2019	DELL Laptop	DELL	X4HUT02887	DELL LATITUDE	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
20	05/04/2019	CALCULATOR	CITIZEN			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
21	06/04/2019	CALCULATOR	CITIZEN			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
22	07/04/2019	STEPLER	KANGAROO			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
23	08/04/2019	STEPLER	KANGAROO			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
24	09/04/2019	LAND LINE HEAD	GRAND STREAM			1	DODOMA	WORKING	
25	10/04/2019	UPS				1	DODOMA	WORKING	
26	11/04/2019	UPS				1	DODOMA	WORKING	
27		DELL Laptop	DELL	X4HUT02888	DELL LATITUDE	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
28	04/04/2019	HP printer	HP	X4HUT02889	M4260W	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
29		HP printers	HP	X4HUT02890	M4260W	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
30		HP printers	HP	X4HUT02891	M4260W	1	DODOMA	WORKING	
31	06/09/2019	Office Tables +Side table and Drawer	Minna Timber	X4HUT02892		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
32	06/09/2019	Two Doors Cabinet	Minna Timber	X4HUT02893		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
33	06/09/2019	Conference Tables	Minna Timber	X4HUT02894		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
34	06/09/2019	Conference Chairs	Minna Timber			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
35	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1446002-3	DSC-H300	17	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
36	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1446002-4	DSC-H300	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
37	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1446002-5	DSC-H300	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
38	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1446002-6	DSC-H300	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
39	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON	5616734	EB542	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
40	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON	5616789	EB542	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
41	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON	5616789	EB542	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
42	26/10/2019	A3 PRINTER	HP	CNPL9P447	7500N	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
43	26/10/2019	FILLING CABINET	WIS 04 FTB			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
44	26/10/2019	FIRE RESISTANT SAFE BOX	SUN BEIGE			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
45	26/10/2019	ITC WIRELESS LAND LINE	P30			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
46	26/10/2019	Mobile Phone - HUAWAI	P30			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
47	26/10/2019	Mobile Phone	Samsung	DECOMMISSIONED	PRO 126GB	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
48	26/10/2019	Microwave	Samsung	459		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
49	26/10/2019	COOKER	18 KAYSOR	KENWOOD	MAK	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
50	25/02/2020	LAPTOP COMPUTER	DELL	JAGAF2X2	LATITUDE	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
51	02/06/2020	Printer	HP	479FDW	LASER JET PRO 479FDW	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
52	22/09/2020	Mobile Phone	Samsung	GALAXY		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
53	26/10/2021	Mobile Phone	Samsung	GALAXY		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
54	21/08/2021	LAPTOP	HP ENVY	ED 005 17 12SSD		1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	
55	21/08/2021	PRINTER	HP LASER JET	M35W	M4-95W	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING	

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FORVAC
– Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme –
Tanzania – Finland Cooperation

Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism

Email: info@forvac.org
Website: www.forvac.or.tz

In reply please quote:

Ref. No. FORVAC/2024/CBFM/01



P.O. Box 1351, 40472,
Dodoma.
20th September 2019

FORVAC ASSET VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

The governments of the Republic of Finland and the United Republic of Tanzania entered into an agreement on November 29, 2017, on cooperation in the implementation of the Forest and Value Chain Development Programme (FORVAC). As the mentioned program is coming to an end in July 2024, the assets procured for the implementation of the program have been verified by the representatives of the two governments today, May 22, 2024. It has been mutually agreed by the two governments that: -

- a. The assets procured by the mentioned program above have been jointly verified and are as presented in the attached asset register form.
- b. The verified assets will be retained in their current condition for the upcoming program (FORLAND) and will still be under the ownership of the Government of Finland as per Article XVI of the intergovernmental agreement between the two governments on the implementation of the FORVAC program.

This document was made in three original in English on May 22, 2024, and signed by the representatives of the governments and the FORVAC program.

