

External Mid-Term Review of the “Conserving Forests through sustainable
forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania” (CoForEST)
Project

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to: Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Embassy of Switzerland in
Tanzania

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November 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Overview

The Project under the Mid-term Evaluation titled ‘Conserving Forests through sustainable forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania (CoForEST)’ evolved from the project entitled Transforming Tanzania Charcoal Sector (TTCS) with financial support from Switzerland Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The project is implemented by Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in collaboration with *Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania* (MJUMITA), working closely with the communities, local, regional and national authorities.

CoForEST is a three years project (December 2019 to November 2022) with a budget of USD 3.4 million. The main focus is to hand over the project activities to the Governments and other stakeholders while building their capacities. In addition, CoForEST was to continue to communicate evidence generated from the project, regional and global initiatives to influence policy decisions at the national level. The four new villages (in Kilolo, Ruangwa, Liwale, and Nachingwea districts) are used as learning villages to catalyze CBFM scaling up and building capacity of LGAs and TFS to support communities to establish and sustain CBFM.

The mid-term review takes stock of initial lessons from project experience. It provides feedback on overall assessment of the project and the opportunity to critically assess administrative and technical strategies and issues. In addition, the review gives recommendations to improve the project's potential to achieve expected outcomes and objectives within the Project duration. This Mid-term review informs SDC, project implementers, and other stakeholders on the project's relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and exit strategy. Findings and conclusions also inform the policy environment and adjustments that may be needed for the remaining period of the current phase.

Methodology

Various methods were used to collect data in this assignment. The main used methods to collect data were review of key documents, field visits (at village, wards and district) and national and international stakeholder consultations. The OECD was the main framework used to guide formulation of checklist, data to be collected, and analysis methods. This framework has the following four key project evaluation criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Questions to assess how potential positive future impacts can be maximized were also used to generate information in this assignment as well. In addition, under efficiency assessment, the SDC guidelines for Benefit-Cost analysis were used to determine the interventions' costs and benefits.

Key Findings

Relevance: The project is relevant to both International and local instruments, flexible implementation to match with the changing context

The MRT revealed that the CoForEST project goal, purpose, activities and outputs were aligned to the Tanzania national policies, legislations and strategies, Switzerland Framework, regional and global conservation priorities and relevant to other donors, projects and programmes. The assumptions and risks proposed during the formulation of the project were appropriate. The changes/deviations done on the Logical Framework

Approach showed that the project was implemented in a flexible manner, reflecting pertinent context adjustments.

Effectiveness: Sustainability plans proved not to be effective

Out of 40 indicators, 35 (87.5%) will be fully achieved, 4 (10%) partially achieved and 1 (2.5%) are unlikely to be achieved by the end of the project. One indicator (i.e. three districts have financed the scaling up of CBFM to at least one village each) is unlikely to be achieved but key for most of the project outputs and outcomes including overall sustainability. For scaling up the model, district councils, e.g. Kilosa and Kilolo failed to disburse funds set in the budget. In addition, ring-fencing the 10% collected revenues from sales of forest products harvested from CBFM villages to scale up CBFM is yet to happen. Therefore, the scaling up of CBFM has a high risk of not being funded.

Effectiveness of the project in reducing deforestation: over half of the project villages have exceeded a deforestation rate threshold of -0.7% set by the project. On average, the deforestation rate was -0.95% in the period 2016 – 2021 of which just 4 of 30 villages are responsible for 60% of the deforestation. The rate of deforestation in the project area is low when compared to the national average of more than 1%. Moreover, the leakage in neighbouring villages/forests is high. Therefore, controlling leakage in the project area was low. Deforestation mainly driven by farming and illegal charcoal production was attributed to unclear boundaries of VLFRs, unresolved land use conflicts and pressure to establish new settlements.

Efficiency: Project costs per output and activities were adequate

Project costs per output and activities were adequate. Major financial investments and achievements in the new villages were on capacity building on conservation agriculture farmers, groups dealing with credit, loan & savings, producers of charcoal and timber and village authorities (village councils, VNRCs and village land use plan management committees). The capacity building in the new villages enabled them to manage their forest and land resources sustainably. Although, the financial investments were made long time ago in some old villages, the communities still realizing outputs. The project model is currently being noticed and attracting other stakeholders.

CoForEST is implementing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was signed between MJUMITA and CBFM villages to facilitate technical backstopping. It was agreed that CBFM village will contribute 7% of their forest product sales to MJUMITA to meet technical backstopping costs. Records show that some of the CBFM villages paid the agreed amount (7%) to MJUMITA. However, there is a challenge of markets for charcoal and timber harvested from the CBFM villages, and MJUMITA is yet to significantly resolve the issue.

In addition, the CoForEST project supported the establishment of Village Savings & Lending Associations (VSLAs). The perception of the VSLAs members is that they are benefiting and their financial capacity has increased. Furthermore, the VSLAs were sensitized by the project and contributed TZS 100,000 each to establish and run district networks. The leaderships for district networks' have been elected. The purposes of the networks are to (i) be centers of information sharing, (ii) to facilitate a collective voice, and (iii) to provide technical support to VSLAs. However, these networks are passive. In the remaining period, the Project should work to re-activate the networks.

The project also invested in establishing and strengthen conservation agriculture (CA) in the project villages. Various trainings were provided, and demonstration plots were created to assist vertical and horizontal learning. Despite positive perceptions of the CA, the adoption was low. The main limiting factor was the high labour intensity required for conservation agriculture.

Impact: Innovation brings value addition, the project has a significant impact on individual and collective incomes, and along the process gender participation and good governance are observed in these rural communities.

Innovation on carbonization Process: Improved Basic Earth-mound Kilns (IBEKs) increased production efficiency and more yield were obtained compared to business as usual. The charcoal production technology promoted reduced carbonization time and increased yield recovery from less than 10% to between 15% and 25%. In addition, it was reported that the innovation increased charcoal quality (the charcoal burns longer, has a better calorific value and is compact for transportation) and led to value addition.

On deforestation rate: The rotation system for Forest Management Unit and The model has reduced the rate of deforestation in more than 50% of the project village. The main challenge is that there is deforestation leakage to non-project areas. In addition, many villages in Kilosa and Mvomero districts reported experiencing high livestock encroachment into the villages and also into the VLFRs. Some livestock keepers have settled in the forests. In some of the village's farmers have encroached on the harvested areas for farms establishment. It acknowledged that livestock is not a new challenge in the project area. This is a long historical challenge, and the project alone does not have the capacity to address it. Coordinated efforts from different institutions and stakeholders are required. Moreover, compliance with the Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) is of utmost importance.

Wildfire incidences in some FMUs is a challenge. Regarding gender, there was no gender disparity observed in the villages where the project is implemented. In some of the villages, women were chairs of the VNRC and led forest patrol. Women were similarly involved in the trade of charcoal and timber from the VLFRs.

On poverty reduction: the project has created employment opportunities to villagers through enhancing their capacity to harvest, process and trade forest products. The NPV for the cost-benefit analysis is positive over years. This implies that there is a potential total benefit over the projected years. The project strengthened the capacity of VNRCs, VLUMs and village authorities to manage natural resources available in their jurisdictions. Forest management plans, harvesting plans and bylaws were formulated, approved and are being implemented. Also, village authorities were presenting income and expenditure reports in village assemblies and post on village notice boards. However, some irregularities have been reported. For example, none adherence to approved land use and harvesting plans in some villages.

Sustainability: Stakeholders' collaboration, stable financial flow and supportive policy environment are key

The sustainability of the model is facing several challenges. These include non-compliance to village LUPs and harvesting guidelines; inadequate protection of the harvested FMUs leading to conversion of some charcoal harvested areas to agriculture and grazing lands; competing priorities of the LGAs to finance the model; unacceptability

of the model by some key stakeholders e.g. TFS; weak law enforcement leading to high leakage; implementation of the GN 417 causing less competitiveness of sustainably produced charcoal and timber; and involvement of some village leaders (e.g. VEO, VNRC) in corrupt practices. These constraints are gradually causing charcoal produced from the project area to be less competitive. However, it is hoped that the operationalization of the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) that was prepared through broad consultations of stakeholders at local and national levels will address most of these issues. Since the strategy took into consideration macro-economics and socio-policy development and other related policies such as land and agriculture, it is anticipated that these constraints will be minimized.

The introduction of GN 417 in 2019 revoked the power of villages to make decisions on harvesting applications and to set prices/royalties of their forest produces from their VLFRs. Stakeholders were of the view that GN 417 impacted the competitiveness of the forest products produced from the project area and therefore affected the sustainability of the model. However, FBD is willing to discuss the matter once the project provides evidence of the impact of GN 417 on the model. The Project needs to document the impacts and make follow up with FBD.

The project's transition to the future picture requires TFCG/MJUMITA to enhance good relationships with key stakeholders such as FBD, TFS, LGAs and other NGOs. Among other things, this could be done by organising discussions between TFCG/MJUMITA and TFS to create a common understanding of the model and its implementation.

Currently, there is limited financial resources in LGAs and PO RALG. Therefore, the need to increase resources mobilization from key stakeholders to enable scaling up. Equally, the catalytic funding mechanism for scaling up CBFM scheduled to be launched during the year one national meeting is still under development. Since the project expires in 1.5 years, it is important to expedite the process of validation, approval, and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and catalytic financing mechanism. At the national level, the project should continue to link up with the National Task Force which is finalizing Forest Financing Strategy and drafting concept note for forest sector financing.

Conclusion

The project is expiring in 1.5 years. Outcomes 2 and 3 are likely to be achieved at the end of the project. However, outcome 1, “Both technical and financial capacity of national, regional and local authorities, and community members is strengthened to implement and scale up CBFM in ways that diversity livelihoods and reduce deforestation”, is unlikely to be achieved. This outcome is key for most of the project outputs, including overall sustainability.

TFCG should expedite validation, approval, and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms and link up with Task Force for National Forest financing Strategy.

Recommendations and way forward

The MTR recommend the following:

Short term (within the project duration):

The CoFoREST project – TFCG/MJUMITA

- i. The Project should document impacts of the GN 417 on sustainable forest products’ harvests and trade and seeks an audience with FBD and TFS and PORALG for discussion and resolution;

- ii. Devise mechanisms to ensure that the model continues to attract the interests of stakeholders, including development partners for resources mobilization to enable scaling up of the model;
- iii. Devise new approaches to re-sensitize MNRT, LGAs and PO RALG to prioritize CBFM and the model in their plans, annual budget and disbursement;
- iv. TFCG/MJUMITA should enhance good relationships with key stakeholders, including FBD, TFS, LGAs and other NGOs to smooth transition to the future picture. This could be done by organising discussions between TFCG/MJUMITA and TFS to create a common understanding about the model and its implementation;
- v. MJUMITA to improve its services in supporting marketing, compliance and problem-solving to communities involved in CBFM;
- vi. TFCG should expedite validation, approval and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms;
- vii. The Project in collaboration with MNRT, LGAs and PO RALG should undertake periodic risk monitoring and mitigation to address corruption, ensure compliance to village LUPs, harvesting guidelines and adequate protection of FMUs to reduce agriculture and grazing encroachment; and
- viii. Make socio-ecological data available to key stakeholders specifically researchers for independent monitoring.

Government – FBD, TFS, PO-RALG and LGAs

- i. The MNRT should be willing and ready to receive document on impacts of the GN 417 and lead discussions with stakeholders for amicable resolution;
- ii. Participate in monitoring of the project activities;
- iii. The influx of livestock into the project areas was not considered and analyzed in the risk matrix during the formulation of the project. This risk has interfered significantly with the project implementation. Equally, the issue of livestock is huge, politicised and currently beyond the project's ability to address. Therefore, the development of a mechanism to integrate livestock as one of the important land uses in the project area is imperative;
- iv. Operationalization of the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) should among other things aim to address corruption and non-compliance in villages under CBFM;

Medium to long term

SDC

- i. The SDC could support REDD+ initiatives in VLFRs and also support mechanisms for selling carbon credits; and
- ii. The SDC could consider supporting forest sector on conflict resolution, long term forest research, governance, climate change adaption initiatives at community level.

The LGAs, PO-RALG and Central government

- i. Mobilize financial resources for scaling up of the CBFM in the country;

Academician/Researchers

- i. Conduct research on impacts of livestock grazing in VLFRs to sustainable forest management; and
- ii. Make practical recommendations to improve the model.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFF	African Forest Forum
AU	African Union
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CoForEST	Conserving Forests through sustainable forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania
DAICO	District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer
DC	District Commissioners
DC	District Council
DED	District Executive Director
DFC	District Forest Conservator
DFO	District Forest Officer
DLO	District Land Officer
EU	European Union
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development programme
GFFFN	Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
GPCC	Global Precipitation Climatology Centre
IBEKs	Basic Earth-mound Kilns
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
LGA	Local Forest Community
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative
ME	Ministry of Energy
ME	Ministry of Energy
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoL	Ministry of Land
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NCMC	National Carbon Monitoring Centre
NEMC	The National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PO-RALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	Switzerland Agency for Development and Cooperation
SFC	SULEDO Forest Community
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time bound
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture

SULEDO	Sunya, Lengatei and Dongo wards
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization
TFCG	Tanzania Forestry Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
TTCS	Transforming Tanzania Charcoal Sector
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
VEO	Village Executive Officers
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUMC	Village Land Use Management committee
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee
VPO-Env	Vice President Office – Division of Environment
VSLA	Village Saving Loan Association
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report presents results of the consultancy services on Mid-term Review of 'Conserving Forests through sustainable forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania (CoForEST)'. The SDC competitively selected FORCONSULT to conduct an independent mid-term review of CoForEST (TTCS Phase III). FORCONSULT would like to express its gratitude for the trust SDC gave to the firm. Ms Clara Melchior Minja, Mr Peter Sidler and Ayoub Amos Timila are appreciated for the rich information they gave to the team and the logistic arrangements. Ms Clara introduced the team to the development partners and international organizations. This enabled the team to access information that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. FORCONSULT appreciate the SDC for the useful comments to the draft report. The comments were helpful in improving the quality of the report.

FORCONSULT also wish to recognize and appreciate support obtained from Dr Ezekiel Mwakalukwa, Director of Forestry and Beekeeping, Prof Dos Santos Silayo Conservation Commissioner, representatives of VPO's, PO RALG, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance and Planning and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements, District Commissioners, TAFORI and SUA who were interviewed.

Also, District Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers, District Forest Conservators, District Forest Officers, Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officers, farmers, members of VSLAs, timber and charcoal producers and village members are appreciated for their insights and perspectives.

FORCONSULT appreciates information and materials accessed from TFCG and MJUMITA. The team acknowledge the cooperation from TFCG Executive Director, Mr Charles Meshack; MJUMITA Executive Director, Ms Rahima Njaidi; CoForEST Project Manager, Mr Charles Leonard; Monitoring and Research Officer, Mr. Ewald Emil; TFCG Communication Ms Bettie Luwuge; and Technical Advisers to TFCG and MJUMITA Ms Nike Doggart and Dr Theron Morgan-Brown, respectively.

FORCONSULT cherished the discussions and insights the development partners provided and were useful in preparing this report. These included representatives of Embassies of Norway, Finland and the European Union.

FORCONSULT also appreciates the cooperation from MCDI and WWF for their invaluable field-based information and perspectives. Last but not least, FORCONSULT thanks researchers from Sokoine University of Agriculture and TAFORI for their contributions.

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FORCONSULT expresses its most sincere thanks to the team of expert for dedicating their time and experiences to conduct this assignment.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

1.1. Project Overview

Conserving Forests through sustainable forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania (CoForEST) evolved from the project entitled Transforming Tanzania Charcoal Sector (TTCS) with financial support from Switzerland Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The TTCS project was implemented by Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in collaboration with *Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania* (MJUMITA) - “Tanzania Community Forest Conservation Network” and Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO), working closely with the communities, local, regional and national authorities.

The Project under the Mid-term Evaluation is entitled ‘Conserving Forests through sustainable forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania (CoForEST)’. The TTCS project aimed to showcase to national policy makers how communities can be empowered to benefit directly from the use of their forest resources through well-governed community institutions and profitable forest-based enterprises. In addition, the project aimed to transform the context by advocating for more supportive policies and by building government capacity to oversee a more formalised and well-governed sector.

The TTCS project was implemented in three phases of which Phase III (also known as CoForEST) is ongoing. Phase I was implemented for three years (March 2012 to November 2015) involving eight villages in Kilosa District. Phase II was implemented for four years (December 2015 to November 2019) and covered 22 villages in Mvomero and Morogoro Rural district councils. Phase II, among other things, advocated for more supportive policies and building government capacity to oversee a more formalised and well-governed sector. In addition, villages supported in Phase I continued to receive technical support during Phase II. In terms of interventions, Phase II included sustainable timber production in all 30 villages. Furthermore, Phase II supported communities in Lindi Region, which were under REDD+ initiative project funded by NORAD implemented by TFCG. After the end of NORAD funding, SDC funded the REDD+ project through TFCG to support the communities to generate income by selling their carbon credits. Therefore, Phase I and II of the project covered 30 villages in Morogoro region located in 3 Districts (Kilosa, Morogoro Rural and Mvomero) by the end of the Phase II period in November 2019. The Embassy of Switzerland provided a total of USD 6.5 million to implement Phase II.

Phase III of the support was in the form of a project known as CoForEST planned for three years (December 2019 to November 2022) with a budget of USD 3.4 million. The main focus of Phase III is to hand over the project activities to the Governments and other stakeholders while building their capacities. In addition, CoForEST was to continue to communicate evidence generated from the project, regional and global initiatives to influence policy decisions at the national level. The four new villages (in Kilolo, Ruangwa, Liwale, and Nachingwea districts) are pilots to build the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders on technical skills to design, establish, implement and monitor community-based forestry approach model in other parts of the country.

1.2. Purpose and Objective

It is against this background that SDC sought a consultant to carry out mid-term review of the CoForEST project and inform on the sustainability and possible scalability of the project and its community-based forestry approach model beyond 2022.

Generally, mid-term review takes stock of initial lessons from project experience. It provides feedback on an overall project assessment and opportunity to critically assess administrative and technical strategies and issues. In addition, the review gives recommendations to improve the project's potential to achieve expected outcomes and objectives within the Project duration. This

Mid-term review informs SDC, project implementers, and other stakeholders on the project's relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and exit strategy. Findings and conclusions also inform the policy environment and adjustments that may be needed for the remaining period of the current phase.

This mid-term review focuses on the CoForEST project (Phase III of SDC funding) with the aim of evaluating both the current and old project villages. The review was based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) criteria: This looked on the project design, implementation strategy and interventions, resource allocation with cost-benefit analysis, transversal themes and monitoring and evaluation system, focusing particularly but not only on the current phase and the sustainability of the promoted community-based forestry approach.

1.3. Deliverables of the Assignment

The deliverables of this assignment are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Deliverables and deadlines

Deliverable	Deadline
Inception Report	Submitted, presented and approved on 26 th April 2021
SDC debriefing - Presentation of preliminary findings for Mid-Term Review (MTR)	19 th July 2021
Submission of the MTR draft report	2 th August 2021
SDC to provide comments/feedback on the draft report	3 rd – 5 th August 2021
Submission of the MTR final report	8 th August 2021

2. METHODOLOGY

Various methods were used to collect data in this assignment. The main methods used to collect data included review of key documents, field visits (at village, wards and district) and national and international stakeholder consultations. The OECD was the main framework used to guide formulation of checklist, data to be collected, and analysis methods. This framework has the following four key project evaluation criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Questions to assess how potential positive future impacts can be maximized were also used to generate information in this assignment. In addition, under efficiency assessment, the SDC guidelines for Benefit-Cost analysis were used to determine the interventions' costs and benefits. Appendix 1 describes the OECD criteria and SDC guidelines for Benefit – Cost analysis.

