



United Republic of Tanzania  
**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM**  
Forestry and Beekeeping Division

**NATIONAL FOREST AND BEEKEEPING  
PROGRAMME JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2007  
REPORT**

**February 2007**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Second Annual Forestry and Beekeeping Joint Sector Review that was conducted between 5<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2007. The review was conducted by a group of stakeholders drawn from Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), the NGO sector, the Private Sector and Development Partners. The review was conducted using a participatory process that involved an inception (or kick start) workshop, a series of consultative meetings with external stakeholders, a four-day field trip to Kilwa District to meet with Local Government staff, NGO representatives and communities, and finally a debriefing meeting. Some of the key conclusions of the review are as follows:

Less than half of the recommendations agreed for last years Annual Sector Review were either fully or partly implemented. Clearly, either the recommendations were too ambitious or there was not enough attention or resources committed to seeing through their implementation

Impacts have been realised through the scaling up of PFM (under **Development Programme 1 Forest Resources Conservation and Management**) although now efforts must be channelled to ensuring that the benefits realised through improved forest quality are translated into improvements in local livelihoods. Investments in the protection and management of catchment forests and mangroves appears to be realising clear gains within priority focal areas, such as the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests eco-region, but greater attention now needs to be paid to other key forest areas such as the southern highlands, and the miombo forests of Tabora and southern Tanzania.

Impacts in Development Programme Two (**Institutions and Human Resources Development**) have been limited due to the slow pace of reform regarding the Tanzania Forest Service, the uncertain future regarding the Beekeeping Division and the uncertainty regarding the structure of the remaining FBD structure following the formation of TFS. Positive impacts have been achieved in sectoral financing – through improved revenue collection, although some concerns have been raised that much of this comes from the impounding and sale of illegal goods, indicating a high level of illegal harvesting. This has been confirmed by the recent TRAFFIC report on illegal logging.

The impact of **Development Programme 3 (Legal and Regulatory Framework)** has been positive as the earlier identified legislative and policy gaps have been successfully addressed through Forest Regulations and various guidelines that have been processed. The decision to review the 1998 Forest Policy has been made and the process initiated. Gaps remain however, regarding the sharing of forest revenues in PFM arrangements, particularly in JFM arrangements in production forests.

The impact of the **Development Programme 4 (Forest-based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods)** has been limited, partly due to substantial under-funding of this programme, and partly due to lack of capturing of the private sector contribution in the implementation of the programme. The decision-making and sectoral leadership has been characterised by *ad hoc* decisions to curb illegal harvesting, transport and trade in forest produce.

The **Development Programme 5 (Beekeeping)** has been by and large successful in achieving positive impacts. Studies have demonstrated that income from beekeeping has increased significantly, and more specifically, the income of beekeepers has increased dramatically. Extensive training in best practices in beekeeping and bee forage site (forests) management has been successful; beekeeping-related fires have reduced significantly, and modern more productive beekeeping methods have been increasingly adopted.

Efforts have been made to improve the co-ordination between FBD and the Prime Ministers Office, Regional and Local Government (PMO-RALG), particularly with regard to the implementation of forest based activities at Local Government Level. With effect from July 2006, support from FBD to local authorities was channelled directly from Treasury to the respective local governments. PMO-RALG Dodoma is being supported to build its capacity to supervise, monitoring and support efficient and effective implementation and administration of PFM at the local level, while the role of FBD is increasingly becoming one of providing policy guidance, assessing impact and capacity building.

The gradual move towards greater harmonisation and alignment of development partners with government systems has progressed well in the last year. In September 2006, all key Development Partners (with the notable exception of World Bank) signed the Letter of Intent regarding the move towards a SWAp in the forestry sector, and shortly after this, the NFP Steering Committee was dissolved, and in its place, the new NFBK SWAP Steering Committee was established. It is anticipated that in future this committee will be the driving force behind future annual reviews of this kind. Development Partners are also increasingly moving towards aligning their systems with those of government, although some remnants of the project approach remain within current projects that are bound by existing agreements. One challenge identified was the lack of reliable data regarding the state of the forest resource and recurrent data regarding the pace and impact of implementation.

### **The review team made the following key recommendations**

The recently completed Forestry and Beekeeping Monitoring Database (NAFOBEDA) should be scaled up and introduced to priority district councils. Capacity must be strengthened at local and national government levels to ensure that information collected from this system is accurate and timely

Structural reforms within the sector which have been planned (such as TFS, the merging of policy, monitoring, planning and co-ordination functions into a single unit in FBD, the move towards pooled funding arrangements at national and local governmental levels) are overdue and require action to ensure their implementation

There is an urgent need to design and conduct a National Forest and Ecosystem Assessment, which will provide accurate data on the extent and condition of forest cover across the whole country, assess and identify all forest reserves and their status and provide a basis for national and international reporting on forestry data

Following the high profile public media campaign on illegal logging and the actions taken by government in response, there is a continuing need to strengthen efforts to improve governance in the sector such as enforcing revenue collection targets and strengthening the Forest Surveillance Units. In addition, the Tanzanian government should take steps to ratify the African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG) initiative.

To improve communication between PMO RALG and FBD/MNRT in order to reduce conflicts over the management and use of forest resources at the local level. This should be undertaken through various fora including SWAP technical committees as well as formalised, bi-annual round-table discussions between the two ministries at senior level. Communication guidelines should be jointly developed and enacted with the objective of resolving administrative and institutional conflicts between the two levels of government.

Priority must be given to supporting Development Programme 4, particularly with regard to supporting small scale and sustainable enterprises in the forestry and beekeeping sectors, with particular attention being paid to the largely informal charcoal and wood-fuel sector.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background to the Joint Review

The National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes (NFP/NBKP) for 2001–2010, which have been combined and aligned into a single programme called National Forest and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP) with five development programmes, provide a framework for:

- a) Strategic planning in the sector as an instrument to put the National Forest and Beekeeping Policies of 1998 in place; and
- b) Putting into operation the commitments and obligations derived from international agreements and inter-governmental processes.

The combined NFBKP consists of five development programmes:

1. Forest Conservation and Management (FCM);
2. Institutions and Human Resources Development (IHRD);
3. Legal and Regulatory Framework (LRF);
4. Forest based industries and sustainable livelihoods (FBISL); and
5. Beekeeping Development (BD).

The first Joint Annual Review of NFBKP was carried out in February/ March 2006 to ensure smooth planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme in a coordinated manner with participation of all key stakeholders. The Joint Review is an important departure from traditional, project-based reviews and the move away from project approach to programme approach in sector development. The implementation of the various recommendations presented in the 2006 Review report is assessed in the present report.

Another important aspect of the Joint Review is that it is linked to the government's planning and budgeting cycle that is carried out annually at programme level. The present review assesses progress also in this regard.

This second Joint Annual Review of NFBKP is geared towards a further consolidation of what has been achieved so far and towards advancing greater harmonisation and increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFBKP. The Review was carried out for a period of two weeks from 5 to 23 February 2007 according to jointly agreed Terms of Reference (**Annex 1**). The Joint Review Team included the following members:

**Table 1.1 Review Team Composition**

MNRT/FBD	Mr. Arthur Dallu, Assistant Director Forest Utilisation, Team Leader
MNRT/PPD	Mr. Peter Nyaronga, Economist
MNRT/FBD	Mr. Juma S. Mgoo, NFBKP Coordinator
MNRT/FBD	Mr. Rumisha R. Maro, Forest Officer, Planning
PMO-RALG	Mr. Francis Sekibaha, Senior Forest Officer, Sector Coordination
NGO representative	Mr. Yassin Mkwizu, IUCN Tanzania
Private Sector representative	Ms. Magdalena Mkocha, TCCIA
MNRT/FBD	Ms. Gladness Mkamba, Beekeeping Officer, Planning
MNRT/FBD	Mr. Mathew Kiondo, Assistant NFBKP Coordinator
DPG-Forestry representative	Mr. Kahana Lukumbuzya, Danish Embassy

In addition, the Review Team benefited from extensive inputs of co-opted resource persons from the FBD:

1. Ms. Akida Amina, NAFOBEDA Coordinator
2. Dr. Andreas Böhringer, Policy Adviser, FOPIS/FBD
3. Mr. Tom Blomley, PFM Adviser, FBD
4. Prof Said Iddi, FBD

The Review Team was assisted by two consultants:

1. Prof. Marcellina Chijoriga on assessing the progress in SWAp with special focus on financing issues (Objective 2 of ToR)
2. Mr. Jyrki Salmi on assessing the progress in the Programme implementation and making recommendations on strategic priorities for the next financial year (Objectives 1 and 4 of ToR).

## **1.2 Objective of the Review**

The overall objectives of the Second Joint Annual Review were to assess implementation progress towards achieving the goal and objectives of development programmes and sub-programmes of the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme, as well as provide an analysis of progress in the implementation of the 3-year SWAp work plan and budget under MTEF and also in relation to MNRT and PMO-RALG's strategic plans and budgets.

Specifically, the ToR established five objectives of the Review:

- (i) Assessing progress in the Programme implementation;
- (ii) Assessing progress in harmonisation and moves to SWAp;
- (iii) Advising on the harmonized implementation between MNRT and PMO-RALG;
- (iv) Proposing strategic areas for budgeting in the coming financial year; and
- (v) Providing recommendations on future annual reviews.

## **1.3 Methodology and Participation**

The Review was launched in a Kick Start Workshop (List of participants- Annex 3(a)) on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2007 with presentations and discussions on Annual (Financial Year 2005/06) Progress Reports on NFBKP Implementation by the FBD (Annex 4) and PMO-RALG (Annex 5) during which they were presented. Also, an overview on the recommendations of the previous annual review was presented in the workshop.

After the Kick Start workshop, the Review Team and co-opted resource persons were divided in four small groups, each focussed on reviewing the progress in the implementation of one NFBKP Development Programme (DP 2 and 3 were assigned to one group). The progress of the small groups was checked in two plenary meetings during the first week of the Review. The plenary meetings were also used to harmonise and sharpen the working modalities and expected outputs. An introduction to the NAFOBEDA was presented in the second plenary meeting. The review work included also extensive use of a number of background documents.

The second week of the review was mainly spent in a field visit to Kilwa district to learn from the field implementation experiences. The last day of the actual Review (16 February) was used for de-briefing on the field trip, and on the work of the two consultants. In addition, the DPG members had an informal discussion meeting at the Embassy of Finland.

The Review Team finalised the review findings during the following week, and the findings and recommendations were presented in a debriefing workshop on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2007. After the debriefing workshop, the review team and consultants finalised the review report.



## 2. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

### 2.1 Progress in Implementing the Recommendations of 2006 Review

The 2006 Review made 44 specific recommendations. The recommendations were presented in a table and organised under three main categories: (i) general recommendations (17 recommendations), (ii) recommendations related to each of the five Development Programmes (20 recommendations), and (iii) recommendations related to the NFBKP and SWAp process and other cross cutting issues (7 recommendations).

The status of the implementation of the recommendations of the 2006 Review is presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Only 20% of the recommendations have been fully implemented, although an additional 25% are partly implemented. Reasons for non-implementation include continued under-funding of some development programmes, sectoral management problems and delays occasioned by the late signing of the bilateral agreement between Finland and Tanzania for the NFP ISP initiative. A further problem may have been the large number of recommendations and their limited prioritisation.

**Table 2.1 Summary of Implementation of 2006 Review Recommendations**

Items	No. of recommendations	No. fully Implemented	No. partly Implemented	No. not implemented
General	17	5	4	8
<sup>1</sup> DP 1	4	1	0	2
DP 2	6	2	2	3
DP 3	3	0	2	1
DP 4	6	1	2	3
DP 5	1	0	0	1
Cross Cutting Issues	7	0	1	6
Total	<b>44</b>	<b>9 (20%)</b>	<b>11 (25%)</b>	<b>24 (54%)</b>

<sup>1</sup> DP = Development Programme

**Table 2.2 Status of Implementation of 2006 Review Recommendations**

Recommendations	Responsible party	Time-frame	Status of implementation as in February 2007
<b>General Aspects and Issues related to National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes</b>			
High level conference on NFBKP – Mkukuta should be arranged for top policy and decision makers from defined ministries, embassies, representatives of the development partners, private sector, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs).	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) together with development partners.	2006	Not implemented.
Assessment of the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy and poverty reduction in Tanzania (a study to be conducted and its popularization to a wide audience to be carried out)			Not implemented
A process should be started under which the MNRT Anti-corruption Plan will be made more operational	- MNRT/FBD and key stakeholders. - MNRT/FBD and Stakeholders Forum. - FBD/Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project (TFCMP)/PSI component and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Advisor (to be recruited)	2006/07 2006/07	Not implemented
Establish a Forum for stakeholders participation for combating illegal logging; design contents of the Action Plan and; make arrangements for its implementation			Not implemented
Take these policies and strategies into account when further developing PSI and creating the forest industry strategy.			Not implemented
Crosscheck to what extent and how effectively all the Forest Policy Statements cum proposed strategies and instruments are under operationalization through the NFP Development Programmes.	- FBD/TFCMP/TFS information technology (IT)/Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) IT.	2006	Not implemented. It will be done during the revision of the Forest Policy
Crosscheck and compare the contents of TFS Documents with Forest Policy and NFBKP documents to assess their mutual coherence and make required changes.			Not implemented. It will be done when the Programme is revised after the revision of the Forest Policy

Recommendations	Responsible party	Time-frame	Status of implementation as in February 2007
Investigate whether there is a need to establish a set of quantified targeted outputs by districts and respective regions to guide the Forest Program (FP)/PFM implementation in the districts	- MNRT/PMO-RALG	Autumn 2006	Implemented. Districts have been issued with a standardized set of MTEF Objectives and targets against which they should plan and budget PFM Activities on annual basis – as well as standardized indicators that complies with NFBKP Indicators.
Establish database for private sector actors and NGOs.			Not implemented. The TCCIA web-based database exists, but it is neither widely known, nor it is widely used. There is no regularly maintained data-base on private sector actors and NGOs at FBD.
Steps to taken to demonstrate forestry's importance to districts from the viewpoint of tangible and non-tangible effects	- MNRT/PMO-RALG/TFCMP/SWAp IT	2006/07	Partly implemented. A study on the role of beekeeping in Chunya, Songea and Nachingwea districts was carried out. Similar study on timber and other non-timber forest products and services is required.
Awareness creation among the Districts; linking this issue with the Annual Tree Planting Programme			Implemented. Awareness creation activities is being implemented through the Zonal Extension Offices and baseline study on awareness levels was carried out.
Develop budgeting tool that will support strategic prioritization in annual NFBKP process.	- FBD/SWAp IT	2006	Partly implemented. Tool being prepared through a contract with UDSM, but not yet complete.
The link from the development programmes, sub-programmes and key issues to budget planning should be clear and explicit	- MNRT/FBD/SWAp IT	Autumn 2006	Implemented. Draft report on NFBKP coding and linkage with budget has been produced.
Strategic budget and planning process under NFBKP umbrella based on NFBKP priorities starts to take place, as regards the fiscal year (FY) 2006/2007			Not implemented. This was not possible for the FY 2006/07 budget because on-going donor-supported projects had to be budgeted according to the project agreements. There is an intention to do this for FY 2007/08
Organize training workshops / seminars at national and district levels to harmonise district and national PFM budget process	- MNRT & PMO-RALG/development partners/SWAp IT	Autumn 2006	Implemented. Training on PFM planning and budgeting organized at district level through PMO RALG
Start discussions with other development partners to expand the funding base and ensure integration with decentralization reforms. Learn from the Health Basket			Implemented. Discussions ongoing and major steps taken to integrate PFM into PMO RALG and reform processes.

Recommendations	Responsible party	Time-frame	Status of implementation as in February 2007
Establish a model road map for procurement procedures with approximate timelines. Use the map as a follow up tool to know deviations and reasons behind. Take two example procurement cases and assess where the real bottlenecks are. Estimate financial losses due to delayed operations	- FBD/TFCMP	2006	Partly implemented. Bottlenecks were reviewed and discussed at PFM WG meeting. However, no specific action taken.
<b>Result Review: Development Programme (DP) 1: Forest Resources Conservation and Management Programme</b>			
Funds for planning and design of National Forest and Ecosystem Inventory should be incorporated in the FBD budget for FY 2006/07. Funds to start the National Forest and Ecosystem Inventory (NFEI) should be incorporated in the FBD budget for FY 2007/08	- FBD, Planning and Coordination Unit, a consultant with ample experience in national forest inventories.	Planning in 2006/07, Inventory itself 2007/08	Implemented, but start up delayed by late signing of bilateral agreement between Finland and Tanzania. Activities expected to start in 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of FY06/07. NORAD and World Bank have also indicated their willingness to support the implementation of this activity in coming financial years
Start one management concession under existing guidelines and concession agreement template	- FBD/TFS - FBD/TFCMP/TFS IT	- 2006/2007 - Immediately	Not implemented due to very active lobbying from national NGOs such as TAF. Planned under PSI component of TFCMP but not started.
Assess whether the NFP Forest Resources Conservation and Management Programme should be split into two programmes to clearly separate ecosystems management from production forestry.  Take steps for protecting coastal forests and find new financing mechanisms	- FBD/TFCMP/development partners - FBD/TFCMP/development partners	2006/07	Not implemented. Will be incorporated into revision of NFBKP after formulation of the new Forest Policy. Plans were made to make adjustments to the NFP and NBKP and to produce a single, revised document that reflects changes since the first document was produced. However, the recent decision to establish a separate Beekeeping Division will probably render the merging of the NFP and NBKP unnecessary.  WWF has launched a large coastal forest conservation project in support of coastal forests management
<b>Result Review: DP 2: Institutions and Human Resources Programme</b>			
Make required adjustments in financial management capability and capacity in FBD	- FBD/TFCMP	2006	Not implemented.

Recommendations	Responsible party	Time-frame	Status of implementation as in February 2007
Undertake Human Resource Assessment for forest sector  Forestry Training Institute (FTI) and Forest Industry Training Institute (FITI) should be allowed to enroll students and tutors independently	- FBD	2006/07	Not implemented  Not implemented
SWAp should be institutionalized according to existing plans Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed.	- MNRT; Development partners	2006	Partly implemented. SWAp MoU signed by all partners (apart from WB) in September 2006 and NFP SWAP SC formed.
FBD and PMO-RALG should be proactive and improve communication	- MNRT/FBD, PMO-RALG and VPO	2006/07	Partly implemented. Improvements in communication have improved through formation of SWAP Steering Committee
FBD to put in place the new M&E system and build capacity. Restructuring the existing systems immediately to cover the present needs.	- FBD	- New: planning 06/07, in use 07/08. - Old: redesign 06	Implemented according to targets. NAFOBEDA design process almost complete and plans to introduce to LGAs in 2006/07 and 07/08.
<b>Result Review: DP 3: Legal and Regulatory Framework Programme</b>			
Communities should be informed regarding rights and responsibilities in forest management.	- PMO-RALG (NGOs, timber growers, CBOs).	2006/07	Partly implemented. Service provider engaged to develop materials
	- TFS (own, concessions, lease).	2006/07	Not implemented.
Operationalize Forestry Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) initiative and improve Forestry Law Enforcement in FBD.	- MNRT	2006/07	Partly implemented. Tanzania not yet signatory to FLEG. However, FBD Forest Surveillance Units (FSU) formed, harvesting guidelines produced and disseminated.
<b>Result Review: DP 4: Forest Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme</b>			
Private sector promotion at all levels is needed: Guarantee long-term availability of raw material through instruments of PFM, partnership arrangements and TFS.	- FBD/PMO-RALG/private sector actors	2006/07	Not implemented. Issues of private sector promotion accommodated in the work plan and budget for 2006/07 under Support to NFP implementation but activities are delayed due to late signing of bilateral agreement (December 2006)
PMO-RALG, TFS: facilitate access to affordable financing sources to invest in tree growing and new technologies.	- PMO-RALG, TFS	2006/07	Not implemented. Issues on tree growing and new technologies accommodated in the workplan and budget for 2006/07 under Support to NFP implementation but the activities delayed due to late signing of bilateral agreement (December 2006)

Recommendations	Responsible party	Time-frame	Status of implementation as in February 2007
Build capacity of sawmills (FITI) and for tree growing (PMO-RALG, TFS, NGOs, FTI). FBD initiate Forest Certification and Labelling Processes	- FBD, PMO-RALG, TFS, NGOs	2006/07	Partly implemented.  Implemented. WWF are spearheading an initiative to develop national guidelines for forest certification under Forest Stewardship Council.
Act against corruption hindering legal export through transparent licensing and institute individual accountability and staff motivation. Create incentives for good governance.	- FDB, PMO-RALG, TFS	2006/07	Partly implemented. Study on improving revenue collection done and recommendations and being implemented
Tanzanian Association of Foresters (TAF) should elaborate the code of conduct based on professional ethical values.	- TAF	2006	Not implemented.
<b>Result Review: DP 5: Beekeeping Programme</b>			
In the next Forest Policy Review the possibility of combining forest and beekeeping programmes should be assessed	- FBD	2006/07	Not relevant. There is a proposal by the Ministry to establish a separate Beekeeping Division; consequently this recommendation is not relevant anymore
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>			
Improve and institutionalize linkages to international processes in forest sector (eg UNFF, FLEGT etc)	- FBD/TFCMP/SWAp/development partners	2006	Not implemented
For this purpose a structured questionnaire should be used where each criteria is represented in terms of three to four simple questions to open up the contents of each concerned criteria to stakeholders.	- FBD/PMO-RALG/relevant stakeholders	2006/07	Not implemented
A database for all the key forest and environmental projects and programmes should be established and regularly updated. Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) database to be put in full use.	- FBD/PMO-RALG/relevant stakeholders	2006/07	Not implemented
The institutional co-operation and coordination structures under SWAp to be initiated.			Not implemented. Decision pending subject to the decision by the National SWAp Steering Committee and confirmation by MNRT.

Recommendations	Responsible party	Time-frame	Status of implementation as in February 2007
Put into effect recommendations and comments on DPs and specific gaps in sub-programmes received from stakeholders in the meeting on SWAp in Forestry and Beekeeping on 9th September at Royal Palm Hotel. (See the Minutes of Stakeholders Meeting in the Report, June 2005).			Not implemented
Proceed with recommendations of the study on "Identification of Potential Pilot Areas, Parties and Instruments for PPPs in Non-industrial Private and Community Forestry in Tanzania", FBD/MNRT, 2005	- FBD/PMO-RALG/private sector actors/other relevant stakeholders	2006/07	Not implemented
Improve outsourcing methods under PFM Programme			Partly implemented. Consultancy underway to identify modalities.

## 2.2 Impact of the NFBKP

Positive impacts under the **Development Programme 1 (Forest Resources Conservation and Management)** have been achieved under Participatory Forest Resource Management, Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management and Land Use Planning. The sub-development Programme on Forest Resource Information and Management Planning does not have significant impacts so far but significant activities are being planned for the coming Financial Year.

Under Participatory Forest Resource Management, the impact has so far been on the expansion of CBFM and JFM management arrangements across mainland Tanzania. (**Table 2.3**). Little is known, so far, on the impact of this expansion on the income of local communities. It is clear from the review that more emphasis needs to be placed on developing successful and operational business models for the local communities to gain financial benefit from sustainable PFM as well as a more co-ordinated process for monitoring spread and impact of PFM.

**Table 2.3 Estimates of adoption and spread of PFM in Tanzania from 1999 to present**

Date	Community Based Forest Management (CBFM)		Joint Forest Management (JFM)		Source
	Forest area under CBFM (hectares)	Number of villages with CBFM	Forest area under JFM (hectares)	No. of villages with JFM	
1999	323,219	544	25,335	11	Alden Wily and Dewees, 2001
2002	1,085,306	845	1,175,550	525	URT 2001, FBD Records, 2002.
2006	2,060,608	1,102	1,612,246	719	URT, 2006

Source: Blomley Tom, Hadija Ramadhani, Charles Meshack, Lawrence Mbwambo and Cassian Sianga 2007. From Project to Programme. Experiences with mainstreaming and institutionalising PFM in Tanzania. Unpublished draft.

The impacts under Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management have been realised on Eastern Arc Mountain areas with expansion of forest reserves and increased information on forest biodiversity. Less impact has been achieved in other important forest biodiversity areas, such as the coastal forests, southern highlands and lowland forests in north western Tanzania that are also critical ecological areas.

The Land Use Planning sub-component has achieved substantial impacts in terms of expansion of central government and local government forest reserves, as well as village land forest reserves. However, the latter would require to be speeded up in view of securing the income impacts from the PFM work. NLUPC has been actively engaged in demarcation of village lands and identification of potential forest areas within village land for future CBFM activities.