William Nambiza
For the Government of Finland

Emma Nzunda
For the Government of
Tanzania

Peter O'Hara
For COWATER

FOYIAC INVENTORY LIST

AS AT 22/05/2024

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column32	Column4	Column7	Column10	Column113	Column112	Column12	REMARKS
S/N	DATE	DISCRIPTION	BRAND	S/N	MODEL NUMBER	QUANTITY	LOCATION	CONDITION /STATU	TO BE TRANSFERRED TO	
1	20/08/2018	HP Laser Jet pro	HP	PHBLK0RCGY	M426DW	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
2	03/10/2018	1 pc of laser jet printer	HP	PHBLKLR03J	Laser pro M426dw	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
3	03/10/2018	1 pc of D-link		R00026C004537		1	DODOMA	WORKING		
4	03/10/2018	1 PC of UPS		351349X02693	DWR-116	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
5	03/10/2018	1 pc of projector	EPSON	X4HJ7EY02894	EB-X41	1	DODOMA/ADMIN	WORKING		
6	02/11/2019	HP Monitor 27ES	HP	34Y22AA	HP MONITOR LED	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
7	03/10/2018	Office chairs for DODOMA Office	HIGH BACK			9	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
8	08/10/2018	Casio printing calculator	CASIO		DR-240TM	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
9	15/02/2018	PRINTER ADMIN OFFICE	HP	PABLLAR03J		1	DODOMA	WORKING		
10	15/10/2018	Printer	HP	PHB8JC56GH		1	DODOMA	WORKING		ADMIN OFFIC N CTA
11	15/10/2018	Officers Visitors chairs				14	DODOMA	WORKING		
12	27/10/2018	Dongle	Huawei	0207518813001251	B315S-22-LTE AND B315S	2	DODOMA	WORKING		
13	24/01/2019	LCD Projector	EPSON	X4HJ7EY02882	EBX	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
14	24/01/2019	LAPTOP	DELL	X4HJ7EY02883	LATITUDE	1	DODOMA/FME	WORKING		
15	05/02/2019	Drawer Filing Cabinet with bar	Global	X4HJ7EY02884	LATITUDE	1	AFM	STOLEN		LOST/STOLEN
16	20/02/2024	Stand alone fans for Dodoma		X4HJ7EY02885	LATITUDE	2	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
17	20/02/2024	Extension Cables	TROPICAL			2	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
18	04/04/2019	DELL laptop	DELL	X4HJ7EY02886	DELL LATITUDE	1	LINDI -CLUSTER	WORKING		
19	04/04/2019	DELL laptop	DELL	X4HJ7EY02887	DELL LATITUDE	1	LWALE -CLUSTER	WORKING		
20	05/04/2019	CALCULATOR	CITIZEN			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
21	06/04/2019	CALCULATOR	KANGAROO			1	DODOMA	WORKING		
22	07/04/2019	STEPLER	KANGAROO			1	DODOMA	WORKING		
23	08/04/2019	STEPLER	KANGAROO			1	DODOMA	WORKING		
24	09/04/2019	LAND LINE HEAD	GRAND STREAM			1	DODOMA	WORKING		
25	10/04/2019	UPS				1	DODOMA	WORKING		
26	11/04/2019	UPS				1	DODOMA	WORKING		
27		DELL laptop	DELL	X4HJ7EY02888	DELL LATITUDE	1	DODOMA	WORKING		
28	04/04/2019	HP printer	HP	X4HJ7EY02889	M426DW	1	NETTE KORHONEN	WORKING		
29		HP printers	HP	X4HJ7EY02890	M426DW	1	LINDI -CLUSTER	WORKING		
30		HP printers	HP	X4HJ7EY02891	M426DW	1	RUVUMA -CLUSTER	WORKING		
31	06/09/2019	Office Tables *Side table and Drawer	Minna Timber	X4HJ7EY02892		8	LWALE -CLUSTER	WORKING		
32	06/09/2019	Two Doors Cabinet	Minna Timber	X4HJ7EY02893		8	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
33	06/09/2019	Conference Tables	Minna Timber	X4HJ7EY02894		2	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
34	06/09/2019	Conference Chairs	Minna Timber			17	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
35	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1466002-3	DSC-H300	1	NETTE KORHONEN	WORKING		
36	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1466002-4	DSC-H300	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	WORKING		
37	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1466002-5	DSC-H300	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	WORKING		
38	26/10/2019	Sony Digital Camera	SONY	SOL-1466002-6	DSC-H300	1	PETRO MASOLIWA	WORKING		
39	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON	5561234	EB541	1	EUSTACK BONIFASI	WORKING		
40	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON	5616789	EB542	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	WORKING		
41	26/10/2019	EPSON PROJECTOR	EPSON	46678CFX	EB543	1	PETRO MASOLIWA	WORKING		
42	26/10/2019	A 3 PRINTER	HP LASER JET	CNFKL9P447	750DN	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
43	26/10/2019	FILING CABINET	WIS 04 FTB		SS 045	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
44	26/10/2019	FIRE RESISTANT SAFE BOX	SUN BEIGE			1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
45	26/11/2019	TTCL WIRELESS LAND LINE	FMT	TTNGW2019090161	ETS 6188	1	DODOMA OFFICE	WORKING		
46	26/11/2019	Mobile Phone -HUWAMEI	P30	DECOMMISSIONED	PRO 128GB	1	DODOMA OFFICE	BROKEN		
47	24/01/2020	Mobile Phone	Samsung		A50	1	PETRO MASOLIWA	WORKING		
48	24/01/2020	Microwave	0530509931832810	KENWOOD		1	FORVAC OFFICE	WORKING		
49	24/01/2020	COOKER	18 KAYSOR		MAX	1	FORVAC OFFICE	WORKING		
50	25/02/2020	LAPTOP COMPUTER	DELL	JAGAF2X2	LATITUDE	1	ELINENYI ROBERT-ADMIN	WORKING		
51	02/06/2020	Printer	HP	479FDW	LASER JET PRO 479FDW	1	FINANCE DEPT	WORKING		
52	22/09/2020	Mobile Phone	Samsung		GALAXY	1	NETTE KORHONEN	BROKEN		
53	26/10/2020	Mobile Phone	Samsung		GALAXY	1	MARCEL MUTUNDA	WORKING		
54	21/06/2021	LAPTOP	HP ENVY		ED 005 17 12SSD	1	DODOMA OFFICE	BROKEN		
55	21/06/2021	PRINTER	HP LASER JET	M135W	M135W	1	ADMIN OFFICE	WORKING		