2.1. Review of Key Documents

In this assignment, various documents were collected, reviewed, and analysed. These included: Swiss Cooperation Strategy for Tanzania, SDG documents, Vision 2025, National Development Strategy, Draft National Policy Implementation Strategy, National Forest Policy, National Energy Policy, Government Notice No. 417 of 24th May 2019, Project Documents for Phase I & II, Project Document for CoForEST with Logframe and Budget, Project Log-frame, Annual work plans, Monitoring Plans and budgets, other policy documents, TFCG Technical Papers. Other documents include Yearly Plan of Operations for Phase III, Policy Brief TFCG Technical Paper No.51, Technical Papers, Annual Progress Reports for Phase III, MTR Recommendations from Phase II, Rates of Deforestation Analysis Report, Community level governance assessment by TTCS published in 2017 and 2019, National Task Force Report on charcoal, and Consultancy for Capacity Building on integrating gender in CBFM and forest-based enterprises and facilitation of institutional gender strategy development by Kilemo and Jeckoniah (2020), and Mtimbanjaye (2017) Effect of Fire on Tree Species Regeneration in Post Harvested Plots. A Case of Kilosa District, Tanzania (MSc dissertation) by Mtimbanjaye (2017).

In addition, the following documents were reviewed for the purpose of acquitting the consultant with tools that were used in this assignment.

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for evaluations related to relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;
- SDC Guideline for CBA;
- Assessment Grid for Evaluations of SDC Projects/ Programmes (submitted separately); and
- Project's Sustainability Framework Analysis.

2.2. Field visits

2.2.1. Wards, district and national level consultation

Key stakeholders consulted at ward and district levels were: Ward Executive Officers, District Executive Directors (DEDs) and District Commissioners (DCs); District Forest Officers (DFOs), District Land Officers (DLOs) and District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives Officers (DAICOs). List of people consulted at ward and district levels is presented in Appendix 2.

At national level, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Presidents Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Vice President Office - Environment (VPO-Env), Ministry of Energy (ME), Ministry of Land (MoL); National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC), Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) agency, Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) and Sokoine University of Agriculture – College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism, Embassy of Switzerland in Tanzania (Switzerland Agency for Development and Cooperation); Embassy of Norway in Tanzania (REDD+ Project

funded by NORAD – Lindi Region); Swiss Aid, and CoForEST Project Team (TFCG and MJUMITA) were consulted.

Other actors within and outside the project area, including EU, Embassy of Finland, SULEDO, MCDI, WWF and African Forest Forum (AFF) were consulted. These actors were consulted to give their views on approaches used by different actors, cross-learning from the experiences and information on the regional policy processes. The list of people consulted at the national level is presented in Appendix 3. MRT Checklists to higher-level audiences is shown in Appendix 4.

2.2.2. Village level consultations

The selection of sample villages for MTR study ensured that the following are represented:

- Project villages that have implemented sustainable charcoal or timber production in Morogoro, Mvomero and Kilosa districts;
- Project villages with REDD+ initiatives in Lindi district; and
- New project villages under Phase III for government capacity building (hand over initiatives) in other than the 3 Districts (Mvomero, Morogoro Rural and Kilosa).

Based on these criteria, sample villages were selected and visited in Mvomero (Sewe Kipera, Maharaka, Ndole, Magunga), Kilosa (Ihombwe, Nyali, Ulaya kibaoni, Kisanga, Kitunduweta), Morogoro Rural (Diguzi, Mlilingwa), Kilolo (Mahenge) and Lindi (Kinyope, Mkombamosi). The number of villages and people/groups presented in Table 2 was involved in field data collection. A list of people consulted at the district and village levels is presented in Appendix 3.

Table 2. Number of villages sampled and people/groups consulted

District	Project villages	Number of Villages samples	Sampling intensity (%)	Charcoal & Timber producers	Conservation agriculture group	Village leaders: VNRC, VLUM, Village government members	Village Saving and Loan Groups	Total number of individuals consulted
Kilolo	1	1	100	3	9	14	-	26
Kilosa	20	5	25	14	1	37	8	60
Lindi	10	2	20	-	10	10	-	20
Morogoro	5	2	40	4	7	15	7	33
Mvomero	10	4	40	14	7	48	7	76
Total	46			18	34	124	14	215

In each village, four FGDs were organized and conducted. The groups were: Village Savings and Loan Groups/VICOBA; timber and charcoal producers; conservation agriculture groups; Village readers (Chairperson, VEO, VNRC and representative village council members). The consultant also conducted direct observation in selected Village Land Forest Reserves to triangulate information collected from the interviews and FGDs. Checklists to district and village level is presented in Appendix 5.

2.3. Data analysis

Data were analyzed using a combination of quantitative (costs and benefits for estimation of Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) and qualitative methods. The quantitative methods included descriptive analysis to generate total, means, maximum and minimum and inferential analysis to generate CBA. The qualitative methods included content analysis to refine responses into meaningful

themes. Based on the overall results, the Assessment Grid for Evaluation of the SDC Projects/Programme was filled by FORCONSULT submitted separately.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The subsequent sections present the findings and discussion on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of project design and implementation.

3.1. Relevance

3.1.1. Relevance of project goal and purpose: The project aligns with the global priorities and national instruments, but on the other hand, financial incentives are the right driver to promote actions at the local level

The project's overall goal is to contribute to sustainable, pro-community natural forest management that transforms the economics and governance of forest product value chains and contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Specific objectives are: (1) to support scaling up of CBFM model by strengthening the capacity of national, regional and local authorities and community members to implement and scale-up CBFM in ways that diversify livelihoods and reduce deforestation; (2) to promote policy and financing dialogue to ensure that a supportive policy framework and financing mechanism for community-based forest management and sustainable natural forest-based enterprises is in place; (3) research and learning institutions in Tanzania are generating new knowledge about enterprise-oriented CBFM and are integrating this in student learning. The goal and purposes are relevant at the community, national, and international levels because sustainable forest management is a global priority. Findings revealed that generated revenues from sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting incentivised the communities to manage their forests and helped them implement development projects of their choice and priority. The positive demonstration of sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting in CBFM that has been piloted for about six years in the three districts confirm the relevance and justify the need to scale up to other villages within the districts, regions and nationally. Some of the district councils, e.g. Kilosa and Kilolo, have already set a budget to support the scaling up of the model.

3.1.2. Project relevance to national policies, legislations and strategies: Good Policies are essential in regulating informal and unsustainable harvesting, but the opposite/contradicting policies may frustrate the existing good plans and promote illegal harvesting, especially when such policies remove the key incentives from the communities

The project design and its implementation is in line with national policies and legislations. For example, Policy statement No. 6 of National Forest Policy of 1998 states that *"Village forest reserves will be managed by the village governments or other entities designated by village governments for this purpose. They will be managed for production and/or protection based on sustainable management objectives defined for each forest reserve. The management will be based on forest management plans"*. Other policy statements that the CoForEST project is in line with are No. 1, 14, 25, 26, 27, 30, 35, and 39. In addition, the project design and its implementation is in line with Forest Act No. 14 of 2002, Forest Regulations of 2003 (including amendments), Draft Forest Policy Implementation Strategy of 2021, CBFM Guidelines of 2007 and Guidelines for harvesting in Village land forest reserve of 2013. However, at project and village levels, stakeholders reported challenges that emerged after GN 417 of 2019 was launched, including a decrease in charcoal trading in the project areas. The GN 417 fixed royalty rate of TZS 12500 per bag of charcoal of 50 kg from all forest types irrespective of megamenu regimes. Consequently, the villages lost their powers to set prices for their produces.

In addition, the CoForEST project activities such as support the establishment and management of village land use plans and strengthening of Village Land Use Management (VLUM) committees are supportive to National Land Policy of 1995 and its implementation tools (Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007). The project is

relevant to land policies and legislations because it promotes a secure land tenure system, encourages optimal use of land resources, and facilitates broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. Sustainable charcoal and timber production is one of the best options for CBFM.

CoForEST project is relevant to the National Energy Policy of 2015 that acknowledges the national energy mix is dominated by charcoal and firewood and its contribution is about 85% of the total national energy consumption. The CoForEST addresses some of the biomass energy challenges identified in the National Energy Policy of 2015, including low conversion, deforestation, and inadequate legal and institutional framework to support sustainable production.

The activities undertaken by CoForEST are supportive and facilitates the implementation of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982. For example, the project supports District and Village councils to formulate bylaws that promote the rule of law and good governance.

Some of the activities implemented by the TFCG, including CoForEST project, are consistent with the National Water Policy of 2002, the National Wildlife Policy of Tanzania of 2007 and the National Environmental Policy of 1997. This is because the project considered the protection of wildlife, water sources, and the environment during its formulation. For example, wildlife inventory of 2020 in Lindi District Council showed that wildlife population, particularly elephants have significantly increased. In addition, it was reported that because of former REDD+ project that conserved Milola VLFR in Namtamba village, water flow in Chipwapwa river has significantly increased and the council was considering developing water supply project to Milola Ward (personal communication, DC Mr. Shaibu Ndemanga 11th June 2021).

3.1.3. Relevance to Switzerland Framework

The project conducted various trainings at village, ward and district levels aimed to promote good governance (accountability, transparency and anti-corruption) and entrepreneurship skills. Through sustainable charcoal and timber production, the project has created gainful income-generating opportunities to poor youth, men and women. In addition, project villages have accumulated a significant amount of revenues in their bank accounts compared to non-project villages. The villages used the revenues to implement development projects agreed in village assemblies, thereby offsetting household contributions and lessening the burden of the district councils. Training on conservation agriculture and promotion of village savings and loans groups were among the activities implemented by the project aimed to enhance the capacity of communities to adapt and increase resilience to climate change. Therefore, the CoForEST project aligns with the SDC Country Cooperation Strategy 2015-2018 and Country Cooperation Program 2021-2024, which focuses on governance, employment, income and climate change adaptation.

3.1.4. Relevance to regional and global conservation priorities

The AU and SADC recognize forest as a key development sector that can uplift the continent, especially regarding energy, food, and timber. On the other hand, East Africa Community Forest Strategy 2020/2021 – 2031/2032 emphasize forest governance, conservation, research, innovation, technology transfer, sustainable utilization, including value addition. These priorities were internalized in the CoForEST project therefore addressed.

On a global scale, the CoForEST project is in line with REDD+ initiatives because it incentivizes villages to conserve their forests by using only 10% of the VLFR area for sustainable charcoal and timber production. In addition, plans prohibit harvesting in areas with high biodiversity and

water catchment values. Sustainable timber harvesting under the project is selective and therefore relevant to REDD+ under sustainable management of forests.

Tanzania is committed to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030. To realize the goals, the local, national and international support is needed.

The project goal is to contribute to sustainable, pro-community natural forest management that transforms the economics and governance of forest product value chains and contributes to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Based on this goal, the project is in line with 12 SDGs out of 17.

3.1.5. Relevance of changes/deviations from Logical Framework Approach

According to the Logical Framework Approach (LFA), CBFM scaling-up strategy and catalytic financing mechanisms were to be developed in collaboration GFFFN and GPCC and be adopted by PO RALG and FBD. However, due to the prevailing situation at the time, this output was not realised. This was mainly due to:

- The Government through the MNRT was in the process of revising the National Forest Policy of 1998. Therefore, it was prudent to wait and develop the strategy based on the revised policy.
- At the same time, the Ministry had appointed a task Force to formulate a separate charcoal policy. Equally it was prudent to wait.
- It was eventually decided that instead of revising the 1998 policy and formulating a new policy on charcoal, a strategy to implement the 1998 policy was to be developed;
- Clarity was required as to whether the activity will be anchored to Po RALG or MNRT.

In addition, the Government was hesitant to support the idea of developing the CBFM scaling-up strategy. Instead, the government encouraged TFCG to develop action plans for CBFM scaling up and catalytic financing mechanisms. All these delayed the development of the CBFM and catalytic financing mechanism action plan. The project has engaged a consultant to develop an action plan for CBFM scale-up and catalytic financing mechanisms. That will take into consideration the 2021 strategy for implementation of the National Forest Policy of 1998. As it appears in the Logframe, this work was delayed. However, the output is relevant to the new National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy. TFCG should expedite validation, approval and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms.

The project implemented the LFA flexibly, allowing the project to positively integrate CBFM scaling up and catalytic financing mechanisms to other emerging national decisions.

Phase II was also supposed to support the REDD+ initiative funded by NORAD for the communities in Lindi region. SDC funds were used to carry forward the efforts to enable the communities to generate income by selling their Carbon credits.

In 2016 MJUMITA/TFCG procured satellite imageries, performed ground-truthing and conducted deforestation analysis as part of MRV in the REDD+ villages, which received NORAD support. The analysis showed reduced deforestation in the project area, and increased deforestation in the leakage belt, which would reduce credits generated unless the project proves that it did not cause that increase in deforestation in the leakage belt. However, the project failed to get a buyer for the first round of credits issued in 2015. SDC support was used to promote the credits to gas companies in Tanzania and to register the credits with 'Stand for the Trees'. However, the project

only managed to sell a small quantity of the 36,000 tonnes of verified CO₂e emissions reductions. The project continued to work on selling the credits but with limited success.

On the other hand, by then, Lindi District Council had two electoral constituents (i.e. Mchinga and Mtama). However, in 2020, the Government upgraded Mtama Electoral Constituent into Mtama District Council. Mchinga Electoral Constituent was annexed to Lindi Municipal Council as a transition to full district council at a later stage. Therefore, all ten REDD+ villages in Mtama Electoral Constituent changed their status into Mtaa/streets. In addition, two of the VLFRs under REDD+ were converted to cashew nuts farms by investors. Change of villages status destructed REDD+ initiative supported by NORAD. The deforestation exceeded the project baseline and essentially ended all possibility of the project continuing even if it managed to start selling credits. However, with the recovery in carbon prices, MJUMITA found buyers for the old carbon credits and is now looking to relaunch the Lindi REDD+ project nested within a project covering the entire region, including all CBFM villages willing to participate. Formulation of the Lindi region REDD+ is done by MJUMITA in collaboration with FORVAC and MCDI. Because of the dynamics in the region, this LFA deviation is relevant, noble and shows project flexibility.

3.1.6. Appropriateness of outputs and activities

The CoForEST project has 11 outputs expected to be achieved by implementing 105 activities. In our opinion, these activities are many and some are overlapping. This might also be an issue of inadequate capacity to develop project budget, or the trick the project applied to attract/fit into the budget. These activities are organized in many (37) work packages. Although structuring project LFA into outputs, work packages and activities enabled multiple teams to work simultaneously, 11 out of 37 (30%) work packages have only one activity, which could be merged to other appropriate work packages. Also, some of the activities are ambiguous and not SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound). About 27 activities are not specific (they are general and their implementations could be very subjective. For example, the activity 3.2.1.1 “Supporting monitoring activities based on the ecological monitoring programme developed in Phase 2” under Work package 3.2.1 and Output 3.2, the term “support” is vague and not clear whether is a financial or technical or both support).

3.1.7. Appropriateness of the project monitoring system

The project monitoring system is result-oriented and appropriate. The system comprises scheduled interim and annual technical and financial reports submitted to SDC, biannual formal meetings between SDC and TFCG, baseline and planned (internal/external) review(s) /evaluation. The components of the monitoring system are standard and provide checks and balances for early warning.

3.1.8. Evaluation of assumptions and risks

The project identified three types of risks, including contextual, programmatic and institutional. The project analysed the risks based on probability of occurrence, level of impact, planned measures for mitigation, and risk monitoring indicators. The risk analysis was based on the Copenhagen Risk Circles and is relevant because it captured all key levels from the village to the national level addressing a wide range of issues that might hinder the implementation of project activities. Unfortunately, COVID 19 pandemic was not foreseen. Equally, the influx of livestock into the project areas (especially in Kilosa and Mvomero districts) was not considered and analyzed in the matrix. The livestock influx issue is complicated, evolves and has political strings and therefore, beyond the project capacity. The project alone or simply land use plans cannot solve the matter to prevent future occurrences. The livestock influx risk has largely interfered with the project implementation and its mitigation is not possible within the remaining duration of

project. Nevertheless, empirical evidence on the impacts of livestock on sustainable forest management is scant; therefore, research is imperative.

3.1.9. Alignment with stakeholder expectations

Charcoal production and trade are critical in forest resource management, touching diverse aspects, including environment, economic, social and political, and is perceived differently among stakeholders. The charcoal and timber harvesting models were considered novel and sufficiently aligned with many stakeholders' expectations. However, concerns were raised by some stakeholders during the interviews and FGDs. The concerns included:

- why sustainable charcoal in natural forests and not establishing forest plantations;
- Why focusing on harvesting in villages with intact forests and not supporting natural regeneration in degraded forests; and
- why promoting both timber and charcoal harvesting in all villages even if their markets are not well established and areas not easily accessible.

Although there were disagreements on some aspects of the project, most of the stakeholders anticipated that the expected results might be achieved if the implementation of the models could be improved.

3.1.10. Alignment and cooperation with other donors, projects and programmes

Regarding the WP 1.1.1 'PORALG develop a CBFM scaling up and catalytic financing strategy in consultation with TFS, FBD, LGAs, NCMC and other key stakeholders to promote good governance, poverty alleviation and gender equity and draws upon experiences elsewhere in Africa through the AFF'. In addition, this WP includes resource mobilization. The output of this WP was delayed due to various reasons, including (i) the idea of having a separate National Charcoal Policy was abandoned, (ii) the revised National Forest Policy was not approved; (iii) MNRT was advised to prepare National Forest Strategy to implement the 1998 Forest Policy; (iv) the decision on where (between FBD and PORALG) to anchor the CBFM Strategy development process and the outcome took sometimes, and (v) the decision to either develop CBFM Strategy or Action Plan also took time. Finally, it was decided to engage a consultant to develop the National CBFM Action Plan, including a catalytic financing mechanism. The draft document is in place.

It was also conceived that CoForEST would align with other donors, projects, and programmes for creating supportive policy framework and financing mechanisms for CBFM and sustainable natural forest-based enterprises in the project period. Through SDC's Global Programme on Climate Change, CoForEST and Government were linked to the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) and the African Forest Forum (AFF) in order for the Government to receive capacity-building to mobilize financing for sustainable forest management. Specifically, this aimed to support the Government to draft strategies and proposals on forest financing. United Nations Forum on Forests supported the Government by hiring a consultant to prepare a draft national forest financing strategy document. Through a consultative process, the effort is being led by UNDP, which is working closely with the UN Forum on Forests Secretariat (UNFFS) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in partnership with the Director of the Forest and Beekeeping Division (DFoB) and the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) to finalize the National Forest Financing Strategy in relation to the Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III).

Tanzania requested support from the project "Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to develop evidence-based, coherent and well-financed strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda" to build country capacity to develop:

- (i) a national forest financing strategy, and

(ii) a concept note that can attract funding from existing international funding mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Adaptation Fund.

Currently, Tanzania has received support to initiate capacity building training, finalize financing strategy, and develop concept note. MJUMITA were invited and participated in the capacity building training conducted in Morogoro 16th to 20th August 2021.

On the other hand, the CoForEST is collaborating with AFF to compile regional experiences and lessons on scaling up PFM across Africa. This compilation is not yet completed, therefore could not be used during preparation of the CBFM Action Plan and catalytic financing strategy recently prepared by the consultant. Also, TFCG submitted two proposals to solicit funds from Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative and USAID for scaling up CBFM; unfortunately, they were not successful. Due to various delays, not much has happened on this item in the period under review.

Nevertheless, the project continues to collaborate with former REDD+ projects, Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC), Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF), Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC), TRAFFIC, African Forest Forum (AFF), Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI), and Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). The collaboration with other donors, projects, and programmes mainly provide opportunities to share and learn from other stakeholders' experiences. However, so far, such collaborations are yet to result in financing for scaling up CBFM.

Our conclusion is that the project is relevant to both International and local instruments, flexible implementation to match with the changing context.