The Forest Resource Information and Management Planning has been lagging behind. An *ad hoc* forest inventory was carried out in 11 priority districts, and the work on the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme Database (NAFOBEDA) has prepared the ground for future data capture, storage and management. However, there is still urgent need to have reliable information on the forest resources at national and district levels.

The impact of the **Development Programme 2 (Institutions and Human Resources Development)** has been hampered by the long process of institutional reform, and in particular, the establishment of the Tanzania Forest Service and related decisions on the remaining FBD. Human resource capacity strengthening and recruitment has practically been halted because of unclear future. Managerial and other senior staff movements and keeping vacant posts unfilled have created a management vacuum and general uncertainty.

In the area of sectoral financing, positive impacts have been achieved. The level of sectoral self-financing and the share between GoT-donor financing have progressed in the right direction, mainly due to increase in forest sector revenue collection (Table 2.4), and therefore the funds available from the retention scheme.



**Table 2.4 Trend of Forest Sector Revenue Collection (2000/01-2004/05) by FBD**

Year	Revenue collected mill. TZS	Average exchange rate USD/TZS	Revenue in mill. USD	Proportional increase (USD) %
2001/02	4 044	921	4.4	0
2002/03	5 293	1002	5.2	+18%
2003/04	5 819	1064	5.4	3%
2004/05	5.912	1109	5.3	-2%
2005/06	10 106	1165	8.68	+64%

Source: FBD, average exchange rates from the Bank of Tanzania

As regards the impact of the SWAp process, the results have been so far limited, mainly due to hesitations from the side of donors to abandon project-based implementation modalities and donor-specific regulations covering aspects such as financing, dedicated accounts and procurement methods. However, there has been progress towards alignment of donor systems with those of governments – such as the recent mainstreaming of PFM within the local government reform process.

The impact of **Development Programme 3 (Legal and Regulatory Framework)** has been by and large significant and positive as the earlier identified legislative and policy gaps have been successfully addressed through Forest Regulations and various guidelines that have been processed. The decision to review the 1998 Forest Policy has been made and the process initiated through the appointment of a Forestry Policy Review-Task Force that has developed an operational plan that aims at wider stakeholder involvement.

The impact of the **Development Programme 4 (Forest-based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods)** has been limited, partly due to substantial under-funding of this programme, and partly due to lack of capturing of the private sector contribution in the implementation of the programme. The decision-making and sectoral leadership has been characterised by *ad hoc* decisions to curb illegal harvesting, transport and trade in forest produce. The message to the private sector has been clear as far as government's commitment to control illegalities is concerned. However, those enterprises that have been respecting the laws and regulations were discouraged because they have been suffering from the decisions too.

The **Development Programme 5 (Beekeeping)** has been by and large successful in achieving positive impacts. Studies have demonstrated that income from beekeeping has increased significantly, and more specifically, the income of beekeepers has increased dramatically. Extensive training in best practices in beekeeping and bee forage site (forests) management has been successful; beekeeping-related fires have reduced significantly, and modern more productive beekeeping methods have been increasingly adopted.

## **2.3 Performance in the NFBKP Implementation**

### **2.3.1 Development Programme 1: Forest Resources Conservation and Management**

#### **Activity and Financial Reports**

Forest Resources Conservation and Management promotes stakeholders' participation in the management of both natural and plantation forests, giving priority to ecosystems conservation in priority areas, catchment areas as well as utilization of forests and woodlands in a sustainable manner, and forest resources information and management planning. This report has largely covered FBD and PMO-RALG. In future reviews there is a

need to compile financial and activity reports FY 05/06 / information from key projects and NGOs such as:

- (i) IUCN – Rufiji projects
- (ii) TFCG – PFM projects (Pugu, Tanga, Mufindi, PEMA),
- (iii) WCST – Uluguru and Coastal Forests
- (iv) WWF – Coastal Forests and Tanga (WWF Finland),
- (v) Envirocare
- (vi) FARM Africa (Nou Forest, Babati),
- (vii) Mpingo
- (viii) LAMP

### **Participatory Forest Resources Management and Gender Aspects**

In the Financial Year 2005/06, donor funds for PFM activities at LGAs, Regional Secretariat (RS) and PMO-RALG were still disbursed through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). The Government of Denmark provided Tshs. 586,178,578, and the Government of Finland Tshs. 375,000,000 for PFM activities in 29 Districts and RSs.

During this reporting period CBFM Guidelines were produced, including reviews of 209 Joint Management Agreements (JMAs), and on-site training to 1,756 villagers on forest resource management was conducted for catchment forest management.

29 Districts were supported to carry out PFM activities through block grants supported by Danida and MFA Finland. Key achievements included 19 villages preparing approved bylaws, and 48 villages demarcating village and forest lands, PFRAs undertaken in 16 villages and 12 villages declared their own VLFRs. 20 DFOs and DBOs were trained on participatory forest management.

Publicity and Extension services carried out in Southern, Eastern and Northern Zones. One NGO (Tanzania Association of Foresters) was supported in implementation of participatory management of forests and bee resources. 60 staff of District Councils (facilitation teams) and 3,842 villagers from 190 villages were sensitized. 47 villages were facilitated on establishing environment by-laws and 40 villages were sensitised to operationalize the existing by-laws.

On income generation, 214 households in villages adjacent to catchment and mangroves forest reserves were supported with shrimp fishing gears, appropriate beekeeping technology, seaweed farming and construction of fishponds. In respect of environment friendly investments and bio energy options 219 villagers were sensitized and trained. They were provided with efficient cook stoves and dam construction technologies for fishing.

About 900,000 seedlings were raised and distributed to villagers for planting, and villages adjacent to Catchment forests in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Morogoro established 45 woodlots. A total of 450 households around Ruvu forest reserve were provided seedlings to establish rotational woodlots. In addition, about 119 hectares of degraded mangrove areas were rehabilitated and 888,416 seedlings were raised and planted. An average of 8 farmers per village (32 persons) was trained in the establishment of tree seedlings for agroforestry planting in four villages in Uluguru Mts. 25 District Forest/Beekeeping Officers were trained on PFM, as well as on bee resources and forest resources assessments. About 26,787,097 seedlings were raised in 504 nurseries in Kilolo, Iringa, Mufindi, Njombe, Mbarali and Chunya Districts.

34 water catchment areas were identified and enriched with planting in Kilolo, Mufindi, Njombe and Morogoro Districts.

The PFM focal person at PMO RALG made field visits, participated in NFP SC meetings, PFM WG meetings, Planning and Budgeting meetings and, Annual Reviews. PMO-RALG established a Task Force, which reviewed the Administrative and Financial Manual for PFM for LGAs and Regional Secretariats. The PFM Financial and Administrative Adviser has been recruited and established within PMO RALG Dodoma to support the Department for Sector Co-ordination in administering and co-ordinating PFM financing and reporting. PMO-RALG participated in a series of meetings in the efforts to streamline PFM implementation into the LGAs structure. In those meeting it was agreed that with effect from the Financial Year 2006/07, PMO-RALG will be responsible for financial administration and PFM reporting.

### **Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management**

Joint patrols were conducted in 30 Catchment and Mangroves Forest Reserves. This task involved villagers, district natural resources officers and in some cases police officers. About 8942 pieces of sawn timber, 83 poles, 70 pitsaws, 10 tones of sandal wood were confiscated, and 1,476 livestock were apprehended in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Tanga regions. A total of 33 culprits were also apprehended and prosecuted, 64 charcoal kilns destroyed, 24 planks and 27 bicycles confiscated at Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve – Pwani Region. Eviction was also done at Mpanda North East forest reserve

In Mangroves areas, 1,348 scores of poles, 5021 pieces of sawn timber, 705 bags of charcoal and 18 dhows were confiscated. Also, 32 culprits who were involved in illegal practices were charged for natural resource destruction.

In the Uluguru Forest reserve, 50 km of boundary was re-opened and 37 km planted to mark the boundary. Regional Catchment Project Manager, Assistant Project Manager, and 3 district managers were trained in Participatory Forest Management. Catchment, Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) and District Natural Resources staff were also trained in using WWF tracking tool for assessment of Protected Areas.

### **Land Use Planning**

Priority interventions focused on the development of participatory land use planning in village and general lands to ascertain ownership and increase motivation for forestland development and biodiversity conservation. Areas to be covered are those that are related to allocating forest management plots, surveying, titling and gazettment.

About 350 households from 4 new villages around Ruvu forest reserve were allocated forest management plots whereas by-laws and mangroves management plans in 42 villages were reviewed. Iringa and Kilolo districts were assisted on village land survey, titling and certification processes and capacity building. On piloting forest plantations for PSI, the process for engaging a consultant to map and demarcate boundaries in 3 selected pilot forest plantations is on going.

Reconnaissance Surveys of Kisege Village Forest Reserve (11,057) in Mkuranga district, and Munene Forest Reserve (7,000ha) and Landikinya (7,000ha) in Monduli district were carried out. Support to gazettment of 3 Village forest reserves in Mwanza district as pilot was done. In Liwale district, Lindi region, support was provided to land titling in 13 villages around the Angai Village Land Forest Reserve whereby thirteen village land registrations were completed and issued to village governments as part of Village Forest Land Reserve titling.

## **Forest Resources Information and Management Planning**

The priority interventions aimed at developing forest resources information through research and resource assessment. The development of forest management plans for natural forests under central and local governments, industrial plantations, forests on general lands and on private and community level were carried out.

Biodiversity surveys for both Uluguru North and South forest reserves were completed including production of Geographical Information System (GIS) database and map printing. The report was shared among stakeholders and partners. Seven water measuring points (hydrological points) in Uluguru North and Uluguru South were completed and made operational.

About 4,050 ha of Olobo forest reserve in Ngorongoro, Mwenga (111 ha) and Rubare forest plantation (2,000 ha) were surveyed, digitized, demarcated and mapped. A forest inventory was conducted in 1,932,936 ha in Songea Rural, Chunya and Namtumbo districts. Preparation and updating of forest plantation management guidelines through a consultancy was on progress.

### **2.3.2 Development Programme 2: Institutions and Human Resources**

#### ***Strengthening Institutional Set-up and Sectoral Coordination and Cooperation***

This sub-development programme is the largest in the NFBKP having a total of 68 activities that encompass all infrastructural/capital investments taken (buildings, vehicles and equipment) and all recurrent costs (salaries, office etc.) during the reporting period. In addition, activities that relate to coordination and partnership development including human resource capacity building are also covered.

On cooperation, a number of meetings were held with zonal offices to develop MoU. Partnerships were further strengthened with Zonal Extension Office (ZEO), Extension and Publicity Unit (EPU) and a number of NGOs. The holding of 2 inter and intra-sectoral coordination meetings and 4 consultative stakeholder workshops was supported. Internally the Private Sector Involvement (PSI) working group met 4 times as scheduled. The EAMCEF supported the formation of local advisory and management committees. This project also strengthened the collaboration with 5 districts. To safeguard biodiversity in the Eastern Arc Mountains, villagers were paid 100 Mill TZS as compensations for the creation of the DEREMA corridor. Development of TFS business plan was done and a number of human resource development measures were initiated. Accounting and management skills of 120 staff were improved through training. Four FBD staff were trained in forest plantation management in China and one staff attended meeting on PFM research in Denmark.

#### **Sectoral Human Resources Capacity Building**

Three workshops were conducted whereby 16 Zonal Extension Officers and Extension and Publicity staff and 24 staff from 12 districts were trained on PFM approaches, Extension methods and application of the PFRA guidelines.

A total of 149 Forestry and Beekeeping staff were trained in the following areas: selection of consultants (2); management of industrial plantations (7); negotiation skills (2); Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) (5); Project Management (5); GPS/GIS (15); Monitoring and Evaluation (6); Information Technology (20); Customer care and Entrepreneurships (17) Computer Course (9); Forest Plantation Management (3); Bamboo utilization (1); advanced driving course (5); Advanced Stores Management (1); Proactive Management (25), and International Natural Resources Management (26),

Thirty-three staff were trained to Masters' degree level and two at undergraduate level. Also other long term trainings were carried out: In-Service Diploma and Certificate at Forestry Training Institute (FTI) (114); Pre service Diploma and Certificate (Forestry) at FTI (53); Wood Industry Technology at Forestry Industry Training Institute FITI (36); Secretarial services (14), Record Management (6); Diploma in Accounting (3); Secondary Education (234) and Clinical courses (2).

Eight staff were facilitated to undertake study tour to Finland to learn the role of private sector involvement and Executive Agency in forestry

FBD staff in Ukaguru Forest Plantation, Morogoro Catchment Forest Project and adjacent communities were visited and trained on HIV/AIDS preventive measures.

### **Forest and beekeeping Financing**

Under decentralization through devolution, harmonized district budget guidelines were developed in collaboration with PMO-RALG to ensure that compatible systems are in place at Local Government Authorities.

The new revenue collection system was introduced by carrying out stakeholders' workshops involving 100 participants. Fifty field trips to monitor revenue collection were conducted. Furthermore, field trips to 25 districts were undertaken to assess revenue collection performance. To strengthen law enforcement, the construction of 3 checkpoints was progressing well.

### **Strengthening Extension services and Awareness Creation**

Interventions for this sub-development programme was done by preparing and disseminating information packages on the role of forestry as well as carrying out strategic educative visits, workshops and seminars.

Exchange visits for 184 local communities (Village natural resources committees (VNRCs)) including farm visits for 200 households/farmers from various villages surrounding mangroves ecosystem were facilitated within mangrove zones to share experiences. Two workshops were conducted on dissemination of research findings on resource base uses and marketing of bee products, and on formulation of guidelines for Shinyanga Mazingira Museum and handing over strategy.

Also other awareness creation and dissemination activities include: workshops on Forest and Beekeeping legislations in Central and Western Zones; demonstrations on beekeeping; facilitating tree planting day in 21 regions; promoting fish ponds and horticulture and PFM opportunities at national and local levels.

Awareness creation to disseminate the project concept was carried out, with an impact of having 350 households registered and allocated forest. 21 regions were facilitated to raise awareness on the tree planting day. Fish ponds and horticulture was promoted. Engaging a service provider, PEM, to undertake targeted campaigns raised awareness of PFM opportunities at national and local levels and the assignment. Beekeeping gears were purchased and distributed to zone extension centres.

### **Forestry and Beekeeping Research**

Studies on bee resources base in terms of species, abundance and distribution in six vegetation zones in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar; and social economic impact and

lessons learnt on management of Catchment Forest Reserves were conducted and draft reports were produced. Also research report on the uses and marketing of bee products in 15 regions of Tanzania was produced. Furthermore implementation of training and research activities conducted by FTI, FITI and TAFORI were supported. A mechanism was established and agreed through which support from MFA Finland and DANIDA to undertake applied research related to NFP and PFM would be channelled through TAFORI. Already, Request For Proposals for undertaking specific research assignments have been distributed.

### **Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation**

The development of National Forestry and Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA) is in progress and the draft report on NFP monitoring facility and database has been produced. In addition a database for Ruvu Fuelwood Project was developed and will be linked with NAFOBEDA. Furthermore, a plan to develop a PSI database is also in progress. Moreover IT facilities were improved in Kibondo, Manyoni and Tabora among others.

On process towards SWAp implementation in forestry and beekeeping, joint planning and budgeting for FBD activities and all projects was carried out. Moreover the first joint review for NFBKP was done in February – March 2006 and comprehensive report was produced. Internal evaluations were carried out in 245 villages in 23 districts.

Formation of the Forestry Surveillance Unit (FSU) has increased the strength of patrols. In this reporting year FBD planned to conduct 6,000 patrol days in 25 districts and the two cities of Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. This activity was implemented by FSU in collaboration with IRC and consequently 24 offenders were brought before the court of law.

Training for trainers has been going on for FBD staff in Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Strategic Planning. In line with the training, four regional secretariats of Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro and Lindi and PMO-RALG were supported to provide policy, planning and monitoring guidance to all districts involved in the PFM. In this regard, 29 districts implementing PFM supported by Danida and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Finland had training on preparation of district development plans and integration of PFM activities in districts.

### **Forest Resources Valuation**

Inventory of natural forests in 11 districts and assessment of use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and their contribution at the household level was conducted. Moreover a study to show the contribution of beekeeping in poverty reduction and environment conservation was carried out. Furthermore, assessment of water quality and quantity was carried out in 4 regions covering 13 stations. Plans are being developed to undertake a National Forest and Ecosystem Inventory through support from MFA Finland and other DP's

### **2.3.3 Legal and Regulatory Framework**

#### **Development of Laws and Regulations**

About 201 by-laws regarding protection of catchment forest reserves were reviewed. Also proofreading of the Kiswahili version of the Forest Act, 2002 was done and the AG authorized printing at GP. Agreement on the review of the National Forest Policy was reached.

#### **Development of Sector specific Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines**

No activity was planned for this FY to address this.

### **2.3.4 Forest Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods**

#### **Forest Products and Services Information Development**

During the reporting period, eight consultative workshops were conducted to discuss guidelines for Private Sector Involvement in the management of industrial plantations; Co - Management of industrial plantations; and Pilot community designated management of industrial plantations. Also management of plantation forests continued by tending 7,521,784 seedlings; planting 2,714 ha; weeding 7,152 ha; pruning 1,619 ha; thinning 361.4 ha; and harvesting of 124.33 m<sup>3</sup> of hardwoods. In addition 930.2 km of fire lines were screened; 2,164km of roads including 7 bridges were maintained; and 85,000 ha patrolled for 55,548 man days.

#### **Marketing of, and Awareness Building of Wood and non wood products**

Two studies on private tree growers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) were carried out as part of devising strategies for private sector involvement in forestry and forest based industries. In promoting and marketing of non-timber forest produce 48 villages were facilitated in mushroom production, weaving (raffia, bamboo & mats) in the villages around catchment forest reserves. Apex beekeeping associations were formed and registered in Manyoni, Kondo and Handeni. Furthermore, 400 copies of brochure to promote eco-tourism were produced and distributed.

#### **Forest Industry Technology Development**

During the reporting period, use of energy saving stoves were promoted through involving 1,014 villagers or farmers in making and using improved basic earth kilns for charcoal production; and energy efficient cooking stoves (mud stoves) in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro and Pwani region.

#### **Infrastructure Development**

Eco-tourism infrastructures in 4 Camping sites were improved in terms of facilities and guiding information

### **2.3.5 Beekeeping Development**

#### ***Conservation of Bee Resources and Forage***

Fifteen apiaries and six bee reserves were established and surveyed in Tabora and Manyoni to ensure sustainable supply and diversity of bee forage. Also general management plans for Mwamagembe, Sasilo, Kayui, and Kibondo bee reserves were prepared.

#### ***Diversification and improvement of quantity and quality of Bee Products***

The training needs assessment report for beekeeping artisans in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Singida and Kigoma was produced. In this regard, two training modules were developed and operationalised by training 55 beekeepers and 5 DBOs on production of beekeeping gears at Tabora Beekeeping Research Centre. Also quality standards of honey were put into place and guidelines for quality control of bee products were developed. Furthermore, 240 beehives were constructed and sited on 4 beekeeping centres.

## 2.4 Progress in Implementing the Three Year Work Plan and Budget 2005/06 - 07/08

The present Review has covered the first financial year of the Three Year Work Plan and Budget 2005/06 - 2007/08. Both FBD and PMO-RALG submitted their respective reports on the implementation of the work plan and budget of the FY 2005/06 to the Review Team (see Annex 4 and 5).

The progress in implementing the Three Year Work Plan and Budget is summarised in the Table 2.5. The Budget figures are those published in the "SWAp" publication series (the "yellow book"). The expenditure figures are from the FBD's implementation report for FY 2005/06. It should be noted that for that year FBD's expenditure figures cover fairly comprehensively the sectoral expenditure as far as public sector is concerned because the PFM financing was channelled still through FBD in that financial year. The figures do not capture expenditures by NGOs and private sector. Such figures were not available during the preparation of this report.

The Programme implementation is slightly behind the original work plan. The expenditure of the first year of the three-year period has been about 25% of the budget.

The Forest Management and Conservation development programme has progressed more or less according to plans; the actual expenditure by the Development Partners has been slightly higher than originally budgeted but the Government of Tanzania's expenditure has been lower than that budgeted. The DP1 was planned to expand substantially during the three-year period; particularly the GoT inputs are expected to grow substantially. Therefore, despite the good progress in the implementation of the first year, only 17% of the total budget allocation has been spent so far.

As regards the Institutions and Human Resources development programme, that is the largest DP, the Development Partners' expenditure has been less than half of the originally budgeted for the first year. On the other hand, the GoT expenditure has been considerably higher than originally budgeted. In total the expenditure has been somewhat lower than budgeted, but all in all it has been already 34% of the total three-year budget, which would indicate that the implementation of this programme is fairly well on the track.

The actual expenditure on the DP3 Legal and Regulatory Framework has been very low compared to the planned. Both the Development Partners' and GoT expenditure has been only a fraction of budgeted, and merely 2% of the three-year budget has been implemented so far.

Concerning the Forest Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods development programme, there has been a dramatic over-expenditure by the GoT, but on the other hand the contribution of the Development Partners has been only 20% of the planned for the first year. The larger than planned expenditure of the GoT is due to large efforts put on the information collection during the "illegal logging operations", and thus, the fairly large amounts used by the GoT have not directly contributed to the development of sustainable forest industrial and livelihoods base in Tanzania.

Finally, both the GoT and Development Partners have contributed much less to the Beekeeping development programme as originally planned. All in all, the GoT actual expenditure on the Programme implementation during the first year of the three-year programme has been considerably higher than originally budgeted. On the other hand, the Development Partners' contribution has lagged behind than planned budget. The reasons for this under-spending are at least two-fold: (i) continued lack of spending / absorption capacity within the forest sector, both at FBD and elsewhere, and (ii) lengthy and bureaucratic processes in getting agreements signed and procurement packages processed.



**Table 2.5 Expenditure against budget for Three Year Work Plan and Budget 2005/06 - 07/08 (Million Tsh)**

DP	2005/06 Budget		2005/06 Expenditure		2006/07 Budget		2007/08 Budget		Total Budget		Expenditure of total %
	GoT	Dev P	GoT	Dev P	GoT	Dev P	GoT	Dev P	GoT	Dev P	
DP1	636	2015	512	2486	2464	4875	2703	4981	5802	11871	17
DP2	4134	11316	6817	5231	3731	8205	3306	4413	11171	23933	34
DP3	198	213	9	14	275	303	222	287	697	803	2
DP4	83	762	628	154	1508	2177	629	1661	2220	4600	20
DP5	173	635	66	154	196	723	216	796	586	2154	8
Total	5224	14941	8032	8039	8174	16283	7076	12138	20476	43362	25

## **2.5 Recommendations**

The review team made the following recommendations, which are presented according to each Development Programme:

### ***DP1 Forest Resources Conservation and Management***

- 2.5.1 Scale up PFM to include new districts in priority focal areas
- 2.5.2 PFM impact should be supported through promotion of sustainable and viable opportunities for revenue generation such sustainable harvesting of timber, charcoal and NFTPs.
- 2.5.3 Establish National Forest Ecosystem Assessment
- 2.5.4 Establish and introduce NAFOBEDA to priority district councils
- 2.5.5 Scale up concession models under different models proposed under PSI and ISP. This will include partnerships between communities, government and the private sector

### ***DP2 Institutions and Human Resources Development***

- 2.5.6 Accelerate the formation and launching of TFS
- 2.5.7 Establish Coordination, Policy, Planning and M&E Unit within FBD
- 2.5.8 Continue with recruitment and training of recent graduates and provide them with opportunities to develop within the division

### ***DP3 Legal and Regulatory Framework***

- 2.5.9 Government to ratify AFLEG and to implement systematically the AFLEG Indicative List of Actions from the AFLEG Ministerial Conference in 2003
- 2.5.10 Support FSUs to more effectively enforce the law in priority areas for illegal logging (such as Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani regions)
- 2.5.11 Increase awareness raising of communities on their rights and responsibilities with regard to forest trade as well as legal basis for PFM

### ***DP4 Forest-based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods***

- 2.5.12 Finalize (with possible up-dating) and publish the draft study on Evaluation of Sawmills and other Primary Wood Industries in Tanzania (October 2005)
- 2.5.13 Study the possibility of establishing special Forest Sector Entrepreneurship / business Promotion Facility with focus on free training / technical assistance<sup>2</sup> to forest-based enterprises

### ***DP5 Beekeeping***

- 2.5.14 Publicize establishment of a Beekeeping Division to all stakeholders.
- 2.5.15 Review and refocus the strategic actions for implementation of Development Programme (DP) 5 for increased funding to the programme
- 2.5.16 Scale up training and extension services to entrepreneurs
- 2.5.17 Support survey establishment, preparation of 45 bee reserves management plans for the reserves.
- 2.5.18 Enforce laws and publicize guidelines for quality control of bee products.