2 chairs

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TO NETTE/ELINENYI OFFICE

Decommissioned - MR HARKONEN

ADMIN OFFICE

BROKEN BEYOND REPAIR

NPC -BROKEN BEYOND REPAIR

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ANNEX 4 List of publications, studies, documents and reports prepared

Policy documents and guidelines supported by FORVAC:

- ✓ National Charcoal Strategy and action plan (2021-2031)
[https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/NATIONALCHARCOALSTRATEGYANDACTIONPLAN\(2021-2031\)Final.pdf](https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/NATIONALCHARCOALSTRATEGYANDACTIONPLAN(2021-2031)Final.pdf)
- ✓ National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031)
[https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/ForestPolicyImplementationStrategy\(2021_2031\).pdf](https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/ForestPolicyImplementationStrategy(2021_2031).pdf)
- ✓ National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031)
[https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/BeekeepingPolicyImplementationStrategy\(2021_2031\)final.pdf](https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/BeekeepingPolicyImplementationStrategy(2021_2031)final.pdf)
- ✓ Assessing Potential and Identifying Optimal Strategies for Nat. Charcoal Sub-Sector Development in Tanzania
- ✓ Beekeeping Act No: 15 of 2005 translated into Swahili
- ✓ Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania (2022)
- ✓ Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Bee Reserves and Apiaries in Tanzania (2021)
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/GuidelineforEstablishmentandManagementofBeeReserveandApiariesinTanzania_2021.pdf
- ✓ Guideline for Management and Use of Honeybee Colonies for Pollination Services in Tanzania (2022)
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/GuidelineForManagementandUseofHoneybeeColoniesForPollinationServiceinTanzania_2022.pdf
- ✓ CBFM Action Plan reviewed and amended (process mainly financed by TFCG)
- ✓ Technical guideline on tree species suitable for construction and furniture making (2024)
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/PROCUREMENT_GUIDELINES_2024.pdf

Policy publication supported by FORVAC:

- ✓ Prominent alternative timber species brochure in Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) in English
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/ProminentalternativetimberspeciesbrochureinVillageLandForestReserves_VLFRs_in_English.pdf
- ✓ Prominent alternative timber species brochure in Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) in Kiswahili
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/ProminentalternativetimberspeciesbrochureinVillageLandForestReserves_VLFRs_in_Swahili.PDF
- ✓ Study on the readiness of Tanzania to implement the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan
[https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/StudyonthereadinessofTanzaniatoimplementtheForestLawEnforcement,GovernanceandTrade\(FLEGT\)ActionPlan.pdf](https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/StudyonthereadinessofTanzaniatoimplementtheForestLawEnforcement,GovernanceandTrade(FLEGT)ActionPlan.pdf)
- ✓ Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing, and Trade in Tanzania, Handbook
- ✓ An overview of Participatory Forest Management facts and figure in Tanzania
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/AnoverviewofParticipatoryForestManagementfactsandfigureinTanzania.pdf>
- ✓ Community training manual on forest-based value chains - beekeeping, bamboo, and carpentry in English
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/ENGLISHCommunitytrainingmanualonforestbasedvaluechains-beekeeping,bamboo,carpentryandcharcoalproduction.pdf>
- ✓ Community training manual on forest-based value chains - beekeeping, bamboo, carpentry and charcoal production in Kiswahili
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/KISWAHILICommunitytrainingmanualonforestbasedvaluechains-beekeeping,bamboo,carpentryandcharcoalproduction.pdf>

Studies and reports implemented by FORVAC:

- ✓ A timber marketing strategy for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) - Miombo Timber species
[https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/AtimbermarketingstrategyforCommunityBasedForestManagement\(CBFM\)-MiomboTimberspecies.pdf](https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/AtimbermarketingstrategyforCommunityBasedForestManagement(CBFM)-MiomboTimberspecies.pdf)
- ✓ Analysis of mushroom value chain potential in Mbinga and Nyasa districts in Ruvuma Region
maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/AnalysisofmushroomvaluechainpotentialinMbingaandNyasadistrictsinRuvumaRegion.pdf
- ✓ Market analysis study on village forest reserve product value chains
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/Marketanalysisstudyonvillageforestreserveproductvaluechains.pdf>
- ✓ MSc. Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development Studies
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/MSc.CurriculaforForestValueChainandBusinessDevelopmentStudies.pdf>
- ✓ Study on 14 alternative – lesser-known timber species in natural forests in Tanga, Lindi and Ruvuma Regions in Tanzania
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/Studyon14alternative-lesserknowntimberspeciesinnaturalforestsinTanga,LindiandRuvumaRegionsinTanzania.pdf>
- ✓ Study on a pilot model for intensified sustainable charcoal production in Handeni Tanga
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/StudyonapilotmodelforintensifiedsustainablecharcoalproductioninHandeniTanga.pdf>
- ✓ Study on simplification of Participatory Forests Resources Assessment Approach
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/Study_on_the_potential_simplification_of_the_PFRA_FMP_and_VLUP_processes_in_CBFM.pdf
- ✓ Study on strengthening community-based forest honey value chain support in Ruvuma Region
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/StudyonstrengtheningcommunitybasedforesthoneyvaluechainsupportinRuvumaRegion.pdf>
- ✓ Study on the Analysis of Demand for Miombo Timber Species
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/StudyontheAnalysisofDemandforMiomboTimberSpecies.pdf>
- ✓ FORVAC end impact study
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/Socio_Economic_Impact_Assessment_of_FORVAC_Programme.pdf
- ✓ Analysis of forest cover (deforestation) in general land, government land and FORVAC-supported villages
https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/Analysis_of_forest_cover_deforestation_in_general_land_government_land_and_FORVAC_supported_villages.pdf
- ✓ Baseline survey for the FORVAC programme
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/ThebaselinesurveyfortheFORVACprogramme.pdf>
- ✓ FORVAC Programme Document
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/TheFORVACProgrammeDocument.pdf>
- ✓ Training manual and implementation toolkit for Gender Mainstreaming - Gender Actions Learning Systems GALS
<https://maliasili.go.tz/assets/pdfs/TrainingmanualandimplementationtoolkitforGenderMainstreaming-GenderActionsLearningSystemsGALS.pdf>