3.2. Effectiveness

The effectiveness criterion ascertains whether the project will accomplish the agreed objective for the programme/project based on the indicators specified in the project LFA. The LFA had a total of three outcomes, i.e. (1) Capacity building and sustainable financing (23 indicators); (2) Policy and financing dialogue (10 indicators); and (3) Research and learning institutions in Tanzania are generating new knowledge about enterprise-oriented CBFM and are integrating this in student learning (seven indicators). Overall, there were 40 indicators.

The assessment shows that, out of 40 indicators, 35 (87.5%) will be fully achieved, 4 (10%) partially achieved and 1 (2.5%) are unlikely to be achieved by the end of the project (Appendix 6). One indicator unlikely to be achieved is 1.3.2: (3 districts have financed the scaling up of CBFM to at least 1 village each). Information of Indicator which are likely to be fully or partially achieved is provided in Appendix 7.

Although one indicator is unlikely to be achieved, it is key for most project outputs and outcomes, including overall sustainability.

The implication is that output 1 "Both technical and financial capacity of national, regional and local authorities, and community members is strengthened to implement and scale-up CBFM in ways that diversity livelihoods and reduce deforestation" is unlikely to be achieved

Regarding indicator 1.3.2, evidence from TTCS project reports and the information collected by the current MTR (2021), shows that budget allocation for CBFM scaling up by the district councils is yet to materialize. In addition, the mechanism to ring-fence the 10% collected revenues from

sales of forest products harvested from CBFM villages to scale up CBFM is unlikely to happen. Stakeholders are of the view that forest activities are of low priority in the LGAs system (even when the key forestry people at the LGAs are enthusiastic) as compared to education, infrastructure and health. Consequently, the revenues collected by LGAs from CBFM are always diverted to priority sectors. Moreover, Kilosa and Morogoro district councils reported that a budget line for CBFM scaling up approved by district councils in each financial year did not secure funding from the central government. This implies that planned forestry interventions, including scaling up of CBFM, have a high risk of not being funded. Therefore, most LGAs are consistently constrained by a lack of budgetary allocation to implement their plans for forest activities.

Regarding output 2 'A supportive policy framework and financing mechanisms for CBFM and sustainable natural forest-based enterprises are in place', the Consultant submitted the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms. This is achievable during the project duration, however, TFCG should expedite validation, approval and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms.

On output 3 'Research and learning institutions in Tanzania are generating new knowledge about enterprise-oriented CBFM and are integrating this in student learning' will be achieved within the project duration. Meetings between FTI, FITI and MJUMITA were conducted, and a Taskforce (FTI, FITI, MJUMITA and TFCG) was formed to identify issues/gaps considered important for curriculum review. The curriculum review is ongoing, and stakeholders' validation workshop and approval by NECTA is envisaged to be done by December 2021.

Socio-economic and ecological monitoring programmes have been developed. The Socio-economic and ecological monitoring baseline data has been effectively collected through a participatory approach, and the monitoring is ongoing. The data has effectively been secured by uploading to an online data storage system but not yet disseminated and therefore not accessible by the stakeholders.

Regarding conservation, the MTR noted that deforestation analysis for the period 2016-2020 performed in three district councils (Kilosa, Mvomero and Morogoro rural) revealed a significant reduction in rate of deforestation in the project area, implying that the project initiatives in the project areas have improved forest conservation. However, high deforestation was reported outside the project area, indicating high leakage. Regarding socio-economic development, various achievements were reported. The achievements include construction of classrooms (primary and secondary schools), dispensaries, toilets, houses (for teachers and health officers), payment of health insurance to village members, procurements of equipment and transport (bicycles and motorbikes) for monitoring forests. The project effectively implemented the construction and procurements.

The MTR assessed the indicators as to whether they were SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound). Only seven indicators (17.5%) out of 40 were not SMART (Appendix 6). For example, indicator 1.4.5: NGOs, FBD, TFS and PO RALG have increased understanding of certification and the role that it could play in national charcoal and timber markets and have reached a consensus on the way forward for Tanzania. This indicator is not SMART because it is not known how 'increased understanding' can be measured; since mere participation in training does not necessarily translate to increased knowledge. Moreover, indicator 2.3.3: "MJUMITA members have a greater understanding of gender equity and support more involvement of women" in CBFM is relevant, but it is not clear how 'understanding on gender equity' can be measured. Indicator 1.2.1: At least 21 LGAs and TFS staff per district in four districts have the capacity to support communities to establish and sustain CBFM, including

sustainable forest-based enterprises, by the end of Y2, is very general because the term 'capacity' is not stated in measurable terms. Considering that the project duration will expire in one and half years it is not realistic to revise the logframe. However, the project could use baseline data and or narratives when reporting on non-SMART indicators.

Our conclusion on effectiveness is that the sustainability plans proved not to be effective.

3.3. Efficiency

Project costs per output and activities were adequate. Major financial investments and achievements in the new villages were on capacity built on conservation agriculture farmers, groups dealing with credit, loan & savings, producers of charcoal and timber and village authorities (village councils, VNRCs and village land use plan management committees). The capacity building in the new villages enabled them to manage their forest and land resources sustainably. Although the financial investments were made long time ago in some old villages, the communities still realizing outputs. Some villages reported significant amount of funds in their bank accounts. Some of the funds were used on development projects such as construction of classrooms and dispensaries. VNRCs were trained on book-keeping for the purpose of recording transactions on charcoal and timber production and trade (sales and revenues proceedings). Most of old villages were still recording VLFRs transactions. This has increased transparency and tracking of the financial resources in the villages.

Following project investment in the villages and training of councilors in the project districts, some districts have set a budget line for establishing new additional CBFM villages. This is a good start because it indicates that the district councils are interested in scaling up the model to other villages. However, from the financial year 2018/2019, funds allocated in the annual budgets have not been disbursed for CBFM scaling up.

The project model is currently being noticed and attracting other stakeholders. For example, FORVAC programme is piloting a similar model in Mazingira and Kanikabu villages in Handeni district. Additionally, MCDI is looking for a possibility to use charcoal harvesting model to make charcoal from timber off-cuts in Lindi district. SULEDO has shown interest in the model. Therefore, the investment in the model is efficient.

CoForEST is implementing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between MJUMITA and CBFM villages to facilitate technical backstopping. It was agreed that CBFM villages will contribute 7% of their forest product sales to MJUMITA for meeting the cost of technical backstopping. Records show that some of the CBFM villages paid the agreed amount (7%) to MJUMITA. However, there is a challenge of markets for charcoal and timber harvested from the CBFM villages. For example, Maharaka village (Mvomero district) has a timber harvesting group (Jitegeme) trained by the project on sustainable timber harvesting. The village paid 7% (about TZS 200,000) to MJUMITA last year. The village was of the view that MJUMITA could do more to secure markets for their forest products. However, the current charcoal and timber market is heavily impacted by the implementation of GN 417 and MJUMITA alone cannot address this situation.

In addition, CoForEST project supported the establishment of Village Savings & Lending Associations (VSLAs). In all villages visited, these associations have matured and some have significant savings, e.g. TZS 12,000,000 in Maharaka village. The perception of the VSLAs members is that they are benefiting and their financial capacity have increased. All of them are ready to organize themselves and network with other VSLAs at the district level with support from CoForEST. The VSLAs have shown evidence of how their organization has pooled financial

resources to offer income generation opportunities and improve livelihoods. For example, some members through VSLAs have constructed their own houses.

Furthermore, the VSLAs were sensitized by the project and contributed TZS 100,000 each to establish and run district networks (e.g. JUWAMKI – *Jumuiya ya Wanachama wa Mpango hisa, Kilosa*). The district networks leadership are in place. The purposes of the networks are to (i) be centers of information sharing, (ii) facilitate collective voice, and (iii) provide technical support to VSLAs. However, these networks are passive. In the remaining period, the Project should work to re-activate these networks.

The project also invested to establish and strengthen conservation agriculture in the project villages. Various trainings were provided and demonstration plots were created to assist vertical and horizontal learning. The farmer's perceptions were that (i) conservation agriculture improved soil fertility, (ii) reduced soil erosion and (iii) increased crop productivity. Despite positive perceptions, the adoption was low and the main limiting factor was high labour intensity required for conservation agriculture.

Our review and analysis revealed that the project costs per output and activities were adequate.

3.4. Impact

3.4.1. Innovation on carbonization Process

Improved Basic Earth-mound Kilns (IBEKs) increased production efficiency and more yield were received compared to business as usual. The charcoal production technology promoted reduced carbonization time and increased yield recovery from less than 10% to between 15% and 25%. In addition, it was reported that the innovation increased charcoal quality (the charcoal burns longer, with better calorific value and remain compact during transportation) and therefore led to value addition.

3.4.2. Biodiversity, ecosystems and climate

The rotation system for Forest Management Unit and use of Improved Basic Earth-mound Kilns (IBEKs) increased production efficiency and more yield were obtained as compared to business as usual. Charcoal production technology used reduced carbonization time and improved yield per kiln. The model reduced the rate of deforestation in the production area. Therefore, improve biodiversity conservation and mitigate climate change impacts. The main challenge is that high supervision is required to avoid leakage. In addition, many villages in Kilosa and Mvomero districts reported to experienced high livestock influx in the villages and also in the VLFRs. Some livestock keepers settled in the forests (e.g., Ihombwe and Kitunduweta villages in Kilosa, and Diguzi and Mlilingwa villages in Morogoro rural). In some villages (e.g., Ihombwe), farmers have encroached the harvested areas to establish farms. Wildfire incidences in some FMUs is a challenge, for example, in Magunga and Sewe Kipera villages in Mvomero district. Non-compliance to land use plans and by-laws is a huge threat to the model's sustainability and is one of the reasons that makes TFS doubt the ability of the villages to manage forests under CBFM.

3.4.3. Deforestation

It is envisaged that implementing sustainable charcoal and timber will reduce the deforestation rate compared to business as usual. The deforestation analysis between 2016 and 2021 (Theron, 2021) shows that deforestation is still a problem and varies from one village to another. With the threshold set by the project at a rate of -0.7%, 16 out of 30 villages exceeded the set threshold. The average deforestation rate is -0.95%. It should be noted that just 4 out of 30 villages are responsible for 60% of the deforestation in the project VLFRs. However, this is low when

compared to the national average deforestation of more than 1%. Villages with poor performance were Ihombwe, Kigunga, Mhenda, Mvumi, Redewa, and Zombo, with deforestation rates above - 2%. The main drivers of deforestation have been identified to be illegal charcoal harvesting, particularly for the village close to Mikumi town, e.g., Ihombwe and Msimba, and farming. In addition, unclear forest boundary to some VLFR have been the reason for encroachment. Moreover, the leakage in neighboring villages/forests is high. Therefore, controlling leakage in the project area was low. However, in order to show project's performance on reducing deforestation, control (e.g. nearby non CBFM forests) could be included in the analysis.

Furthermore, since the CoForEST which its roles include monitoring deforestation is phasing out in November 2022, it is not clear in the project document who will be responsible for monitoring deforestation in old and new CBFM villages. In this case, we recommend the project to handover this activity to NCMCs since it has the technical capacity relevant for this activity.

3.4.4. Social and economic

Gender equity

There were more men engaged than women in charcoal and timber production in all the project villages visited. However, in other nodes along the value chain women featured more than men. The VNRCs and VLUMs had a number of women in accordance to the Local Government Authority Regulation. In some of the villages women were chairs of the VNRC and led forest patrol. Women were similarly involved in the trade of charcoal and timber from the VLFRs. There was no gender disparity observed in the villages where the project was implemented.

Poverty reduction

In villages that have started harvesting, the incomes were used to improve various socio-economic services. The project has created employment opportunities to villagers through enhancing their capacity to harvest, process and trade forest products. In a separate report (TFCG, 2017)¹, each charcoal producer involved in the project earned an additional income of about US\$ 16 per month. The amount earned was small, but better compared to villagers in none project villages.

Charcoal and timber enterprises benefit-cost analysis

Assumptions

The analysis use data from 35 project villages. The new villages from Kilolo, Ruangwa and Liwale Districts were not included in this calculation because harvesting has not yet started. Total VLFR area is 131,397 ha, forest management unit (FMU) for charcoal was 24,582 ha and timber harvesting area was 58,236 ha. Inflation and other risks such as prices changes are embedded in the interest rate (15% discount rate).

Estimation of costs

Costs for developing Forest Management Plan (FMP) per VLFR and the VLUP per village is around TZS 20 million each. The FMPs and VLUPs are required to be reviewed in every 10 years or earlier if needs arise. The reviews of the FMPs and VLUPs costs is half of the initial costs. Therefore, the total initial costs for FMPs and VLUPs development is estimated to be TZS 1.4 billion and TZS 700 million during review (10 years). The estimations of the costs are assumed to be uniform irrespective of size of the VLFRs, village, topography (forms and features of land surfaces) and distances of the forest or village to the nearby center. Additionally, to these planning and preparation costs, we included management costs (about 40% of the revenues) of about TZS

1 TFCG (2017). Community Level Governance Assessment

200 million per year. The management costs involve also M&E. We understand that there are other transaction costs but we did not include in the CBA because recurrence of the costs when scaling up CBFM is minimal. Since loan and saving groups are already trained during scale-up, we assume that peer learning will be the main mode of building capacity between groups.

Estimation of benefits

The benefits realized during Phase III were income to the charcoal and timber producers, Charcoal and timber fees to the villages, values of the Village Saving and Loan Associations and other benefits.

Charcoal and Timber. Benefit estimation on charcoal and timber was based on data in excel files sent to the consultant by CoFoREST (Appendix 8b, c) and data collected from field. The excel files show the amount of charcoal and timber sold, and the corresponding revenues collected. In addition, the consultant managed to get the database on the VSLAs.

For charcoal, the income of the producers and royalty paid to the villages were used. According to the Forest Regulations, a 50 kg bag of charcoal is paid a royalty of TZS 12,500. Calculations of the data for charcoal provided show that producers can earn about TZS 124,300,500 and royalty to the village is about TZS 189,859,000 annually. For timber, the total potential annual income to timber producers is TZS 27,000,000 and the corresponding total royalty paid to the villages is TZS 161,409,226. The revenues are low because of the implementation of the GN 417 that affecting marketability of charcoal and timber from the project area.

Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs): About 447 members with a total saving of approximately TZS 818,461,454 and total loan value of TZS 389,328,650 accessed by 620 members from their respective VSLA.

Environmental benefits (reduction in deforestation, reduced soil degradation & erosion, increased biodiversity), and improved social benefits (empowerment of local people, job opportunities, investments in social projects like schools or health centres and women participation) are not monetized in this CBA but are important benefits in the project area. The NPV was estimated using the above assumptions, and the results are presented in Figure 1.

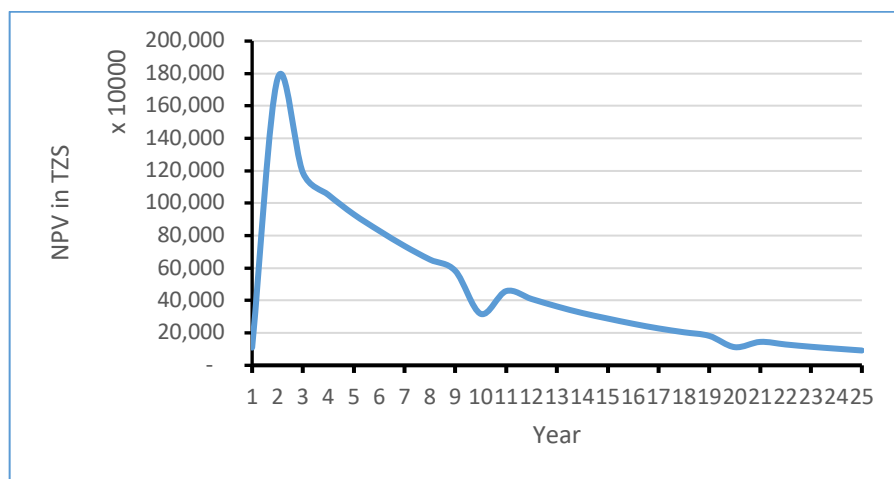


Figure 1: Project NPV trend for 25 years.

The NPV for the cost-benefit analysis (Figure 1; Detailed analysis is in Appendix 8a) is positive over years. This implies that there is a potential total benefit over the projected years. This

projection is based on various assumptions as appear in the methodology and in this section. Although at the beginning of the project there is a high investment, the NPV was higher but with decreasing trend in the later years. The decreasing trend could be attributed to increase in discount factor to mitigate future uncertainties and also due to low sales.

3.4.5. Governance and management of natural resources

The project strengthened the capacity of VNRCs, VLUMs and village authorities to manage natural resources available in their jurisdictions. Forest management plans, harvesting plans and bylaws were formulated, approved and are being implemented. In sample villages, participation in forest and land management has increased, and villagers were able to raise their voices and opinions through legitimate institutions improved. Also, village authorities were obliged to present income and expenditure reports in village assemblies and post on village notice boards. Respondents confirmed that they were satisfied on how the income obtained from sales of forest products was used in social service improvements. However, some irregularities have been reported. For example, there is no adherence to approved land use and harvesting plans in some villages (e.g., Ihombwe and Diguzi).

Our review and subsequent analysis show that innovation brings value addition. The project has a significant impact on individual and collective incomes. Along the process, gender participation and good governance are observed in these rural communities.

3.5. Sustainability, replicability and magnification potential

3.5.1. Sustainability

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group Technical Paper 51 of 2016 reviews policy instruments relevant to the integration of sustainable charcoal and timber production in CBFM. The National Forest Policy of 1998, Forest Act of 2002, National Land Policy of 1995, Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007, and Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982 support local communities to benefit from their forests. Villages are given the power to prepare land use plans, establish village land forest reserves, prepare forest management and harvesting plans and make bylaws to promote and secure rule of law in their area of jurisdiction. Also, CBFM Guidelines allowed villages to make decisions on forest harvesting applications in their areas of jurisdictions and issue harvesting licenses. Therefore, these instruments provided conducive social, legal and political environment for the model to operate sustainably.

However, the introduction of GN 417 in 2019 revoked the power of villages to make decisions on harvesting applications and to set prices/royalties of their forest produces from their VLFRs. Stakeholders believed that GN 417 impacted the competitiveness of the forest produced from the project area and therefore affected the sustainability of the model.

Moreover, CoForEST is supposed to hand over all activities to the government and other stakeholders for implementation beyond the project period. The following key outputs were envisaged to be achieved to enable smooth transition:

- PO RALG and MNRT are supporting and encouraging LGAs across the country to adopt, scale-up and invest in CBFM in collaboration with GFFFN and GP CC. This is not yet done;
- Additional local government authorities have the institutional, technical and financial capacity to support the establishment and implementation of CBFM. Institutional and technical capacity exists, but there is no financial capacity;
- Communities in Morogoro Region are implementing CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises in ways that reduce deforestation; generate social benefits, and become

independent of donor support. Most of the villages in Phase I and II continue to implement the model without donor support but are highly affected by GN 417;

- NGOs and the private sector have increased institutional, financial, and technical capacity to support communities to adopt CBFM, including sustainable forest-based enterprises and wood product certification; the involvement of the private sector is still limited; and
- PO RALG, MNRT, and other stakeholders are involved in the project monitoring, evaluation, and steering. Currently done through bi-annual Project Advisory Committee Meetings;

Due to limited availability of financial resources in LGAs and PO RALG, the forest sector is highly affected by competing priorities. Unfortunately, at present, the sector is not among the top priorities therefore, there are no allocations to support the model financially. Equally, the catalytic funding mechanism for scaling up CBFM that was scheduled to be launched during the year one national meeting, is still under development.