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<sup>2</sup> Subsidized credit / loan facility is often called for in Tanzania (e.g. in the draft report on the Evaluation of Sawmills and other Primary Wood Industries); however, the best practice in business development does not recommend subsidized credits because they distort the credit markets and earlier experiences are not encouraging. In fact, the evidence suggests that availability of financing is not a problem, but there is a lack of good business ideas and / or management skills.

### **3. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN HARMONISATION AND ALIGNMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF SECTOR WIDE APPROACH**

#### **3.1 Progress in Development and Operationalisation of Joint Financing System for District and National Levels**

This section assesses the progress attained so far in harmonizing and aligning the disparities and differences which exist among the development partners and the government system in different areas such as budgeting cycle, budgeting calendar, accounting period, accounting, auditing, disbursements mechanism and financial reporting requirements.

##### **Summary of key findings include:**

1. Most development partners follow the budgeting calendar / accounting period of the GoT from July to June of the following year;
2. Both the government auditing system through the National Auditing Office (NAO) and Development Partners' (DPs) auditing systems (outsourced third party auditing) are still used;
3. Disbursements mechanisms included both the GoT system through Treasury and some DP's use still direct funding to projects; and
4. Recruitment of Technical Advisers (apart from World Bank) tends to follow donor systems (e.g DANIDA, GTZ)
5. Basket funding is not yet in place, neither at National nor at LGA levels

##### ***Additional key findings from the Kilwa Field Trop include***

6. PFM support is still considered as a separate project; and not fully incorporated in the overall district development plan and budget;
7. The LGA's own financial contribution to PFM is not known;
8. The involvement of NGOs is common but data capture (particularly financial data) is still inadequate. There is no mechanism for joint monitoring of results

#### **3.2 Progress in Integration and Alignment of project-based planning, budgeting and funding mechanisms with the government system**

The two programmes (NFP & NBKP) have been consolidated and realigned into the following five main development programmes:

- (i) Forest Resources Conservation and Management;
- (ii) Institutions and Human Resources;
- (iii) Legal and Regulatory Framework;
- (iv) Forestry-Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods; and
- (v) Beekeeping Development.

Implementation of these five development programmes is to be done through 19 sub-development programmes under respective outputs.

1. Programme Work Plan and Budget for three years (2005/06 – 2007/08) have been prepared to provide planning and implementation framework for specific/ detailed interventions for the development programmes, currently implemented by projects and other planned interventions, in the context of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp);
2. A document that elaborates NFBKP planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes has been prepared to facilitate implementation of programme work plan and budget

3. A loose SWAp has been established as a means to integrate project and government supported activities within a coherent framework, without pooling of funding, through the application of common formats and MTEF frameworks for budgeting, implementation and monitoring. Initiatives on preparation of joint overall annual work plans and budget covering all projects and activities funded through MNRT Strategic Plan have been taking place from financial year 2004/05 to 2006/07 using the standard MTEF format;
4. However, detailed planning, budgeting and implementation of the programme are to large extent still done based on individual projects/programme document and MNRT Strategic Plan. This has, some extent, contributed to fragmentation and on the other hand duplication of efforts; and
5. Streamlining administrative operations for implementation of National Forest and Beekeeping Programme at District Level: Modalities for including funds for LGA PFM activities have been agreed. Specifically, the following issues for PFM activities supported through PFM component (DANIDA and Support to NFP-Implementation) have been agreed:
  - a. From the FY 2006/07, funds for district forestry activities have been budgeted, included in the Regional Votes and will be channelled directly to the district (PFM DANIDA and Support to NFP-Implementation) and will be accounted/ reported for by them
  - b. Issues related to resolving institutional and administrative conflicts e.g. harmonisation of by-laws, M&E, roles and responsibilities of central and local government forestry staff is being addressed. This is being resolved by developing a single modality for supporting local governments in forestry implementation, and by ensuring strong co-ordination during work planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring

### ***Field experience from Kilwa District***

6. There is alignment to some extent
7. There are still some gaps in the integration. At project level, the basket system seems not to be favourable to the project implementers such as project manager and accountant. This is related to the operation of the financial issues to the previous project known as UTUMI, which was financed by DANIDA. Under this and for any other projects as used in the past, the funds are under the control of the project coordinator. This includes also the costs for purchasing of goods and services;
8. Funding mechanisms delays should be supported by data and information from the NFBKP;
9. There is still some harmonization, which is to be done. MTEF is prepared and reported at project level implementation;
10. Request for funding is done at implementation level and there is involvement of LGA's; and
11. There is delay in the funding from the LGA's in implementation of PFM activities and hence need to explore where is the source of the delay; is it at LGA's, GoT (Ministry level) or from DP's side?

### **3.3 Progress in Establishment of Common Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation System**

This section assesses the progress attained on establishment of the common Monitoring and Evaluation of the forest and beekeeping sector- i.e. a departure from traditional, project-based M&E to the programme approach. To date, there are some interventions that have started taking place in this area of programme monitoring and evaluation as follows:

1. Document that elaborates routine aspects relating to NFBKP planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes have been prepared. Annual NFBKP report for 2005/06 is an effort to adhere the reporting requirements of such document;
2. Development, Establishment and Institutionalisation of National Forest Programme Monitoring Facility and Database - NAFOBEDA is in progress. The overall objective is to develop a single, unified, sector wide monitoring facility and database that can track the achievement of progress and impact indicators at national, district, village and forest management levels. The system has been developed and the work has recently completed for implementation;
3. Introduction of annual joint review is an indication of improved coordination and communication between the government and development partners and other stakeholders towards having a common monitoring system for the programme;
4. Reporting is through MTEF on quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis;

### **3.4 Progress in Harmonizing and Improving Procurement Systems**

This area assesses the progress attained on Harmonizing and Improving Procurement Systems mainly on adhering to the Public Procurement Act (2004) including considerations for the effective and efficient utilization of long term Technical Assistance (TA). Progress attained so far include:

1. More rational use of the Technical Advisors (TAs) – PFM and Financial Advisors
2. Use of government procurement systems for goods and services has been adopted by most DP's but some anomalies still occur such as the use of Crown Agents for DANIDA and the "Double' Systems ("No Objection" mechanism of World Bank)

#### ***Field experience from Kilwa District***

3. Procurement for goods at district level PFM was previously done by Crown Agents, through FBD. There are now moves to transfer the responsibility for procurement to LGA's using their own procurement systems. Cars available to LGA's under ISP support will be purchased using LGA procurement systems.

### **3.5 Progress in Putting in Place Management Structures and Coordination Mechanisms Necessary for SWAP**

This area assesses progress made on coordination between government and donors, and among donors and possible institutional arrangements established under SWAp.

1. The Letter of Intent (LoI) has been signed to formalise partnership, and this is a way forward for developing a MoU. The objective of the Letter of Intent is to formalise the commitment from both Government and Development Partners for moving away from "project-based" approaches to the implementation of a SWAp in the forest and beekeeping sector based on the NFBKP. To date, this LoI has been signed by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Prime Ministers Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, The Governments of Finland, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Belgium as well as FAO and UNDP;
2. A document has been produced to elaborate programme management, coordination, communication process and structure under SWAp covering:
  - (i) Current and proposed co-ordination and communication structures - village to national levels (roles & responsibilities and composition)-

- (ii) New NFBKP SWAp SC established at the national level, since November 2006 following the completion of signing of Letter of Intent for SWAp in forestry and beekeeping between April and September 2006.
- (iii) Other committees/ programme teams need to be established after launching SWAp SC. Formation of the NFBKP SWAp Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and programme teams to advise the SWAp Steering Committee on technical matters related to the implementation of NFBKP development programmes will be crucial.
- (iv) At District level, District Environmental Committees will be strengthened as part of the implementation of the new Environmental Management Act. Instead of creating parallel structures, coordination and implementation of forestry and beekeeping sector issues will take place through this institution.

### **3.6 Recommendations**

The review team made the following recommendations with regard to alignment and harmonisation at national and district levels

- 3.6.1 Move rapidly towards joint financing arrangements such as basket funding.
- 3.6.2 Facilitate use of common reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems among various stakeholders at the national and district levels through NAFOBEDA
- 3.6.3 Facilitate linking NAFOBEDA to household, national sector statistics and indicators in line with national policy documents including MKUKUTA
- 3.6.4 Align and institutionalise NFBKP within FBD structure
- 3.6.5 Harmonize and establish coordinated SWAp structures and strengthen programme management teams and committees such as SWAp Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and District Environmental Committees
- 3.6.6 Develop and strengthen institutional capacity in implementation of the Programme (NFBKP) including financial management (e.g. funding arrangements and procurement systems) under SWAp
- 3.6.7 Revise and update NFBKP three years work plan and budget
- 3.6.8 Harmonize Development Partners (DP's) procurement processes with those of GoT
- 3.6.9 Create SWAp awareness among development and sub-development programmes implementers at all levels

## **4. ADVISE ON THE HARMONISED IMPLEMENTATION BETWEEN MNRT AND PMO-RALG AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

### **4.1 Current Constraints, Conflicts and Governance Problems between MNRT/FBD and PMO-RALG/Districts in Implementing NFBKP Effectively**

During the past year significant progress has been achieved in harmonising forest sector support mechanisms between MNRT/FBD and PMO-RALG/LGA's (Districts). Systematic and decisive moves were initiated for the first time towards streamlining planning and financing processes in accordance with GoT procedures and the policy of "decentralization through devolution". Since July 2006, funds for LGA's for supporting PFM implementation are disbursed directly from Treasury, without passing through MNRT. Similarly, since July 2006, reporting on financial and physical progress takes place from LGA's through Regional Secretariats to PMO-RALG. A PFM Financial Management Adviser has been placed at PMO-RALG, Division of Sector Co-ordination at Dodoma. PMO-RALG has issued budget guidelines to all districts involved in PFM that are based on Local Government Capital Development Grant Allocation Criteria, which were complemented with additional forestry-based criteria. All communications to districts on budgets, financing and reporting takes now place via PMO-RALG.

However, there are still several constraints and conflicts that need to be removed or solved. These include:

1. Weak coordination and communication between MNRT and PMO-RALG. Although coordination and communication structures are in place they are not linked effectively, e.g. field visits made by staff from central government and NGOs are sometimes not compatible with local government procedures. In some cases, visits made by officers from central government to field areas are conducted without prior information to the respective Local Government Authorities.
2. Weak coordination and communication by MNRT and PMO-RALG with both NGO's/CSO's and the private sector on forest and beekeeping issues;
3. Delays in disbursing funds from Treasury to Districts to allow the timely implementation of planned PFM activities;
4. Inadequate funds for facilitating meetings of district licensing committees;
5. Inadequate staffing at district level, e.g. during the field visit it transpired that Kilwa has no Beekeeping Officer;
6. Guidelines on cost-benefit sharing in JFM are not in place;
7. Multiple unjustified levies are still charged on forest products;
8. Some districts still charge cess on forest produce at rates higher than the 5 percent specified in Financial Act No. 9 (1982).

In addition, the following governance problems were identified by the Review:

9. Chain of command: Administratively, DNRO's, DFO's and DBKO's are employees of their District Councils, but professionally they are supposed to consult with FBD on all important technical matters. This currently often happens only, if individual officers at district level decide to actually involve FBD, leading to gaps and delays in monitoring the sector at MNRT/FBD;
10. Communication barriers making the information flow from central government to local communities via Regional Secretariats and Districts difficult and vice versa.
11. There is hardly any awareness among stakeholders especially at the grass root level on content and applications of the various legislations that govern the management of forest and beekeeping resources at the various local government levels in the country;

12. By-laws are ill prepared due to lack of capacities at the village and district levels and approval of village by-laws by District councils are often delayed, hence delaying also the implementation of PFM.

#### **4.2 Proposed Roadmap for Increased Harmonization including Key Actors and Milestones**

The Review Team proposes that for the coming FY the following activities/tasks should be carried out with the objective of resolving administrative and institutional conflicts between the various levels of government involved in forest and bee resource management and advancing the overall harmonization of processes in the sector:

1. Carry out an in-depth analysis on the exact nature of administrative and institutional conflicts that exist between central and local government authorities, including an analysis of existing village and district by-laws that govern NRM and the environment;
2. Finalise and institute framework on cost-benefit sharing esp. for JFM together with PMO-RALG and MoF
3. Establish a forum/task force between FBD and PMO-RALG to allow a structured and continued dialogue process with the objective of strengthening current communication and coordination mechanisms in the implementation of forestry and beekeeping interventions;
4. Finalise and disseminate copies of all forest and beekeeping legislations (in English and Kiswahili) to all district staff;
5. Prepare together with PMO-RALG communication guidelines for use by all officers at central and LGA's levels in a format that is user friendly;
6. Integrate reporting and monitoring between the two levels of government as much as possible into NAFOBEDA and use ICT for communications.

#### **4.3 Proposed Linkages with other Relevant Programs and Projects operating at LGA level operating in support of implementing the Decentralization through Devolution Process**

There are wide range of initiatives, projects and programmes being implemented by a diverse range of stakeholders, such as NGOs, area based projects and private sector as well as MDA's.

The Review Team proposes that the following linkages need to be established and formalized:

1. Local Government Reform Programme
2. Legal Reform Programme
3. VPO-E being mandated with the implementation of the principle law, EMA as well as the Strategic Action Plan for Addressing Urgent Environmental Problems
4. Ministry of Finance
5. NGOs supporting forestry and beekeeping at local level
6. Private Sector (informal and formal)

#### **4.4 Recommendations**

The Review Team has the following twelve recommendations in relation to harmonising Programme implementation between MNRT, PMO-RALG and LGA's:

4.4.1 There is a need to have guidelines that will clearly stipulate coordination and communication between stakeholders operating in the field. The guidelines should indicate the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder;



- 4.4.2 Request from PMO the establishment of formalized bi-annual round table discussions involving Directors from MNRT/FBD and PMO-RALG, if possible involve Directors from VPO-E;
- 4.4.3 Establish a regular forum under SWAp, e.g. the Technical Team on Institutions, Human Resources & Legal/Regulatory Frameworks that focuses as a priority on D by D issues;
- 4.4.4 MNRT should request PMO-RALG to send out a communication circular to all LGA's to remind them to adhere to Financial Acts in relation to the management of forestry related funds
- 4.4.5 MNRT together with VPO-E should encourage PMO-RALG to review the current manning levels at districts in NRM and Environment and provide an inventory on current staffing status with the objective of identifying means for filling existing staffing gaps;
- 4.4.6 MNRT in collaboration with PMO-RALG and MoF should monitor closely revenue collection and remittance.
- 4.4.7 Finalize, translate and disseminate updated CBFM and JFM Technical Guidelines (including guidelines of benefit and cost sharing);
- 4.4.8 Improve reporting and M&E communications using NAFOBEDA as the main vehicle and encourage PMO-RALG to provide adequate training in all districts (in addition to the ones that are planned by NFBKP under PFM in the 34 selected districts);
- 4.4.9 Legislation related to natural resources should be translated, summarized and disseminated to all stakeholders, alliances with NGO's and CSO's should be formed in raising awareness and capacities at the grass root level;
- 4.4.10 Encourage and assist PMO-RALG in implementing the Local Government Act that provides for increased transparency of government transactions, e.g. by displaying various reports, minutes of council meetings and financial reports on notice boards at community and district levels.
- 4.4.11 Appointment of a NGO focal person in FBD who will take the lead in co-ordinating linkages to active NGOs, consolidate reports and encourage them to align their activities with those of NFBKP and NAFOBEDA
- 4.4.12 Mandating PSI to co-ordinate linkages between FBD and formal and informal private sector players including facilitating regular communication fora.

## **5. PROPOSED STRATEGIC AREAS FOR BUDGETING IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2007/08**

### **5.1 Critical Issues and Developments Requiring Prioritisations and Action**

The following critical issues and developments requiring prioritisation were identified during the Review.

#### **Development Programme 1: Forest Conservation and Management**

1. There is an urgent need to get reliable information on the forest resource base. Resource information in terms of ecosystems and forest resources inventory data are needed.
2. Forest management plans for critical watershed forests, mangroves forest ecosystems, coastal forests, biodiversity hotspots and/or nature reserves including consolidation of boundaries for all protected areas (forests and/or nature reserves).
3. Forest management planning for plantation forests.
4. Additional scaling up of PFM to new districts is still justified and recommended with focus on securing sustainable income generation impact from PFM. This should go hand in hand with s
5. Surveying and demarcation of village land, titling processes and village land use planning, including the reservation of village forest reserves.

#### **Development Programme 2: Institutions & Human Resources Development**

1. Speeding up the institutional transformation such as establishment of TFS, Beekeeping Division, and a unified unit responsible for coordination, policy, planning and M&E.
2. Human resources capacity building, especially managerial training and also technical training, recruitment, and staff motivation.
3. Forestry and beekeeping research should continue be a priority for funding.

#### **Development Programme 3: Legal & Regulatory Framework**

1. Law enforcement and forest governance (FLEG) issues need significant support and accorded a high priority. Examples include improved revenue collection, supporting FBD surveillance units, and modifying forest produce pricing system.
2. Policy review and updating of legislation with greater involvement of all stakeholders.
3. Translation and dissemination of legal and policy documents to the local level

#### **Development Program 4: Forest Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods**

1. Private sector promotion to guarantee and ensure the long-term availability of raw material supplies through instruments such as PFM, and Public Private Partnership arrangements in forest management and growing of plantation forests for timber.
2. Support to small and medium forest based enterprises that are based on principles of sustainable forest management. Examples in this area include enterprises in the energy sector (energy saving technologies, efficient production of charcoal and fuel wood, wood fuel plantations, and sustainable management of natural woodlands).

#### **Development Programme 5 Beekeeping**

1. Facilitate widespread access by beekeepers to technologies and equipment
2. Promotion and strengthening of beekeepers associations and groups.

3. Finalize the gazettment of 45 bee reserves.
4. Preparation of management plans for existing and planned reserves together with local communities.
5. Support quality control of bee products.
6. Prepare and publicize guidelines for quality control of bee products.
7. Prepare and operationalize honey quality standards.

## **5.2 Priorities in the Draft Revised MNRT Ministerial Strategic Plan and their Financing**

The Review Team noted that the Strategic Plan identifies seven priority intervention areas:

1. Stakeholders Involvement;
2. Improvement of Revenue Collection;
3. Reduction in Illegal Activities;
4. Institutional Capacity Building;
5. Informed Management Decision- Making;
6. Management and Accountability; and
7. Realising Opportunities and Facilities Arising from Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements.

These priority intervention areas are very similar to those identified in the present Annual Review as priority areas in which additional efforts and support would be needed in the NFBKP implementation during the next financial year. The priority areas for NFBKP implementation are more specific to these rather broad priority intervention areas of the MNRT Strategic Plan so as to easily accommodate emerging issues.

However, the Review Team noted that the draft Medium Term Strategic Plan July 2007 - June 2010 of the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism does not acknowledge the divisional strategies such as NFBKP (or to NFP and NBKP) as the tool for implementing the forest and beekeeping policies, and the Ministry being one of the core implementers of the NFBKP. The Review Team also noted that the draft Strategic Plan does not consider Sector-wide Approach (SWAp) as a modality for channelling and coordinating support from donor/development partners. The Review Team is of the opinion that such references especially to NFBKP and SWAp should be made in the draft Strategic Plan.

As regards financing of the priority interventions, the ministerial strategy is rather general stating that the financing of the MNRT SP will be through Government Budget allocation from the Treasury as well as from the retention scheme. The strategy acknowledges that there are problems that partly emerge from inadequate budgetary allocations such as ceiling and partly from unreliable release of funds and frequent budget cuts.

The Plan acknowledges the important role of development partners; although development assistance has been decreasing, it still remains a major source of finance for the implementation of the SP. Further, the Plan underlines the importance of expansion of the resource base through strengthening revenue collection, diversification of the revenue generating sources, undertaking regular user fees review and adherence to financial regulations.

Finally, the Plan acknowledges the positive approach towards mobilizing funding from the private sector to complement government efforts; in particular public-private sector partnerships in infrastructure development, environmental conservation, capacity building and provision of services.

### 5.3 Financing Gaps in the NFBKP Implementation and the SWAP Three Year Work Plan

The following development programmes and sub-development programmes were found to suffer from insufficient financing. There is a financing gap between the three-year work plan and budget and the actual expenditure:

1. Land use planning, with special reference to surveying, demarcating and processing Village Land Certificates (enabling the villagers to have legal control on their forest resources and to gain financial benefit from PFM/CBFM);
2. Human Resources Capacity Building, specifically the GoT financing has been lagging behind in mobilising a robust training programme;
3. The whole Development Programme on Legal and Regulatory Framework;
4. The whole Development Programme on Forest Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods, except the GoT financing for Forest Products and Services Information Development<sup>3</sup>; and
5. The whole Beekeeping Development Programme, specifically the Development Partners' contribution has been lagging behind. Of particular concern to the review team were the long delays in release of the Belgian funds in support to the Beekeeping Sector.

### 5.4 Towards the implementation of a Resource Mobilization Strategy

A Resource mobilisation strategy must have two broad elements:

1. Mobilisation resources for public sector
2. Mobilisation resources for private sector investments

Presently, there are three main sources for **public sector financing** in the forest sector:

- (i) GoT budget financing
- (ii) Retention funds from sectoral revenue collection
- (iii) Donor financing

It is unlikely that the GoT budget financing can be increased much. However, there is one element of sectoral financing that needs to be clearly articulated and included in the state budget: financing of forest conservation. Forest conservation is a public function producing public services and the cost of forest conservation must not be placed on the TFS. The two major roles of TFS are:

- (a) Management of production forests for essentially commercial timber and non-timber forest products production, and
- (b) Conservation of conservation and protection forests.

The first role should be essentially self-financing, generating revenue not only for maintaining the present production capacity but also for improving the production capacity through major investments e.g. in forest plantations. The latter role must be finance by the state, i.e. through GoT budget.

The only one of the present three public sector funding sources has potential for significant growth is the sectoral revenue collection (or sectoral self financing). Various studies have

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<sup>3</sup> However, it appears that the large GoT spending on this sub-development programme has been mainly to cover the costs of various surveys linked to the "logging scandal", and thus the commendable large GoT inputs have not really contributed directly to the original aim of that sub-development programme.

estimated that only 5-25% of the collectable revenue is actually collected. Strong and dedicated efforts must be put in place to increase this share substantially. The recent Revenue Audit and Design of Revenue Collection System study provided many detailed recommendations in this regard.

In addition to the presently available revenue sources, the public sector revenues could be increased through new and innovative financing, such as market establishment for environmental services and biodiversity, carbon sequestration, etc. These opportunities have been discussed already in year 2000 by Salmi and Monela (Study on Financing in Forestry). That study could be now up-dated with special focus on (i) the new and innovative financing opportunities, and (ii) the business opportunities of the TFS to increase its income from the forest assets that will fall under its jurisdiction.

As regards the **private sector financing**, there are also traditional and new and innovative financing opportunities. The traditional financing has been (i) re-investment of generated profit by enterprises / entrepreneurs themselves, (ii) borrowing from various sources, (iii) accessing new capital e.g. from venture capitalists, venture capital funds or issuing and selling new shares (one method being floating the company in the stock exchange). Experience from various private sector development projects advice strongly against grants and subsidised credits.

There has been considerable development going on in developing suitable models for supporting private sector development through specially tailored credit facilities. For example, special SME targeting credit institutions or banks have been developed. Best practice advices to use such generalist institutions or banks also for forest sector enterprise support. There is no justification for setting specialist forest sector financing institutions or banks. However, the peculiarities of forest sector investment require two things and a third thing that is optional:

1. Training of the bankers to appraise / assess forest sector investment proposals / business plans
2. If plantation investments are aimed at, there is a need to establish a special guarantee facility (or make arrangements to establish links with an existing guarantee facility) because the long duration of the plantation investment and the fact that a growing plantation is not usually accepted as a collateral (whereas e.g. a building or machinery to be bought with a credit are normally accepted as collateral)
3. The optional thing is free of charge training / technical assistance to forest sector enterprises / entrepreneurs that are applying for credit for expanding their production and / or increasing their level of value adding; such training / technical assistance would increase the likelihood of the investment being successful (e.g. improving the managerial capacity, marketing skills, business planning skills, etc.)

As regards the innovative financing sources, the private sector can, similarly to the public sector, aim at marketing biodiversity services, capturing additional income from a plantation project from carbon sequestration under CDM, etc. These opportunities typically require cooperation with the public sector that regulates such opportunities.

As regards the private sector financing mobilisation, it is recommended to start with the point (i) to (iii) above. This is an area that has not been addressed adequately before in Tanzania. Lessons could be learnt, e.g. from the on-going Nordic Development Fund-Financed Forest Sector Entrepreneurship Support Project in Mozambique.