The above listed publications, studies and reports are available on the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) website: <https://www.maliasili.go.tz/resources/projectsandprograms/documents/view/3>

ANNEX 5 References, tables, maps, indicators, key policy decisions, sector analyses

FORVAC supported Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), Forest Management Plans (FMP), Harvesting Plans (HP), and gazetted Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m3)
Ruvuma	Namtumbo	Kumbara	5,587	6/2020	750						
		Limamu	73,192	6/2020	16,391		16,391	3,697	2/2021	Ministry level 6/2022	4,205
		Njalamatata	13,449	3/2022	2,021		1,570		7/2024	Not yet approved	1,998
		Chengena	14,789	3/2022	844		844	2	11/2022	District level 12/2022	10,956
		Kilangalanga	10,979	3/2022	835		835				
		Masuguru	16,676	Not yet Approved	2,924		2,924				
	Songea	Liweta	13,488	12/2019	1,408	1,408	1,408	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	563
		Litowa	17,100	12/2019	1,397	1,397	1,397	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	966
		Kikunja	21,692	12/2019	3,475		3,475	0	10/2023	Not yet approved	484
		Ndongosi		Existing LUP valid		4,174	4,174	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,865
		Mhukurullilahi		Existing LUP valid		7,698	7,698	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,843
		Matimila A	12,621	Not yet Approved	2,300		2,300		7/2024	Not yet approved	2,150
	Mbinga	Ndongosi	6,894	12/2019	944						
		Kindimba juu	10,389	12/2019	1,618						
		Kindimba chini	11,162	12/2019	4,807						
		Amani makoro	9,947	2/2023	1,784						
		Kiwombi	4,256	2/2023	653						
		Barabara	6,710	2/2023	1,980						
	Nyasa	Litumbakuhamba	3,536	11/2019	1,094						
		Hinga	5,343	11/2019	2,663						
		Litoromelo	3,306	11/2019	260						
		Mkali B	1,524	5/2022	91					Area for tree planting	
	Tunduru	Misechela	65,681	8/2021	4,934						
		Liwangula		Existing LUP valid			6,124	661	3/2021	District level 4/2021	1,615
		Kajima					3,497	349	6/2021	District level 8/2021	654
		Mkowela		Existing LUP valid			14,221	1,453	9/2021	District level 3/2022	1,533