On the other hand, some sectoral Policies and Acts such as agriculture, livestock, mining, and investment are all envisaging to expand their sectors. Therefore if not well coordinated are most likely to threaten the sustainability of the model. Unfortunately, CBFM activities are not given same priority as other sectors (e.g. agriculture). As a result, deforestation in some places is anticipated to take place. For example, in Lindi district, CBFM village areas were given to investors and converted to cashewnut farms. Equally, during the interviews and FGDs with stakeholders, it was reported that FMUs were encroached by other land uses such as settlements, agriculture, and grazing.

3.5.2. Post project scenarios

There are four possible post-project scenarios:

First, sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting continue to be implemented in the project villages and scaled up to other villages with positive effects on forest resources and the livelihood of local communities. This scenario is based on the conditions that political environment will become conducive, LGAs and the MNRT will provide adequate financial and technical support with minimal inputs from donors. The probability of occurrence of this scenario is low. Although FBD and LGAs enthusiastic to the model, their capacity to fully fund the model is limited because of other priorities identified earlier. Also high transaction costs e.g., development of village land use plans which is a key prerequisite for CBFM scaling up.

Second, initially supported CBFM villages continue implementing sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting without external support from the government and donors. This is possible if the business and political environment continues to be conducive, and the villages maintain good governance practices. The probability of occurrence of this scenario is high. This is because the villages have well-established institutional structures (trained VNRCs, VLUMs and Village Authorities, Land use, Management and harvesting plans, and bylaws), realized the benefits from the model, and have generated funds to continue implementing the model.

Third, development partners continue to support the sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting model to invest in scaling up to other regions and districts. The model has been successfully piloted in 30 out of about 12,000 villages in Tanzania since 2012. It is expected that the model will continue to attract stakeholders' interests, including development partners, if the political, legal, and economic environment becomes conducive. The probability of occurrence of this scenario is high for the following reasons: (i) This project was a pilot and has been successful; (ii)

There are new and ongoing initiatives in the country supporting sustainable forest products harvesting. For example, the European Union supports forestry programme on biomass energy development in four regions of Tanzania; Finland Government supports forestry and value chains development in 3 regions and MCDI is investing in sustainable timber production in Lindi region; and Kichangani village (in Ulanga District) is harvesting sleepers from VLFR with support from the District Council; and SULEDO is engaging on timber production in Manyara region.

Fourth, the model is abandoned. This could happen if political and economic environment is no longer conducive, development partners lose interest to support the model, MNRT & LGAs place low priority to the model, and the communities continue with business as usual. The probability of occurrence of this scenario is low because most of the stakeholders have shown interest to the model.

3.5.3. Exit strategy

Having implemented the two phases of the TTCS project from 2012-2018, the main aim of CoForEST project (Phase III) is to hand over the project activities to the government and other stakeholders.

During the planning of CoForEST project, an exit strategy for TTCS was designed with the following assumptions: (i) communities are implementing CBFM and forest-based enterprises according to the approach and guidelines developed by the project; (ii) LGAs are providing support to communities in the implementation of CBFM; (iii) PO-RALG are supporting LGAs in their work to support communities; (iv) MJUMITA is providing additional support on marketing, compliance and problem-solving to communities and private sector involved in CBFM; and (v) other NGOs including MCDI and SULEDO Forest Community (SFC) are scaling up the model in their project areas. However, the capacity of LGAs and PO RALG to fully support the model financially is still limited because many competing priorities. At present, funding mechanism for scaling up is not there. New approaches to re-sensitize MNRT, LGAs and PO RALG to prioritize CBFM and the model are needed.

3.5.4. How can TFCG ensure sustainability of project purpose?

The CoForEST project conducted its Sustainability Framework Analysis which stipulates **who does** and **who pays** for each work package for the current and future pictures. Regarding **who pays**, the current situation is dominated by donor support (SDC) while **who does** is dominated by TFCG and other NGOs (mainly MCDI, TNRF and MJUMITA). For the project to be sustainable, the future picture is dominated by LGAs and NGOs on **who does** and dominated by Governments (LGAs and Central Government) and other development partners on **who pays**.

Consequently, transitioning to the future picture, TFCG/MJUMITA should enhance good relationship with key stakeholders such as FBD, TFS, LGAs and other NGOs. Among other things this could be done by organising discussions between TFCG/MJUMITA and TFS to create a common understanding of the model and its implementation. Also, increase resources mobilization from key stakeholders to enable model scaling up. Moreover, TFCG should change their way of working by putting more project responsibilities/ tasks to the LGAs. This because various trainings have been conducted therefore the LGAs hand-on skills and capacity has increased to handle the project activities and TFCG to handle only the financial transactions. During the remaining period TFCG can assess or visualize Government's capacity to perform and taking over the tasks.

3.5.5. Key constraints to sustainability

The sustainability of the model is facing a number of challenges, including non-compliance to village LUPs, harvesting guidelines and inadequate protection of the harvested FMUs leading to conversion of some charcoal harvested areas to agriculture and grazing lands; competing priorities of the LGAs to finance the model; unacceptability of the model by some key stakeholders e.g. TFS; weak law enforcement outside the project areas leading to high leakage; implementation of the GN 417 causing less competitiveness of sustainably produced charcoal and timber as compared to those produced from other sources; inaccessibility due to poor road infrastructure, unreliable market of charcoal and timber in some project villages, implementation of GN 417, and involvement of some village leaders (e.g. VEO, VNRC) in corrupt practices related to illegal timber and charcoal productions. These constraints are gradually causing charcoal produced from the project area to be less competitive. However, it is hoped that the operationalization of the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) that was prepared through broad consultations of stakeholders at local and national levels will address most of these issues. Since the strategy took into consideration of macro-economics and socio-policy development and other related policies such as land and agriculture, it is anticipated that these constraints will be minimized.

3.5.6. Replicability and magnification potential

The conception and implementation of the sustainable forest harvesting model is in line with the National Forest Policy of 1998. Various stakeholders have shown interest and some have set budget lines for scaling up of the model. Pilot project villages are operating the model and therefore potential reference for showcasing. Considering that about 46% of all forests in Tanzania mainland is under village land, it is logical that scaling up could be done in phases. Some stakeholders were on the opinion that the model should first be replicated in areas where timber and charcoal have good market and are accessible by vehicles. Equally, the scaling up of the model in areas with high livestock numbers should be done in subsequent phases with extra mechanisms to consider the inclusion of livestock in CBFM. On the overall, replicability and magnification potential of the model is high.

Our conclusion on sustainability is that stakeholders' collaboration, supportive policy environment and stable financial flow are key to the sustainability of the model.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusion

The CoForEST project design and its implementation is in-line with national policies and legislations. The goal and purposes are relevant at community, national, and international level because sustainable forest management is one of the global priorities. Additionally, project is in-line with the SDC Country Cooperation Strategy 2015-2018 and Country Cooperation Program 2021-2024 which focuses on governance, employment, income and climate change adaptation. The goal of the project is to contribute to sustainable, pro-community natural forest management that transforms the economics and governance of forest product value chains and contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Sustainable timber harvesting under the project which is selective is relevant to REDD+ under sustainable management of forests.

Unfortunately, COVID 19 pandemic was not foreseen. However, the LFA was flexibly implemented by the project. Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been developed and is being regularly implemented. The components of the monitoring system are standard and provide checks and balances for early warning. Project staff have been trained to implement the M & E plan, including the ODK monitoring system. There was no gender disparity observed in the villages supported by the project.

The MTR assessment shows that, out of 40 indicators, 35 (87.5%) will be fully achieved, 4 (10%) partially achieved and 1 (2.5%) is unlikely to be achieved by the end of the project. The NPV for the cost-benefit analysis is positive over years. This implies that there is a potential total benefit over the projected years.

Following project investments in the villages and training of councilors in the project districts, some districts have set a budget line for establishing new additional CBFM villages. This indicates that the district councils have the interest to scale up the model to other villages. However, from financial year 2018/2019, funds allocated in the annual budgets have not been disbursed for CBFM scaling up. Equally, the influx of livestock into the project areas (especially in Kilosa and Mvomero districts) was not considered and analyzed in the risk matrix. This risk has interfered with project implementation.

MTR received various opinions regarding GN No. 417 on the Forest Regulations of 2019. Some of the stakeholders complained that the new GN has affected the business environment. However, the central government indicated willingness for further discussion if evidence of the effects of the GN 417 are provided.

The project is expiring in 1.5 years. Outcomes 2 and 3 are likely to be achieved at the end of the project. However, outcome 1, "Both technical and financial capacity of national, regional and local authorities, and community members is strengthened to implement and scale up CBFM in ways that diversity livelihoods and reduce deforestation" is unlikely to be achieved. This outcome is key for most of the project outputs, including overall sustainability.

TFCG should expedite validation, approval and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms and link up with Task Force for National Forest financing Strategy.

4.2. Recommendations and way forward

The MTR recommend the following:

Short term (within the project duration):

The CoFoREST project – TFCG/MJUMITA

- i. The Project should document impacts of the GN on sustainable forest products' harvests and trade and seeks an audience with FBD and TFS for discussion and resolution;
- ii. Devise mechanisms to ensure that the model continues to attract interests of stakeholders, including development partners for resources mobilization to enable scaling up of the model;
- iii. Devise new approaches to re-sensitize MNRT, LGAs and PO RALG to prioritize CBFM and the model in their plans, annual budget and disbursement;
- iv. In order to ensure smooth transitioning to the future picture, TFCG/MJUMITA should enhance good relationships with key stakeholders, including FBD, TFS, LGAs and other NGOs. This could be done by organising discussions between TFCG/MJUMITA and TFS to create a common understanding about the model and its implementation;
- v. MJUMITA to improve its serves in supporting marketing, compliance and problem-solving to communities involved in CBFM;
- vi. TFCG should expedite validation, approval and implementation of the National CBFM Action Plan and Catalytic Financing Mechanisms;
- vii. The Project in collaboration with MNRT, LGAs and PO RALG should undertake periodic risk monitoring and mitigation to address corruption, ensure compliance to village LUPs, harvesting guidelines and adequate protection of FMUs to reduce agriculture and grazing encroachment; and
- viii. Make socio-ecological data available to key stakeholders, particularly researchers for independent monitoring.

Government – FBD, TFS, PO-RALG and LGAs

- i. The MNRT should be willing and ready to receive a document on impacts of the GN 417 and lead discussions with stakeholders for amicable resolution;
- ii. Participate in monitoring of the project activities;
- iii. The influx of livestock into the project areas was not considered and analyzed in the risk matrix during the formulation of the project. This risk has interfered significantly with the project implementation. Equally, the issue of livestock is huge, politicised and currently beyond the project's ability to address. Therefore, the development of a mechanism to integrate livestock as one of the important land uses in the project area is imperative;
- iv. Operationalization of the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) should, among other things, aim to address corruption and non-compliance in villages under CBFM;

Medium to long term

SDC

- i. The SDC could support REDD+ initiatives in VLFRs and also support mechanisms for selling carbon credits; and
- ii. The SDC considers supporting forest sector on conflict resolution, long term forest research, governance, climate change adaption initiatives at community level.

The LGAs, PO-RALG and Central government

- ii. Mobilize financial resources for scaling up of the CBFM in the country;

Academician/Researchers

- iii. Conduct research on impacts of livestock grazing in VLFRs to sustainable forest management; and

- iv. Make **practical recommendations to improve the model.**

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: OECD Criteria and SDC Guidelines for Benefit – Cost analysis

OECD Criteria	Description
Relevance	This will aim to understand whether CoForEST doing the right things.
Effectiveness	In this item, FORCONSULT will assess adequacy of the CoForEST in achieving its outcomes and objectives.
Efficiency retrospective	Is CoForEST implemented in a resource-efficient way? Will be the main question that will be investigated in this criterion.
Sustainability	This is about continuation of project results after the project funding comes to an end. Degree of continuation of benefits from the project after donor funding has ended is one of the items that will be assessed by the FORCONSULT. Sustainability will be assessed in terms of the probability of continuation of the long-term benefits, and the resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time. The key question to ask is ' <i>are CoForEST's interventions designed innovatively to be sustainable?</i> ' Will be the main question that will be investigated here.
Exit strategy	FORCOSNULT understands that funding is only for undertaking project activities within the project period. Exit strategy refers to project planning for project completion. Usually projects should initiate planning their 'exit' from the beginning and that an exit strategy should form part of the project's overall planning i.e., naturally forms part of the project process.
Impact	The impacts to be captured will be positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the project activities, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. However, this is a mid-term review therefore it is too early to adequately assess impacts of the CoForEST. On the other hand, assessment of impacts at this stage can provide useful information to inform the SDC on the adjustments that may be needed for the remaining period of the current phase for the project to realize positive impacts.
Scalability	Various methods can be used to assess scalability of the CoForEST activities. FORCOSULT will use Force Field Analysis method to illustrate the forces that oppose or support scaling up. Force Field Analysis method will enable critical assessment of which force(s) hold the key to changing the <i>status quo</i> . In this method, one side of the chart will list forces supporting scaling up also known as "driving forces". The forces can be economic, political, cultural, environmental, or technological. The forces opposing scaling up are called "restraining forces" and will likewise be listed in the other side of the chart. To scale up, the driving forces should be stronger than those restraining. This can happen either by adding new driving forces or by disabling current restraining forces. Extensive experience and theory demonstrate that the better strategy is usually to find ways of disabling or reducing current restraining forces.
SDC Guidelines for Benefit – Cost analysis	The BCR will be performed based on the investment costs (excluding transaction costs – human resources from CoForEST) and its benefits. All the benefits and costs of the forest-based enterprises emanated from CoForEST support e.g. charcoal, beekeeping, timber and carbon will be quantified and valued. The BCR will be calculated by dividing the total discounted benefits by the total discounted costs. Other values that will be captured into the equation include social (e.g. the value of Village Saving and Loan Associations and health insurance paid for members), and environmental benefits (increase in co-benefits) that related to the invested resources. Quantification of environmental benefits and costs shall also be included in the BCR analysis. In addition, there are some costs and benefits that go to the whole society, i.e. indirect costs/benefits or positive/negative externalities. These costs and benefits shall also be quantified and used in the BCR analysis. Costs and benefits will be discounted. The discounted benefits of the enterprises in year y will be equal to $B_y/(1+r)^y$. The discounted costs of the enterprises in year y will be equal to $C_y/(1+r)^y$. Both the discounted benefits and the discounted costs will be added separately in years (0 through y). The sum of the discounted benefits will be divided by the sum of the discounted costs: $\Sigma(B_y/(1+r)^y)/\Sigma(C_y/(1+r)^y)$, summed over $y = 0$ to y.

y = the number of years over which benefits and costs are analyzed

B_y = the benefits of the enterprises in year i , $i = 0$ to n

C_y = the costs of the enterprises in year i

r = the discount rate

The choice of a discount rate is very important item in BCR and can significantly affect net benefit and costs estimates. The discount rate reflects the "time value of money" i.e., a shilling paid today worth more than a shilling paid a year in future. This means that a higher discount rate will reduce the present value of future benefits and costs more than if a lower rate were used. More important is a higher rate will tend to reduce the net present value of the invested activity with costs in the near-term and benefits occurring several years in the future. Since environmental measures often require upfront costs in return for future benefits (e.g., sustainable forest utilization), the use of a high discount rate can result into a biased decision about environmental activities such as sustainable charcoal production. The interest rate in Tanzania ranges between 8% and 21% depending on the financial institution. For determination of the BCR in this assignment, an interest of 15% will be used which is the most prevailing interest rate in the market. A sensitivity analysis will be performed by using a range of interest rates to measure stability of the BCR figures.

According to Kilosa Harvesting Plan of 2015, the harvestable forest is usually divided into annual quota using harvesting circle of 50 years for timber and 24 years for charcoal. Therefore, the BCR analysis period will base on 50 years for timber and 24 years for charcoal. In case of beekeeping activities, beehive is the most important investment for honey and beeswax production. Therefore, the lifetime of modern beehive will be used in the BCR analysis.

The activities that have BCR greater than 1 have greater benefits than costs; hence they have positive net benefits.

Appendix 3: List of people consulted at national level

Name	Institution	Position	Contacts
Mr Erneus Kaijage	Canadian Embassy	Consultant to Canadian Embassy	erneus.kaijage@fssptz.org
Dr Methew Mpanda	European Union Tanzania Delegation	The Technical Advisor	0713838441; Mathayo.MATHEW@eeas.europa.eu
Dr. Ezekiel Edward Mwakalukwa	FBD-MNRT	Director of FBD	0782232381;
Mis. Joyce Msangi	Ministry of Energy	Renewable Energy Officer & TFCG Project Advisory Committee (PAC) member	0716879547;
Mr. Mbise Melckzedek	Ministry of Finance	Ag. Assistant Commissioner Bilateral	0658246885;
Rahima Njahidi	MJUMITA	Executive Director-MJUMITA	mjaidi@gmail.com
Prof. Elikakimu M. Zahabu	NCMC	Director	0752596503; zahabu@sua.ac.tz
Mr. Stanford Kway	PO RALG-Sector Coordination	Principal Forest Officer	0754290074; kwaysanford@gmail.com
Mr Yassin Mkwizu	Royal Norwegian Embassy Dar es Salaam	Programme Officer - Environment and Climate Change	0782 777 025; yassin.bakari.mkwizu@mfa.no
Patrick Sieber	SDC: SDC Climate Change & Environment Network Focal Point	Focal Point CC&E / CCE Mainstreaming	patrick.sieber@eda.admin.ch
Dr. Charles Kilawe	SUA	Head of Department of Ecosystems and Conservation	ckilawe@gmail.com; 0678413691
Prof. Suzana Augustino	SUA	Principal: College of forestry, Wildlife and Tourism	snyefwe@sua.ac.tz; 068648999
Prof. John Kessy	SUA	Consultant for Developing CBFM Action Plan	0754948708;
Dr. Chelestino Balama	TAFORI	Ag Director: Forest Utilization	balamac@yahoo.co.uk; 0767404873
Charles Meshack	TFCG	Executive Director - TFCG	0754380607; cmeshack@tfcg.or.tz
Ewald G. Emil	TFCG	Monitoring and Research Officer-CoForEST Project	0754119521; emily_gervas@yahoo.com
Charles Leonard	TFCG	Project Manager- CoFoREST Project	0715096044; cleonard@tfcg.or.tz
Prof. Dos Santos Silayo	TFS	Conservation Commissioner	0784402162;
Magdalena Gerald Ngotolainyo	VPO	Environmental Officer	0754657745;
Dr. Severin Kalonga	WWF	Development (Partnerships & Fundraising) Manager	0789207109;

Dr. Lawrence Mbwapbo	WWF	Policy Advisor	0688975747; lmbwapbo@wwftz.org
Mr. Jasper Makala	MCDI	Chief Executive Officer	+255 (0)784938097; jasper.makala@mpingoconservation.org

Appendix 4: MRT Checklists to higher level audiences (e.g. TFS, FBD, Embassies etc.)

Relevance

Therefore, the following questions shall guide discussions:

- To what extent is the policy environment – including the upcoming National Forest Policy / Implementation Strategy - supportive of the project to achieving its objective?
- To what degree does it promote social accountability of public (local and district authorities, Land Use Plan and Management Committees, Village Natural Resources Committees and DFOs Services) and private service providers (charcoal and timber traders)?
- What is CoForEST's comparative advantage or unique role/input to the forestry / energy sector compared to other ongoing programs of donors and government in the overall forestry / energy and Climate change specific programs?
- Are the selected for the Project and the Logframe (intervention logic) implemented in a way that is relevant for the current local, regional and national challenges and concerns in implementing CBFM with integrated sustainable charcoal production?
- Did the project miss out an important element that could have been crucial to include in the overall design and the logframe?
- Are the promoted technics (Rotational System for FMU management, harvesting guidelines, IBEEKs) relevant for the actual situational needs of both charcoal producers, community members on one side and government authorities on the other side at the local level and national level?
- What are the contributions to socio-economic situation in the project area?
- What are the contributions to forest resource governance and management?
- What are the reasons for project success or failure?
- Which key challenges experienced or envisaged?