## 6. LESSONS LEARNED FROM 2ND ANNUAL JOINT FOREST SECTOR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

### 6.1 Review process

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Joint Forestry and Beekeeping Sector review was conducted over a three-week period and drew its participation from staff and other stakeholders working within the sectors. The intended membership of the review is illustrated in Section 1.1. Unfortunately one key stakeholder was absent: Ministry of Finance. Two external consultants were appointed to assist the review team, but were unable to provide full time support throughout the process, according to the planned review activities.

Some of the additional challenges and observations during the review include:

**Limited voice of private sector interests.** Although Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture represented private sector interests, a process within the private sector was lacking for identifying a mandated representative in the review process. Due to the very limited recognition and organisation of the informal sector in forestry and beekeeping, there was no possibility of capturing the concerns of this very important stakeholder group

**NGO representation:** For NGOs, there is a need to ensure that the cross-section of NGO interests are reflected through an individually mandated person. While the NGO representative was selected from within active NGOs (via TNRF), there was limited consultation before and during the review process to present a consolidated position. In terms of gathering and assimilating the activity and financial reports for the previous year from active NGOs, significant challenges were faced by the review team.

**Leadership:** It remains a significant challenge to ensure consistent leadership from DPP (MNRT) throughout the three-week review process, probably due to other priorities. This was despite the fact that MNRT had been mandated to lead the process. Without a strong leadership from the Ministry the viability of conducting an effective and successful joint review becomes questionable

**Timing:** The review was conducted in February, very close to the period when budgeting at MNRT takes place. This meant that the final agreed review report was finalised after the budget cycle. Ideally, the review should be planned so that final and agreed recommendations can be incorporated into the budget process.

**Reporting from stakeholders:** All members of the review team were aware that reports were required at the start of the review, but the achievement of this target was limited to few stakeholders. Preparation by FBD however, had improved due to the organisation of a preparatory workshop at which a consolidated activity implementation report across all five DP's was produced for the first time (See Annex 7). Also there were significant delays in producing the final authorised review report, due to capacity constraints and limited prioritisation.

**Fieldtrip:** Despite objections from some quarters, the review team agreed to undertake a short field visit to Kilwa. This proved to be a very useful exercise from a number of fronts. Firstly, it assisted with the broader goal of team building. Secondly, it provided in depth insights into generic problems such as local government linkages, illegal logging, monitoring and NGO involvement.

## **6.2 Recommendations for future reviews**

6.2.1 There is an urgent need to improve communication between FBD and both the formal and informal private sector interests. Specifically, for the next review a mandated representative of private sector interests should be appointed. In order to achieve this, FBD should facilitate roundtable discussion with wide participation from the private sector, including Tanzania Investment Centre. Where possible, this should also include the preparation of a consolidated report from a broad cross spectrum of PS interests.

6.2.2 With regard to the NGO sector, there is a need to formalise and strengthen the linkage between FBD and TNRF as an umbrella organisation. TNRF should be informed well in advance and advised that NGO's should submit consolidated reports that can be presented during the review.

6.2.3 The issue of leadership should be tabled to the NFBK SWAp Steering Committee with a possible recommendation that in future, a member be appointed from within the Steering Committee, but ensuring that at launching and debriefing meetings, both DPP and Permanent Secretary are involved.

6.2.4 It is recommended that the next review (2006/07) should be carried out over a three week period between September and October 2007. This will ensure that the joint review process can be fully harmonised with the reporting for the previous financial year and the budget process for the coming financial year. Adequate notice should be given to members before hand and formats given for preparation and reporting.

6.2.5 The fieldtrip should become an integral part of the review and sites carefully selected to ensure wide coverage and relevance of issues as well as geographic representation.

# **ANNEXES**



**ANNEX 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR NATIONAL FOREST AND  
BEEKEEPING PROGRAMME ANNUAL SECTOR REVIEW 2007**



United Republic of Tanzania  
**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM**  
Forestry and Beekeeping Division

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**FOR**

**NATIONAL FOREST AND BEEKEEPING PROGRAMME**

**JOINT SECTOR REVIEW**

**FEBRUARY 2007**

**December 6<sup>th</sup> 2006**

## **1. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1. Introduction**

Tanzania is endowed with large and valuable forest resources covering about 38.8 million hectares (38%) of the Tanzania's 886,000 Sq. km total land area. However, Tanzania is facing environmental degradation problems of which the most important ones are deforestation and forest degradation. On the other hand, the Government of Tanzania has attempted in 1970's to 1980's to curb the problem of deforestation by promoting village and community forestry aimed at producing sufficient amount of forest products and services to meet both local demands and promote the forests contribution to global environmental conservation. Despite these efforts, environmental degradation continues at a fast rate. The consequences have been loss of biodiversity and general decline of forest products and services such as fuelwood, and water catchment values.

The National Forest and Beekeeping Policies of 1998 emphasise that Sustainable Forest and Beekeeping Management (SFBKM) requires strategic sectoral planning, which takes into account changes in the macro-economic policies towards market economy, participation of the private sector and other relevant stakeholders. The policies also emphasise that a strategically focused NFP to guide policy implementation will be prepared and periodically updated.

Based on the policies statements and directions, Tanzania developed in 2001, a more comprehensive approach, that is, a long-term National Forest Programme and a National Beekeeping Programme (2001 –2010) to ensure SFBKM. This is also clearly expressed in the Forest and Beekeeping Acts. So far, the design and implementation of the forest and beekeeping sector plans and programmes have been fairly fragmented and not effectively coordinated.

The NFP comprised of four Forest Development Programmes while the NBKP has three Beekeeping Development Programmes. These programmes have been consolidated and realigned into the following five NFBKP forestry and beekeeping development programmes:

- Forest Resource Conservation and Management;
- Institutions and Human Resources;
- Legal and Regulatory Framework;
- Forestry-Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods; and
- Beekeeping Development.

The NFBKP was developed to significantly enhance not only sustainable forest and beekeeping management (SFBKM) but also improve the design and implementation of projects and programmes through the gradual introduction of a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). FBD together with all stakeholders in the sector have been introducing SWAp since 2004 as a means for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of both government financing and external development assistance. As such it is considered an integral part of the NFBKP ensuring the smooth planning, implementation and M&E of the Programmes. In this context, a joint review of the NFBKP linked to the government's planning and budgeting cycle will be carried out annually at programme level, and this as a departure from traditional, project-based approaches and reviews. In March 2006, the first joint annual review of the NFBKP took place and a report was produced containing a range of recommendations in regards to advancing the implementation of the NFBKP and to further consolidate the gains made to date.

## 1.2. National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes (2001 – 2010)

The National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes (NFBKP) are strategic planning instruments to implement the National Forest and Beekeeping Policies of 1998 and putting into operation the commitments and obligations derived from international agreements and inter-governmental processes. These policies underline that sustainable forest and beekeeping management (SFBKM) requires strategic sectoral planning, that should take into account changes impacting on Tanzania's macro-economic, social and human development. Furthermore, the Forest and Beekeeping Acts No. 14 and No. 15 of 2002, respectively, have to be taken into consideration, representing the legal instruments that support NFBKP implementation.

The NFBKP was developed in order to address future challenges confronting the sectors and to increase the forest and beekeeping sectors' contribution to the national economy and poverty reduction in relation to achieving the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA (2005-2010). Here NSGRP is seen as the overarching national framework for putting the focus on poverty reduction and economic growth both being high on the country's development agenda. This also serves to continue keeping focus on the aspirations of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 for high and shared growth, high quality livelihood, peace, stability and unity, good governance, good education and international competitiveness.

The NSGRP builds on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRS(P)) (2000/01 -02/03), the one-year PRS Review and the Medium Term Plan for Growth and Poverty Reduction and the Tanzania Mini-Tiger Plan 2020 (TMTP 2020) which emphasise the growth momentum for fast-tracking the targets of Vision 2025. The NSGRP is expected to last 5 years, i.e. from 2005/06 to 2009/10. The end point of the strategy coincides with the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES)'s 2010 poverty reduction targets; it is two thirds of the way towards the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs (2015) and 15 years towards the targets of Vision 2025. The 5-year perspective is considered to be an adequate time frame that will allow for a more sustained effort of resource mobilisation, implementation and evaluation of the poverty reduction impact. The NSGRP recognises the contribution of all sectors towards growth and poverty reduction and stresses the cross-sector collaboration and inter-sector linkages and synergies. Environment and the conservation of natural resources feature as an important development issues that crosscut the three clusters of the NSGRP and indicators for monitoring have been included accordingly.

Based on this setting of the broad national strategy, NFBKP are considered satisfactorily embedded into the wider framework of the national macro-economic policies and strategies for sustainable development, which focus on poverty reduction, enhancement of economic growth, environmental conservation and development of cultural and spiritual values.

In its efforts to attain sustainable forest and beekeeping management, the government has been implementing various forest and beekeeping –related interventions using own funds and development assistance. Development assistance has been provided for implementing eight projects and five sub-components. The projects are Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project (TFCMP), Forest Policy Implementation Support (FOPIS), NFP Facility, Participatory Forestry Management (PFM), SADC Forestry Curriculum Revision, NFP Coordination Support Unit Project (NFP-CUSP) and NFP Implementation Support Project (NFP- ISP) and the Bee Products Improvement Project (BPIP). Five sub-components under the Management of Natural Resources Programme (MNRP) that are contributing to NFBKP implementation are Catchment Forestry, Mangroves Management, Ruvu Fuelwood, National Forest Resources Management, the National Agroforestry Resource Centre (NAFRAC - the former HASHI) and Beekeeping Development. Furthermore, WWF projects, TFCG projects and the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme are also contributing to the implementation of the NFBKP.

### **1.3. Moves towards SWAP and greater harmonisation**

The design and implementation of forest and beekeeping sector projects and programmes have been somewhat fragmented, inadequately coordinated and largely donor-driven in the past. In addition, there have been inadequacies in human and institutional capacity building, self-financing and inter-sectoral cooperation for the different activities to achieve the desired outputs and benefits from forestry and beekeeping in national and local development. This has also been a result of delays in adjusting FBD's internal organizational structure in response to advances in NFBKP and SWAp implementation. As an internal institutional response, the harmonisation of Policy, Planning & Coordination duties at FBD is under way. Further, and as a response more harmonised planning, the NFBKP emphasised a sector programme approach with active participation by all stakeholders. This is intended to improve management of the sector through streamlining the limited inputs in human resources and capacities that are available at FBD and doing away with piecemeal management or management by crisis interventions. Efforts undertaken so far for implementing SWAp include:

1. Joint stakeholders' participation in the TFCMP Supervision Missions;
2. Joint planning and budgeting exercises
3. Rational use of the TA's
4. Use of government procurement systems; and
5. A harmonized a system of disbursement of funds to districts
6. Joint financing of SWAp "Roll-Out Plan" (although limited progress to date)
7. Joint funding and implementation of NFBKP initiatives
8. Active participation and backstopping from the Development Partners Group for Forestry that co-ordinates and harmonises the inputs from DPs to the development of the sector.
9. The first Forest Sector Joint Review (March 2006)
10. The development (and co-financing) of a NFBKP Monitoring and Evaluation system called NAFOBEDA that draws on information from LGA-levels
11. The signing, in August 2006 of a SWAP Letter of Intent by MNRT, MoF, PMO-RALG and bilateral and multi-lateral development partners
12. The last meeting and dissolution of the NFP Steering Committee
13. The establishment of the NFBK SWAP Steering Committee which met for the first time on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2006
14. Formation of the SWAP implementation structures such SWAP Technical Committee and Programme Teams is underway

It also has to be acknowledged that carrying out the first joint NFBKP review did not prevent some development partners conducting separate project and program reviews, showing that the implementation of SWAp under the NFBKP is a process that is still in its early stages. Other critical issues that need to be addressed are rationalization of external support including use of technical advisory services, use of the GoT procurement system and harmonization of the implementation of NFBKP under decentralization through devolution among others. This 2nd Joint Annual NFBKP review is therefore geared towards a further consolidation of what has been achieved so far while advancing greater harmonisation and increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFBKP.

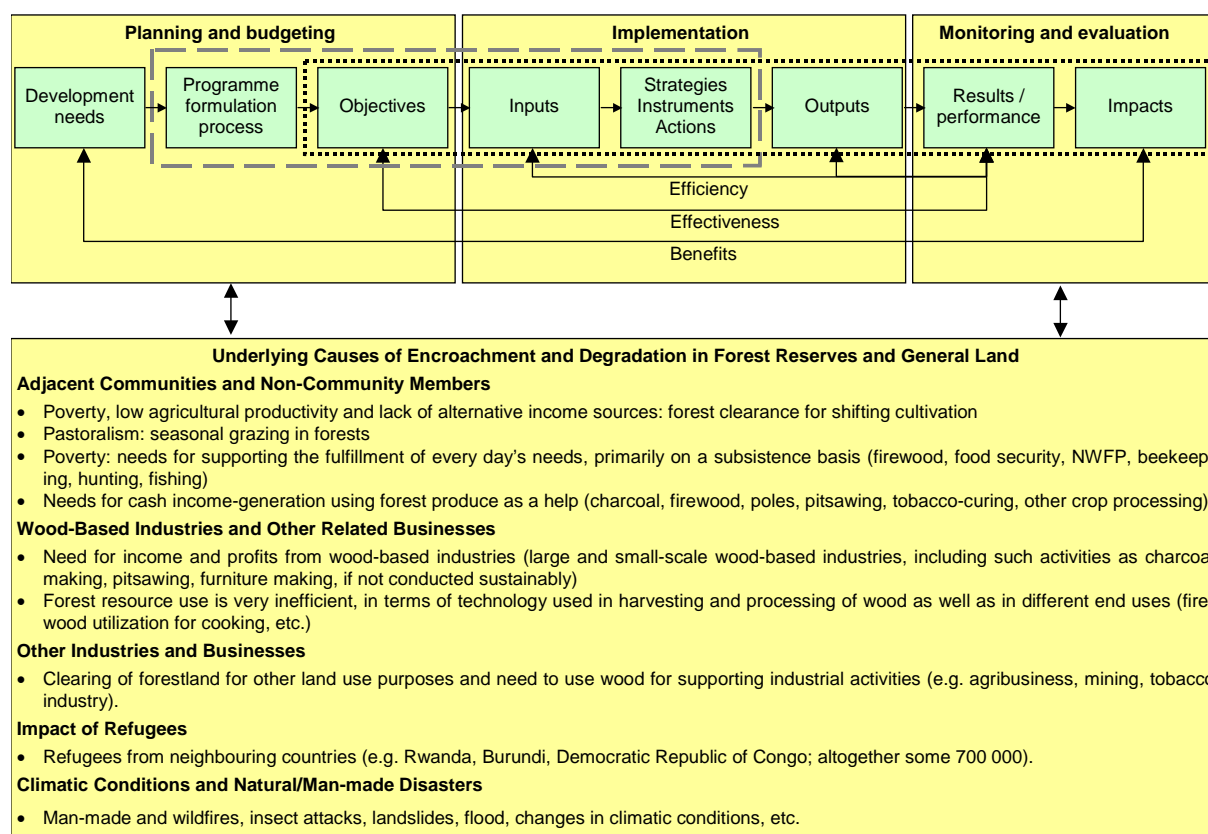
### **1.4. Programmes Goal, Objectives, Outputs and Indicators**

The NFP & NBKP have been organised and consolidated into five main thematic areas (development programmes) with a total of 19 sub- development programmes to address challenging issues in the forest and beekeeping sector. NFP and NBKP have five main hierarchical levels of objectives comprising a goal, overall objectives, purpose and outputs and activity. At the programme level, there is one goal while overall objectives are at the developmental programme level and purposes at the sub-developmental programme level followed by outputs. Impact indicators are linked with overall objectives and purpose while performance indicators are at the output and main activity levels.

### 1.5. Recommendations from the First NFBKP Annual Joint Review

It was recommended that the framework that is presented in the figure below should guide future joint reviews as a starting point. Under this framework three separate analyses should be carried out and reports completed by the Review Team:

1. Result Review
2. Process Review; and
3. Critical Factors Review: A Status Report on Underlying Causes of Forest Encroachment and Degradation



□ Process review    □ Results review

Well-structured preliminary data and reports should be made available to the Review Team prior to commencing the Review and here roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the review process need to be clarified and agreed to.

Specific recommendations:

(i) The joint annual forest and beekeeping sector review should be made in January each year in order to enable to take the recommendations into account in the budgeting process for following financial year. The Review Team will be appointed by MNRT/FBD and work in close collaboration with the newly appointed SWAp Steering Committee. As such MNRT/FBD will take the full responsibility for planning and implementing the Review. The Review Team should be composed of representatives of

- MNRT (Policy and Planning Division),
- FBD (Planning and Coordination Unit),
- PMO-RALG,
- Ministry of Finance
- Representative from the Development Partners,
- NGOs/IOs representative(s)
- Representative from private sector
- An option to invite consultant(s) for the team if considered to be necessary

(ii) The preparations prior to the review (2 weeks) should be carefully made including

- Clear and explicit TOR;
- A guarantee that all sectors are able and willing to participate and make sure that all representatives are released from their other duties for the review;
- FBD with key stakeholders must assure that all data, material and information is readily available and well organized one (1) week before the time the team starts working;
- Self- assessment of FBD and PMO-RALG on progress towards meeting the objectives and giving main reasons for shortcoming;
- MNRT should confirm that the team has a chairperson capable of organizing the work and supervising the team members.

(iii) A full Review team analytical phase of five (5) working days in a location outside the working station. During the review

- The team should have well planned program for the review;
- The team should have well-organized meetings with prepared agenda; and a secretary making the minutes of the meetings.

(iv) With these preconditions the Joint Annual Review should be made in total of two (2) weeks time. The output of the review should:

- Assess the relevancy of the programme in the prevailing social context, national policies and other relevant circumstances;
- Assess of the past performance against the set prioritised objectives using the outputs and performance indicators;
- Make recommendations for the future activities with explicit responsibilities and timeframe;
- Make a clear and short Joint Annual Review Report including a well compiled Executive Summary.

## **2. OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE JOINT REVIEW**

The overall objectives of the Second Joint NFP Review are:

To assess implementation progress towards achieving the goal and objectives of development programmes and sub programmes of the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme, as well as an analysis of progress in the implementation of the 3-year SWAP work plan and budget under MTEF and this also in relation to MNRT and PMO-RALG's strategic plans and budgets.

Specific objectives are:

- To assess measures to align activities, financial resources, systems and structures of development partners and projects with those of government under the Forest and Beekeeping sector SWAp at local and national levels and make recommendations on how these steps may be strengthened and reinforced. In particular to give advice on how preparations for the proposed forest and beekeeping sector basket financing arrangements (national and district level) are progressing and recommendations on improvement.
- To advise on the process that should be followed for harmonizing the effective implementation of the NFBKP between MNRT and PMO-RALG and for resolving existing institutional conflicts and governance problems.
- To identify strategic areas for budgeting in the forthcoming financial year and discuss mechanisms for ensuring that these priorities are reflected in individual project budgets and work-plans for FY 2007/08;
- To provide recommendations on future annual forest and beekeeping sector reviews, including proposals regarding timing, participation, formats, and outputs.

## **3. SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY**

Scope of Work

The Review Team will respond to the specific questions under each objective:

### **Objective 1: Assessing progress**

- To review the objectives, outputs and activities in the NFBKP development programmes and to assess the degree to which these have been met and where significant gaps exist
- To review the three year SWAP action plan and budget (2005/06 – 2007/08) and to assess the degree to which these activities have been implemented by ongoing initiatives, either using government or external financing
- To make recommendations on how the SWAP workplan can be better integrated within annual government budgeting and work-planning exercises (MTEF) to ensure greater pace of implementation.
- To assess the progress that was made on the implementation of the recommendations that were made from the 1st Joint NFBKP Review



### **Objective 2: Assessing progress in harmonisation and moves to SWAP**

- To assess progress to date on the development of a Joint Financing System (Basket funding arrangements) that will operate at district (PMO RALG) and national (MNRT/FBD) levels
- To assess progress on the integration and alignment of project-based budgeting and planning processes within those of government/MTEF and make recommendations for their improvement.
- To assess progress to date on the introduction and implementation of the National Forestry and Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA) and provide recommendations on its institutionalisation at village, district and national levels.

### **Objective 3: Advising on the harmonized implementation between MNRT and PMO-RALG**

- To summarize current constraints, conflicts and governance problems between MNRT/FBD and PMO-RALG in implementing NFBKP more effectively
- To outline the process that should be followed in this harmonization and identify key actors and milestones to be reached
- To advise on linkages to be made to other relevant programmes and projects under the on-going decentralization through devolution process

### **Objective 4: To propose strategic areas for budgeting in the coming FY**

- To review the significant developments over the past twelve months in the forest sector (such as illegal logging, VPO Strategy on urgent actions on land degradation and protection of catchments, harmonization under EMA and linkages to VPO-E, the energy crisis, climate change and other external factors and to assess whether these should be considered as a priority in budget process
- To review the recently revised MNRT Ministerial Strategic Plan and to assess how priority areas will be financed from within existing funding sources
- To review gaps in financing within the NFBKP and the SWAP three year work plan and to make proposals regarding how these might be filled using existing sources of government and external financing and/or recommend steps for developing a resource mobilization strategy

### **Objective 5: To provide recommendations on future annual reviews**

- To assess the degree to which previous recommendations made on the review process have been incorporated and action taken
- To assess how recommendations made in the last review regarding preparations for the review, the review format and process have been used in this review
- Propose a model for future forest sector reviews based on the experiences gained so far, that maximise participation and make a strategic link to budget and planning processes for the coming financial year.

## **3.2. Methodology**

Given that much of the work involves a review of processes and structures, rather than an evaluation of impact and effect, it is not anticipated that there will be a long field visit. Much of the work will be conducted in Dar es Salaam and take place through meetings with development partners, government representatives, NGO and private sector players, who all have to make a firm commitment for full participation.

A four-day field visit, is however planned, to Kilwa district to review: 1) the status of resource valuation/inventories, planning and licensing of resource use; 2) the progress of

mainstreaming PFM activities within the district and local government structures; and 3) the status of M&E and how the NAFOBEDA is being institutionalised at district levels.

The final report will be presented to an extra-ordinary meeting of the SWAP Steering Committee, with other key representatives from government invited to participate.

### **3.3. Timing and implementation of work programmes**

The review will not exceed a total of 20 days. The review is proposed to be undertaken between February 5 and February 25, 2007 to ensure that the outputs of this Review can feed into the annual budget process for the 2007/08 financial year. A kick-off workshop will start the Review on the first day and a debriefing session on the last day will conclude the exercise. A more detailed timetable will be provided as Annex II of this document after more consultations with stakeholders have taken place:

### **3.4. Participation**

The review team shall be composed of a maximum of seven full time members drawn from senior staff of key institutions that have interests in the effective NFBKP Implementation. These institutions are as follows:

- (a) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Policy and Planning Division-Director) (TEAM LEADER)
- (b) Forestry and Beekeeping Division (NFP-CU) and Planning
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) Prime Ministers Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
- (e) A representative from the NGO sector (nominated by IDGE / TNRF)
- (f) A representative from the Private Sector (nominated by TCCIA)
- (g) A representative from the Development Partners (to be nominated by DPG-Forestry )

The individual team members will be selected by the respective institutions. It shall be made clear that each member will be a full member of the team, with responsibilities for drafting the report, attending inception and debriefing sessions and supporting the team leader.

These members will be supported by two consultants. The profile of these consultants will be as follows:

**Programme Planning Specialist:** One consultant will work primarily to assess the progress achieved so far on NFBKP implementation (Objective 1) and also assist in identification of key priority areas for the coming FY (Objective 4)

**SWAP Financing Specialist:** One consultant will provide input into the recommendations regarding the development of the Joint Financial Management System that is intended to be operationalised by July 2007). He/she will work primarily on Objective 2.

A wider group of stakeholders composed primarily of NFBKP SWAP SC members plus representatives from the Development Partners Group will attend key events such as debriefings and inception meetings/workshops and will be called on to comment on draft reports and agreements.