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m3)
Lindi	Ruungwa	Lichwachwa		Existing LUP valid		2,414	2,414	246	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	594
		Mmawa	1,416	11/2019	446						
		Nandenje		Existing LUP valid		5,084	5,084	926	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,666
		Nahanga	8,167	7/2022	3,053	3,053	3,053	340	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	629
		Chingumbwa	4,507	11/2019	1,690						
		Mchichili	11,046	7/2022	6,188	6,188	6,188	591	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	387
		Machang'anja	8,918	11/2019	2,460						
		N'gau		Existing LUP valid		4,095	4,095	423	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	261
	Liwale	Mikunya		Existing LUP valid		1,369	1,369	139	3/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	5,422
		Mtawatawa		Existing LUP valid		12,391	12,391	1,239	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,799
		Nangano		Existing LUP valid		8,822	8,822	882	3/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,799
		Mtungunyu		Existing LUP valid		18,992	18,992	1,900	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	2,834
		Nahoro/VLFR 1		Existing LUP valid		20,905	20,905	2,980	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	8,422
		Nahoro/VLFR 2		Existing LUP valid		1,028	1,028	128	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	771
		Naujombo		Existing LUP valid			6,737	674	9/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	932
		Chimbuko		Existing LUP valid			18,915	1,892	10/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	7,406
		Barikiwa		Existing LUP valid		19,268	19,268	1,927	9/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	9,601
		Darajani		Existing LUP valid			5,035	540	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,309
		Kitogoro		Existing LUP valid		8,275	8,275	828	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	3,548
		Likombora	16,947	12/2019	11,006	11,006	11,006	1,100	3/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	1,860
		Turuki	14,625	12/2019	9,086	9,086	9,086	908	10/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	3,220
		Chigugu/VLFR 1	15,600	8/2021	3,601		3,601	360	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	1,244
		Chigugu/VLFR 2			3,564		3,564	364	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	1,174
		Lilombe	25,314	8/2021	17,314		17,314	1,744	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	1,432
		Luwele/VLFR 1	40,605	8/2021	6,332		6,332	633	5/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	284
		Luwele/VLFR 2			9,929		9,929	993	5/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	3,207
		Mikuyu/VLFR1		Existing LUP valid		11,644					
		Mikuyu/VLFR2		Existing LUP valid		1,373	1,373	138	7/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	3,526
		Mahonga					4,781	511	12/2020	Ministry level 4/2022	1,532
		Nanjegeja					2,646	264	12/2020	Ministry level 4/2022	628
		Ngumbu					13,712	6,440	8/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	340
		Legezamwendo		Existing LUP valid			483	48	6/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	1,154
		Kiangara		Existing LUP valid			641	65	6/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	156
		Kibutuka		Existing LUP valid		5,654	5,654	565	6/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	5,775
		Mihumo		Existing LUP valid		8,709	8,709	870	6/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	12,167
		Ngongowe VLFR1		Existing LUP valid		6,475	6,475	647	10/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	1,897
		Ngongowe VLFR2		Existing LUP valid		5,474					
		Litou		Existing LUP valid		1,805	1,805	180	10/2022	Ministry level 8/2023	1,138
		Ngunja		Existing LUP valid		6,557	6,557	656	10/2022	Ministry level 7/2024	5,807
	Nachingwea	Nanjih		Existing LUP valid			3,572	0	10/2019	Ministry level 4/2022	2,947
		Kilimarondo		Existing LUP valid			4,900	505	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	556
		Matekwe	31,123	10/2021	3,240		3,240	354	9/2021	Ministry level 7/2024	365
		Majengo	16,644	10/2021	1,054						
		Nahimba		Existing LUP valid			1,817	182	7/2019	Ministry level 1/2021	2,702
		Mbondo		Existing LUP valid			2,673	265	1/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	399
		Kiegei A		Existing LUP valid			1,841	183	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	202
		Kiegei B		Existing LUP valid			13,824	1,403	1/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	2,648
		Namatunu		Existing LUP valid			8,600	926	6/2020	Ministry level 1/2021	1,078
		Ngunichile		Existing LUP valid			1,468	156	2/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	599
		Lipuyu		Existing LUP valid			1,061	114	5/2019	Ministry level 1/2021	1,208
		Majonanga		Existing LUP valid			5,317	532	5/2018	Ministry level 1/2021	183

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m3)
Tanga	Handeni	Kitumbi	27,215	11/2019	7,705		7,705	771	8/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	105
		Gole		Existing LUP valid			6,679	632	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	659
		Kwedikabu		Existing LUP valid		3,472	3,472	347	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	32
		Kwamsundi	5,023	11/2019	460						
		Kwamsisi				1,080					
		Mazingara		Existing LUP valid			1045	365	6/2022	Not yet approved	244
	Kilindi	Mnkonde	12,743	11/2019	1,095		1,095	107	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,155
		Turiani Kwedijero	17,431	11/2019	565						
		Komazi	5,117	11/2019	353						
		Kwamwande				920					
		Kimbe				772					
	Mpwapwa	Chiseyu	9,046	11/2019	4,041						
		Ikuyu	9,183	11/2019	1,368						
		Chitemo	11,096	10/2021	2,489						
	Kitebo	SULEDO (13 villages)					77,502	7,832	6/2022	District level 04/2023	8,586
Total (ha or m³)			620,087		150,212	200,588	468,908	52,974		*460,518	146,421
									*Area of FMPs approved at District or Ministry level		

Recommendations towards growing the honey industry in Ruvuma Cluster

no.	Recommendation	Impact on Value Chain	Time-frame	Stakeholders	How this could be achieved
1	Lobby District Councils to allocate budget for District Beekeeping Officers to do fieldwork, to support inexperienced beekeepers.	Enhances knowledge and skills, towards achieving greater yield	Immediate	FORVAC. District Councils. MNRT.	End of project presents opportunity to lobby DCs to invest in beekeeping as the donor has invested a lot - now DCs should shoulder more responsibility. Donated motorbikes are for beekeeping support and need to be fuelled - otherwise waste of donor resources.
2	Promote individual ownership of beehives. Some groups have already divided hives amongst themselves. DBOs should suggest (not oblige) other groups do the same, asking them to decide amongst themselves how to handle any person who neglects their hives in future e.g. should they relinquish them?	Enhances motivation, towards achieving greater beekeeper investment	Immediate	District Beekeeping Officers.	End of project presents opportunity to emphasise that donated hives now belong to the beekeepers (they are not FORVAC hives) - and they need to be treated as valuable assets. Opportunity for DBO to discuss ownership arrangements with groups and make changes in some cases. During these discussions the question should be asked, "what happens if a person neglects donated hives ... should they relinquish them after a warning?".
3	Ensure every beekeeper has access to good information about their beekeeping calendar – note there are marked differences within districts. We learned that beekeeping calendars have been prepared. These must be widely shared.	Enhances knowledge and skills, towards achieving greater yield	Immediate	District Beekeeping Officers.	End of project presents opportunity to check that resources created with project support, i.e. beekeeping calendars, are within reach of the beekeepers.