Effectiveness

Specific questions or issues that will be explored under effectiveness include:

- To what extent have the beneficiaries in the participating Districts (LGAs and individual community members) increased their productivity/incomes
- How have the existing challenges related to policy, poverty, land disputes, deforestation and climate change have been resolved by the project?
- To what extent is CoForEST impacting the knowledge of different groups of beneficiaries, including the public/government structures?
- Are the training materials and modality suitable for a desired impact?
- To what extent can such knowledge and lessons be capitalized and included in basic structures of education and social development?
- To what extent have the planned objectives at outcome level been achieved both qualitatively and quantitatively?
- What are the reasons for best performance and low performance (clearly explaining the supporting and limiting factors)?
- What have been the results for men and women, including participation in the committees, gender sensitivity of the projects funded with benefits from forest based enterprises including charcoal?

Efficiency retrospective

The guiding questions that will be used by the FORCONSULT to measure efficiency are:

- What is the actual cost-benefit ratio of the economic, social and environmental benefits in relation to the invested resources (including or excluding of human resource Costs)?

- What are the most cost-efficient outcome for the CoForEST project?
- What efforts did CoForEST make to deliver value for money in terms of equipment procurement, staffing (number, skills, and remuneration) and minimizing transaction costs?
- What could be improved in terms of allocation and optimization of both financial and human resources and overall efficiency of the project?
- What could be the required resources
- What could be improved in terms of allocation and optimization of both financial and human resources and overall efficiency of the project?

Sustainability

The guiding questions that will be used by the FORCONSULT to measure Sustainability and Exit Strategy are:

- How well is the model established (ownership creation) among different public and private actors (Farmers, Beekeepers, Charcoal Producers, Timber traders, VNRCs, Local, District, Regional and National Government Authorities)?
- To what extent is CoForEST successful in bringing about systemic change amongst stakeholders regarding CBFM with integrated beekeeping, charcoal and timber production as an effective component of forest products value chains?
- To what extent are the project's approaches appropriate for absorption by the stakeholders within the projected length - in a way that will allow for continuous operation and functioning after project exit and possible replica?
- To what extent is the knowledge transfer taking place between the implementing partners (TFCG, MJUMITA) and with the government counterparts at both the local level and national level and other stakeholders in the private sector, Academia and dialogue platforms to ensure continuity of the established model?
- Does the Sustainability Framework Analysis relevant or require any improvements or does it need to be re-defined? – If so, how?
- How can the project access/ assist the government to access other SDC and non-SDC funds to scaling up and sustaining the positive results in the charcoal and timber value chain, climate smart agriculture and reduction of the rates of deforestation e.g. Funds from UNEP, Green Fund for Climate Change, GFFFN?
- How can policy dialogue and synergies with initiatives emerging from public, private and development cooperation actors - including other SDC supported programmes - be enhanced, at both the national and the regional levels?
- What is the feasibility and rationale for a multi stakeholders' platform?
- What private sector actors should be part of it?

Exit strategy

Guiding questions that will be used to generate information for formulation of Exit Strategy for the project includes:

- What is the extent of the links between project and other stakeholders e.g. the VCs, DFOs, DFMs?
- To what extent are they working with the project?
- What roles do local institutions have in the project?
- Which roles of the project can be handled over to the local institutions after exit?
- Which project outputs have been adopted by other stakeholders so far?
- Have the groups reached a level of behavior change (e.g. protecting the FMU after harvesting to facilitate forest regeneration)?

- Have the groups started creating wealth (livelihood improvement) through activities (charcoal, timber, beekeeping etc.) supported by the project?
- What outputs/outcomes from the project need to be sustained after it has ended?
- Is additional support required to implement activities in exit strategy? What kind of support? From where?
- Has the project made recommendations to local and central governments and policy makers? And to what extent have these recommendations been incorporated into the draft National Forestry Policy?
- How are the technologies and materials developed by the project shared and made available? Have they been made accessible for stakeholders to continue using them? Will the materials be accessible after the project exit?

Impact

Guiding questions to perceive impacts of the CoForEST include:

- What impacts of the CoForEST activities are already apparent?
- What impacts appear likely?
- How potential positive future impacts can be maximized?
- Are the current project targets realistic to attain the intended impacts?
- Have there been/ will there be any unplanned positive impacts arising from implementation of CoForEST activities?
- To what extent has the project produced unintended outcomes (positive and negative)?

Scalability

Guiding questions to assess scalability of CoForEST include:

- What are restraining forces that limit scaling up of the project activities?
- What are the driving forces supporting scaling up of the project activities?
- What strategies should be used to minimize restraining forces?
- What are weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the scaling up to be successful?
- Who should implement scaling up of project activities? And why? And how?

Appendix 5: MRT Checklist to the district and village audiences

Relevance

Therefore, the following questions shall guide discussions:

- Are the selected for the Project and the Logframe (intervention logic) implemented in a way that is relevant for the current local, regional and national challenges and concerns in implementing CBFM with integrated sustainable charcoal production?
- Did the project miss out an important element that could have been crucial to include in the overall design and the logframe?
- Are the promoted technics (Rotational System for FMU management, harvesting guidelines, IBEKs) relevant for the actual situational needs of both charcoal producers, community members on one side and government authorities on the other side at the local level and national level?
- What are the contributions to socio-economic situation in the project area?
- What are the contributions to forest resource governance and management?
- What are the reasons for project success or failure?
- Which key challenges experienced or envisaged?

Effectiveness

Specific questions or issues that will be explored under effectiveness include:

- To what extent have the beneficiaries in the participating Districts (LGAs and individual community members) increased their productivity/incomes
- To what extent is CoForEST impacting the knowledge of different groups of beneficiaries, including the public/government structures?
- Are the training materials and modality suitable for a desired impact?
- To what extent can such knowledge and lessons be capitalized and included in basic structures of education and social development?
- To what extent have the planned objectives at outcome level been achieved both qualitatively and quantitatively?
- What are the reasons for best performance and low performance (clearly explaining the supporting and limiting factors)?
- What have been the results for men and women, including participation in the committees, gender sensitivity of the projects funded with benefits from forest based enterprises including charcoal?

Efficiency

The guiding questions that will be used by the FORCONSULT to measure efficiency are:

- What is the actual costs and benefits, social and environmental benefits in relation to the invested resources (excluding of human resource Costs)?
- What are the most cost-efficient outcome for the CoForEST project?
- What efforts did CoForEST make to deliver value for money in terms of equipment procurement, staffing (number, skills, and remuneration) and minimizing transaction costs?
- What could be improved in terms of allocation and optimization of both financial and human resources and overall efficiency of the project?
- What could be the required resources
- What could be improved in terms of allocation and optimization of both financial and human resources and overall efficiency of the project?

Sustainability

The guiding questions that will be used by the FORCONSULT to measure Sustainability and Exit Strategy are:

- How well is the model established (ownership creation) among different public and private actors (Farmers, Beekeepers, Charcoal Producers, Timber traders, VNRCs, Local, District, Regional and National Government Authorities)?
- To what extent is CoForEST successful in bringing about systemic change amongst stakeholders regarding CBFM with integrated beekeeping, charcoal and timber production as an effective component of forest products value chains?
- To what extent are the project's approaches appropriate for absorption by the stakeholders within the projected length - in a way that will allow for continuous operation and functioning after project exit and possible replica?
- To what extent is the knowledge transfer taking place between the implementing partners (TFCG, MJUMITA) and with the government counterparts at both the local level and national level and other stakeholders in the private sector, Academia and dialogue platforms to ensure continuity of the established model?
- Does the Sustainability Framework Analysis relevant or require any improvements or does it need to be re-defined? – If so, how?
- What is the feasibility and rationale for a multi stakeholders' platform?
- What private sector actors should be part of it?

Exit strategy

Guiding questions that will be used to generate information for formulation of Exit Strategy for the project includes:

- What is the extent of the links between project and other stakeholders e.g. the VCs, DFOs, DFMs?
- To what extent are they working with the project?
- What roles do local institutions have in the project?
- Which roles of the project can be handled over to the local institutions after exit?
- Which project outputs have been adopted by other stakeholders so far?
- Have the groups reached a level of behavior change (e.g. protecting the FMU after harvesting to facilitate forest regeneration)?
- Have the groups started creating wealth (livelihood improvement) through activities (charcoal, timber, beekeeping etc.) supported by the project?
- What outputs/outcomes from the project need to be sustained after it has ended?
- Is additional support required to implement activities in exit strategy? What kind of support? From where?
- Has the project made recommendations to local and central governments and policy makers? And to what extent have these recommendations been incorporated into the draft National Forestry Policy?
- How are the technologies and materials developed by the project shared and made available? Have they been made accessible for stakeholders to continue using them? Will the materials be accessible after the project exit?

Impact

Guiding questions to perceive impacts of the CoForEST include:

- What impacts of the CoForEST activities are already apparent?
- What impacts appear likely?
- How potential positive future impacts can be maximized?

- Are the current project targets realistic to attain the intended impacts?
- Have there been/ will there be any unplanned positive impacts arising from implementation of CoForEST activities?
- To what extent has the project produced unintended outcomes (positive and negative)?

Scalability

Guiding questions to assess scalability of CoForEST include:

- What are restraining forces that limit scaling up of the project activities?
- What are the driving forces supporting scaling up of the project activities?
- What strategies should be used to minimize restraining forces?
- What are weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the scaling up to be successful?
- Who should implement scaling up of project activities? And why? And how?

Appendix 6: **Achievement status against indicators (Frequencies)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Achievement status against indicators (Frequencies)				SMART	Not SMART
		Total number of indicators	Full achieved	Partially achieved	Not achievable		
Outcome 1: Capacity Building and sustainable financing	<i>Output 1.1: PO RALG and MNRT are supporting and encouraging LGAs across the country to adopt, scale-up and invest in CBFM in collaboration with GFFN and GP CC.</i>	3	2	1	0	2	1
	<i>Output 1.2: Additional local government authorities have the institutional, technical and financial capacity to support the establishment and implementation of CBFM</i>	7	6	1	0	2	5
	<i>Output 1.3: Communities in Morogoro Region are implementing CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises in ways that reduce deforestation; generate social benefits; and become independent of donor support.</i>	5	3	1	1	3	2
	<i>Output 1.4: NGOs and private sector have increased institutional, financial and technical capacity to support communities to adopt CBFM including sustainable forest-based enterprises and wood product certification.</i>	5	5	0	0	4	1
	<i>Output 1.5: PO RALG, MNRT and other stakeholders are involved in the project monitoring, evaluation and steering.</i>	3	3	0	0	3	0
	Per outcome status	23	18	3	1	14	9
Outcome 2: Policy and financing dialogue	<i>Output 2.1: TNRF provides a forum for achieving more widespread and effective CBFM-related support and policy dialogue from Civil Society Organisations.</i>	1	0	1	0	1	0
	<i>Output 2.2: Increased intersectoral cooperation and policy alignment supports a more sustainable policy environment for CBFM and natural forest-based enterprises and</i>	6	6	0	0	6	0

Outcomes	Outputs	Achievement status against indicators (Frequencies)				SMART	Not SMART
		Total number of indicators	Full achieved	Partially achieved	Not achievable		
	<i>reduced deforestation on village land.</i>						
	<i>Output 2.3: CBFM communities are advocating for the government and other stakeholders to provide policy and financial support for economically and ecologically sustainable CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises, in ways that promote good governance, gender equity and respect community rights.</i>	3	3	0	0	2	1
	Per outcome status	10	9	1	0	9	1
Outcome 3: Research and learning institutions in Tanzania are generating new knowledge about enterprise-oriented CBFM and are integrating this in student learning.	Output 3.1: A programme of research on CBFM and forest-based enterprises has been completed.	1	1	0	0	1	0
	<i>Output 3.2: Ecological and social monitoring programme is under way</i>	4	4	0	0	4	0
	Output 3.3: CBFM including forest-based enterprises is integrated into student learning.	2	1	1	0	2	0
	Per outcome status	7	6	0	1	7	0
OVERALL STATUS		40	35	4	1	30	10

Appendix 7: Review of achievements against indicators and their respective relevance

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
Outcome 1: Capacity Building and sustainable financing <i>The capacity of national, regional and local authorities and community members, will be strengthened to implement and scale-up CBFM in ways that diversify livelihoods and reduce deforestation.</i> Output 1.1: PO RALG and MNRT are supporting and encouraging LGAs across the country to adopt, scale-up and invest in CBFM in collaboration with GFFFN and GP CC.				
1.1.1: A CBFM scaling up strategy has been developed and adopted by PO RALG and FBD in collaboration with GFFFN and GP CC	No catalytic financing mechanism is operational to support scaling up of CBFM. 4 districts are receiving revenues from CBFM (3 supported by TTCS, 1 supported by MCDI) but are not independently investing these funds back into scaling up.	Initial institutional and technical preparatory activities for development of CBFM scaling up strategy have been accomplished: ○ The project is collaborating with the AFF to compile regional experiences and lessons on scaling-up of PFM across Africa. ○ PORALG and FBD (MNRT) have been facilitated to reach an agreement to develop a joint CBFM action plan in accordance with the national forest policy; which entails a roadmap and stepping stone towards developing the strategy for scaling up of CBFM. ○ A map of potential CBFM areas has been developed by the CoForEST Science Advisor as a key input to the CBFM Action Plan and subsequent PFM scaling up strategy.	○ Based on the reported narratives about their seemingly effective engagement in processes for developing the CBFM action plan it would appear; that both PO-LARG and FBD are motivated to develop and adopt the CBFM action plan for scaling up CBFM.	○ Likely to be partially achieved ○ The CBFM action plan, as a written document, is likely to be accomplished ○ However, it is unlikely that it will not be fully adopted due to discontent of some key stakeholders particularly TFS. ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria ✓ Measurable and represents variables that are widely measured and applied in routine government decision-making processes

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
1.1.2: A coordination mechanism has been established involving PO RALG, FBD and LGAs to support the scaling up of CBFM including a catalytic financing mechanism.	0 coordination mechanism in place	- Discussions between PO-RALG and MNRT have been facilitated to enhance inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation on CBFM as a starting point to foster development of the strategy for scaling up CBFM. - As noted under output 1.1.1, PORALG and FBD (MNRT) have agreed to develop a joint CBFM action plan in accordance with the national forest policy; a consultant is currently working to facilitate preparation of the joint action plan.	PO RALG, FBD and LGAs are agreed and committed to develop a joint CBFM action plan. The development of CBFM Action plan is proceeding.	Likely to be achieved - MNRT and PO RALG are working together to develop the CBFM Action plan. - The indicator is relevant and meet SMART criteria ✓ The CBFM action plan document will provide the roles of each stakeholder.
1.1.3: Resources have been mobilized to support scaling-up of the model by PO RALG and MNRT and linkages between PO-RALG and GFFFN and GP CC have been established by end of Y3.	Proposals submitted to at least 3 development partners / sources of international climate finance by end of Y3.	TFCG has already submitted two proposals to solicit funds to scale-up CBFM from Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative and USAID.	The submitted proposals are likely to be funded; but the sustainability of the approach is questionable as no government institution particularly PO RALG and FBD are fully engaged in proposal write-ups. It is important that PO RALG and FBD are fully engaged to prepare joint projects. This will build their capacity to develop competitive proposals in future.	- Likely to be fully achieved - However, the risk of being unsustainable is high since connection to the financiers is directly through TFCG and JUMITA, which leaves very limited possibility for enhancing the capacity of the government to take over such responsibilities. - The indicator is relevant but not specific whether is a human or financial resources to be mobilized.
Output 1.2: Additional local government authorities have the institutional, technical and financial capacity to support the establishment and implementation of CBFM				
1.2.1: At least 21 LGA and TFS staff per district in 4 districts have the capacity to support communities to establish and sustain CBFM including sustainable forest-based enterprises by end of Y2.	4 districts have 0 communities implementing forest-based enterprise integrated in CBFM.	16 (3 women and 13 men) LGA staff in two districts (Kilolo and Liwale) out of 4 districts [or 50%] have been trained to support communities to conduct	Trained staff expressed confidence in their capacity to support establishment of CBFM integrating charcoal and timber enterprises.	Likely to be fully achieved. Based on what has been reported in the narrative reports, the indicator relates to number of LGAs staff trained on CBFM that

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		village land use planning to establish CBFM.		integrates forest-based enterprises ○ The indicator is relevant because it is among the widely measured variables and applied in routine government decision-making processes. However, it is difficult to measure the quality of knowledge and skills acquired given the short time used to provide such training.
1.2.2: At least 1 CBFM learning village per district in 4 districts has been established as a catalyst for scaling up by end of Y2.	0 villages in 4 districts provide a learning forum on sustainable charcoal and timber production.	One learning CBFM has been established and operationalized in two out of four district (or 50%): ○ VLUPs and VLFRs management plans and by-laws for Nambinda and Mahenge villages in Liwale and Kilolo districts respectively; The plans been approved by the respective District Councils.	So far, one village in both Liwale and Kilolo has established a CBFM. This include the development of land use plan; establishment of VNRC and VLUM; and capacity building to VNRC and VLUM. The harvesting have yet to pick up.	Likely to be full achieved ○ Establishment of the learning CBFM to all districts is likely to be achieved. ○ However, for some village the harvesting is not likely to pick up and therefore no benefit accrued during the project period. There is a need to increase the pace of project implementation or extend the project period. ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria ✓ Also, the indicator corresponds to the variables routinely measured under 'PFM facts and figures' to guide decision-making at the national and local level
1.2.3: CBFM that integrates forest-based enterprises is being scaled up in at least 4 districts independently of project support by end of Y3.	0 districts are scaling up CBFM independently of project support	○ Linked to output 1.2.1, Liwale, Kilolo, Nachingwea and Ruangwa district councils have been earmarked for this purpose. ○ This is directly linked to indicator for number 1.2.6 (see notes under indicator number 1.2.6).	- Most of the activities were delayed due to corona pandemic. The scaling up is likely to materialized due to high interest of both district councils and the	○ Likely to be fully achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
			respective villages. - Nevertheless, the scaling up of CBFM in at least 4 districts (Liwale, Kilolo, Nachingwea and Ruangwa) is currently implemented under financial and technical support from CoForEST project and therefore not independent as indicated by the indicator. For example, the visited districts such as Kilolo DC and Mahenge village are waiting support from CoForEST to proceed with harvesting. In addition, even the funds contributed by Kilolo and Liwale DC is inadequate to fully support CBFM establishment, i.e. TZS 1,680,000 (US\$ 764) from each said district.	
1.2.4: At least 21 LGA and TFS staff per district in 7 districts have the capacity to train and support charcoal and timber producers to harvest forest products in an ecologically and financially sustainable in the context of CBFM.		Some (not all, the evaluators suppose) foundational trainings have been done in two districts (Kilolo and Liwale) out of 7 districts [or 29%] so far: o 16 (3 women and 13 men) LGA staff in two districts (Kilolo and Liwale) trained in supporting communities to develop village land use and forest management plans.	Most staff from LGAs and TFS indicated that they were conversant with working with communities to establish CBFM. CBFM establishment has been part of the routine activities for LGAs and TFS staff at least over the last two decades. In addition, guidelines to guide the process of	Likely to be fully achieved This is linked to indicator 1.2.1 above - o The indicator is relevant but does not meet SMART criteria - o However, it is difficult to measure the quality of knowledge and skills acquired given the short time used to provide such training.