### **3.5. Reporting Requirements**

The report shall be presented to the SWAP Steering Committee as described above, on X February. Based on this, the team shall prepare a final report, which will be submitted to MNRT and Development Partners. It should be short, clear and easy to read and must be written for the audience. This means it should give a clear message to all stakeholders including the beneficiaries. It should include:

Annual Sector Review Report (ASRR) which will contain

- (a) A clear statement of the objective of the review;
- (b) A description of the progress in attaining programme goal including its objectives;
- (c) A description of the methodology;
- (d) Findings, interpretation of results, conclusions, and when appropriate recommendations for programme improvement.
- (e) An Aide Memoire: The Aide Memoire will be an important output of this review and will be signed by the PS MNRT and Focal Point for DPG. In future reviews, the Aide Memoire will be replaced by Annual Sector Review Agreements (ASRA). Copies of the ASRR and Aide Memoire should be sent to all stakeholders. This will be presented in draft form at the debriefing workshop, planned for February and any adjustments proposed during that meeting will be incorporated during the final two days of the review. The final document will be delivered later to MNRT

## ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF 2007 ANNUAL JOINT REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS - FEBRUARY 2007

<b><u>SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</u></b>				
<b>NO.</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>PRIORITY (HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW)</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE (PERSON/OFFIC ER)</b>	<b>DURATION AND END DATE</b>
<b><i>DP1: FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT</i></b>				
2.5.1	Scale up PFM to include new districts in priority focal areas	Medium	Director, FBD	During next FY
2.5.2	PFM impact should be supported through promotion of sustainable and viable opportunities for revenue generation such sustainable harvesting of timber, charcoal and NFTPs.	Medium	AD-FD	During next FY
2.5.3	Establish National Forest Ecosystem Assessment	High	AD-FD	Assessment designed and underway by April 2008
2.5.4	Establish and introduce NAFOBEDA to priority district councils	High	AD-FD	Start of FY 07/08
2.5.5	Scale up concession models under different models proposed under PSI and ISP. This will include partnerships between communities, government and the private sector	Medium	AD-FD	During next FY
<b><i>DP2: INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</i></b>				
2.5.6	Accelerate the formation and launching of TFS	High	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
2.5.7	Establish Coordination, Policy, Planning and M&E Unit within FBD	High	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
2.5.8	Continue with recruitment and training of recent graduates and provide them with opportunities to develop within the division	Medium	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
<b><i>DP3: LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</i></b>				
2.5.9	Government to ratify AFLEG and to implement systematically the AFLEG Indicative List of Actions from the AFLEG Ministerial Conference in 2003	High	Director FBD	Medium Term, June 2008
2.5.10	Support Forest Surveillance Units to more effectively enforce the law in priority areas for illegal logging (such as Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani regions)	High	Director FBD	Short Term, December 2007
2.5.11	Increase awareness raising of communities on their rights and	Medium	Director FBD	Medium Term, June 2008

	responsibilities with regard to forest trade as well as legal basis for PFM			
<b>DP4: FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS</b>				
2.5.12	Finalize (with possible up-dating) and publish the draft study on Evaluation of Sawmills and other Primary Wood Industries in Tanzania (October 2005)	Medium	AD-FD	Short Term, August 2007
2.5.13	Study the possibility of establishing special Forest Sector Entrepreneurship / business Promotion Facility with focus on free training / technical assistance <sup>4</sup> to forest-based enterprises	Low	AD-FD	Short Term, June 2008
<b>DP5: BEEKEEPING DEVELOPMENT</b>				
2.5.14	Publicize establishment of a Beekeeping Division to all stakeholders.	High	AD-BD	Short Term, August 2007
2.5.16	Review and refocus the strategic actions for implementation of Development Programme (DP) 5 for increased funding to the programme	High	AD-BD	Short Term, August 2007
2.5.16	Scale up training and extension services to entrepreneurs.	Medium	AD-BD	Short Term, June 2008
2.5.17	Support survey establishment, preparation of 45 bee reserves management plans for the reserves.	High	AD-BD	Short Term, June 2008
2.5.18	Enforce laws and publicize guidelines for quality control of bee products.	High	AD-BD	Short Term, June 2008
<b><u>SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION</u></b>				
3.6.1	Move rapidly towards joint financing arrangements such as basket funding.	High	Director, FBD	To start during FY 07/08
3.6.2	Facilitate use of common reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems among various stakeholders at the national and district levels through NAFOBEDA	High	Director - FBD	To start during FY 07/08
3.6.3	Facilitate linking NAFOBEDA to household, national sector statistics and indicators in line with national policy documents	Medium	AD-FD	To be done during FY 07/08

<sup>4</sup> Subsidized credit / loan facility is often called for in Tanzania (e.g. in the draft report on the Evaluation of Sawmills and other Primary Wood Industries); however, the best practice in business development does not recommend subsidized credits because they distort the credit markets and earlier experiences are not encouraging. In fact, the evidence suggests that availability of financing is not a problem, but there is a lack of good business ideas and / or management skills.

	including MKUKUTA			
3.6.4	Align and institutionalise NFBKP within FBD structure	Low	Director – FBD	Following policy review
3.6.5	Harmonize and establish coordinated SWAp structures and strengthen programme management teams and committees such as SWAp Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and District Environmental Committees	Medium	Director - FBD	June – December 2007
3.6.6	Develop and strengthen institutional capacity in implementation of the Programme (NFBKP) including financial management (e.g. funding arrangements and procurement systems) under SWAp	Medium	Director - FBD	June – December 2007
3.6.7	Revise and update NFBKP three years work plan and budget	Medium	Director – FBD	Following Policy Review
3.6.8	Harmonize Development Partners (DPs) procurement processes with GoT PPA, 2004	Medium	Development Partners	During FY 07/08
3.6.9	Create SWAp awareness among development and sub-development programmes implementers at all levels	Medium	All	During FY07/08
<b><u>SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON HARMONISED IMPLEMENTATION BETWEEN FBD AND PMO-RALG</u></b>				
4.4.1	There is a need to have guidelines that will clearly stipulate coordination and communication between stakeholders operating in the field. The guidelines should indicate the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder	Medium	AD-FD	During FY 07/08
4.4.2	Request from PMO the establishment of formalized bi-annual round table discussions involving Directors from MNRT/FBD and PMO-RALG, if possible involve Directors from VPO-E;	Medium	AD-FD	During FY 07/08
4.4.3	Establish a regular forum under SWAp, e.g. the Technical Team on Institutions, Human Resources & Legal/Regulatory Frameworks that focuses as a priority on D by D issues;	Medium	AD-FD	During FY 07/08
4.4.5	MNRT should request PMO-RALG to send out a communication circular to all LGA's to remind them to adhere to Financial Acts in relation to the management of forestry related funds	Medium	Director FBD	During FY 07/08
4.4.6	MNRT together with VPO-E should encourage PMO-RALG to review the current manning levels at districts in NRM and Environment and provide an inventory on current staffing status with the objective of identifying means for filling existing staffing gaps;	Medium	Director FBD	During FY 07/08

4.4.7	MNRT in collaboration with PMO-RALG and MoF should monitor closely revenue collection and remittance	Medium	Director FBD	During FY 07/08
4.4.8	Finalize, translate and disseminate updated CBFM and JFM Technical Guidelines (including guidelines of benefit and cost sharing)	High	AD-FD	During FY 07/08
4.4.9	Improve reporting and M&E communications using NAFOBEDA as the main vehicle and encourage PMO-RALG to provide adequate training in all districts (in addition to the ones that are planned by NFBKP under PFM in the 34 selected districts);	High	AD-FD	During FY 07/08
4.4.10	Legislation related to natural resources should be translated, summarized and disseminated to all stakeholders, alliances with NGO's and CSO's should be formed in raising awareness and capacities at the grass root level;	Medium	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
4.4.11	Encourage and assist PMO-RALG in implementing the Local Government Act that provides for increased transparency of government transactions, e.g. by displaying various reports, minutes of council meetings and financial reports on notice boards at community and district levels.	High	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
4.4.12	Appointment of a NGO focal person in FBD who will take the lead in co-ordinating linkages to active NGOs, consolidate reports and encourage them to align their activities with those of NFBKP and NAFOBEDA	Medium	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
4.4.13	Mandating PSI to co-ordinate linkages between FBD and formal and informal private sector players including facilitating regular communication fora	Medium	Director FBD	Medium Term, Dec 2008
<b><u>RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE REVIEWS</u></b>				
6.2.1	Appoint a mandated representative from private sector that truly represents interests of this stakeholder group	Medium	Director FBD	By Sept 2007
6.2.2	Strengthen linkages to NGO networks such as TNRF to ensure high level participation by NGOs and ensure that they are given good warning to ensure that reports can be compiled and assimilated	Medium	Director FBD	By Sept 2007
6.2.3	Discuss issue of leadership of future reviews with SWAP Steering Committee and propose that a member of the SC is appointed to	Medium	Director FBD	By June 2007

	lead next review			
6.2.4	The next review (2006/07) should be carried out over a three week period between September and October 2007	Medium	AD-FD	By Sept 2007
6.2.5	The fieldtrip should become an integral part of the review and sites carefully selected to ensure wide coverage and relevance of issues as well as geographic representation.	Medium	AD-FD	By Sept 2007



## ANNEX III (A): LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE KICK START WORKSHOP AT MOVENPICK HOTEL ON 5.2.2007

### Participants

NO	FULL NAME	ORGANIZATION	E-mail
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38	Stephen Mariki	WWF	

**ANNEX III (B) LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE DE-BRIEFING  
WORKSHOP MOVENPICK HOTEL 22.02.2007**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>FULL NAME</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>
1	Francis Shekibaha	PMO-RALG
2	Pauline Mpuya	FBD
3	Bariki Kaale	UNDP
4	Paul Y. Nyiti	WCST
5	Magdalene Mkocho	P.O. Box 9713 DSM. TCCIA
6	Mathew R. Kiondo	NFP/FBD
8	Tangwa Jonathan	FBD
9	Hadija Ramadhani	FBD
10	James Lugaganya	MNRT
11	Monica A. Kagya	FBD
12	Edward K. Shilogile	FBD
13	Amina Akida	MIS –FBD
14	Theobald Maumba	Planning MNRT
15	Evarist Nashanda	FBD
16	Rumisha S. Maro	FBD
17	Dominic Kihwele	FBD
18	Dr. Aloys Tango	FBD
19	Yassin Mkwizu	IUCN
20	Prof. Said Iddi	FBD
21	Patrick Akitanda	FBD
22	Juma S. Mgoo	NFP/FBD
23	Peter Nyaronga	MNRT
24	Babu Matunda	WWF
25	Iddi Mfunda	MNRT
26	Nancy Mswiza	FOPIS
27	Deogratius Cosmas	TCCIA
28	Edward Shilogile	FBD
29	Salehe Pamba	MNRT
30	Athur I Dallu	FBD
31	Aaron Makullu	Energy & Minerals
32	Stephen Mariki	WWF
33	Jane Mihanji	UPL
34	Gladness Mkamba	FBD
35	Dr. Andreas Böhringer	MNRT/FBD-GTZ

**ANNEX IV: ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR  
NATIONAL FOREST AND BEEKEEPING PROGRAMME: 2005/06**



**United Republic of Tanzania**  
**Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism**

**ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR NATIONAL FOREST AND  
BEEKEEPING PROGRAMME  
(JULY 2005 – JUNE 2006)**

**Forestry and Beekeeping Division**

**February, 2007**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The National Forest and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP) as a strategic planning framework for implementation of National Forest and Beekeeping Policies of 1998 is based on the following five Development Programmes:

- (a) Forest Resources Conservation and Management;
- (b) Institutions and Human Resources;
- (c) Legal and Regulatory Framework;
- (d) Forestry-Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihood; and
- (e) Beekeeping Development.

The goal of the NFBKP is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest and bee resources to meet local, national and global needs.

During 2005/06 financial year, the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) implemented the NFBKP using retention, seven development projects and Management of Natural Resources Programme (MNRP) funds. The approved budget for 2005/06 was TZS 10,030,680,915 from the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and TZS 9,468,026,139 from Development Partners. Total disbursement was TZS 8,031,997,470 and 8,734,760,741 from GoT and DP respectively. Actual expenditure was at TZS 8,031,997,470 (GoT) and 8,039,026,566 (DP) giving variance of 1,998,683,445 and 1,463,379,573 respectively. The implementation of the programme was successful according to the annual work plans and budgets.

Forest Resources Conservation and Management programme has enjoyed robust funding, through PFM operational modalities and standardised methods of working. Hence, the scaling up of the PFM operations throughout the country is recommended. Furthermore there is a need to improve the forest resource information base that would require a national inventory on forest ecosystems and forest resources.

Institutions and Human Resources programme encompass all infrastructural/capital investments (buildings, vehicles and equipment) and all recurrent costs (salaries, office etc.) implemented. In addition, activities that relate to coordination and partnership development including human resource capacity building were also covered. A total of 149 Forestry and Beekeeping staff were trained in various short courses. Thirty-three staff were trained at Masters' degree level and two at undergraduate level. Also 462 staff were trained on other long term courses including Pre- and In-Service Diploma and Certificate. However the programme suffered from the long process of planning and establishing of TFS, and related institutional structures for the forest sector management.

Under Legal and Regulatory Framework programme about 201 by-laws regarding protection of catchment forest reserves were reviewed.

Management of plantation forests and marketing promotion of non-timber forest produce continued under Forest Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihood programme Also use of energy saving stoves were promoted through using improved basic earth kilns for charcoal production and energy efficient cooking stoves. Eco-tourism infrastructures were improved in terms of facilities and guiding information. The programme seems to

experience low funding due to lack of capturing of private sector contribution in the implementation of the programme. There are also inappropriate wood conversion technologies. Therefore, there is a need to support sustainable utilisation of forest resources by both the private sector and the communities as a major opportunity for poverty reduction and income generation.

The Beekeeping development programme has been progressing quite well to conserve bee resources and forage and to improve quantity and quality of bee product, though with some financing constraints. Therefore, there is a need to support and facilitate community-level businesses and other private sector initiatives to expand the markets, quality and added value of the production.

However, there were some constraints in the implementation of the development programme include:

- (a) Lack of systematic data collection and monitoring plans has lead to absence of harmonized and assessment of indicators at programme level;
- (b) JFM guidelines not yet prepared because legal framework not in place;
- (c) Inadequate funds and delays in disbursement led to some activities not being timely implemented;
- (d) Late endorsement of by-laws by District Councils and lengthy bureaucratic procedures for approval of management agreements has delayed effective law enforcement;
- (e) Delays in operationalisation of TFS;
- (f) Delays in procurement process;
- (g) Inadequate FBD staff both in numbers and qualifications;
- (h) Inappropriate wood conversion technologies;
- (i) Lack of village land registration certificates has hampered acquisition of title deeds of bee reserves;

The implementation of NFBKP by FBD took place mainly through project approach. The annual work plans and budgets for FY 2005/06 were prepared in a coordinated manner and using the generic MTEF format. The next step is to proceed with the SWAp approach with only one work plan and budget (as far as possible) to the implementation of which the different funding sources (development partners and retention funds) would contribute, preferably using a fund basket.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PROGRAMME BACKGROUND**

The Government approved the National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes (NFP & NBKP) in 2001 as strategic planning framework for implementation of National Forest and Beekeeping Policies of 1998. In 2005, the two programmes were consolidated and realigned into a single programme called National Forest and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP) with the following five main thematic areas called NFBKP Development Programmes:

- (a) Forest Resources Conservation and Management;
- (b) Institutions and Human Resources;
- (c) Legal and Regulatory Framework;
- (d) Forestry-Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihood; and
- (e) Beekeeping Development.

The goal of the Tanzania NFBKP is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest and bee resources to meet local, national and global needs.

During the financial year 2005/06, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) through Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) implemented its Strategic Plan using retention, seven development projects and Management of Natural Resources Programme (MNRP) funds that contributed to the implementation of the NFBKP. The seven projects are Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project (TFCMP – IDA, Conservation and Management of Eastern Arc Mountain Forests- CMEAMF, Eastern Arc Mountain Conservation Endowment Fund- EAMCEF), Forest Policy Implementation Support (FOPIS), NFP FAO Facility, Participatory Forestry Management (PFM), Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) Forestry Curriculum Revision, NFP Coordination Support Unit Project (NFP-CUSP) and NFP Implementation Support Project (NFP-ISP). The five sub-components under MNRP are Catchment Forests, Mangroves Management, Ruvu Fuelwood, Natural Forest Resources Management and Agroforestry Centre (NAFRAC) - the former Hafadhi Ardhi Shinyanga (HASHI), and Beekeeping Development. However, there are many other programmes and projects implemented by other stakeholders such as private sector, NGOs, and other government departments and institutions that contribute to the implementation of NFBKP, which have not been captured in this report. These are for example Mpingo Conservation, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), World- Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) projects, Land Management Programme (LAMP)- Babati, Maseyo Eco-Charcoal, Africare- Ugalla, CARE projects, KICAMP- Mangroves, among others.

A number of projects and programmes, which were implemented under FBD/MNRT necessitated conducting several independent reviews. Therefore, it became necessary to carry out a first Joint Annual Review in February and March 2006 covering programme implementation period of 2001/02 – 2004/05. This annual report for 2005/06 is meant to provide inputs to the second Joint Annual NFBKP review, which is geared towards a further consolidation of what has been achieved so far while advancing greater harmonisation and increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFBKP.

## 1.2 Financing

The NFBKP financing was elaborated under the SWAp in 2005 with budget projections for three years (2005/06 – 2007/08) and a detailed one for 2005/06. The three year financial requirements were estimated to be TZS 20,475,106,000 from government and TZS 43,361,228,000 from development partners. The financing and tentative commitments from 2005/06- 2007/08 in the projects indicated TZS 20,179,620,667 as commitments from government financing and TZS 30,031,191,385 from Development Partners. Based on this budget, there was a financing gap of TZS 13,625,522,088.

The approved budget for 2005/06 was TZS 10,030,680,915 from the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and TZS 9,502,406,139 from Development Partners.

## 2. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1 INPUTS

#### 2.1.1 Personnel

The current number of staff at FBD is 1,861. Professional and technical staff are aligned according to MNRT/FBD schedules determined by Public Service Management Establishments. Ideally the staff allocation could be aligned according to Development and Sub-Development Programmes of NFBKP. At the implementation level the majority of staff are under Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). Human resources details on gender, level of education and experiences, composition and distribution in areas of operations are elaborated in respective projects/programme reports. Table 2.1 shows the number of FBD staff by category.

**Table 2.1. Number of FBD staff by category**

S/N	Category	Number of Forest staff	Number of Beekeeping staff	Total
1	Professional (Degree)	141	20	161
2	Technical Certificate and Diploma)	448	6	454
3	Assistants	1,081	5	1,086
4	Other Cadres	-	-	160
	TOTAL	1670	31	1,861

#### 2.1.2 Capital assets

In this financial year, 37 vehicles, 54 motorcycles, two boat engines and 35 sets of ICT equipment were procured. MNRP procured six vehicles (Toyota Land Cruisers, hard-tops, 4WD) and two boat engines. The vehicles and boat engines were distributed to Mangrove Management (Southern and Central zone), Catchment Forests (Arusha and Morogoro) and at TAFORI to facilitate National Agroforestry Steering Committee (NASCO) activities. Furthermore, the Ministry procured a mini-bus and 15 motorbikes for NAFRAC and 15 districts where MNRP operates. Through TFCMP 30 vehicles 4WD, 39 motorbikes and 35 sets of ICT equipment were purchased.



Most of the projects and programme vehicles were bought in 1990s and have covered more than 200,000 kilometres. They are less effective and are subjected to frequent servicing and maintenance.

### **2.1.3 Buildings**

On capital investments, the construction of the Ruvu Farmers' Centre for Continuing Education, the improvement and building of 3 additional buildings in forest plantations, and the construction of Tanzania Forest service (TFS) headquarters (Mpingo House) at Dar es Salaam was brought under way and the work is in progress.

## **2.2 ACHIEVEMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

This section provides the summary of the achievements on the development and sub-development programmes. Annex 1 provides details of the achievements.

### **2.2.1 FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

#### **2.2.1.1 Participatory Forest Resources Management (PFM) and Gender Aspects**

During this reporting period, Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Guidelines were produced including reviews of 209 Joint Management Agreements (JMAs), and on-site training to 1,756 villagers on forest resource management was conducted for catchment forest management. Twenty nine Districts were supported to carry out PFM activities. Twenty District Forest Officers (DFOs) and District Beekeeping Officers (DBOs) were trained on participatory forest management. One NGO (Tanzania Association of Foresters) was supported in implementation of participatory management of forests and bee resources.

On income generation, 214 households in villages adjacent to catchment and mangroves forest reserves were supported with shrimp fishing gears, appropriate beekeeping technology, seaweed farming and construction of fish ponds.

About 900,000 seedlings were raised and distributed to villagers for planting, and 45 woodlots were established by villages adjacent to Catchment forests in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Morogoro. A total of 450 households around Ruvu forest reserve were provided with seedlings to establish rotational woodlots. In addition, about 119 hectares of degraded mangrove areas were rehabilitated and 888,416 seedlings were raised and planted. Average of 8 farmers per village (32 persons) were trained in the establishment of tree seedlings for agroforestry planting in four villages in Uluguru Mountains.

#### **2.2.1.2 Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management**

Joint patrols were conducted in 30 Catchment and Mangroves Forest Reserves. This task involved villagers, district natural resources officers and in some cases police officers. About 8942 pieces of sawn timber, 83 poles, 70 pitsaws, 10 tones of sandal wood were confiscated, and 1,476 livestock were apprehended in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Tanga regions. A total of 33 culprits were also apprehended and prosecuted, 64 charcoal kilns destroyed, 24 planks and 27 bicycles confiscated at Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve – Pwani Region. Eviction was also done at Mpanda North East forest reserve

In Mangroves areas, 1,348 scores of poles, 5,021 pieces of sawn timber, 705 bags of charcoal and 18 dhows were confiscated. Also, 32 culprits who were involved in illegal practices were charged for natural resource destruction.

In the Uluguru Forest reserve, 50 km of boundary was re-opened and 37 km planted to mark the boundary. Regional Catchment Project Manager, Assistant Project Manager, and 3 district managers were trained in Participatory Forest Management. Catchment, Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) and District Natural Resources staff were also trained in using WWF tracking tool for assessment of Protected Areas.

### **2.2.1.3 Land Use Planning**

Priority interventions focused on the development of participatory land use planning in village and general lands to ascertain ownership and increase motivation for forestland development and biodiversity conservation. Areas covered were those related to allocating forest management plots, surveying, titling and gazettelement.

About 350 households from 4 new villages around Ruvu forest reserve were allocated forest management plots, whereas bylaws and mangroves management plans in 42 villages were reviewed. Iringa and Kilolo districts were assisted on village land survey, titling and certification processes and capacity building. On piloting forest plantations for Private Sector Involvement (PSI), the process for engaging a consultant to map and demarcate boundaries in 3 selected pilot forest plantations is on going.

Reconnaissance surveys of Kisegese village forest reserve (11,057 ha) in Mkuranga district, and Munene forest reserve (7,000 ha) and Landikinya (7,000 ha) in Monduli district were carried out. Support to gazettelement of 3 Village forest reserves in Mwangi district as pilot was done. As part of Village Forest Land Reserve (VLFR) titling in Liwale district - Lindi region, thirteen village land registrations around Angai VLFR were completed and issued to village governments.

### **2.2.1.4 Forest Resources Information and Management Planning**

Biodiversity surveys for both Uluguru North and South forest reserves were completed including production of Geographical Information System (GIS) database and map printing. The report was shared among stakeholders and partners. Seven water measuring points (hydrological points) in Uluguru North and Uluguru South were completed and made operational.

About 4,050 ha of Olobo forest reserve in Ngorongoro, Mwenga (111 ha) and Rubare forest plantation (2,000 ha) were surveyed, digitized, demarcated and mapped. A forest inventory was conducted in 1,932,936 ha in Songea Rural, Chunya and Namtumbo districts. Preparation and updating of forest plantation management guidelines through a consultancy was on progress.

## **2.2.2 INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

### **2.2.2.1 Strengthening Institutional Set-up and Sectoral Coordination and Cooperation**

This sub-development programme is the largest in the NFBKP having a total of 68 activities that encompass all infrastructural/capital investments (buildings, vehicles and equipment) and all recurrent costs (salaries, office etc.) implemented during the reporting period. In addition, activities that relate to coordination and partnership development including human resource capacity building are also covered.

On capital investments, the construction of the Ruvu Farmers' Centre for Continuing Education, the improvement and building of 3 additional buildings in forest plantations, and the construction of the TFS headquarters at Dar es Salam, Mpingo House, were progressing well. The conservation of catchment and mangrove forests was supported by purchasing eleven 4WD vehicles, 17 motorbikes, 14 boats, 3 solar systems and other equipment. In addition, the procurement of two speed boats is in progress. Furthermore, to support Private Sector Involvement (PSI) activities two 4WD vehicles plus Information Technology (IT) and other equipment was purchased. Fourteen districts were supplied with equipment to carry out Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) including Global Positioning System (GPS). Furthermore, 25 districts received IT and other working equipment.