4	Convene establishment meetings for each district beekeeping association (when certifications are ready) and support them to create mechanisms for information and expertise sharing – for their own beekeeping community.	Strengthens knowledge and skills, motivation and empowers beekeepers	Immediate	FORVAC. District Beekeeping Officers. Beekeeping associations.	One meeting in each district. Associations should be helped to establish their objectives and mode of operating. Avoid being too ambitious in terms of aims - they need to start with moderate aims they can achieve, not ambitious goals they cannot reach.
5	Invite a bulk honey buyer to speak to beekeeping associations and tell them their business model – for information and looking forward, not necessarily to forge immediate market link.	Creates pull-effect of bulk market for large volumes	Immediate	FORVAC. District Beekeeping Officers. Beekeeping associations. Bulk buyer e.g. Swahili Honey or another.	The bulk buyer is invited to the meeting (above) so they can share their business model and explain the scale of volume of honey they are seeking. If there are five beekeeping associations, that suggests 5 meetings which is quite a big undertaking. An alternative lower cost approach might be to interview a bulk buyer, make a video and show the video at the meetings.
6	Identify experienced beekeepers and encourage the new beekeeping associations to empower them to share their local knowledge and skills with new beekeepers.	Enhances knowledge and skills, towards achieving greater yield	Medium-term	District Beekeeping Officers and TFS beekeepers. Beekeeping associations.	Identify a cohort of community-based experienced beekeepers and ask them to help others - this could form a key role of beekeeping associations. They may need an incentive - this could be arranged locally. For example, if a new beekeeper needs help to harvest honey, they could share some of the honey with the helper.
7	Arrange a study tour for leaders of beekeeping associations and aspirational beekeepers, for learning and inspiration, and to show what serious beekeeping looks like.	Enhances motivation, towards achieving greater beekeeper investment	Medium-term	District Beekeeping Officers and TFS beekeepers. Beekeeping associations. Development partner.	It is understood that study tours had previously been arranged by FORVAC. The reports from these study tours should be reviewed and some previous participants interviewed - perhaps to gauge if they have a strong impact. Otherwise this activity is expensive and would need donor support.

8	Oblige individual beekeepers using VLFR to commit actions or money to support the VNRMC.	Strengthens feedback loop towards beekeeping incentivising forest protection	Medium-term	VNRMC and beekeepers.	Obliging beekeepers to pay to use VLFRs may back-fire and discourage beekeepers from using them. The alternative is to ask them to commit actions to safeguard the forest e.g. patrolling, fire mitigation - as this helps the beekeepers as well. They are likely to be more willing to do activities, than contribute money.
9	Encourage overlap between VNRMC and beekeeping activity – so for example beekeepers who wish to use the VLFR can take on some of the responsibilities of the VNRMC, and VNRMC members can help beekeepers by checking on safety of hives when doing patrolling.	Strengthens feedback loop towards beekeeping incentivising forest protection	Medium-term	VNRMC and beekeepers. District Beekeeping Officers. Development partners.	VNRMC members could be supported / trained to become individual beekeepers. Then when they do their community work (VNRMC management) - they can do their individual work (beekeeping in the VLFR) at the same time.
10	Support individual aspirational beekeepers who show potential, to scale up their business	Enhances motivation, towards achieving greater beekeeper investment and greater volumes.	Medium-term	District Councils. Development Partner. Serious beekeepers.	This recommendation would need to be back-up by scoping exercise - to identify the beekeepers and craft a fully costed business plan of what a scaled-up beekeeping business would cost to grow, run and what it would yield.
11	Support local buyers to grow into bulk buyers	Creates market pull-effect in the value chain.	Medium-term	District Councils. Development Partner. District-based honey buying / packing companies.	This recommendation would need to be back-up by scoping exercise - to identify the honey businesses and craft a fully costed business plan of what a scaled-up honey business would cost to grow, run and what it would yield.

12	Study the honey yield capacity of the area (in different locations) in order to establish realistic targets.	Helps set realistic targets, enriches the enabling environment for the sector	Long-term	Researchers / students / experts. Development partners.	It is important that targets are rooted in evidence. This type of investigation could be undertaken by a research institution.
13	Explore options for using the natural tree capital available in VLFRs, in a managed way and within the annual allowable cut, to make more hives, allowing beekeepers to scale-up and earn more. Instead of asking the beekeepers to pay for trees upfront, ask them to pay an annual sum to the VNRMC or do work in-kind, in direct support of VLFR conservation. If they locate their hives in the VLFR it makes more sense for them to multi-task, visit their hives and patrol at the same time.	Supports scale-up, towards achieving greater yield	Long-term	Researchers / students / experts / MNRT officials. Development partners.	This recommendation would need to be backed-up by a feasibility study to explore what would be possible and acceptable within the management guidelines governing the VLFRs.
14	Study and model the full economic cost/benefit of beekeeping in the project area - using range of different assumptions and profile in comparison with other livelihood activities	Helps to identify support needed to make beekeeping more profitable and attractive, to incentivise more beekeeper investment	Long-term	Researchers / students / experts. Development partners.	A study of this kind would be suitable for a university student. The economic analysis should consider time spent beekeeping compared to other activities and situate beekeeping within the wider livelihood portfolio of people in the project area. One stakeholder said that people were less committed in beekeeping in one village, because they had too many other profitable options, making beekeeping 'not worth their time'. This needs to be understood.