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		21 (5 women and 16 men) LGA and TFS staff in Kilolo district have been trained to support charcoal and timber producers to harvest forest products in ways that are ecologically and financially sustainable.	establishing and implementing CBFM are in place. Skills and knowledge are not important limiting factors; the key limiting factor for them is lack of budget to support CBFM/forest management activities under their responsibilities	However, the indicator should be revised to reflect number of LGAs staff trained in establishment of CBFM.
1.2.5: 4 LGAs are earning at least US\$ 2,500 from sustainable forest-based enterprises by end of Y3.		No charcoal production yet; but charcoal makers have been practically trained in sustainable charcoal production techniques.	Establishment of learning CBFM in the project districts is not on track due to delay caused by corona pandemic. Therefore, harvesting is not likely to pick up and benefit accrued in all the four villages during the project period. Therefore, chances are low that each of the supported villages will be able to earn at least \$ 3,924 per annum given the remaining project period.	Likely to be partially achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria - The indicator corresponds to the variables routinely measured to guide decision-making at the national and local levels
1.2.6: 4 LGAs have formally expressed a commitment to PO-RALG to invest revenues from CBFM in CBFM support by mid Y2		All four districts have formally pledged to invest their own revenues from CBFM piloted by the project to scale up CBFM in other villages; two districts (Kilolo and Liwale) i.e. 50% of the LGAs have each contributed TZS 1,680,000 (US\$ 764).	Contribution of Liwale and Kilolo district to support scale up of CBFM shows their commitment. As noted for indicator 1.2.3, despite of pledges by the said LGAs, their sustainability is questionable due to meager budget allocated to LGAs. In addition, experience show that there are other sectors that are given more priority e.g. health, education	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria ✓ Measurable and represents variables that are widely measured and applied in routine government decision-making processes

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
			and infrastructure, than forest. Alternatively, LGAs should commit the 10% of the revenues collected from the CBFM villages to scale up CBFM to other villages. However, this has not been the case as shown by the indicator 1.3.2.	
1.2.7: 4 MoUs or equivalent between LGAs and participating communities describing the services to be provided by the LGAs, the resources to be provided by the communities, and the governance mechanisms for that relationship.		Two villages (i.e. Mahenge in Kilolo District and Nambinda in Liwale district) have legally binding MoUs and bylaws approved by the respective Village General Assemblies, committed to contribute 10% of their CBFM revenues to the district councils and 7% to MJUMITA for scaling up and sustaining CBFM independent of the SDC funding	The MoUs for the two villages, i.e. Mahenge and Nambinda is in place. Although the 4 CBFM villages are definitely going to be faithful and contribute the 10% of their CBFM revenues, it is unlikely that the LGAs will actually invest in scaling up CBFM.	Likely to be fully achieved
<i>Output 1.3: Communities in Morogoro Region are implementing CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises in ways that reduce deforestation; generate social benefits; and become independent of donor support.</i>				

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
1.3.1: 35 communities in Kilosa, Morogoro and Mvomero Districts receiving technical support to implement CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises, independently of SDC-funding by end of Y3.	20 villages in Kilosa District, 10 villages in Mvomero and 5 villages in Morogoro Districts have integrated sustainable charcoal production into the management of their village forest reserves; 8 villages in Kilosa District, 0 villages in Mvomero Districts and 0 villages in Morogoro District have integrated sustainable timber harvesting into the management of their village forest reserves.	○ 21 villages out of 35 i.e. 60% have legally binding MoUs and bylaws approved by the respective Village General Assemblies, committed to contribute 10% and 7% of their CBFM revenues to their respective district council and MJUMITA, respectively, for provision of required technical support independent of the SDC funding. ○ Through this arrangement, within the period of January to June 2020 MJUMITA had accumulated TZS 12,615,862; and the three district councils have accumulated TZS 29,776,849 ○ As a result of the regular fund contribution from the CBFM villages the following were accomplished: - MJUMITA has facilitated training to 464 timber producers (including 64 women) on sustainable timber harvesting in 35 villages in Kilosa, Morogoro and Mvomero districts; and has been providing regular technical backstopping on sustainable charcoal production to 253 people charcoal producers (49 women). - The three district councils, through the respective DLNROs, have been providing regular technical support to the 35 villages: capacity building to the village institutions (Village	In line with the challenges highlighted under indicator 1.2.3, staff from LGAs indicated that there is a high risks for the funds channeled through LGAs to be allocated to activities not related to CBFM. - MJUMITA have continued to provide technical back up to the project village. The MJUMITA component is likely to be achieved.	○ Likely to be partially achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria - Measurable and represents variables that are widely measured and applied in routine government decision-making processes

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		Councils and VNRCs) including training on proper use of GPS; facilitating conflict resolution including village boundary conflicts, supervising regular joint forest patrols; and supervising design and implementation of village development projects such as construction of classrooms. - In addition, FBD led the process of gazetting the 30 VLFRs supported by the TTCS project. These were published in Government Notice 688 on 28/08/2020.		
1.3.2: 3 districts have financed the scaling up of CBFM to at least 1 village each.	0 districts have financed CBFM scaling up using revenue from CBFM	○ Kilosa and Morogoro district councils received from CBFM villages a sum of TZS 12 million and TZS 20 million respectively in the 2020/21 financial year for scaling up CBFM. However, there is general reluctance of the DED/district leaders to allocate funds to forestry activities since forestry sector is not among the priority sectors. ○ PO RALG should encourage the LGAs to comply to the MoUs.	○ Although staff at the LGAs are enthusiastic about integrating charcoal in CBFM, experiences from TTCS project, suggest that budget allocation for CBFM scaling up by the district councils is yet to materialize in Tanzania so far. ○ Mechanism to restrict the 10% of the CBFM village revenues is unlikely to work out unless the national level key people change their attitude	○ Not likely not to be achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria ✓ Measurable and represents variables that are widely measured and applied in routine government decision-making processes

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
			towards the forestry sector, in particular, supporting CBFM that integrate charcoal production.	
1.3.3: MJUMITA has established a self-financing support mechanism for communities.	1,239 (184 women = 15%) charcoal producers earned income from the sale of sustainable charcoal in 20 villages by 30/11/2018. 73 (0 women) timber harvesters earned income from the sale of sustainable timber in 2 villages by	- o Legally binding MoUs have been formulated across functional 35 CBFM villages in Morogoro region requiring each village to contribute 7% and 10% of their royalty revenue from sales of charcoal and timber to MJUMITA and district councils, respectively. In turn, MJUMITA is obliged to provide technical backstopping, independent monitoring and advocacy support; whereas the district councils through the DLNROs are obliged to provide regular technical support and invest in scaling up of CBFM in other villages with adequate forest resources. - o The mechanism is already operating in 24 villages in Kilosa district: - o The total amount due for the period of January to June 2020 was TZS 15,035,272 (7% of total royalty income of around TZS 215 million from January to June collected across the 24 villages). - o By November 2020, 12 villages (or 50%) had paid their due contributions to MJUMITA amounting to TZS 8,143,835 (or 54% of the invoiced amount) - o However, the 10% contributions to the district councils are yet to be used for CBFM activities; they are	The binding MoUs that bind the project village to contribute 7% as self-financing support mechanism are in place. Budgeting systems within MJUMITA are easy to be controlled.	- o Likely to be fully achieved; - o The indicator is relevant but does not meet SMART criteria ✓ It is not known how 'self-financing mechanism' could actually be measured.

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		allocated to the general district councils' activities. TFCG and MJUMITA have worked with PO-RALG to draft an internal circular to specifically obligate the District Executive Directors to use the 10% contributions from CBFM villages for expansion of CBFM and other related activities.		
1.3.4: Increased support within communities and from LGAs for women to benefit from sustainable forest-based enterprises and engage in land and natural resources governance.	Currently, 1/3 VNRCs comprise women. 15% of active charcoal producers are women. TTCS Phase 2 villages by November had 0% of active timber producers who were women.	- Out of 447 active charcoal producers who have benefited from the charcoal production, 95 are women (≈21%). - Gender strategies for TFCG and MJUMITA have been developed and are consistently being implemented as integral components of CBFM facilitation process	The indicator is favored by the prevailing policies and attitudes of staff at both local and central government, which insists that women are empowered to benefit from forestry activities. Inclusion of women in VNRCs or charcoal makers have been complied. However, there is no guarantee that their membership in VNRCs will actually translate in appropriation of benefits to women as shown in indicator 1.3.5. There is a need to integrate and promote other forest related enterprises such as non-timber forest products (e.g. beekeeping, mushroom) which women can easily participate.	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
1.3.5: 2,360 people (20% women) in 35 villages are benefiting from sustainable charcoal and timber value chains by end of Y3.	1239 charcoal producers, 73 timber producers were benefiting from sustainable forest-based	By the end of the Y1, 693 people were from sustainable charcoal and timber production; of these beneficiaries, 95 (or 14%) were women.	On track; by the end of the YR 1 already 1/3 of the target had been achieved.	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
	enterprises in 35 Phase 2 villages by November 2018	- o The lower percentage of women participation in forest based enterprises happened because women were limited to charcoal production and never participated in timber production. ✓ When charcoal alone is considered women participation reaches 21% i.e. 95 out of 447 charcoal producers	However, women are relatively less interested in charcoal and timber value chains due to the nature of work involved (hard and laborious), as opposed to forest non-wood forest product such as such as mushrooms. There is high potential for more women to benefit if appropriate harvesting and processing of forest foods could be simultaneously integrated in the project.	
Output 1.4: NGOs and private sector have increased institutional, financial and technical capacity to support communities to adopt CBFM including sustainable forest-based enterprises and wood product certification.				
1.4.1: At least 15 MCDI, SFC, KVTC and LGA staff are trained on sustainable forest-based enterprises.	2 NGOs (TFCG and MJUMITA) have the capacity to support both sustainable timber and charcoal production with capacity gaps around gender 2 NGOs (MCDI and SFC) have the capacity to support sustainable timber production with capacity gaps around sustainable charcoal production gender 1 NGO (TNC) does not have the capacity to support sustainable charcoal and timber production	- o 23 people (18 men and 5 women) have been trained in integration of sustainable charcoal and timber production in CBFM. ✓ Trainees affiliated to NGOs were drawn from TNRF, SULEDO and MCDI ✓ Trainees affiliated to LGAs were drawn from of Liwale, Kilolo, Ruangwa and Nachingwea ✓ The National PFM focal person from the MNRT was also involved in the training	The number of NGOs staff trained already exceeds the target	- o Likely to be fully achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
1.4.2: At least 30 TFCG, KVTC and MJUMITA staff are trained on gender in the context of CBFM		- Gender strategies for TFCG and MJUMITA have been developed and are consistently being implemented as integral components of CBFM facilitation process 14 people from TFCG and MJUMITA (10: 4F, 6M) and LGAs (4: 2F, 2M from Kilolo, Mvomero and Morogoro districts) have been trained on gender inclusion in the context of CBFM	The progress on indicator is on track; half of the target was achieved by the end of YR 1.	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
1.4.3: 50 charcoal and timber traders and transporters are trained on sustainable wood product value chains, good governance and gender		Activities planned by the end of Y2.	Given experience from TTCS, this could easily be implemented once the timing is due	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
1.4.4: Charcoal and timber traders and transporters have increased capacity to engage in ecologically and financially sustainable value chains in ways that promote good governance and gender equity.	1 charcoal traders association established in Y1.	Activities planned by the end of Y2.	Given experience from TTCS, this could easily be implemented once the timing is due Adequate necessary experiences and capacity already available within the project implementing organizations i.e. TFCG and MJUMITA	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
1.4.5: NGOs, FBD, TFS and PO RALG have increased understanding of certification and the role that it could play in national charcoal and timber markets and have reached consensus on a way forward for Tanzania	National level FSC criteria and indicators developed for timber with support from WWF but not adopted No attempts to develop a national sustainable charcoal certification programme	Activities planned by the end of Y2.	This is likely to be achieved. The time remaining is adequate to support 2 stakeholder meetings on certification on the national charcoal and timber markets. The progress of indicator 3.1.1 which is directly linked to this is also on track.	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant but does not meet SMART criteria - It is not known how 'increased understanding' could actually be measured; since mere participation in training does not necessarily translate in increased knowledge

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
Output 1.5: PO RALG, MNRT and other stakeholders are involved in the project monitoring, evaluation and steering.				
1.5.1: Project Advisory committee meet at least biannually in Year 1 - 3 to review progress; and project implementation team (including PO RALG, TFS, FBD) meet at least biannually to review progress and prepare implementation plans.	PAC met biannually during Phase 1; Project implementation team met biannually during Phase 1.	○ 2 PAC meetings have been organized annually as planned ○ Meetings involved representatives from VPO, PO – RALG, FBD, SUA, TAFORI, Morogoro Regional Secretariat, Iringa Regional Secretariat, Lindi Regional Secretariat, Mvomero DC, Kilosa DC, Morogoro DC, Liwale DC and Nachingwea DC.	2 PAC meeting were held so far. Most PAC meeting participants were not satisfied with their level of participation. They considered to be just passive participants as most of the interventions are designed by MJUMITA/TFCG and not likely to change.	○ Likely to be fully achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
1.5.2: Project monitoring and evaluation plan is being implemented with results communicated in biannual and annual reports.	Phase 3 M&E plan is under development alongside Phase 3 PRODOC	○ Project M&E Plan has been developed and is being regularly implemented ○ Project staff have been trained in implementation of the M&E plan including the use of the ODK monitoring system.	M&E have been implemented as planned.	○ Likely to be fully achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
1.5.3: 1 MTR/ Evaluation completed, commissioned by SDC for steering purposed		○ It is now being executed at the mid of the Y2	Currently implemented.	Likely to be fully achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
Outcome 2: Policy and financing dialogue <i>A supportive policy framework and financing mechanism for community-based forest management and sustainable natural forest-based enterprises is in place.</i> Output 2.1: TNRF provides a forum for achieving more widespread and effective CBFM-related support and policy dialogue from Civil Society Organizations.				
2.1.1: TFWG members are jointly and individually advocating for policies that are supportive of well-governed, effective and equitable CBFM	TFWG members met once in 2018 / 19. TFWG members collaborated on two policy dialogue	○ TFCG and MJUMITA have identified and engaged advocacy allies in formulation of the action plan;	○ Advocacy activities are being implemented through engagement of the media as planned.	Likely to be partially achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
and sustainable forest-based enterprises.	initiatives in 2018/19.	- o Allies identified were from 6 institutions: WWF, TNRF, TFWG, FARM-AFRICA, PORALG and FORVAC in the context of Tanzania Forest Working Group (TFWG); - o The action plan focused on updating the TFWG strategy, compiling information on CBFM areas and persuading the government to adopt policy and regulatory changes to favour CBFM including addressing challenges associated with GN 417; - o Key advocacy channels applied were journalists and media people in general including newspapers (The Guardian/Daily News, HABARI LEO), radio (Magic FM), TV (ITV, Channel TEN and TBC) and bloggers (TABIANCHI BLOG).	o Planned activities of engaging the media to spread information and messages about integration of charcoal in CBFM are likely to be implemented as planned.	
Output 2.2: Increased intersectoral cooperation and policy alignment supports a more sustainable policy environment for CBFM and natural forest-based enterprises and reduced deforestation on village land.				
2.2.1: Policies and policy tools that are supportive of CBFM and natural forest-based enterprises including sustainable charcoal, have been adopted in the forest, land, agriculture and energy sectors and are being implemented.	Draft national forest policy developed with a focus on fuel switching and tree planting as a solutions to unsustainable charcoal production. Charcoal policy task force initiated	- o Key personnel from FBD/MNRT and parliamentarians (from Parliamentary Committees for Land, Natural Resources and Tourism and for Industry, Trade and Environment) have been engaged to buy-in their support for implementation of the project and persuading them to address issues relating to GN 417. - o There is a reportedly increased support for the CoForEST project - o The Director for FBD is willing to support changes	The achievement under this indicator will be: 1) the action plan for scaling up CBFM for which PORALG and FBD (MNRT) are being facilitated jointly to develop it, and 2) Charcoal strategy. Challenges which have emerged after launching of GN 417 include decrease of charcoal trading from CBFM. It is recommended that all challenges related to	Likely to be achieved o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		to GN 417 provided there are convincing and clear evidences to warrant such changes. Processes to facilitate PORALG and FBD (MNRT) to jointly develop National CBFM Action Plan have been initiated (also as detailed under indicator number 1.1.1).	GN 417 are consolidated and presented to MNRT for discussion to seek resolution.	
2.2.2: Energy- and forest sector stakeholders including sector Ministers, permanent secretaries, relevant Parliamentary Committee members, senior staff in FBD, TFS, MEM and PMO RALG and members of the Biomass Energy Strategy Steering Committee have participated in at least 1 project meeting, study tour or other event per year.	Annual workshops held from 2015 - 2019	The project has organized meetings and dialogue events with parliamentarians, senior government officials from PORALG, MNRT, MoFP, MoE and Regional Secretariat members.	- Concept of sustainable charcoal has penetrated to majority of important stakeholders. Activities planned for the indicator are on track - Dialogues with parliamentarians and other decision-makers are likely to be implemented fully as planned. - However, there are risks of not achieving intended outcome(s) due to inadequate strategies and approaches for persuading policy- and decision-makers with clear evidence-based argumentation.	Likely to be fully achieved The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
2.2.3: Regular media coverage including at least 15 radio programmes, 10 television programmes and 10 newspaper articles per year for all 3 years on issues related to developing well-governed, environmentally sustainable and pro-poor charcoal and other forest product value chains.	3 documentaries on TTCS produced during Phase 1 and 2 ~ 15 radio programmes broadcast per year during Phase 2 ~ 15 television programmes broadcast per year during Phase 2 ~ 30 newspaper articles per year during Phase 2	Regular engagement with journalists and more than adequate coverage of the newspaper articles (27 in total) documenting experiences for the project in the popular newspapers; similar achievements for online media, popular TV stations, radio programs, Facebook pages; and project leaflets newsletters.	Media coverage activities are being implemented as planned.	Likely to be fully achieved The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
2.2.4: Project progress reported at least annually through AFF communication materials.	0 TTCS progress updates communicated by AFF	Relationship and working modalities with AFF have been established in Y 1; release of AFF communication materials planned in Y2.	- Reporting of project progress through AFF communication materials is being done as planned. - Nevertheless, the real substance for change of attitudes that brings impacts lies on what happens at local and national levels. - Reliance on external institutions rather than internal institutions capable of offering similar services and with adequate local experiences may jeopardize sustainability of the intended results.	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
2.2.5: Increased awareness of the sustainable charcoal model internationally through engagement with the African Forest Forum, and exchange visits with stakeholders in Mozambique and / or Zambia.	AFF participated in Phase 3 planning meeting. 0 information on the TTCS project on AFF website.	- Webinar presentation by the TFCG Executive Director. - AFF has been brought on board through Scientific Meeting organized by TAFORI and FORVAC in collaboration with TFCG	The workshop was held this year where different stakeholders participated including FORVAC which is currently working together TFCG to adopt the sustainable charcoal and timber production.	Likely to be fully achieved But the extent to which this will translate to the intended results/outcomes at local level is uncertain. The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
2.2.6: New research has been widely communicated through media and the African Forest Forum.	Research findings from Phase 2 have been communicated. The research under 3.1 will fill knowledge gaps, and we may therefore assume that this knowledge has not been communicated previously.	- TFCG supported publication of research paper on 'The influence of energy policy on charcoal consumption in urban households in Tanzania-by TFCG in 2020 - A policy brief, derived from the research has also been prepared.	- Scientific publications increase awareness among stakeholders and they bases for making informed decisions. - The team is aware that there are ongoing researches supported by TFCG, e.g. socio-economic and ecological monitoring. The findings from these studies should also be published.	Likely to be fully achieved The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
			These are among the studies which are likely to show the impact of the model both on social and ecological aspects.	
Output 2.3: CBFM Communities are advocating for the government and other stakeholders to provide policy and financial support for economically and ecologically sustainable CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises, in ways that promote good governance, gender equity and respect community rights.				
2.3.1: Community engagement at national level in the development of the National Charcoal Policy and around Forest Policy tools including the 2019 Forest Regulations.	MJUMITA ED is a member of the Committee tasked with revising the National Forest Policy. TFCG ED is a member of the Committee tasked with developing a National Charcoal Policy.	- o Policy Dialogue Strategy has been revised and is being implemented. - o MJUMITA networks members from communities implementing CBFM have been engaged through 3 different meetings including the MJUMITA's annual forum. - o National leadership of the famous political parties in Tanzania including the the ruling party (Chama cha Mapinduzi - CCM) ✓ The parties, ruling party in particular, have adopted agendas on forest protection and conservation including specific plan of actions to review policies, laws and regulations to enhance sustainable management of forest resources.	There is no effort to develop the National Charcoal Policy on the ground. Forest Policy instruments which are currently developed are CBFM Action plan and Charcoal strategy. The CBFM Action plan development team have engaged different stakeholders including communities in the process.	- o Likely to be fully achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
2.3.2: Community-led policy dialogue for LGAs to provide CBFM support services.		o MJUMITA has been advancing policy dialogues through her Community Based Trainers (CBTs); the	The local (district, ward and village) are very supportive of CBFM scaling up by providing human	o Likely to be fully achieved