On cooperation, a number of meetings were held with zonal offices to develop MoU. Partnerships were further strengthened with Zonal Extension Office (ZEO), Extension and Publicity Unit (EPU) and a number of NGOs. The holding of 2 inter and intra-sectoral coordination meetings and 4 consultative stakeholder workshops was supported. Internally the Private Sector Involvement (PSI) working group met 4 times as scheduled. The EAMCEF supported the formation of local advisory and management committees. This project also strengthened the collaboration with 5 districts. To safeguard biodiversity in the Eastern Arc Mountains, villagers were paid 100 Mill TZS as compensations for the creation of the DEREMA corridor. Development of TFS business plan was done and a number of human resource development measures were initiated. Accounting and management skills of 120 staff were improved through training. Four FBD staff were trained in forest plantation management in China and one staff attended meeting on PFM research in Denmark.

Selection of applicants from NGO's, CSOs and PSI for partnership was completed and three agreements between NFP/FAO facility and Envirocare of Kilimanjaro; Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (TCCIA) of Dar es Salaam; and Mission for Ignorance Poverty Alleviation of Mbeya (MIPA), were signed. Envirocare and MIPA have developed training manual for SFM in communities adjacent to catchment forest reserves in Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions. TCCIA developed a website for NGOs and Private Sector dealing with forests and beekeeping activities known as [www.tzforestnet.com](http://www.tzforestnet.com)

All recurrent costs, such as salaries and statutory staff allowances, membership fees, running of offices including Information Communication Technology (ICT), maintenance of vehicles and equipment and other services were covered.

### **2.2.2.2 Sectoral Human Resources Capacity Building**

During the 2005/2006 financial year human resources development and capacity building activities were executed in the following main areas:

#### **(i) Training workshops**

Three workshops were conducted whereby 16 Zonal Extension Officers and Extension and Publicity staff and 24 staff from 12 districts were trained on PFM approaches, Extension methods and application of the PFRA guidelines.

#### **(ii) Short courses**

A total of 149 Forestry and Beekeeping staff were trained in the following areas: selection of consultants (2); management of industrial plantations (7); negotiation skills (2); Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) (5); Project Management (5); GPS/GIS (15);

Monitoring and Evaluation (6); Information Technology (20); Customer care and Entrepreneurships (17); Computer Course (9); Forest Plantation Management (3); Bamboo utilization (1); advanced driving course (5); Advanced Stores Management (1); Proactive Management (25), and International Natural Resources Management (26),

(iii) Long courses

Thirty three staff were trained at Masters' degree level and two at undergraduate level. Also other long term trainings were carried out: In-Service Diploma and Certificate at Forestry Training Institute (FTI) (114); Pre service Diploma and Certificate (Forestry) at FTI (53); Wood Industry Technology at Forestry Industry Training Institute FITI (36); Secretarial services (14), Record Management (6); Diploma in Accounting (3); Secondary Education (234) and Clinical courses (2).

(iv) Study Tours

Eight staff were facilitated to undertake study tour to Finland to learn the role of private sector involvement and Executive Agency in forestry

(v) HIV/AIDS Outreach

FBD staff in Ukaguru Forest Plantation, Morogoro Catchment Forest Project and adjacent communities were visited and trained on HIV/AIDS preventive measures.

### **2.2.2.3 Forestry & Beekeeping Financing**

Under decentralization through devolution, harmonized district budget guidelines were developed in collaboration with PMO-RALG to ensure that compatible systems are in place at Local Government Authorities.

The new revenue collection system was introduced by carrying out stakeholders workshops involving 100 participants. Fifty field trips to monitor revenue collection was conducted. Furthermore, field trips to 25 districts were undertaken to assess revenue collection performance. To strengthen law enforcement, the construction of 3 checkpoints was progressing well.

### **2.2.2.4 Strengthening Extension Services and Awareness Creation in Forest and Bee Resources Management**

Interventions for this sub-development programme was done by preparing and disseminating information packages on the role of forestry as well as carrying out strategic educative visits, workshops and seminars.

Exchange visits for 184 local communities (Village natural resources committees (VNRCs)) including farm visits for 200 households/farmers from various villages surrounding mangroves ecosystem were facilitated within mangrove zones to share experiences. Two workshops were conducted on dissemination of research findings on resource base uses and marketing of bee products, and on formulation of guidelines for Shinyanga Mazingira Museum and handing over strategy.

Also other awareness creation and dissemination activities include: workshops on Forest and Beekeeping legislations in Central and Western Zones; demonstrations on beekeeping; facilitating tree planting day in 21 regions; promoting fish ponds and horticulture and PFM opportunities at national and local levels.

Awareness raising was carried out through distribution of the following extension materials and media:

3000 stickers & 4000 posters on forestry and beekeeping were prepared and produced.

12,000 Copies of Extension materials on the quality of bee products and Ufugaji Nyuki Vijijini were produced and distributed.

NFP website <http://www.nfp.co.tz> redesigned, linked with other Natural resources sector related website and downloaded new reports and studies.

70 Radio programmes (Misitu ni Uhai and Maliasili ) and 5 TV programmes prepared and aired.

Many stakeholders have been supported and facilitated in various ways such as participation in exhibition and cultural festivals that are relevant to sustainable forest and bee resources management. Training on agroforestry technologies, indigenous tree species nursery techniques and formation of Savings and Advances Cooperative Society (SACCOS) has been done. Moreover extension and publicity were enhanced in 21 regions with distribution of seedlings, tree seeds and establishment of demonstration apiaries.

#### **2.2.2.5 Forestry and Beekeeping Research**

Studies on bee resources base in terms of species, abundance and distribution in six vegetation zones in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar; and social economic impact and lessons learnt on management of Catchment Forest Reserves were conducted and draft reports were produced. Also research report on the uses and marketing of bee products in 15 regions of Tanzania was produced. Furthermore implementation of training and research activities conducted by FTI, FITI and TAFORI were supported.

#### **2.2.2.6 Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.**

The development of National Forestry and Beekeeping Database (NAFOBEDA) was on progress and the draft report on NFP monitoring facility and database has been produced. In addition a database for Ruvu Fuelwood Project was developed and will be linked with NAFOBEDA. Furthermore, a plan to develop a PSI database is also in progress. Moreover IT facilities were improved in Kibondo, Manyoni and Tabora among others.

On process towards SWAp implementation in forestry and beekeeping, joint planning and budgeting for FBD activities and all projects was carried out. Moreover the first joint review for NFBKP was done in February – March 2006 and comprehensive report was produced. Internal evaluations were carried out in 245 villages in 23 districts.

Training for trainers has been going on for FBD staff in Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Strategic Planning. In line with the training, four regional secretariats of Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro and Lindi and PMO-RALG were supported to provide policy, planning and monitoring guidance to all districts involved in the PFM. In this regard, 29 districts implementing PFM supported by Danida and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Finland had training on preparation of district development plans and integration of PFM activities in districts.

#### **2.2.2.7 Forest Resources Valuation**

Inventory of natural forests in 11 districts and assessment of use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and their contribution at the household level was conducted. Moreover a study to show the contribution of beekeeping in poverty reduction and environment conservation was carried out. Furthermore, assessment of water quality and quantity was carried out in 4 regions covering 13 stations.

### **2.2.3 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **2.2.3.1 Development of Laws and Regulations**

About 201 by-laws regarding protection of catchment forest reserves were reviewed. Also proofreading of Kiswahili version of Forest Act, 2002 was done. Agreement on reviewing the National Forest Policy was reached.

### **2.2.3.2 Development of Sector specific Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines**

No activity was planned to address this.

## **2.2.4 FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

### **2.2.4.1 Forest Products and Services Information Development**

During the reporting period, eight consultative workshops were conducted to discuss guidelines for Private Sector Involvement in the management of industrial plantations; Co-Management of industrial plantations; and Pilot community designated management of industrial plantations. Also management of plantation forests continued by tending 7,521,784 seedlings; planting 2,714 ha; weeding 7,152 ha; pruning 1,619 ha; thinning 361.4 ha; and harvesting of 124.33 m<sup>3</sup> of hardwoods. In addition 930.2 km of fire lines were screened; 2,164km of roads including 7 bridges were maintained; and 85,000 ha patrolled for 55,548 man days.

### **2.2.4.2 Marketing of, and Awareness Building of Wood and Non Wood Products**

Two studies on private tree growers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) were carried out as part of devising strategies for private sector involvement in forestry and forest based industries. In promoting and marketing of non-timber forest produce 48 villages were facilitated in mushroom production, weaving (raffia, bamboo & mats) in the villages around catchment forest reserves. Apex beekeeping associations were formed and registered in Manyoni, Kondoia and Handeni. Furthermore, 400 copies of brochure to promote eco-tourism were produced and distributed.

### **2.2.4.3 Forest Industry Technology Development**

During the reporting period, use of energy saving stoves were promoted through involving 1,014 villagers or farmers in making and using improved basic earth kilns for charcoal production; and energy efficient cooking stoves (mud stoves) in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro and Pwani region.

### **2.2.4.4 Infrastructure Development**

Eco-tourism infrastructures in 4 camping sites were improved in terms of facilities and guiding information.

## **2.2.5 BEEKEEPING DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.2.5.1 Conservation of Bee Resources and Forage**

Fifteen apiaries and six bee reserves were established and surveyed in Tabora and Manyoni to ensure sustainable supply and diversity of bee forage. Also general management plans for Mwamagembe, Sasilo, Kayui, and Kibondo bee reserves were prepared.

### **2.2.5.2 Diversification and improvement of quantity and quality of Bee Products**

The training needs assessment report for beekeeping artisans in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Singida and Kigoma was produced. In this regard, two training modules were developed and operationalised by training 55 beekeepers and 5 DBOs on production of

beekeeping gears at Tabora Beekeeping Research Centre. Also quality standards of honey were put into place and guidelines for quality control of bee products were developed. Furthermore, 240 beehives were constructed and sited on 4 beekeeping centres.

### **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT**

Experience shows that increasing awareness on NFBKP has been achieved through extension and publicity services on sustainable conservation of forest resources and bee reserves conducted through Misituni Mali Newsletter, distribution of articles, brochures, radio and TV programmes and workshops with stakeholders. Awareness raising has enabled communities to play their key roles and responsibilities in the management of forests through PFM approach;

Land use planning is a key element in supporting forest development and provides a basis for appropriate management of different forest types and biodiversity habitats. It has been learnt that gazettelement of VLFRs in conjunction with village land surveying and issuance of Village Land Registration Certificates need to be replicated in all CBFM initiatives. This promotes involvement, motivation and benefits to local communities and other stakeholders in overall sustainable forest management (SFM);

FBD has initiated process towards an introduction of SWAp in forest and beekeeping management in partnership with stakeholders. Signing of Letter of Intent for SWAp in forestry and beekeeping is a demonstration by the government together with development partners for such willingness to participate in SWAp process. This is a shift from project-based operations to a more holistic programme based planning and implementation of forestry and beekeeping operations. In order to have a synchronised planning, budgeting and implementation systems, there is a need to have a common work planning and budgeting starting the next financial year (2007/2008); Policies and legislation need review;

Forest Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods and Beekeeping development programmes seem to be under-funded because private sector contribution to the programme implementation is not captured in this report. These development programmes are largely private sector oriented and the government role is to create enabling environment; and

Awareness to conserve bee resources and forage has increased through establishing bee reserves by communities. This can be very beneficial to communities as it can increase diversification and improvement of quantity and quality of bee products.

### **2.4 CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES**

Lack of systematic data collection and monitoring plans has led to absence of harmonized and assessment of indicators at programme level;

- (a) JFM guidelines not yet prepared because legal framework not in place;
- (b) Inadequate funds and delays in disbursement led to some activities not being timely implemented;
- (c) Late endorsement of by-laws by District Councils and lengthy bureaucratic procedures for approval of management agreements has delayed effective law enforcement;
- (d) Delays in operationalisation of TFS;
- (e) Delays in procurement process;

- (f) Inadequate FBD staff both in numbers and qualifications;
- (g) Inappropriate wood conversion technologies;
- (h) Lack of village land registration certificates has hampered acquisition of title deeds of bee reserves;

## **2.5 CORRECTIVE MEASURES**

FBD initiated a process to develop and establish a monitoring facility and database to address lack of harmonized and assessment of indicators at programme level. Efforts to develop a standardised monitoring formats (NAFOBEDA) are underway;

- (a) JFM guidelines are being prepared based on the current legislation;
- (b) Regular stakeholders meetings to expedite endorsement of by-laws and management agreements have been recommended;
- (c) Recruitment, replacement of staff and training of pre-service and in-service is being supported to curb the shortage of manpower;
- (d) FBD is supporting and collaborate with other stakeholders on surveying and acquiring legal status of bee reserves;

## **3. CROSSCUTTING ISSUES**

### **3.1 GENDER AND HIV/AIDS**

The role of women and men in enhancing SFM was mainstreamed in the programme implementation. Some of the interventions include financial support to NGOs which address gender aspects on implementation of environmental issues. Also at community or lower level of implementation, the programme ought to assure responsibility and benefit sharing among women, men and youth was taken into consideration.

Efforts to address MNRT HIV/AIDS strategic Framework which aims at increasing knowledge of HIV/AIDS among staff and reduce the adverse effect of the pandemic, continued. Training of Trainers (ToT) on HIV/AIDS for five FBD Peer Educators was conducted. Follow-up activities at 3 FBD out stations were supported to train staff and adjacent communities on HIV/AIDS related issues.

### **3.2 CAPACITY BUILDING**

Capacity building in terms of training, provision of equipment, working facilities and infrastructure has been reported in the relevant sub-development programmes. Technical advisers have been recruited in the following fields: Participatory Forest Management, Forest Policy Implementation, Biodiversity conservation, Private Sector Involvement, Curriculum Revision, Programme Coordination, Financial Management and Procurement.

### **3.3 COLLABORATION**

FBD collaborated with other institutions and Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs). PMO-RALG was the immediate collaborator in terms of implementing the programme at field level. Higher learning and Research institutions provided support in research, consultancies and training. NGOs played role by implementing programmes at project and site specific.

### **3.4 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION**

Interventions that took place in programme planning and management include:



Joint preparation of overall annual work plans and budgets covering all projects and activities funded through development partners and retention funds under FBD; and Planning and budgeting process at the district level particularly for those 29 districts supported through PFM Danida and NFP-Implementation Support Project (ISP). Budgeting and financial management responsibilities to the local government level are now co-ordinated by PMO-RALG.

Coordination between government and development partners and among development partners including possible institutional arrangements is happening under Sector wide approach (SWAp). Through consultations during the SWAp process, the Government of Tanzania, NGOs, Private Sector and Development Partners agreed the establishment of a National Forestry and Beekeeping SWAp Steering Committee (NFBK SWAp SC) which will lead the process of greater alignment and harmonisation.

#### **4. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

The approved budget to implement the NFBKP for the financial year 2005/06 was at TZS 10,030,680,915 contributed by the Government and TZS 9,502,406,139 by Development partners. Total disbursement was TZS 8,031,997,470 and 8,734,760,741 from GoT and DP respectively. Actual expenditure was at TZS 8,031,997,470 (GoT) and 8,039,026,566 (DP) giving variance of 1,998,683,445 and 1,463,379,573 respectively as shown in Table 4.1. Details on the financial performance are attached as Annex 2.

**Table 4.1: Financing of NFBKP implementation for the year 2005/06 in TZS was as follows:**

**NFBKP FINANCIAL REPORTING - 2005/06 FINANCIAL YEAR**

Development Programme	Sub-Development Programme	Approved budget		Disbursement		Actual Expenditure		Variance	
		GoT	Dev.Partners	GoT	Dev.Partners	GoT	Dev.Partners	GoT	Dev.Partners
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)-(5)	(2)-(6)
<b>1: Forest Resources Conservation and Management</b>	<b>1.1 Participatory Forest Resources Management and Gender Aspects</b>	106,523,702	1,129,780,755	97,625,001	1,134,495,804	97,625,001	923,771,140	8,898,701	206,009,615
	<b>1.2 Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management</b>	257,739,698	657,432,921	253,263,914	602,686,717	253,263,914	599,532,816	4,475,784	57,900,105
	<b>1.3 Land Use Planning</b>	21,767,900	73,790,000	7,390,000	48,571,500	7,390,000	48,571,500	14,377,900	25,218,500
	<b>1.4 Forest Resources Information and Management Planning</b>	199,072,600	1,083,847,000	153,602,600	1,052,779,000	153,602,600	913,772,000	45,470,000	170,075,000
<b>Sub-total</b>		585,103,900	2,944,850,676	511,881,515	2,838,533,021	511,881,515	2,485,647,456	73,222,385	459,203,220
<b>2: Institutions and Human Resources</b>	<b>2.1 Strengthening Institutional Set-up and Sectoral Co-ordination and Cooperation</b>	5,223,790,857	2,702,567,616	4,376,116,425	2,656,019,252	4,376,116,425	2,591,628,208	847,674,432	110,939,408

	<b>2.2 Sectoral Human Resources Capacity Building</b>	446,327,400	1,153,191,150	379,077,400	783,372,821	379,077,400	739,360,821	67,250,000	413,830,329
	<b>2.3 Forest and Beekeeping Financing</b>	564,010,000	310,077,500	481,800,385	166,592,504	481,800,385	166,592,504	82,209,615	143,484,996
	<b>2.4 Strengthening Extension Services and Awareness Creation in Forest and Bee Resources Management</b>	375,940,000	886,380,000	260,445,812	751,364,692	260,445,812	711,708,056	115,494,188	174,671,944
	<b>2.5 Forestry and Beekeeping Research</b>	1,301,788,800	206,562,498	967,788,800	206,562,498	967,788,800	81,577,092	334,000,000	124,985,406
	<b>2.6 Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	544,410,506	671,323,424	350,833,706	321,349,554	350,833,706	307,193,922	193,576,800	364,129,502
	<b>2.7 Forest Resources Valuation</b>	878,000	122,753,800	878,000	634,370,724	878,000	633,212,724	-	(510,458,924)
	<b>Sub-total</b>	8,457,145,563	6,052,855,988	6,816,940,528	5,519,632,045	6,816,940,528	5,231,273,327	1,640,205,035	821,582,661
<b>3: Legal and Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>3.1 Development of Laws and Regulations</b>	8,691,727.00	67,402,178.00	8,691,727.00	67,402,178.00	8,691,727.00	14,283,274.00	-	53,118,904
	<b>3.2 Development of Sector-specific Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	8,691,727.00	67,402,178.00	8,691,727.00	67,402,178.00	8,691,727.00	14,283,274.00	-	53,118,904

<b>4: Forestry Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods</b>	<b>4.1 Forestry Products and Services Information Development</b>	883,337,200	152,935,800	614,119,975	15,579,000	614,119,975	15,579,000	269,217,225	137,356,800
	<b>4.2 Marketing of and Awareness Building of Wood and Non- Wood Products</b>	13,947,500	108,163,500	11,907,500	108,163,500	11,907,500	102,818,750	2,040,000	5,344,750
	<b>4.3 Forestry Industry Technology Development</b>	2,809,125	20,585,125	1,451,125	21,223,125	1,451,125	25,427,437	1,358,000	(4,842,312)
	<b>4.4 Infrastructure Development</b>	900,000	10,510,372	900,000	10,510,372	900,000	10,318,884	-	191,488
<b>Sub-total</b>		900,993,825	292,194,797	628,378,600	155,475,997	628,378,600	154,144,071	272,615,225	138,050,726
<b>5: Beekeeping Development</b>	<b>5.1 Conservation of bee resources and forage</b>	1,712,500	15,412,500	612,500	16,512,500	612,500	16,512,500	1,100,000	(1,100,000)
	<b>5.2 Diversification and Improvement of quantity and quality of bee products</b>	77,033,400	129,690,000	65,492,600	137,205,000	65,492,600	137,165,938	11,540,800	(7,475,938)
<b>Sub-total</b>		78,745,900	145,102,500	66,105,100	153,717,500	66,105,100	153,678,438	12,640,800	(8,575,938)
<b>Grand Total</b>		10,030,680,915	9,502,406,139	8,031,997,470	8,734,760,741	8,031,997,470	8,039,026,566	1,998,683,445	1,463,379,573

## **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The implementation of the NFBKP during the FY 2005/06 was successful, and to a large extent according to the annual work plans and budgets. The implementation by FBD took place mainly through project approach. The annual work plans and budgets for FY 2005/06 were prepared in a coordinated manner and using the generic MTEF format. The next step is to proceed with the SWAp approach with only one work plan and budget (as far as possible) to the implementation of which the different funding sources (development partners and retention funds) would contribute, preferably using a fund basket.

Of the five development programmes, the Institutions and Human Resources programme is by far the broadest and most varied. The implementation of this programme has been suffering from the long process of planning and establishing the TFS, and related institutional structures for the forest sector management. Concurrently, there have been frequent changes of senior staff in the FBD management. These two things have contributed to a reduced human resource capacity, with special reference to senior staff, within the FBD to effectively implement the NFBKP.

Furthermore, there have been some delays in the implementation of this sub-programme due to the long delay in getting the NFP-ISP implementation phase approved and operational. Some activities that were planned and budgeted for 2005/06 had to be postponed to 2006/07. Also the lengthy procurement and approval processes of TFCMP caused some delays in implementation of this development programme.

Therefore, there is a need to reach decisions on the future institutional structure for the sector management. In addition, the long processing of getting development partners financing operational need to be speeded up.

Forest Resources Conservation and Management programme has extensive and expensive field operations. It has enjoyed robust funding, through which PFM operational modalities and standardised methods of working throughout the country have been developed. Hence, the scaling up of the PFM operations throughout the country is recommended. Furthermore there is a need to improve the forest resource information base that would require a national inventory on forest ecosystems and forest resources.

The Legal and Regulatory Framework programme implementation suffered, to some extent from the institutional and human resources constraints. Therefore strengthening of the Law Enforcement is vital.

The Forest Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihood programme seems to experience low funding due to lack of capturing of private sector contribution in the implementation of the programme. There are also inappropriate wood conversion technologies. Therefore, there is a need to support sustainable utilisation of forest resources by both the private sector and the communities as a major opportunity for poverty reduction and income generation.

The Beekeeping development programme has been progressing quite well, though with some financing constraints. Therefore, there is a need to increase the efforts to support and facilitate community-level businesses and other private sector initiatives to expand the markets, quality and added value of the production.

**ANNEX V: ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT BY PMO-RALG  
REGARDING PFM IMPLEMENTATION AT LGA LEVELS**

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**



**BRIEF ANNUAL REPORT FOR PFM  
COORDINATION AT PMO-RALG FOR THE PERIOD  
OF JULY, 2005-JUNE, 2006**

*Report presented by*  
*PFM/SWMP Coordination Unit*  
*PMO-RALG*  
**DODOMA**

**5 February, 2007**

## **ANNUAL REPORT FOR PFM COORDINATION AT PMO-RALG FOR THE PERIOD JULY 2005 – JUNE, 2006**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Programme Background**

The ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in collaboration with PMO-RALG is implementing Participatory Forest Management Strategy (PFM) since 2003. The PFM component aims to build on the achievements of the Government of Tanzania during the past decade which have cumulatively provided an enabling environment to facilitate the devolved and collaborative management of forest and woodland resources in the country. The Strategy has been planned to be implemented until 2007 with a possible extension period up to 2009.

PFM is a strategy to implement the Forest and Beekeeping Policies (1998), the National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes (NFP) (2001-2010), Forest and Beekeeping Acts (2002 and 2003).

The Government of Tanzania in collaboration with the Government of Denmark is supporting PFM implementation in four (4) Regional Secretariats (RSs) of Morogoro, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya and 14 District Councils respectively.

The Government of Finland joined supporting implementation of PFM in the Financial Year 2005/06. Four Regions of Ruvuma, Lindi, Coast and Tanga together with their 15 respective Districts are benefiting from the support.

With effect from the financial Year 2006/07, Mbeya and Iringa Regions with their respective 4 Districts (Ileje, Mbeya Rural, Ludewa and Makete) will get PFM implementation support from the Government of Denmark.

PMO-RALG was also supported for facilitation in planning and coordination.

In the Financial Year 2005/06, funds which were expended for PFM activities implementation at LGA's, Regional Secretariat (RS) and PMO-RALG were disbursed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNR&T). According to Financial Regulations, the disbursing Entity is responsible and accountable to the funds and has to report the expenditure to the TREASURY.

In that respect, PMO-RALG, RS and LGA's submitted, physical and financial reports for the Financial Year, 2005/06 to the MNR&T for consolidation.

Therefore this is a PMO-RALG's coordination report which does not entail much on financial performance. The financial performance report for the financial Year 2005/06 is supposed to be presented by the MNR&T to avoid double standards.