15	District Councils seek funds and build processing facilities (appropriate scale) and offer to rent it out to private entrepreneur/bulk honey buyer. Seek a development partner to provide soft loan or grant to an entrepreneur as working capital, to cover costs until businesses becomes profitable. The beekeeping associations can help by handling some of the collection logistics to make the business viable.	Creates pull-effect of bulk market for large volumes	Long-term	District Councils. Development Partner. Private sector buyer.	This recommendation would need to be backed-up by a feasibility study to explore what would be possible, what would it cost, roles and responsibilities. Whilst development partners are 'traditionally' willing to spend USD 50,000 on buying and donating beehives to beekeepers, they are less willing to providing working capital to a new honey trade entrepreneur. The reasons for this are known and understood. Nevertheless, it could be strongly argued that investing in the market-pull is more impactful and sustainable. What is need is bold vision and well-crafted partnerships.
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ANNEX 6 FORVAC Financial report

FORVAC Financial Report July 2018 - July 2024, Operational Budget

Description	Original Contract Budget + Contract Amendments (July 18-July 24)	Total Usage Y1 (July 18-June 19)	Total Usage Y2 (July 19-June 20)	Total Usage Y3 (July 20-June 21)	Total Usage Y4 (July 21-June 22)	Total Usage Y5 (July 22-June 23)	Total Usage Y6 (July 23-July 24)	Total Usage Y1-6 (July 18-July 24)	Used from the Total OP Budget July 18-July24	Remaining of the Total OP Budget at the end of the Programme
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	%	EUR
1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector										
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	1 975 975,39	0,00	688 065,42	687 134,02	339 346,53	255 721,42	5 707,93	1 975 975,32	100,00 %	0,07
1.2 Support to value chains	2 037 402,08	0,00	92 912,50	441 382,88	1 007 738,43	381 453,27	113 933,70	2 037 420,78	100,00 %	-18,70
Subtotal Output 1	4 013 377,47	0,00	780 977,92	1 128 516,90	1 347 084,96	637 174,69	119 641,63	4 013 396,10	100,00 %	-18,63
2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced										
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	1 426 298,36	20 550,84	61 280,78	463 944,86	390 565,67	465 848,21	24 107,87	1 426 298,23	100,00 %	0,13
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	428 045,35	40 565,12	62 259,79	52 398,50	206 234,79	24 549,15	42 037,51	428 044,86	100,00 %	0,49
2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	242 612,82	0,00	0,00	187 812,26	26 220,15	26 737,41	1 842,61	242 612,43	100,00 %	0,39
Subtotal Output 2	2 096 956,53	61 115,96	123 540,57	704 155,62	623 020,61	517 134,77	67 987,99	2 096 955,52	100,00 %	1,01
3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS										
3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	278 687,80	0,00	31 377,49	117 496,61	71 324,94	17 488,76	31 648,30	269 336,10	96,64 %	9 351,70
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	260 627,58	0,00	79 632,19	46 869,56	41 945,82	33 720,01	60 536,41	262 703,99	100,80 %	-2 076,41
Subtotal Output 3	539 315,38	0,00	111 009,68	164 366,17	113 270,76	51 208,77	92 184,71	532 040,09	98,65 %	7 275,29
4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported										
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	533 063,72	69 515,31	166 450,35	49 963,27	137 942,68	43 461,11	81 721,05	549 053,77	103,00 %	-15 990,05
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	41 810,43	0,00	0,00	12 807,29	0,00	29 003,14	0,00	41 810,43	100,00 %	0,00
Subtotal Output 4	574 874,15	69 515,31	166 450,35	62 770,56	137 942,68	72 464,25	81 721,05	590 864,20	102,78 %	-15 990,05
Programme Management										
Investments	526 877,06	382 716,88	84 855,61	43 681,44	11 120,25	2 904,43	1 598,45	526 877,06	100,00 %	0,00
Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	393 649,60	44 468,94	96 059,53	51 604,57	66 127,69	63 373,87	71 646,19	393 280,79	99,91 %	368,81
Drivers	303 604,53	29 772,83	56 192,54	51 344,45	58 024,79	60 408,92	50 968,40	306 711,93	101,02 %	-3 107,40
Communication	107 080,25	7 551,03	13 071,30	17 712,69	24 129,72	24 317,04	22 667,70	109 449,48	102,21 %	-2 369,23
Media & publishing	6 433,27	1 187,89	3 790,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	1 533,25	6 511,32	101,21 %	-78,05
Translations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00 %	0,00
Banking & financial management	23 635,72	2 262,00	5 192,46	4 283,13	4 569,45	4 705,83	3 498,71	24 511,58	103,71 %	-875,86
Running office costs	235 907,30	6 348,02	18 798,57	41 541,94	43 339,59	46 473,18	62 901,40	219 402,70	93,00 %	16 504,60
Books, periodicals & stationary	96 708,11	3 280,42	16 237,95	19 448,54	14 661,60	11 479,27	28 279,55	93 387,33	96,57 %	3 320,78
Maintenance of devices & equipment	6 234,12	977,11	1 630,26	341,00	261,86	23,89	2 783,76	6 017,88	96,53 %	216,24
Monitoring and auditing	125 427,73	6 688,45	23 018,46	33 346,23	17 009,20	38 577,39	4 487,79	123 127,52	98,17 %	2 300,21
Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	85 660,49	18 962,78	25 473,50	19 673,32	7 290,73	3 341,79	10 918,37	85 660,49	100,00 %	0,00
Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	178 791,75	1 438,00	11 311,30	9 581,31	51 540,65	22 420,39	82 500,10	178 791,75	100,00 %	0,00
Subtotal Programme Management	2 090 009,93	505 654,35	355 631,66	292 558,62	298 075,53	278 026,00	343 783,67	2 073 729,83	99,22 %	16 280,10
Contingency and TA-briefing										
Contingency (2,5%)	18 395,98	0,00	18 395,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	18 395,98	100,00 %	0,00
International TA-briefing	3 345,66	3 345,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3 345,66	100,00 %	0,00
Subtotal Contingency and TA-briefing	21 741,64	3 345,66	18 395,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	21 741,64	100,00 %	0,00
Support Staff (incl IJE and NJE)	551 855,47	0,00	0,00	100 812,82	158 749,24	115 733,41	159 479,80	534 775,27	96,90 %	17 080,20
PFP Bridging Phase										
Bridging period PFP May - June	214 977,80	214 977,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	214 977,80	100,00 %	0,00
Teak plantation in Ruvuma (PFP Bridging Phase)	28 786,00	28 786,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	28 786,00	100,00 %	0,00
PFP Bridging Phase - Advance	30 004,68	0,00	30 004,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	30 004,68	100,00 %	0,00
Total PFP Bridging Phase	273 768,48	243 763,80	30 004,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	273 768,48	100,00 %	0,00
TOTAL CONTRACT incl. PFP Bridging Phase	10 161 899,05	883 395,08	1 586 010,84	2 453 180,69	2 678 143,78	1 671 741,89	864 798,85	10 137 271,13	99,76 %	24 627,92