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		CBTs were trained in legal issues prior assuming their roles in dialogues with Ward Councilors, village leaders, VNRCs and VLUM Committees One 5-minute video clip promoting community rights to manage and benefit from forest resources under CBFM and sustainable forest-based enterprises was produced and posted in the MJUMITA website. https://mjumita.or.tz/2020/12/communities-around-village-forests-acknowledges-their-rights-and-responsibilities-on-cbfm/.	resources. However, district councils have not set aside sufficient financial resources to support scaling up of CBFM without donor funds.	The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
2.3.3: MJUMITA members have a greater understanding of gender equity and are supporting more involvement from women in CBFM.		15 awareness events were conducted with MJUMITA network members in their respective villages in Kilosa, Muheza and Lindi aiming at promoting engagement of women and youth in CBFM and sustainable forest products value chains. In each network, those who received training were divided into groups of 4 to 6 people who work together in implementing the action plans developed during the events. As such, MJUMITA network members are taking the lead in organizing and conducting meetings in their respective villages to raise awareness on gender equity and promote integration of gender in CBFM and FBE.	- The progress of this indicator is on track - Involvement of women and youth in each group is evident suggesting understanding of gender equity in project villages. - However, there is a need to integrate and promote other forest related enterprises such as non-timber forest products (e.g. beekeeping, mushroom) which women can easily participate.	- Likely to be fully achieved - The indicator is relevant but does not meet SMART criteria - Not known how 'understanding on gender equity' could actually be measured and tracked.
Outcome 3: Research and learning institutions in Tanzania are generating new knowledge about enterprise-oriented CBFM and are				

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
integrating this in student learning. Output 3.1: A programme of research on CBFM and forest-based enterprises has been completed.				
3.1.1: Research questions around 4 topics: charcoal production efficiency, certification, gender and CBFM financing, have been addressed with the involvement of SUA, TAFORI and UDSM.	Limited knowledge in Tz on how to integrate off-cuts into sustainable timber harvesting regimes 0 research on establishing a national sustainable charcoal certification scheme A body of research exists on CBFM and gender including the Phase 2 gender strategy, the project will identify and fill key knowledge gaps in this area, building on recommendations from Phase 2 Some research has looked at CBFM financing, the project will identify and fill key knowledge gaps in this area in preparing the research plan	- o Accomplished research covered charcoal production techniques (report compiled), wood certification (report and policy brief compiled), gender in CBFM (report completed) and CBFM Financing Options (initial draft report produced) - o Quality of the research was assured through research review standing committee involving representatives FBD, SUA, TAFORI, Regional secretariats and LGAs (Kilosa, Mvomero and Morogoro), MCDI and the project team.	- Most of the activities to attain this indicator have been implemented or initiated [wood certification: <i>report and policy brief completed</i> ; gender in CBFM: <i>report completed</i> ; CBFM financing options: <i>preliminary results and data set for submitted</i>]. All these activities are likely to be achieved during the project period.	- o Likely to be fully achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
Output 3.2: Ecological and social monitoring programme is under way				
3.2.1: The ecological impact of the model is being monitored and communicated with involvement from research institutions, communities, MNRT and PO RALG.	By end of TTCS Phase 2, a detailed ecological monitoring plan and protocol will be in place	- o Participatory ecological monitoring programme has been developed and is being implemented through VNRCs ✓ Ecological data have been uploaded in the online	- VNRCs and LGAs staff were contented on their level of participation in development and implementation of the ecological monitoring program. - These researches provide relevant	- o Likely to be fully achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		data storage system	scientific knowledge which are the bases for informed decisions particularly in the scale up of the model and review of relevant National Policies and amendment of Policy instruments.	
3.2.2: The socio-economic impact of the model is being monitored and communicated with involvement from research institutions, communities, MNRT and PO RALG.	0 monitoring programme in place	- o Design activities for the monitoring system have been accomplished - o Testing and implementation of the system are yet to be accomplished	Comments as indicator 3.2.1 above	- o Likely to be fully achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
3.2.3: Resources have been mobilised to sustain the ecological and social modelling beyond the project lifespan.	0 resources committed beyond 2022	o Not accomplished	- The implementation of monitoring programmes is very expensive especially when carried out by professionals. Training and involvement of communities as designed by these programmes are important for sustainability of the monitoring programme. Social and Ecological monitoring programmes after the project period are intended to be implemented by research institutions. So far there are no binding commitment/agree ment made with any research institute.	- o Likely to be achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
3.2.4: Deforestation in the Phase 1 and 2 villages is monitored.	Annual deforestation monitoring reports in Phase 2	- o Deforestation analysis for the period 2016-2020 was developed for the VLFRs under the project. - o Two district staff from 7 districts (Liwale,	- Report showing the deforestation status produced by TFCG is in place.	- o Likely to be fully achieved - o The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Key Indicators	Baseline Values (at 30/11/2018)	Achievement according to project reports	Observations by consultants	Overall evaluation to which extent indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project
		Nachingwea, Ruangwa, Kilosa, Morogoro, Mvomero & Kilolo) were trained on deforestation analysis by using a new simplified method of manual detection of forest loss.	- However, self-assessment of deforestation reduce the legitimacy of the results. External verification of the deforestation results is highly recommended.	
Output 3.3: CBFM including forest-based enterprises is integrated into student learning.				
3.3.1: Forestry students at FTI gain knowledge and experience of CBFM and forest-based enterprises.	Sustainable charcoal production is not included in FTI training.	○ Not planned for this year.	- Preliminary meetings between FTI, FITI and MJUMITA have already been conducted and taskforce formed (FTI, FITI, MJUMITA and TFCG). - Taskforce was facilitated to visit Chabima village in Kilosa to identify issues/gaps that can be included into the curriculum. - The taskforce is reviewing the curriculum. - Stakeholder workshop and approval process by NECTA is envisaged to be done by December this year.	○ Likely to be partially achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria
3.3.2: At least 3 FTI course tutors trained on integrating training on CBFM and sustainable natural forest-based enterprises into their teaching.		○ Not planned for this year.	Review of the curriculum is not likely to take place during the project period (see comment in 3.3.1).	○ Likely to be fully achieved ○ The indicator is relevant and meets SMART criteria

Appendix 8: Benefit Cost Analysis for CoForEST ProjectNPV year 1 to 12

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Revenue												
Charcoal												
Potential income	124,300,500	130,515,525.00	140,483,122.50	147,507,278.63	154,882,642.56	162,626,774.68	170,758,113.42	179,296,019.09	188,260,820.04	197,673,861.05	207,557,554.10	217,935,431.80
Potential fees	189,859,000	199,351,950.00	199,351,950.00	209,319,547.50	219,785,524.88	230,774,801.12	242,313,541.17	254,429,218.23	267,150,679.15	280,508,213.10	294,533,623.76	309,260,304.95
Timber												
Potential revenue	27000000	28,350,000.00	36,823,984.37	38,665,183.58	40,598,442.76	42,628,364.90	44,759,783.15	46,997,772.30	49,347,660.92	51,815,043.96	54,405,796.16	57,126,085.97
Potential fees	161409226	169,479,687.30	169,479,687.30	177,953,671.67	186,851,355.25	196,193,923.01	206,003,619.16	216,303,800.12	227,118,990.13	238,474,939.63	250,398,686.61	262,918,620.94
VLSA												
Savings	818461454	826,646,068.54	830,578,287.91	838,884,070.78	847,272,911.49	851,462,437.59	859,577,061.96	868,576,832.58	878,041,317.30	881,771,730.47	890,589,447.77	895,349,102.61
Loan value	389328650	393,221,936.50	410,697,588.17	414,804,564.06	418,952,609.70	437,651,672.50	442,028,189.22	446,448,471.12	466,587,083.54	471,252,954.38	475,965,483.92	497,720,932.78
Total revenue	1,710,358,830	1,747,565,167	1,788,832,120	1,828,622,691	1,869,906,280	1,922,978,907	1,967,563,288	2,013,861,243	2,073,406,137	2,123,491,307	2,175,544,885	2,242,509,487
Discount factor (1+15%)^yr	1	0.869565217	1.3225	1.520875	1.74900625	2.011357188	2.313060766	2.66001988	3.059022863	3.517876292	4.045557736	4.652391396
	1,710,358,830	1,519,621,884.64	1332614080	1202349102	1069124985	956060375.1	850631906.2	757085034.3	677800144	603628761	537761423.2	482012216.1
Costs												
FMP	700,000,000									350,000,000		
LUP	700,000,000									350,000,000		
Management (including M&C)	201,027,490	211,078,865	218,455,498	229,378,273	240,847,186	252,889,545	265,534,023	278,810,724	292,751,260	307,388,823	322,758,264	338,896,177
Total costs	1,601,027,490	211,078,865	218,455,498	229,378,273	240,847,186	252,889,545	265,534,023	278,810,724	292,751,260	307,388,823	322,758,264	338,896,177
B-C	109,331,340	1,536,486,302	1,570,376,623	1,599,244,419	1,629,059,094	1,670,089,362	1,702,029,265	1,735,050,519	1,780,654,877	1,116,102,484	1,852,786,621	1,903,613,309
Discount factor (1+15%)^yr	1	0.869565217	1.3225	1.520875	1.74900625	2.011357188	2.313060766	2.66001988	3.059022863	3.517876292	4.045557736	4.652391396
NPV	109,331,340	1,766,959,248	1,187,430,338	1,051,529,165	931,419,824	830,329,577	735,834,220	652,269,756	582,099,238	517,265,984	457,980,516	409,168,780

NPV year 13 to 25

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	228,832,203.39	240,273,813.56	252,287,504.24	264,901,879.45	278,146,973.43	292,054,322.10	306,657,038.20	321,989,896.11	338,089,384.62	354,993,853.85	372,743,546.54	391,380,723.87	410,949,760.06
	324,723,320.19	340,959,486.20	358,007,460.51	375,907,833.54	394,703,225.21	414,438,386.48	435,160,305.80	456,918,321.09	479,764,237.14	503,752,449.00	528,940,071.45	555,387,075.02	583,156,428.77
	2,808,958.13	2,424,406.04	2,545,626.34	2,672,907.66	2,806,553.04	2,946,880.89	3,094,224.73	3,248,935.97	3,411,382.76	3,581,951.90	3,761,049.50	3,949,101.97	4,146,557.07
	59,982,390.27	62,981,509.78	66,130,585.27	69,437,114.53	72,908,970.26	76,554,418.77	80,382,139.71	84,401,246.70	88,621,809.03	93,052,374.49	97,704,993.21	102,590,242.87	107,719,755.01
	276,064,551.99	289,867,779.59	304,361,168.57	319,579,227.00	335,558,188.35	352,336,097.77	369,952,902.65	388,450,547.79	407,873,075.18	428,266,728.93	449,680,085.38	472,164,068.65	495,772,272.08
	904,302,593.64	915,345,619.57	918,422,870.81	927,607,099.52	936,883,170.51	942,302,971.00	951,726,000.71	961,243,260.72	967,033,449.52	976,703,784.01	986,470,821.85	992,662,539	1,002,589,164
	502,698,142.10	507,725,123.52	531,300,900.91	536,613,909.92	541,980,049.02	567,809,920.31	573,286,019.52	579,018,879.71	606,971,590.53	613,041,306.44	615,171,719.50	649,756,442	656,254,007
	2,298,912,160	2,357,577,738	2,433,056,117	2,496,715,972	2,562,987,130	2,648,242,997	2,720,258,631	2,795,271,082	2,891,764,429	2,973,392,449	3,058,472,267	3,167,890,194	3,260,587,944
	5.350250105	6.152787621	7.075705764	8.137061629	9.357620874	10.761264	12.37545361	14.23177165	16.36653739	18.821518	21.6447457	25	29
	429683120.3	383172292.5	343860555.8	306833115.6	273893029.5	246090328.8	219810822.1	196410619.3	176687613.2	157978354.8	141303220.2	127,268,168	113,906,301
								350,000,000					
								350,000,000					
	355,840,986	373,633,036	392,314,687	411,930,422	432,526,943	454,153,290	476,860,955	500,704,002	525,739,202	552,026,163	579,627,471	608,608,844	639,039,286
	355,840,986	373,633,036	392,314,687	411,930,422	432,526,943	454,153,290	476,860,955	1,200,704,002	525,739,202	552,026,163	579,627,471	608,608,844	639,039,286
	1,943,071,173	1,983,944,703	2,040,741,429	2,084,789,550	2,130,460,187	2,194,089,707	2,243,397,677	1,594,567,080	2,366,025,226	2,421,366,286	2,478,844,797	2,539,281,349	2,621,548,658
	5.350250105	6.152787621	7.075705764	8.137061629	9.357620874	10.761264	12.37545361	14.23177165	16.36653739	18.821518	21.6447457	24.89145756	28.62517619
	363,173,896	322,446,479	288,415,247	256,209,138	227,671,137	203,887,732	181,278,016	112,042,767	144,564,801	128,648,831	114,524,090	102,817,657	91,581,922

Appendix 8a: Data use to estimate benefits and costs

Village	VLFR total (ha)	FMU total (ha)	Harvestable FMU area (ha)	Sust. Harvest Rate (ha/yr)	Area harvested Dec 19 - May 20 (ha)	% of annual allowable cut harvested Dec 19 - May 20	Area harvested June - Nov 20	% of annual allowable cut harvested Dec 19 - Nov 20	Area harvested Dec 20 - May 21	% of annual allowable cut harvested Dec 20 - May 21	Annual potential revenue from fees (TZS)	Charcoal fees to the villages Dec 19 - May 20 (TZS)	Charcoal fees to the villages Jun - Nov 20 (TZS)	Total charcoal producer income Dec 19 - May 20 (TZS)	Total charcoal producer income Jun - Nov 20 (TZS)	No. of charcoal producers active Dec 19 - May 20	No. of charcoal producers active Jun - Nov 20
Kilosa District																Men	Women
Chabima	9,659	1,067	1,026	42.8	13.8	32%	7	47.43%	11.05	26.00%	82,721,250	26,662,500	15,312,500	15,356,000	25,112,500	23	13
Dodoma																36	14
Isangwa	2,492	783	618	25.8	0.2	1%	0	0.78%	-	-	49,826,250	312,500	312,500	200,000	200,000	1	1
Gongwe	2,949	252	233	9.7			0	0.00%	-	-	16,440,423	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ihombwe	10,207	2,234	1,181	78.4	5.6	7%	0	7.30%	3.65	5.00%	151,656,625	10,775,000	4,682,500	6,896,000	205,000	0	0
Kigunga	1,012	383	297	12.4	4.2	34%	0	35.89%	1.53	12.00%	23,905,313	8,062,500	1,125,000	3,592,500	540,000	11	4
Kisanga	10,546	783	710	29.6	3.8	13%	2	19.59%	3	10.00%	57,243,750	7,312,500	4,937,500	4,095,500	2,765,000	11	2
Kisongwe	4,522	701	574	23.9			0	0.00%	-	-	46,278,750	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitunduwet a	2,007	659	599	25	4.7	19%	4	33.80%	2.5	10.00%	48,294,375	9,012,500	7,337,500	5,808,000	4,109,000	11	1
Madizini	571	264	229	9.5			0	0.00%	-	-	16,143,690	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbamba	1,560	484	431	18	0.8	5%	3	18.33%	1	6.00%	34,749,375	1,625,000	5,000,000	715,000	2,400,000	3	0
Mfuluni	1,852	327	290	12.1			0	0.00%	-	-	20,502,839	0	0	0	0	0	0
Msimba	27,571	3,857	3,504	146	4.7	3%	1	3.73%	5.75	4.00%	282,469,688	5,370,000	3,199,000	4,808,000	1,220,000	29	0
Muhenda	6,692	2,015	1,064	44.3			0	0.00%	-	-	85,746,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mvumi	721	213	204	8.5			0	0.00%	-	-	16,427,344	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nyali	5,636	629	504	21	0.3	2%	0	1.43%	0.75	4.00%	40,594,688	625,000	700,000	350,000	112,000	5	2
Rudewa																3	1
Gongoni	2,272	511	478	19.9			0	1.26%	1.15	6.00%	38,518,594	0	375,000	0	210,000	0	0
Ujaja																2	1
Kibara	481	249	229	9.5	3.7	39%	1	46.84%	4.63	49.00%	18,483,125	7,125,000	1,762,500	3,420,000	846,000	8	6
Ujaja																0	0
Mbuyuni	2,834	697	630	26.3	0.5	2%	1	6.65%	3.5	13.00%	50,793,750	960,000	3,147,500	462,000	1,506,000	2	6
Unone	2,938	831	471	19.6	0.4	2%	0	2.68%	0.75	4.00%	37,974,375	800,000	825,000	448,000	462,000	3	0
Zombo	1,021	198	185	7.7			0	0.00%	-	-	13,035,058	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Kilosa	97,523	17,097	13,457	590	43	7.24%	18	10.33%	39.26	6.65%	1,131,784,562	78,642,500	48,716,500	46,151,000	39,687,500	107	21
Morogoro District																	
Diguzi	2,514	677	642	26.8			1	1.87%	1	4.00%	24,640,763	0	1,312,500	0	735,000	0	4
Lulungwe	2,742	587	498	20.7			4	18.12%	10.25	50.00%	29,542,172	0	6,787,500	0	3,720,000	0	11
Matuli	1,567	564	403	16.8			2	13.39%	7.5	45.00%	27,236,672	0	3,750,000	0	2,100,000	0	8
Milingwa	2,555	530	477	19.9	1.6	8%	1	11.18%	10.75	54.00%	31,222,631	2,562,500	23,875,000	1,640,000	15,380,000	54	25
Tununguo	2,013	219	190	7.9			0	0.00%	-	-	13,423,637	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Morogoro	11,391	2,577	2,210	92	1.6	1.74%	7.1	9.47%	29.5	32.03%	126,065,875.00	2,562,500.00	35,725,000.00	1,640,000.00	21,935,000.00	54	25
Mvomero District																	
Kihondo		297.7	266.4	11	0		0.5	0	-	-	18,041,882	0	1,250,000	0	800,000	0	2
Maharaka	5,161	773	579	24.1	0.7	2.90%	0	2.90%	-	-	30,891,900	875,000	100,000	560,000	56,000	2	2
Misengele	4,205	382	354	14.8			0.25	1.69%	-	-	25,010,355	0	625,000	0	350,000	0	2
Msongozi	4,677	940	877	36.5			0	0.00%	-	-	61,960,682	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewekiper a	8,440	510	419	17.4	0.75	4.30%	0	4.31%	-	-	46,830,150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magunga	406	276		11.5			3	26.09%	1	9.00%	12,500,000	6,837,500	8,000,000	4,140,000		19	5
Masimba	675	455		18.75			0.25	1.33%	0.25	1.00%		400,000	0	256,000		0	1
Msolokelo	865	662.7		27.5					-	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ndole	418	390		16.25					-	-	1,625,000	0	1,040,000	0	0	12	0
Diburuma	295	222		9					-	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Mvomero	22,483	4,908	2,495	187	1.5	0.78%	4		1.25	0.67%	182,734,969.00	15,000,000.00	9,212,500.00	9,600,000.00	5,287,000.00	33	7
Kilole District																	
Mahenge Village																	
Liwale District																	
Nambinda																	
Nachingwea																	
Ibc																	
Total for 6 districts	131,397	24,582	18,162	869	46	5.26%					1,440,585,406	96,205,000	93,654,000	57,391,000	66,909,500	194	53