#### **1.2 Activities performed:**

The following activities were performed during this Financial Year:

- i) Communities mobilization,
- ii) Communities facilitations in PFM implementation,
- iii) Capacity building in the Regional Secretariats (RSs) and LGA's,
- iv) Communities facilitation in investments,
- v) PFM monitoring and evaluation,
- vi) Joint Annual Reviews (Development Partners, MNR&T and PMO-RALG),
- vii) PFM coordination at PMO-RALG
- viii) Mainstreaming PFM and SWM implementation in the LGA's structure.

#### **1.3 Financing**



In the Financial Year 2005/06, funds from the Government of Denmark amounting to Tshs. 586,178,578, were disbursed to the four (4) Regional Secretariats and their 14 Districts respectively and PMO-RALG.

As mentioned above, support from the Government of Finland started in this Financial Year 2005/06. A total of Tshs. 375,000,000 from finish support were disbursed. The funds were mostly used on mobilization work.

Therefore total approved and disbursement funds from our Development Partners' contribution in the Financial Year 2005/06 is Tshs. 1,161,178,570.

## **2.0 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

### **2.1. Inputs**

#### **2.1.1. Personnel**

PFM focal personnel at National and Regional Secretariat levels are under the Central Government (PMO-RALG). Staff at the implementation level, are under the Local Government Authorities (LGA's). At present there are three (3) staff at PMO-RALG headquarters, eight (8) staff at Regional Secretariats and twenty nine (29) staff at LGA's working directly as PFM focal persons.

There are multi-sectoral facilitation teams at Regional Secretariats and LGA's comprising of 196 members (32 RS + 164 LGA's). The staff composition has well considered gender equality in terms of education experience and performance.

#### **2.1.2. Capital Assets**

In the Financial Year 2005/06, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism procured six (6) vehicles, motorcycles, computers, and computer accessories which were distributed to the District Councils under Dannida support.

PFM funds were also used to meet office running costs and maintenance of the vehicles at the PMO-RALG, RS and District Councils.

#### **2.1.3. Buildings**

Regarding investments, no new buildings were constructed during this Financial Year.

## **2.2. ACHIEVEMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **2.2.1. Community mobilization**

A total of 60 staff of District Councils (facilitation team) and 3,842 villagers from 190 villages were sensitized under Finnida support.

### **2.2.2. Communities facilitation in PFM implementation**

Twenty five (25) District Forest/Beekeeping Officers were trained on Participatory Forest Management, bee resources and Forest Resources Assessments. 26,787,097 seedlings were raised in 504 flying nurseries in Kilolo, Iringa, Mufindi, Njombe, Mbarali and Chunya District Councils. About 2,761 seedlings were planted on 01/01/2007 (national tree planting day).

34 Water catchment areas were identified and enriched with planting in Kilolo, Mufindi, Njombe and Morogoro District Councils.

47 Villages were facilitated on establishing environment by-laws and 40 villages were sensitised to operationalise the existing by-laws.

### **2.2.3. Communities facilitation in investments**

In respect of environment friendly investments and bio energy options 219 villagers were sensitized and trained. They were provided with efficient cooking stoves and dam construction technologies for fishing practices as source of income generation.

### **2.2.4. PFM Monitoring and evaluation**

Morogoro, Iringa, Lindi and Mbeya Regional Secretariats under Dannida support undertook monitoring and evaluation in their respective Districts implementing PFM.

### **2.2.5. Joint Annual Reviews**

The PMO-RALG participated in two joint review missions which was undertaken jointly between Development partners, MNR&T and other stakeholders.

### **2.2.6. PFM coordination at PMO-RALG**

In this Financial Year, PMO-RALG managed to accomplish its PFM coordination obligation. PFM focal point made field visits, participated in NFP SC meetings, PFM WG meetings, Planning and Budgeting meetings, Annual Reviews, made follow up of funds disbursement.

Further, PMO-RALG managed to establish a Task Force which reviewed the Administrative and Financial Manual for PFM for LGA's and Regional Secretariats (2006). Funds were used to meet various Office running costs including servicing the vehicle and procurements of vehicle tires.

Out of approved Tshs. 20,100,000, Tshs. 9,386,940 were spent, see Annex.

### **2.2.7. Mainstreaming PFM implementation in the LGA's structure**

The PMO-RALG participated in a series of meetings in the efforts to streamline PFM implementation into the LGA's structure. 5 joint meetings between Development Partners, MNR&T, stakeholders were attended. In those meeting it was agreed that with effect from the Financial Year 2006/07, PMO-RALG will be responsible for financial administration and PFM reporting.

Therefore by sitting at the driver's seat, in the implementation of PFM;  
PMO-RALG will start producing its first consolidated physical and financial report in July, 2007.

## **3.0 Lessons learnt**

**3.1** Local Communities have understood the concept of managing natural resources by involvement of stakeholders. Many people have changed their attitudes and have started conserving natural forests and have established their own woodlots.

**3.2** Local communities have been well sensitized in establishing and use of environment friendly income generating activities like beekeeping, fishery, agro forestry etc.

**3.3.** Communities have appreciated the use of bio energy options technologies, by using agricultural crops remains like rice husks, saw dust and efficient cooking stoves and biogas.

**3.4.** Increased awareness in environment conservation has led to peoples' acceptance in implementing leaders' directives of tree planting campaigns, to conserve the land and water catchment areas.

**3.5.** For effective conservation of natural resources, there is need to interpret policies into a language common to local communities.

**3.5** Establishment of by-laws and operationalisation of the existing ones is imperative in the management and conservation of natural resources at grass-root level.

#### **4.0. CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES**

In the course of implementing PFM, there have been constraints and challenges as following:

**4.1.** In sufficient qualified staff at the LGA's and at implementing levels (Wards and Villages).

**4.2.** Delays in disbursement of funds, due to un timely submission of progressive reports.

**4.3.** In appropriate use of wood conversion technologies like charcoaling and un recoverable timber sawing.

**4.5.** In adequate village land registration certificates which has led to land conflicts and delays in establishing income generating activities like fishery, wildlife management areas and beekeeping.

**4.6.** Delays in procurement of working equipment like vehicles and office requirements.

**4.7.** Lack of reliable transport at nation and implementing levels as most of implementing areas are at remote places.

**4.8.** Lack of Joint Forest Management (JFM) guidelines, showing mechanisms of mutual benefit sharing.

#### **5.0. CORRECTIVE MEASURES**

**5.1.** Employment opportunities sought in the LGA's to ensure the placing of new qualified staff. Salaries and fringe benefits of employees to be met by Government subventions.

**5.2.** PFM implementation streamlined into LGA's structure, funds will be disbursed directly from treasury to the respective implementing entities.

**5.3.** Harmonisation of procurement processes to avoid conflicts and delays in procurements.

**5.4.** Effect round table discussions to request Development Partners to assist in transport alleviation at both national and implementing levels.

**5.5.** Establish legal frame work in management of natural resources so as to have JFM guidelines in place.

**5.6.** Increase awareness by introducing appropriate wood conversion technologies for example use of charcoaling kilns.

**5.7.** Immediate need to translate, review and disseminate policies and acts.

#### **6.0. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

##### **6.1. Gender and HIV/AIDS**

During planning and budgeting process for PFM implementation environment and gender issues are taken into consideration. In implementing PFM, the roles of women, men youth, children elderly, and disabled are given priority.

As stipulated in the PFM strategy document, the implementation provides a wider spectrum for gender participation in different interventions. Example of interventions is financial support to NGOs addressing gender aspects in environment management.

Through PFM implementation, efforts are made to create awareness to increase the knowledge of HIV/AIDS pandemics and protective ways, including protective gears. Training of trainers for Peer Educators is undertaken for awareness creation to sustain preventive measures at District and Village level. An HIV/AIDS Committee has been established in each District Council.

## **6.2. Capacity Building**

Capacity building has been implemented in terms of training, transport and office equipment. Training in PFM was undertaken to Regional and District Leaders, technical staff and communities at large. Iringa and Mbeya Regional Secretariats were provided with two vehicles to facilitate them in advising, monitoring and evaluation of PFM implementation at LGA's levels.

## **6.3. Collaboration**

The PMO-RALG collaborated quite close with the MNR&T in the process of PFM implementation in terms of planning, budgeting, meetings and coordination. Likewise PMO-RALG worked in collaboration with Development Partners and other stakeholders particularly during the process of streamlining PFM into LGA's structure. This is an effort to implement the government's Concept of D by D as championed by the PMO-RALG.

## **6.4. Programme Management and Coordination**

In the course of PFM management and coordination, among other things, the following interventions were undertaken:

**6.4.1.** Planning and budgeting for the 29 Districts implementing PFM have been implemented jointly between MNR&T, Regional Secretariat and PMO-RALG. PFM planning and coordination is steadily being supported by the governments of Denmark, Finland (MFA) and Tanzania.

**6.4.2.** Through effective coordination, between MNR&T, Donors and related stakeholders, it was decided that PFM implementation should be streamlined into LGA's structure. In the current Financial Year (2006/07), funds are disbursed directly to the dedicated accounts of implementing entities. In that respect, PMO-RALG is responsible for administration, management and reporting for the expenditure of the funds.

**6.4.3.** Intensive coordination of PFM implementation will be effected between the Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders (Institutions, Private Sector etc.), through Sector Wide Approach (SWAp).

**6.4.4.** The formation of Forest and Beekeeping SWAp Steering Committee will ensure a strong linkage for greater alignment and harmonisation.

## **7.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Participatory Forest management (PFM) is a strategy for natural resources management and conservation by involving a wider range of stakeholders. Among others, it involves Local Communities, Private Sector, NGOs and individuals. This implies resources and management ownership of natural resources in the efforts to implement the requirements of the National Forest and Beekeeping Policies and their respective National Forest and Beekeeping Programmes.

In the Financial Year 2005/06 planning and budgeting for PFM implementation was done in a participatory way by involving the beneficiaries and by abiding to Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

In this current Financial Year (2006/07), the implementation of PFM has been streamlined into the LGA's system to implement the concept of D by D. That means, the implementation responsibility has been transferred from the Sector Ministry of NR&T to PMO-RALG.

Although implantation is going well, there are challenges ahead of us, most of these challenges impede the progress. Unreliable transport, shortage of qualified staff and delays of fund disbursement are the most confronting challenges. It is emphasized that they should be accorded a serious and immediate attention.

In planning for PFM implementation, it is imperative that gender issues are taken into consideration. Among others, these include HIV/AIDS, environment and roles of different human categories.

The formation of SWAP and the respective SWAP Steering Committee is a step a head toward coordination between the Government, Donors and other related stakeholder. It is therefore, a way forward toward the formation of a district forest. basket funding.

**ANNEX VI: NFBKP PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND TARGETS AS OF FEBRUARY 2007**

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1: FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Overall Objective	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Progress by July 2006		
Sustainable supply of forest products and services to meet local needs that contribute to national development	(a) Effective forest sector contribution to local livelihoods and poverty reduction reflected in plans, programmes and reports at the local and national levels by June 2010	Linkage to Mkukuta required at this level			
<b>Sub- Development Programme 1.1: Participatory Forest Resource Management</b>					
Purpose	Impact Indicators	Target by 2010	Notes	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
1.1 Forest sector effectively contributes to local livelihoods and poverty reduction	(a) Proportion of total forest area under Participatory Forest Management arrangements (including both CBFM and JFM)	20% of total unreserved forest area under CBFM arrangements and 35% of reserved forests under JFM arrangements by June 2010	Contributes to MKUKUTA Indicator under Goal 3: Total area managed by mandated local institutions for the purpose of community based natural resources management	10.2% of unreserved forest area under CBFM and 11.6% of reserved forests under JFM arrangements by July 2006	Major investment effort needed if target is to be met
	(b) Amount of revenue generated at village level from PFM arrangements	TAS 250 Million generated from at village level from PFM arrangements		No data currently available. Estimates will be forthcoming with the implementation of NAFOBEDA during FY 06/07	Institutionalise NAFOBEDA and ensure data flow and capture from both government and non-state actors
	(c) Proportion of household subsistence and cash-based income derived from the harvesting, processing, marketing and sale of forest products	15% of household subsistence and cash based income derived from the harvesting, processing, marketing and sale of forest products		Contributes to MKUKUTA Indicator under Goal 4 & 5: Proportion of subsistence and cash incomes derived from harvesting, processing, sale and marketing of natural resource products. Monitored under the Household Budget Survey	Compilation of data from the Household Budget Survey is still ongoing and data has yet to be fully analysed. Once done, this indicator can be assessed
Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Notes	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation	
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Participatory planning and management of forest resources in place.	(a) 45 districts and 1800 villages are actively participating in the planning and execution of PFM arrangements by June 2008	This target has already been exceeded with the introduction of TASAF II support to an additional 25 districts. This will also cover biodiversity aspects in Sub-development programme 1.2	54 districts and 1,821 villages are actively participating in the planning and execution of PFM arrangements by July 2006.	Target already achieved	
	(b) Strategic plan for conservation and management of Eastern Arc forests developed with participation of national, district and village stakeholders by June 2006	This is a key document that aims to guide investment and conservation actions in the Eastern Arc Mountains over the coming decade at least	Draft strategy for conservation and management of Eastern Arc Forests developed by December 2006. Now out for comments. Final workshop planned for April 2007.	Target likely to be achieved, but somewhat later than anticipated	
<b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Mechanisms for private sector investments in arrangements with private sector and/or local communities by June 2008	(a) Five government owned plantations are under concession		"Framework and Guidelines for Evaluating and Awarding	Operationalisation of the Framework and	

place and operational

Forest Concessions" prepared and distributed by May 2006. Guidelines is dependent upon ministerial establishment of the National Forestry Advisory Committee and Tanzania Forest Service

**Output 1.1.3:** PSI strategy is (a) The concept of SFM is entrenched in concession arrangements and adopted and operational GoT guidelines for forest management and utilisation by June 2008

Framework and Guidelines for Evaluating and Awarding Forest Concessions (FBD, 2006) capture SFM principles. Participatory Forest Resource Assessment Guidelines (FBD, 2005) capture SFM principles Operationalisation of the Framework and Guidelines is dependent upon ministerial establishment of the National Forestry Advisory Committee and Tanzania Forest Service

**Sub- Development Programme 1.2: Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Management**

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Target by 2010	Notes/ Assumptions	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
<b>Forest degradation and biodiversity loss reduced</b>	Area of remaining forest cover (Includes woodlands, mangroves, closed forest and thickets)	Area of forest cover accurately known for major Tanzanian forest types for at least two past periods (1975 and 1995) and currently, allowing calculation of rate of loss.	Would require forest area assessment for the major forest types (miombo, Acacia savanna, Afromontane (broken into Eastern Arc, Southern Highland, Albertine Rift and Young volcanics), coastal forests and mangrove. Also relevant to MKUKUTA, MDG and CBD reporting.	Eastern Arc Mountains forest cover and rates of loss accurately known. Report produced (Mbilinyi at SUA). Report on Internet. GIS files with FBD. Paper written using data (published in Biological Conservation 2007). Work ongoing to assess area of coastal forests and rates of loss (at Mbilinyi at SUA GIS lab). NEMC has analysed areas of mangroves and rates of loss and paper in produced (Vedast Makota)	Information on forest resources and their status is lacking and needs urgent review
		Forest loss halted in reserves and rates of loss declining outside.		Further analysis of the above dataset would be required to determine exact rates of loss within and outside reserves. But it is very clear that most loss is outside reserves and loss within reserves (especially well managed ones) is minimal. Degradation does, however, continue within reserves	Efforts to ensure that all forest land has clear tenure status and under defined ownership is an urgent priority



Total area of forest reserved by either central or local government for conservation or sustainable utilisation purposes	5 % of total forest area under central or local government administration and management	Includes National Parks, Wildlife Reserves, NFRs, Nature Reserves and LAFRs. Note: This indicator is also relevant to MKUKUTA monitoring and also UN Millenium Goal Reporting	31% of total forest area is gazetted as National or Local Authority Forest Reserves. A futher 7% is proposed for gazettment by central or local government as Forest Reserves	Target exceeded. Need to revise the target
Reservation gaps for key sites within biodiversity hotspots	Proposed reserves (National Parks - expansion, Game Reserves -expansion, Nature Reserves and National, Local or Village Forest Reserves), covering key gaps in habitat and species coverage, are gazetted in Eastern Arc, Coastal Forests and Albertine Rift ecoregions.	Formal scientific 'gap analyses' required in each biodiveristy hotspot (three ecoregions). Aims to assess coverage of reserve network and to identify key habitat that remain outside of reserve network (including corridors). Reservation gaps might enter list of sites 'proposed' for consevation. Relevant to CBD reporting.	14 forest reserves covering 84,971 hectares proposed for gazettment or variation orders in key sites within the Eastern Arc Mountain chain.	
IUCN Red List Status for forest dependent veterbrate species	Species currently assessed on IUCN 'red list' as threatened with extinction do not become assessed as facing a greater risk of extinction.	Current CEPF investment will provide the basis of accurate 'red list' assessments for Eastern Arc and coastal forest species. This indicator will require close collaboration with the NGO and academic sectors. Relevant to CBD reporting.	Loveridges Sunbird a bird endemic to the Uluguru range was elevated to a higher level of threat (from near threatened to Endangered) in 2006 red list. At the same time at least 2 species of endemic shrew have been downlisted to lower rates of threat following further fieldwork. The lesser pouched rat has also been downgraded from Vulnerable to near-threatened.	A proper assessment would be needed to provide fully complete statistics to answer this question.

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Target by 2010	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Degradation and erosion of biodiversity, in identified priority sites known	(a) All prioritised forest biodiversity sites have been surveyed and threats identified by June 2008	In this context priority sites cover the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests (with assistance of CEPF) and Southern Highlands and Albertine Rift (wth assistance of WCS)	Forest degradation statistics are available for at least 40 sites in the Eastern Arc Mountains, but these are not compiled into a single database. Similar statistics are available for at least 10 Coastal Forests, but again these are not properly compiled. Data are with SUA, Frontier, TFCG, and WWF.	Need to compile biodiversity and forest loss data into single report
	(b) Area of forest biodiversity under effective management	This will be assessed through the Management Effeciveness scores	126 Forest Reserves in Eastern Arc were surveyed	METT tool should be applied to other

increased by 10% by June 2008

(WWF/WB tool) applied across a sample of Forest Reserves (baselines exist for 125 Eastern Arc and c.10 Coastal Forest sites)

using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). 28% recorded as poorly managed, 64% average, 7% well managed and 1% as very well managed

priority biodiversity sites in Coastal Forests, Albertine Rift and Southern Highlands

**Output 1.2.2:** Indigenous knowledge of ecosystems and biodiversity conservation systems are applied

(a) Existing indigenous knowledge are documented, institutionalised and applied in biodiversity conservation by June 2008.

Reports have been compiled on indigenous forest management systems undertaken in Shinyanga (Ngitili) and Pare Mountains (Mshitu)

Indicator is not SMART and requires revising or omitting

### Sub- Development Programme 1.3:Land Use Planning

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Target by 2010	Notes	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
<b>Increased forest areas with defined property and user rights</b>	(a) Area of forest land under effective management and with clear property/user rights	At least 25% of total forest area under clear ownership and effective management (PFR, CFR, VLFR, NFR, LAFR) by June 2010	IUCN Protected Area coding and assignation to World Heritage Status may be relevant here as both imply certain management	41.5% of all forest land is contained within gazetted forest reserves and under the management of either National, Local Authority of Village governments. FBD has worked to propose the IUCN categorisation for 93 of the Eastern Arc Forest Reserves. If accepted and submitted to IUCN and UNEP-WCMC this would code over 560,000 ha of FBD forests as protected areas according to these global criteria. The process to declare the same sites as a World Heritage Site is also ongoing.	Urgent need to clarify and formalise tenure and ownership of forest lands outside reserved areas.
	(b) Number of declared or gazetted Village Land Forest Reserves, Beerreserves, Local Authority and National Forest Reserves	1000 declared or gazetted VLFRs, X LAFRs and Y NFRs	2000 Report from SUA on forests in Tanzania lists proposed central (and maybe local) FRs. So an estimate can be derived from that.	448 gazetted National Forest Reserves, 169 Local Authority FRs, 268 Village Land FRs and 6 Bee Reserves. A further 65 proposed National FRs, 63 Local Authority FRs and 834 Village Land FRs. Total gazetted and declared: 895	Efforts needed to gazette proposed Forest Reserves and process needs to be speeded up

(c) Number and proportion of villages with clear and legally enforceable village land status

X Villages with defined and legally recognised village land area

Target?

No data currently available. Estimates will be forthcoming with the implementation of NAFOBEDA during FY 06/07. Consult with Min of Lands in interim

(d) Proportion of rural residents who are aware of their rights and responsibilities as provided in the Forest, Land and Village Land Acts to manage and conserve forests and trees

20% increase in knowledge and understanding among rural households of legal provisions within Forest, Land and Village Land Act

Need more baselines, but at least we now have some

22% of rural population know their basic rights under PFM and feel they can take advantage of them (TFCG/PEM Study).

No baseline data is available

9% of community members had seen a copy (or summaries) of the Forest Policy and Land Laws (TFCG Eastern Arc Awareness Study, 2005)

No baseline data is available. Perhaps people are educated on their rights and responsibilities through other means than written media

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Target by 2010	Notes	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
<b>Output 1.3.1:</b> Land use plans and tenure of forestlands for village and general lands in place	Simple guidelines for development of village land use plans that set aside areas for forestry are developed and incorporated into PFM guidelines by June 2008			MNRT CBFM guidelines of 2007 capture landuse planning and village forest reserve establishment	Target achieved. Dissemination and communication work required
<b>Sub- Development Programme 1.4: Forest Resource Information and Management Planning</b>					
Purpose	Impact Indicators	Target by 2010	Notes	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
<b>Adequate data and information provide basis for effective forest resources management</b>	Availability of baseline and recurrent information on forest cover, resource assessment, reserve boundaries, forest harvesting and establishment	FBD produces annual reports which clearly outline forest status, extent, threats, revenues, volumes, harvests and exports	See impact indicators above	Not being done but planned for FY 2007/08 using data extracted from NAFOBEDA	
Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Target by 2010	Notes	Progress by February 2007	Recommendation
<b>Output 1.4.1:</b> National database on forest resources established and in use.	(a) Comprehensive baseline information for key NFP sub development programmes available, regularly updated and applied in forest management by June 2008			Not being done but planned for FY 2007/08 using data extracted from NAFOBEDA	
<b>Output 1.4.2:</b> Management Information System (MIS) is operationalised	(a) NFP MIS and database in place and functioning effectively and FBD/NFP website fully established and operational by June 2008 (b) Forest resource assessment reports including stocks, management plans and maps are available by June 2008			NAFOBEDA designed and tested in 6 districts and FBD. NFBKP website established and functioning.  The work is on going through support from TFCMP project	

**Output 1.4.3:** Forest management plans for all types of forests revised and new ones produced

(a) 50% Proportion of NFRs and LAFRs with current management plans

No data currently available. Estimates will be forthcoming with the implementation of NAFOBEDA during FY 06/07.

**TABLE 2.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 2: INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**

Overall Objective		Remarks	Notes	Status in February 2007
Enhanced national and institutional capacity to manage and develop the forest & beekeeping sector in collaboration with other stakeholders		Institutional framework for the sector including intersectoral linkages in place and functioning by June 2010		
<b>Sub- Development Programme 2.1: Stenghtening Institutional set up, Sectoral Coordination and Cooperation</b>				
Purpose	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>Improved sectoral and intersectoral coordination and consultation of stakeholders in planning and management of forest and bee resources</b>	Number of co-ordination forums and mechanisms in place at national, district and local level for planning and mgt of forest resources	Sectoral, intersectoral and donor coordination in place and functioning by June 2010		
Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>Output: 2.1.1</b> Inter/intra sectoral co-ordination fora at all levels in place and functioning	(a) 20% Stakeholders' complaints reduced and actively participate in the fora by June 2008	NAFAC, Programme Teams	NAFAC not yet established. -Mapping to determine existing fora for inter-ministerial coordination. -VNRC exist but communications and coordination fragmented & non-systematic. -Formal & Informal private sector uncoordinated but some honey producers & timber processing associations have been established and lessons can be learned. -Coordinating function of the RAS is unknown. -District Standing Committee on Lands, Environment & Natural resources exist but functioning unknown. Flow of information need to be improved within the Sector	No mechanism in place for collecting stakeholders complaints. It is unlikely that NAFOBEDA will provide data on stakeholders complaints. Therefore a mechanism for collecting such data should be developed.
<b>Output 2.1.2</b> Regional and international co-ordination in place & functional	(b) Formal MoUs / Agreements among key institutional stakeholders working on NFP implementation in place and in use by June 2008  (a) Forestry sector implements international agreements relating to sustainable forest resources management by June 2008		Effective coordination through feedback and systematic follow up is missing.	1 MoU signed between Conservation International and FBD on Biodiversity Monitoring  Active participation in regional & International fora takes place, CBD (?), UNFF (1), UNFCCC (2), UNCCD, CITES (?), RAMSAR (?) EAC-ENR COMMITTEE (1), EAC FLEG (1), Common Wealth Forest Commission (?)