Description	Original Contract Budget + Contract Amendments (July 18-July 24)	Total Usage Y1 (July 18-June 19)	Total Usage Y2 (July 19-June 20)	Total Usage Y3 (July 20-June 21)	Total Usage Y4 (July 21-June 22)	Total Usage Y5 (July 22-June 23)	Total Usage Y6 (July 23-July 24)	Total Usage Y1-Y6 (July 18-July 24)	Used from the Total TA Budget July 18-July 24	Remaining of the Total TA Budget at the end of the Programme
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	%	EUR
FEES										
Long-Term Experts										
Chief Technical Advisor (Int)	937 666,68	152 595,24	171 238,11	164 333,33	147 071,43	147 761,91	153 285,70	936 285,71	99,85 %	1 380,97
Value Chain Development Advisor (Int)	272 571,43	90 000,00	84 333,33	21 666,66	14 666,67	44 000,00	17 904,76	272 571,43	100,00 %	0,00
National Forest Management Expert	308 333,32	57 023,81	58 095,24	58 809,52	41 309,52	46 190,47	45 119,05	306 547,61	99,42 %	1 785,71
Financial Manager	310 571,43	54 047,62	57 619,05	51 666,66	41 904,76	54 285,72	49 523,79	309 047,60	99,51 %	1 523,83
Financial Accountant	12 761,90	10 571,42	2 190,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	12 761,90	100,00 %	0,00
Cluster Coordinator Tanga	129 666,67	13 500,00	40 000,00	40 833,33	33 166,68	2 166,67	0,00	129 666,67	100,00 %	0,00
Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma	202 833,30	15 666,67	40 333,33	41 999,98	35 166,67	34 499,99	35 166,69	202 833,33	100,00 %	-0,03
Cluster Coordinator Lindi	201 000,00	15 666,66	40 000,00	40 333,34	35 166,67	36 333,33	33 499,99	200 999,99	100,00 %	0,01
Long-Term Experts, Total	2 375 404,73	409 071,42	493 809,53	419 642,83	348 452,39	365 238,09	334 499,98	2 370 714,24	99,80 %	4 690,49
Short-Term Experts										
International Short Term Experts		95 714,29	40 714,29	30 714,28	22 857,14	30 892,86	20 000,00	240 892,86		
National Short Term Experts		58 571,42	119 285,71	67 142,86	0,00	57 142,86	266 428,57	568 571,42		
Short-Term Experts, Total	809 523,82	154 285,71	160 000,00	97 857,14	22 857,14	88 035,71	286 428,57	809 464,28	99,99 %	59,54
TOTAL FEES	3 184 928,55	563 357,13	653 809,53	517 499,98	371 309,53	453 273,81	620 928,55	3 180 178,52	99,85 %	4 750,03
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES	803 172,40	133 113,86	173 368,12	164 109,36	97 946,84	98 912,61	90 566,90	758 017,69	94,38 %	45 154,71
Grand Total	3 988 100,95	696 470,99	827 177,65	681 609,34	469 256,37	552 186,42	711 495,45	3 938 196,21	98,75 %	49 904,74