Appendix 8b: Data use to estimate benefits and costs

Timber fees to the villages Dec 19 - May 20 (TZS)	Timber fees to the villages Jun - Nov 20 (TZS)	Total timber producer income Dec 19 - May 20 (TZS)	Total timber producer income Jun - Nov 20 (TZS)	No. of timber producers Dec 19_May 20		No. of timber producers Dec 19_May 20		Charcoal fees to the villages Dec 20 - May 21	Total charcoal producer income Dec 20 - May 21	No. of charcoal producers Dec 20_May 21		Timber fees to the villages Dec 20 - May 21	Total Timber producer income Dec 20 - May 21	No. of timber producers Dec 20_May 21		
				Men	Women	Men	Women			Men	Women			Men	Women	
				0	0	0	0	21,262,500.00	13,608,000.00	38	19	18,023,800.00	2,850,000.00	17	8	Chabima
26,379,500	3,672,600	4,150,000	850,000	37	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dodoma
0	5,000,000	150,000	150,000	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	413,000.00	50,000.00	1	-	Isanga
5,406,400		1,160,000		17	0	0	0	7,087,500.00	3,969,000.00	12	5	5,989,400.00	1,220,000.00	18	3	Gongwe
				0	0	0	0	2,775,000.00	1,332,000.00	6	3	0	0	0	0	Ithombwe
	60,000			0	0	0	0	5,087,500.00	2,849,000.00	11	5	46,500.00	-	2	-	Kigunga
7,100,000	700,000	1,050,000	200,000	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kisanga
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kisongwe
				0	0	0	0	4,762,500.00	2,667,000.00	8	4	0	0	0	0	Kitunduwet
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ma
				0	0	0	0	1,639,000.00	822,000.00	7	3	0	0	0	0	Madizini
0	1,800,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24,150,000.00	2,270,000.00	34	15	Mbamba
	404,000			0	0	0	0	11,077,500.00	5,286,000.00	33	16	570,000.00	0	0	0	Mfuluni
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Msimba
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Muhenda
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mvumi
	10,564,000		1300000	0	0	24	13	1,125,000.00	630,000.00	3	1	35,498,800.00	8,870,000.00	36	13	Nyali
4,859,200	11,086,800	1,930,000	1,280,000	8	0	18	0	2,552,000.00	1,414,000.00	5	2	15,261,500.00	4,700,000.00	19	6	Rudewa
				0	0	0	0	9,662,500.00	4,638,000.00	27	13	0	0	0	0	Gongoni
				0	0	0	0	6,027,500.00	1,920,000.00	9	4	6,425,000.00	1,350,000.00	12	5	Ulaya
18,486,000	8,500,000	1,210,000	1,060,000	12	0	11	2	1,400,000.00	798,000.00	6	3	28,503,000.00	3,500,000.00	39	18	Mbuyuni
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Uhonde
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Zombo
62,231,100	41,787,400	9,750,000	4,940,000	82	0	66	16	74,458,500.00	39,933,000.00	165	78	134,881,000.00	24,810,000.00	178	68	Total Kilosa
																Morogoro
				0	0	0	0	2,687,500.00	150,500.00	5	4	0	0	0	0	Diguzi
2,307,726	2,920,000		950,000	0	0	2	0	18,200,000.00	12,500,000.00	48	21	0	0	0	0	Lulongwe
				0	0	0	0	11,750,000.00	6,580,000.00	38	19	0	0	0	0	Matuli
				0	0	0	0	20,712,500.00	14,913,000.00	34	15	0	0	0	0	Milingwa
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tununguo
2307726	2,920,000	0	950000	0	0	2	0	53,350,000.00	34,143,500.00	125	59	0	0	0	0	Total Morogoro
								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mvomero District
0	1,800,000	0	200,000	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kihondo
2,600,000	95,000	500,000		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Maharaka
5,000,000	4,160,000	810,000	500,000	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Misengele
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Msongozi
3,120,000	15,600,000	1,200,000	2,250,000	4	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sewekiper
				0	0	0	0	2,250,000.00	1,140,000.00	4	1	0	0	0	0	Magunga
12,258,000	6,080,000	3,800,000	1,500,000	24	0	10	2	400,000.00	256,000.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	Masimba
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8	4	Msolokelo
	1,450,000		600,000	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ndole
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Diburuma
22,978,000	29,185,000	6,310,000	5,050,000	35	2	38	4	2,650,000.00	1,396,000.00	5	1	8,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8	4	Total Mvomero
																Kiloto District
																Mahenge District
																Liware District
																Nambinda
																Nachingwea
																ibc
87,516,826	73,892,400	16,060,000	10,940,000	117	2	106	20									Total for 6

Appendix 8c. Data on Village Saving and Loan Associations

District	Village	Name of the group	Reporting period	Number of group members		Value of Savings	Value of Loans	Number of group members accessed loans from the groups	
				Female	Male			Female	Male
Morogoro	Lulongwe	Uwe na moyo	Second Half of Yr7	22	8	8,780,000	6,274,000	22	8
Morogoro	Lulongwe	Umoja ni nguvu	Second Half of Yr7	14	10	6,747,000	5,020,000	7	8
Morogoro	Lulongwe	Nguvu moja	Second Half of Yr7	7	7	2,972,000	1,850,000	3	5
Morogoro	Matuli	Tupendane	Second Half of Yr7	19	4	6,785,000	6,300,000	19	4
Morogoro	Matuli	Faidika	Second Half of Yr7	14	18	9,320,000	7,230,000	10	13
Morogoro	Diguzi	Mshikamano B	Second Half of Yr7	20	15	7,952,000	5,575,000	18	10
Morogoro	Diguzi	Nidhamu	Second Half of Yr7	25	5	5,980,000	5,980,000	20	3
Morogoro	Diguzi	Umoja ni nguvu	Second Half of Yr7	20	15	6,870,000	6,870,000	16	9
Morogoro	Diguzi	Mshikamano (A)	Second Half of Yr7	14	16	7,175,000	6,980,000	12	10
Morogoro	Diguzi	Wepevu group	Second Half of Yr7	18	12	7,234,000	7,189,000	15	10
Morogoro	Mlilingwa	Mkombozi	Second Half of Yr7	12	18	9,870,000	8,573,000	8	15
Morogoro	Mlilingwa	Mwanzo Mgumu	Second Half of Yr7	16	13	8,320,300	6,335,000	10	10
Morogoro	Mlilingwa	Umoja ni ushindi	Second Half of Yr7	18	12	8,170,000	8,970,000	12	10
Morogoro	Tununguo	Maendeleo Kwanza	Second Half of Yr7	9	21	7,732,494	6,185,000	9	12
Morogoro	Tununguo	Chapa Kazi Pamvi	Second Half of Yr7	14	15	8,966,300	5,250,000	12	10
Morogoro	Tununguo	Jitegemee	Second Half of Yr7	13	17	9,474,040	8,785,000	1	1
Mvomero	Msongozi	Ushirikiano	Second Half of Yr7	11	14	6,773,000	6,715,000	8	10
Mvomero	Msongozi	Umoja Group	Second Half of Yr7	5	25	4,899,500	4,217,000	4	20
Mvomero	Msongozi	Upendo Group	Second Half of Yr7	11	10	7,987,000	3552000	11	8
Mvomero	Kihondo	Jiinue	Second Half of Yr7	10	10	4,067,000	4,607,000	10	7
Mvomero	Kihondo	Umoja	Second Half of Yr7	16	14	6,867,800	5,969,000	15	10
Mvomero	Kihondo	Tuhinuane	Second Half of Yr7	20	5	5,969,000	5,200,000	15	3
Mvomero	Misengele	Hapa Kazi	Second Half of Yr7	2	24	5,412,550	5,170,000	2	15

District	Village	Name of the group	Reporting period	Number of group members		Value of Savings	Value of Loans	Number of group members accessed loans from the groups	
				Female	Male			Female	Male
Mvomero	Misengele	Upendo Group	Second Half of Yr7	12	8	6,772,500	6,718,000	8	5
Mvomero	Misengele	Mwendokasi	Second Half of Yr7	8	9	7,875,000	7,825,000	8	9
Mvomero	Sewe Kipera	Kajileta	Second Half of Yr7	11	6	3,780,000	1,490,000	5	6
Mvomero	Sewe Kipera	Mtukwao	Second Half of Yr7	13	4	2,370,000	2,100,000	9	8
Mvomero	Sewe Kipera	Tushikamane	Second Half of Yr7	15	9	4,210,000	2,340,000	9	10
Mvomero	Maharaka	Kimpahima	Second Half of Yr7	9	4	3,035,000	1,715,000	1	2
Mvomero	Maharaka	Nguvu kazi	Second Half of Yr7	12	9	6,245,000	5,544,000	5	11
Mvomero	Maharaka	Wakubwa Group	Second Half of Yr7	21	7	12,170,000	11,950,000	11	6
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	CHANGAMKA	Second Half of Yr7	9	11	11,956,500.00			
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	TUAMBATANE GROUP	Second Half of Yr7	17	7	15,890,400.00	3,123,000.00	7	13
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	WAFUGAJI	Second Half of Yr7	9	9	13,129,000.00	2,520,000.00	8	9
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	GARDEN	Second Half of Yr7	22	8	11,890,300.00			
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	SUCCESS	Second Half of Yr7	13	2	8,213,500.00	4,240,000.00	2	10
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	ADVANTAGE	Second Half of Yr7	21	3	14,100,000.00			
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	NO FEVOUR	Second Half of Yr7	21	9	9,124,000.00	3,340,000.00	8	17
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	POULTRY PROJECT GROUP	Second Half of Yr7	18	5	15,789,000.00	2,260,000.00	4	13
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	APPLE	Second Half of Yr7	19		7,300,000.00	5,220,000.00		11
Kilosa	Ulaya Kibaoni	MAELEWANO	Second Half of Yr7	17		5,340,800.00	3,240,000.00		12
Kilosa	Kigunga	MAJUNGU SI MTAJI	Second Half of Yr7	18	6	7,420,000.00	4,240,700.00	5	16
Kilosa	Ihombwe	MATUMAINI	Second Half of Yr7	17		4,740,000.00	2,680,000.00		10

District	Village	Name of the group	Reporting period	Number of group members		Value of Savings	Value of Loans	Number of group members accessed loans from the groups	
				Female	Male			Female	Male
Kilosa	Ihombwe	AMKA	Second Half of Yr7	17	9	7,888,000.00	5,289,500.00	9	11
Kilosa	Ihombwe	TUJIKOMBOE	Second Half of Yr7	14	7	12,850,000.00			
Kilosa	Ihombwe	SINGA	Second Half of Yr7	12	11	6,450,000.00	3,400,000.00	8	7
Kilosa	Ihombwe	IMANI	Second Half of Yr7		13	11,220,000.00			
Kilosa	Ihombwe	UMOJA	Second Half of Yr7	10	7	4,680,500.00	2,000,500.00	4	5
Kilosa	Ihombwe	TUPENDANE	Second Half of Yr7	13	11	6,234,800.00	3,850,000.00	7	6
Kilosa	Ihombwe	UPENDO	Second Half of Yr7		12	5,150,000.00			
Kilosa	Ihombwe	MSHIKAMANO	Second Half of Yr7	7	6	4,440,200.00	2,470,000.00	5	3
Kilosa	Ihombwe	FAIDIKA	Second Half of Yr7	13		9,882,000.00			
Kilosa	Msimba	JIPE MOYO	Second Half of Yr7	16	8	8,234,500.00			
Kilosa	Msimba	MSHIKAMANO	Second Half of Yr7	6	8	4,900,000.00	3,639,000.00	6	7
Kilosa	Msimba	MOTOMOTO	Second Half of Yr7	11	8	4,270,400.00	2,010,000.00	5	4
Kilosa	Msimba	USHIRIKA	Second Half of Yr7	7	6	1,250,000.00	400,000.00	1	3
Kilosa	Msimba	TUPENDANE	Second Half of Yr7	6		9,982,300.00			
Kilosa	Ulaya Mbuyuni	MAPAMBAZUKO	Second Half of Yr7	11	9	8,556,100.00	4,230,000.00	6	7
Kilosa	Ulaya Mbuyuni	MTATUONA	Second Half of Yr7	16	12	4,662,000.00	2,540,000.00	4	6
Kilosa	Ulaya Mbuyuni	MSHIKAMANO	Second Half of Yr7	17		3,136,000.00	1,560,000.00		4
Kilosa	Ulaya Mbuyuni	USHINDI	Second Half of Yr7	17	11	1,724,600.00			
Kilosa	Kisanga	TUPENDANE GROUP	Second Half of Yr7	12	11	3,268,000.00	1,900,000.00	4	1

District	Village	Name of the group	Reporting period	Number of group members		Value of Savings	Value of Loans	Number of group members accessed loans from the groups	
				Female	Male			Female	Male
Kilosa	Kisanga	UMOJA GROUP	Second Half of Yr7	10	10	2,137,000.00	1,700,000.00	3	5
Kilosa	Kisanga	NGUVU KAZI	Second Half of Yr7	18		1,847,800.00	800,000.00		5
Kilosa	Kisanga	AMANI MADATA	Second Half of Yr7	23	7	521,000.00	-		
Kilosa	Kisanga	MUUNGANO	Second Half of Yr7	24	6	1,690,000.00	320,000.00	3	1
Kilosa	Kisanga	MOTOMOTO	Second Half of Yr7	19	11	946,300.00	440,000.00	2	3
Kilosa	Kisanga	USHIRIKIANO	Second Half of Yr7	13		5,450,000.00	2,540,000.00		5
Kilosa	Kisanga	UJIRANI	Second Half of Yr7	17	8	4,724,000.00	2,840,000.00	8	4
Kilosa	Kisanga	URAFIKI	Second Half of Yr7	21	9	5,789,000.00	2,400,000.00	3	2
Kilosa	Kisanga	UJAMAA	Second Half of Yr7	10	9	6,612,000.00			
Kilosa	Kisanga	JUHUDI	Second Half of Yr7	9	8	5,234,000.00	2,800,000.00	2	6
Kilosa	Kisanga	UHURU	Second Half of Yr7		6	7,701,000.00			0
Kilosa	Kisanga	MSHIKAMANO	Second Half of Yr7	13	8	9,500,500.00	3,842,000.00	5	3
Kilosa	Kisanga	FURAHA	Second Half of Yr7	11	7	8,460,000.00			
Kilosa	Dodoma isanga	TUPENDANE GROUP	Second Half of Yr7	8	9	3,876,000.00	1,350,000.00	5	0
Kilosa	Dodoma isanga	TUSAIDIANE	Second Half of Yr7	9	7	4,100,000.00	2,100,000.00	6	7
Kilosa	Dodoma isanga	JUHUDI	Second Half of Yr7	21	9	2,846,000.00	1,200,000.00	7	3
Kilosa	Dodoma isanga	AMANI NA UPENDO	Second Half of Yr7	12	4	14,006,000.00			
Kilosa	Nyali	UPENDO	Second Half of Yr7	17	0	1,580,000.00	330,000.00	2	
Kilosa	Nyali	AMANI	Second Half of Yr7	12	10	840,000.00	360,300.00	3	1

District	Village	Name of the group	Reporting period	Number of group members		Value of Savings	Value of Loans	Number of group members accessed loans from the groups	
				Female	Male			Female	Male
Kilosa	Kitunduweta	NGUVU KAZI	Second Half of Yr7	20		3,393,000.00	700,000.00		5
Kilosa	Kitunduweta	CHAPA KAZI	Second Half of Yr7	7	11	4,742,000.00	3,400,000.00	7	5
Kilosa	Kitunduweta	TUPENDANE B	Second Half of Yr7	19	8	3,500,000.00	2,542,200.00	5	4
Kilosa	Kitunduweta	TUPENDANE	Second Half of Yr7	16	4	2,700,000.00	1,790,000.00	3	1
Kilosa	Mhenda	TUPENDANE	Second Half of Yr7	10	12	3,480,000.00	2,400,000.00	8	3
Kilosa	Mhenda	TUSHIKAMANE	Second Half of Yr7	19	11	2,650,000.00	1,750,000.00	3	3
Kilosa	Mhenda	TUPENDANE	Second Half of Yr7	22		4,475,000.00	2,678,000.00		7
Kilosa	R/Gongoni	UPENDO	Second Half of Yr7	10	8	3,424,000.00			
Kilosa	R/Gongoni	MWANGAZA	Second Half of Yr7	5		5,432,800.00	1,980,000.00		
Kilosa	R/Gongoni	MUUNGANO	Second Half of Yr7	5	10	4,272,000.00			
Kilosa	Mvumi	Upendo	Second Half of Yr7	12	6	324,000.00			
Kilosa	Unone	MAKOMANDO	Second Half of Yr7	12	8	2,146,000.00			
Kilosa	Unone		Second Half of Yr7	9	5	6,682,000.00			
Kilosa	Unone		Second Half of Yr7	10	6	5,985,000.00			
Kilosa	Kisongwe		Second Half of Yr7	11	6	11,879,050.00	4,456,600.00		
Kilosa	Kisongwe		Second Half of Yr7	19		7,600,200.00	3,589,000.00		
Kilosa	Kisongwe		Second Half of Yr7	10	8	9,860,000.00			
Kilosa	Kisongwe		Second Half of Yr7	22		6,860,500.00			
Kilosa	Mbamba		Second Half of Yr7	13	5	8,865,000.00			

District	Village	Name of the group	Reporting period	Number of group members		Value of Savings	Value of Loans	Number of group members accessed loans from the groups	
				Female	Male			Female	Male
Kilosa	Mbamba		Second Half of Yr7	19		9,360,000.00	2,960,400.00		
Kilosa	Mbamba		Second Half of Yr7	10	7	12,340,600.00	2,500,600.00		
Kilosa	Chabima		Second Half of Yr7	16	9	13,670,150.00	3,240,800.00		
Kilosa	Chabima		Second Half of Yr7	16	8	15,700,550.00	5,293,000.00		
Kilosa	Chabima		Second Half of Yr7	17		23,250,700.00	2,600,000.00		
Kilosa	Mfuluni	Tumaini group	Second Half of Yr7	17	13	8,543,120	4,890,000	12	9
Kilosa	Mfuluni	Juhudi group	Second Half of Yr7	16	15	4,240,000	2,942,600	8	6
Kilosa	Mfuluni	Mshikamano group	Second Half of Yr7	19	11	5,678,500	34,782,000	13	7
Kilosa	Gongwe	Upendo Group	Second Half of Yr7	11	13	3,780,000	2,360,000	9	11
Kilosa	Gongwe	G1	Second Half of Yr7	13	9	2,876,000	1,568,000	5	4
Kilosa	Gongwe	G2	Second Half of Yr7	18	10	6,955,000	4,567,000	13	7
Kilosa	Madizini	Ujirani Group	Second Half of Yr7	16	13	7,111,000	4,790,450	10	9
Kilosa	Madizini	Mshikamano Group	Second Half of Yr7	21	6	32,567,000	2,078,000	11	3
Kilosa	Madizini	Upendo Group	Second Half of Yr7	11	15	4,846,000	3,170,000	11	8
Kilosa	Zombo	Furaha Group	Second Half of Yr7	21	8	9,678,300	7,567,000	19	6
Kilosa	Zombo	Amani Group	Second Half of Yr7	15	13	5,489,000	3,260,000	11	8
Kilosa	Zombo	Mkombozi	Second Half of Yr7	19	13	11,790,000	9,820,000	15	7