**Output 2.1.3** Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) established and operational (a) TFS in place and functioning by June 2006

A reassessment of the need for establishing TFS is underway. GoT decision on TFS should be informed to stakeholders. Regardless of TFS decision, restructuring in FBD should be prioritized.

TFS not yet established

**Sub- Development Programme 2.2: Sectoral Human Resources Capacity Building**

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes and Recommendations	Status in February 2007
<b>Human resources competence developed for effective management of forest and bee resources</b>	Number of staff whose skills match job requirements	At least 50% of competent staff in place, with skills matching job requirements and supported by adequate remuneration packages by June 2010		
<b>Output: 2.2.1:</b> Capacity for forest and bee resources management built at all levels	Number of vacancies filled at national and district government levels (a) Capacity gaps filled by at least 20% in accordance with roles & responsibilities defined at all levels by June 2008	Placement and replacement done at all levels by 2010	Links between Human Resources Management in FBD &/or MNRT and the NFBKP processes are weak. Neither the Director nor any of the Assistant Directors of FBD participated in preparation of Manning Levels and Job Listing in October 2006. Human Resources Development planning processes are not well communicated & are not being followed systematically. No mentoring of the next generation is taking place. A number of Capacity Building activities implemented but largely project driven. Status of HRD plans at LGA level remain unknown. There is no monitoring of the sector's needs outside of FBD. Recommend that the Administrative Officer of FBD be involved in remainder of the NFBKP Review 2007 and in subsequent NFBKP Reviews.	Capacity building activities captured in draft annual NFBKP report 05/06 (Section 2.2.2.2). Staffing of FBD is known and is documented. In FY 2006/7 Forest Officers (FO) - 30, Forestry Assistants (FA) - 40 and Beekeeping Officers (BO) - 10 will be recruited, based on Manning level and Job Listing Document prepared in 2000. Draft Manning Levels and Job Listing proposals, based on National Training Plan for Sustainable Forestry and Beekeeping Management of 2004, are with POPSM for approval since November 2006. FY 2007/08 will recruit FO - 10, FA - 67 based on draft Job Listing 2006. GoT directive to prepare comprehensive HRD Plan for all ministries by April 2007.
<b>Output: 2.2.2</b> Skills in artisanal forest & bee based industry built	(a) At least 5 % of the artisans acquire skills annually		Links should be built with Development Programme 4.	These indicators are not being monitored.
<b>Output: 2.2.3</b> Capacity of training institutions built	(a) Delivery capacity of training institutions improved by June 2010		Monitoring is limited to FBD mandated institutions but others with significant contribution to NFBKP not monitored e.g. SUA, UDSM. Information for FITI not available.	10 FTI staff, including 7 M.Sc., 2 Postgraduate Diploma and 1 Wood Technology Certificate retrained, FTI curriculum updated in 2003/04 and began being used in 2005/06. FTI received NACTE accreditation in Dec. 2005.

### Sub- Development Programme 2.3 :Forest & Beekeeping Financing

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes	Status in February 2007
Improved sectoral financing	(a) Proportion of overall FBD budget that is supported through external financing	Donor dependence in sectoral financing reduced from 68% to 20% by June 2010	Unclear whether GoT contribution includes salaries. Also unclear whether donor procurement of goods and TA is captured.	According to annual NFBKP report 51% GoT financed in 2005/06.
	(b) Proportion of external financing that flows through common basket funding arrangements	75% of external financing to the sector channelled through a basket funding arrangements at national or LGA level by June 2010	Road map to be established to have a basket financing operational by 2009.	No basket financing. X TZS cofinanced by Finland and Danida for 29 PFM Districts.
	(c) Forest revenue collection	Total forest revenue collected by central government increases to TAS XX Billion per year by 2010	Determine the potential annual revenue collection	TZS 9.55 Billion collected in royalties by May 2005. An increase of 40% over collections for 2002/3 and 2003/4.

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007
<b>Output: 2.3.1:</b> Sustainable Programme financing and disbursement at all levels in place.	(a) Effective and efficient SWAPs financing & disbursement mechanisms in place and functioning by June 2007		No pooled programme financing in place.
<b>Output: 2.3.2</b> Mechanisms & systems for administering and managing internal revenue collection developed and operationalised	(a) Nationwide system of revenue collection developed and implemented	When to be rolled out nationally?, What is the efficiency amount used to collect/ amount collected. Provide disaggregated data. What is confiscated timber vs. what are royalties collected legally?	Mechanisms & Systems for administering and managing internal revenue collection developed and operational. System of checkpoints, patrols computerized record keeping being tested & piloted in 25 Districts and 2 cities since 2005.
<b>Output 2.3.3:</b> Mechanisms for funding investments in forestry and beekeeping sectors developed and operationalised.	(a) System developed and operational for funding forestry and beekeeping investments by 2008	20% increase in investments taking place in forest and beekeeping sectors by June 2008.	Mechanisms for funding investments in forestry and beekeeping sector developed and operationalised. LMDA Logging Misc. Development Account is stipulated in regulations. (i) Road fee 1,700m of logs. (ii) Silvicultural fee 1,700m of logs to be used in plantations. guidelines and formula developed for investments in districts and villages developed and approved in 2005/2006. To be operationalised. Recommend that LMDA type system be applied to natural forest as well as plantations.

### Sub- Development Programme 2.4 Strengthening Extension Services and Awareness Creation in Forest & Bee Resources Management

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes	Status in February 2007
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Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>Enhanced stakeholders' participation in management of forest and bee resources</b>	Cost effective forest extension system is in place based on a strategy developed jointly by the central government and local government institutions in collaboration with other stakeholders by June 2010	7 Zonal Extension Offices fully operational, staffed and with recurrent budget, providing quality extension services to districts and villages on demand basis by 2010		7 Zonal Extension Offices fully operational, staffed and with recurrent budget, strengthened with equipment and capacity building.
<b>Output: 2.4.1</b> Stakeholders participating and adopting forest and bee resources management	(a) 20% increase in number of stakeholders participation and adoption by extension officers by June 2008			719 JFM villages 1;102 CBFM villages by July 2006 (get a baseline from PFM) 50 CBFM Districts, 54 JFM Districts. Carried out training, 5 peer educators, TOT Staff & Surrounding communities trained at 5 out stations With MNRT strategic Framework in place, question whether output 2.4.1 should be continue to be monitored in NFBKP. MNRT strategic framework for HIV/AIDS now exists and already budgeted. Request calrification from Mama Mkamba. MNRT strategic framework for gender also exists Same as above.
<b>Output 2.4.2:</b> Sensitisation programmes on HIV&AIDS in place & operational	(a) HIV & AIDS Forest & Beekeeping sectors specific programme reviewed & functioning by June 2008			
<b>Output: 2.4.3</b> Gender awareness and involvement of all groups of people in forest & beekeeping programmes	(a) Gender aspects mainsteramed in all levels of forest & beekeeping management by June 2008 and beyond  (b) 30 % increase in number of disadvantaged groups involved in decision making in formulation and implementation of forest programmes by June 2008 (c) Gender disaggregation data in monitoring reporting in place by June 2008		Difficult to monitor therefore recommend that this indicator be deteletd  NAFOBEDA to include gender disgregated data at different levels, including District and National levels Monitoring awareness should become an integral and routine part of NFBKP M & E	Not being monitored  NAFOBEDA is designed to collect gender dissagregated data at forest management unit level Awareness on forest and bee resources management raised to all stakeholders Abridged Forest Policy & National Forest Programme exists since 2004. CARE has prepared Land & People syllabus covering all sector Laws regarding natural resources in simple language with illustration.
<b>Output 2.4.4</b> Awareness on Forest & bee resources management raised to all stakeholders	(a) Abridged version of the Forest & Beekeeping Policy availed to the public by June 2008			
<b>Sub- Development Programme 2.5 Purpose</b>	<b>Forestry &amp; Beekeeping Research Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Targets by 2010</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Status in February 2007</b>

<b>Improved knoweldge &amp; skills on forest &amp; bee resources conservation and management</b>	(a) Forestry and bee resources conservation and management is based on scientific answers to priority issues in sectoral development (b) Number of applied forestry research programmes developed and funded that are based on partnerships between local and international institutions	4 medium sized collaborative research initiatives established and underway with Tanzanian and international research institutions		One large research proposal being tendered
<b>Targeted Outputs</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Status in February 2007</b>
<b>Output 2.5.1:</b> Applied & basic research conducted	(a) System developed and operational for identifying, soliciting, financing and disseminating applied research in the forest sector			See annual report Danida and Finland have supported a facility for applied PFM research administered by TAFORI. FBD ensures that research that they commission is linked to NFBKp
<b>Sub- Development Programme 2.6 Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>				
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Targets by 2010</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Status in February 2007</b>
<b>Improved capacity for planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation</b>	(a) Number of consolidated reports compiled, developed and forwarded to national database and monitoring facility with which to track overall achievement of NFP (b) All relevant stakeholders are effectively participating in the planning, implementation, M& E of the programmes	Timely submission of comprehensive M&E reports from all five development programmes as outlined in the M& E plan showing achievement of indicators at each level. Annual budgeting process for FBD reflects priority areas as identified by forest sector stakeholders		
<b>Targeted Outputs</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Status in February 2007</b>
<b>Output 2.6.1:</b> Capacity for planning, coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation built	(a) At 30 % of staff have skills in planning, coordination, M & E by June 2008  (b) Efficient amd effective M & E system functioning by June 2006	Link with programme. 3  Link with programme. 3	Project initiated M& E systems should be fully integrated into NAFOBEDA & discontinued.	See annual report NAFOBEDA Joint planning & budgeting for FBD under SWAp 1st ever joint NFBKP review conducted See annual report, FSU Implementation in progress in 2006/2007 starting
<b>Sub- Development Programme 2.7: Forest Resources Valuation</b>				
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Targets by 2010</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Status in February 2007</b>
<b>Improved contribution of the forestry and beekeeping into national accounting</b>	(a) Realistic assessment of the contribution of the forestry & beekeeping sectors to GDP recognised by Ministry of Finance	MoF officially records at least 10% of Tanzanian GDP from forest and beekeeping sectors by June 2010		
<b>Targeted Outputs</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Status in February 2007</b>



**Output 2.7.1:** Correct values of forestry and beekeeping contribution into national accounting system established

(a) Mechanisms for valuation of forest ecosystems in terms of both tangible and intangible values in place and operational by June 2008

See annual report  
A proposal to conduct a national forest inventory should be prioritised as a matter of extreme urgency.  
Clarify the distinction between sub development 1.4 and 2.7  
Capacity to be built locally for communities to conduct their own inventories and assessments.  
Inventory exercise must be in line with capacity and to allow for cost effective and regular updates.  
Inventory data must be useful in allowing valuation of forest assets.

**TABLE 2.3 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 3: LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

Overall Objective	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>Enabling and Effective Legal and Regulatory Environment</b>	Local level conflicts caused by legal or policy gaps or conflicting land and resource legislation are minimised	Legal and policy gaps identified in PFM, Biodiversity management and involvement of the private sector have been addressed in subsequent legislation or regulatory reviews by 2010		Two forest amendments were passed 2005/2006 and put into effect. Printing of kiswahili version of the Forest Act in progress at the government printers. Decision to review Forest Policy has been endorsed
	Knowledge and understanding of forest laws and regulations among forest users and managers	Key provisions of Forest Act, Land Act and Village Land Act understood by more than 50% of forest users and district natural resources staff by 2010		
<b>Sub- Development Programme 3.1: Development and Harmonisation of Laws and Regulations</b>				
Overall Objective	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>A well regulated and functioning Forest and Beekeeping Sector</b>	Sectoral laws and regulations are in harmony with those of the other relevant sectors by June 2010			
Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>Output 3.1 A:</b> Forest & Beekeeping Regulations in place and operationalised	(a) Regulations in place and operational by June 2008.			
<b>Output 3.2 A:</b> Harmonized regulations for access to forest and bee resources in place and use	(b) Reduce all duplications, overlaps and conflicts by 2008			Revision of regulations dependent on first revising policy and then the Act. Otherwise only amendments possible. PMO-RALG responsible for harmonizing sector laws at district level.
<b>Sub- Development Programme 3.2: Development of Sector Specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations</b>				
Overall Objective	Impact Indicators	Targets by 2010	Notes	Status in February 2007

**Reduced negative impact of investment projects in forest areas**      Frequency of investment projects taking place in forest areas with negative environmental impact      At least 30 % decrease in investments projects with negative impacts in forest areas

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Notes	Status in February 2007
<b>Output 3.3 A:</b> Sector-specific EIA regulations in place and operational.	(a) At least 50% of forestry investment projects subject to and adhere with EIA regulations by June 2008.			Nothing doneNational EIA regulations passed in 2006EIA guidelines pending (?)

**TABLE 2.4 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 4: FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

Overall Objective	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
Increased economic contribution to GNP, employment and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forest - based industry development and trade of forest products and services	Employment in forest based industries and related activities increased by 20% by June 2010  An increase by 10% in per capita income of households is expected in programme intervention areas by 2010 and beyond as compared to levels of 2006 based on household survey statistics.		No data available.  No proper baseline information available, however: Agroforestry interventions have contributed to household livelihood to about 20-29% in Shinyanga and 135% in the Ruvu area. At Ruvu, 80 households have earned about TAS 17 million for selling poles from their rotational woodlots.	

**Sub- Development Programme 4.1: Forest Products and Services Information Development**

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
Improved decision - making based on adequate and reliable information	At least 20 % increase in income generation from wood and Non wood forest products to local communities in Programme intervention areas by June 2010			

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
<b>Output 4.1A:</b> Information on wood and non-wood forest products and services collected and disseminated	(a) Databases on wood and non-wood products and services available in MIS and in use by June 2008	establish management structure in MIS		
<b>Sub- Development Programme 4.2: Marketing of and Awareness Building on wood and Non wood Products and Services</b>		Sub Development Programme 1.5 of NFP		

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
Increased markets and marketing opprtunities of value added wood and	Benefit sharing of products and/or proceeds from wood, non-timber forest			

non-wood products and services products (NTPF), and eco-tourism increased by at least 10% from the levels of 2006 by June 2010

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
<b>Output 4.2A:</b> Markets for wood and non-wood forest products and services increased	(a) 20% increase in demand for value added products and services by June 2008 (b) 10% increase in income from tourist-based activity			
<b>Output 4.2B:</b> Producer and user awareness on wood and non-wood forest products and services enhanced	(a) 20% increase in production and use of value-added products and services  (b) Improved dialogue between producers and customers	Link with the baseline survey on range of markets (A1.1)		

#### Sub- Development Programme 4.3: Forest Industry Development

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
Increased quality products, services, employment and incomes for communities	Quality of Tanzanian forest products meet internationally acceptable standards by June 2010 Dependence on wood fuel in national energy consumption reduced by 10% Production of mechanical forest industry products increased by 30% and the value of exports by 20% by June 2010			

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
<b>Output 4.3A:</b> Appropriate improved technologies for production and use of wood and non-wood products introduced	(a) 50% of the forest industries are using appropriate technologies by June 2008 (b) Raw material recovery rate and efficient utilization of products and services improved by 20% by June 2008 (c ) At least 50 forest industries have been provided training in appropriate technology for improved utilisation			
<b>Output 4.3B:</b> Products entering the market comply with quality standards agreed between GoT and industrial stakeholders	(a) 30% of the forest industry comply with quality standards by June 2008			
<b>Output 4.3C:</b> Domestic and export trade of wood and non-wood forest products and services increased	(a) Domestic trade value increased by 20% and foreign trade value increased by 10% by June 2008 (b) Communities increase value of export trade by 10%	Link with EIA		

#### Sub- Development Programme 4.4: Infrastructure Development

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
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Improved access, communication and facilities for economic development

At least 30% increase in investment into mechanical and/or chemical forest industry take place in the current inaccessible forest areas by June 2010

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY
<b>Output 4.4A:</b> Improved infrastructure within forest areas	(a) Quality and quantity of different types of forest infrastructure improved by 20% by 2008  (b) Chemical forest industry rehabilitated and in operation with appropriate environmental safeguards in place by June 2008			

**TABLE 2.5 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 5: BEEKEEPING DEVELOPMENT**

Overall Objective	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY	Financing Source and Modality/Mechanism
Sustainable, diversified and improved quality and quantity of bee products.	Employment in bee based industries and related activities increased by 20% by June 2010  By June 2010, beekeepers in the programme areas increase cash income by 50% from sale of bee products as compared to the income of the year 2005/06	Inadequate skilled extension staff in the districts is a problem to be addressed  Cooperation and collaboration with other stakeholders engaged in beekeeping industry in terms of training, provision of beekeeping gears, marketing, and research can contribute to successful beekeeping.	1600 trained farmers in the project areas are keeping both stinging and stingless honeybees sustainably.  An income per beekeeper rose from Tshs 180,000 in June 2003 to 637,500 by June 2006 in the project area. Income per district was different: Manyoni Tshs 1,587,950; Tabora Tshs 502,160; Kibondo Tshs 470,580; Kondoa Tshs 126,550; and Handeni Tshs 29,340	Training of farmer will continue and scaled up as well as extension staff  Extension and support will be provided and scaled up	MNRP has so far received and spent Tanzanian Shillings 993,364,000 since was started in 1998/99. (90% from NORWAY and 10% from the Govt of Tanzania. Private Sectors such as Honeycare Africa, World Vision, Africare working in the project area jointly financing beekeeping activities  MNRP, Govt of Tanzania and Private Sectors such as Honeycare Africa, World Vision, Africare working in the project area financing beekeeping activities

**Sub- Development Programme 5.1: Conservation of bee resources and forage**

Purpose	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY	Financing Source and Modality/Mechanism
Sustainable availability of honeybees and bee forage	At 50% reduction in incidence of destruction of bee forage sites and an increased number of beekeepers and villages with land title deeds for bee reserves		Bush fires incidences resulting from honey harvesting reduced due to use of bee protective gears and smokers in project areas by June 2006.	To continue facilitate the availability of protective gears and promote use of smokers	MNRP, Govt of Tanzania and Private Sectors such as Honeycare Africa, World Vision, Africare working in the project area financing beekeeping activities

Slow speed in surveying and acquiring legal status of bee reserves is a problem

Numbers of bee reserves have increased from 15 in 2001/2002 to 53 by June 2006. About 15,555.1 hectares have been surveyed and set aside as bee reserves

45 bee reserves which are in the process of being formalized in the project area will be in place

MNRP and Govt of Tanzania

Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY	Financing Source and Modality/Mechanism
<b>Output 5.1A:</b> Availability of honeybees and bee forage maintained	<b>(a)</b> Honeybees & Bee forage area increased by 20% by June 2008.	Establishment of bee reserves has a positive impact towards maintaining or restoring biodiversity.	Beekeepers/Villages have taken action on setting aside areas for bee reserves and passing bylaws to environmental conservation. There is a decrease of use of bark hives from an average of 338 per beekeeper in 1998/99 to 2 bark hives in 2005/2006.	To support survey of bee reserves and promote use of appropriate bee hives	MNRP and Govt of Tanzania
<b>Output 5.1B:</b> Management plans of bee reserves in place & operational	<b>(b)</b> At least 20 % increase of bee reserves management plans produced by June 2008		Six Management Plans for Mwamagembe, Sasilo and Kayui and Kibondo Bee Reserves are in place.	To continue to support preparation of more bee reserve management plans	Govt of Tanzania
<b>Sub- Development Programme 5.1: Diversitfication and Improvement of quantity and quality of bee products</b>					
Purpose	Impact Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007	Recommendations for next FY	Financing Source and Modality/Mechanism
Improved supply of quality bee products	<b>(a)</b> Appropriate technologies are in use in production, processing and storage, and an increased production of bee products from current production levels with required quality standards.		More than 50% of beekeepers in the project area are using bee protective and smokers	To facilitate the availability of protective gears and promote use of smokers	MNRP and Govt of Tanzania
Targeted Outputs	Performance Indicators	Remarks	Status in February 2007		Financing Source and Modality/Mechanism

<b>Output 5.2A:</b> Available supply of quality bee products.	<b>(a)</b> At least 10 % increased supply of quality bee products by 2008.	Production of quality honey improved and quantity per hive increased from 15 Kg and 1Kg of beeswax in 2002 to 30 Kg and 2Kg of honey and beeswax respectively by June 2006.	Production of honey increased at an average of 456 kg per beekeeper in June 2005 to 637.5 kg by June 2006. Beeswax production increased from an average of 23 kg per beekeeper in 2005 to 42.5 Kg by June 2006.	To enforce the laws and regulations on quality control of bee products	MNRP, Govt of Tanzania and Private Sectors such as Honeycare Africa, World Vision, Africare working in the project area financing beekeeping activities
			Translation of guidelines for quality control of bee product is in process	Guidelines for quality control of bee products is in place and publicized	Govt of Tanzania
		TZ Laboratories lack most of the test standards required to test honey quality according to National standard	National bee product quality standard for quality assurance of the bee products is in place	To carry out quality analysis of honey in the country in order to facilitate establishment of grading system of honey	Govt of Tanzania
				Carrying out a survey and identify pesticides which are commonly used in the country in order to obtain their standards for testing	

## ANNEX VII: REPORT OF FIELD TRIP TO KILWA

The meeting opened at 9. 15 AM, and the Team Leader Mr A. I. M. Dallu gave the welcoming note to review team, local government official and International NGOs. He highlighted the importance of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Annual Review of NFBKP and how it relates to Kilwa District visit.

NFBKP Coordinator; Mr Juma Mgoo also gave background information on the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP) its overall objective its links to National Forest Policy of 1998, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and a move towards Sector Wide Approach (SWAP).

The following paragraphs provide an over view of the issues that emerged during the presentation and the discussion that followed after the presentation by: Kilwa District Forest Officer, Mr Mustafa Mfangavo, WWF East Africa Coastal Forest Project, representative Mr Issac Malugu and Mpingo Conservation Project Coordinator, Mr. Steve Ball and presentation on NAFOBEDA

### Issues raised after the presentation and discussion:

- Mechanism for funding of forest sector and distribution of revenue between Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and PMO-RALG was not well captured in the presentation by DFO and members demanded some clarification.
- There is an on going exercise on land use planning within the Kilwa district at the moment. Members wanted to know how the DFO is collaborating with Ministry of Land, Human Settlement Development to avoid shifting cultivation, reduction of conflicts among villages and control cattle stocks within the districts.
- The timber harvesting licenses doesn't take into consideration the timber grading methods (for instance class one and class two timbers receive similar license) hence it is possible that we are losing some revenue by under valuing our resources.
- It was not clear what mechanism or criteria are being used by the local government to issue licenses.
- Are there plans for the local government to assess, discuss and possibly use the draft report by MPINGO Conservation Project on Rapid Stocks Assessment of Mpingo and other Timber species for Kilwa Districts in the management of forest resources and harvesting process.
- The Ministry is not well informed on the issues dealing with Certification of Forest by individual NGOs hence there should be a dialogue between the government with NGO's and private sectors to explore the potentials and cost involved.
- It was clear that Kilwa District has no District Beekeeping Officer who can assist with extension and setting beekeeping activities in the villages. (District Council is advised to employ one)
- The shortage of budget to facilitate the Village/District Harvesting Committee (Kamati ya Uvunaji ya Kijiji/Wilaya) undermine transparency and involvement of key members in the management of forest resources and decision making processes.
- Mechanism for planning, budgeting, and financing need to be harmonized.
- District should set clear priorities in budgeting and indicate the total figure
- The review of PFM guidelines on harvesting and benefits sharing is on going by FBD and districts will be informed when the process is complete.

## Findings in the implementation of NAFOBEDA in Kilwa District

- Training was limited in depth and magnitude (6 officials were trained) hence there is still need for more training.
- The next step training should focus on key Forest Official who are directly involved in the programme and interest in learning and using computers.
- The data entry process is still on going hence database is not in the very good stage to be used for Forest and Beekeeping management

## Findings during the field visit

- Boundaries conflict need to be resolved between Migeregere and Ruhatwe Village. As it stand now the decision by DC still leave a loop hole for more conflicts.
- Kikole Village's by laws were sent to the District for approval but there is no response until today.
- Village Environmental Committee lack proper working gears.
- Expert in beekeeping
- Wildlife threat during the patrols is obstacle to smooth hence a request for an armed game warden.
- The FBD vehicles should support District Forest and Beekeeping officials in execution of their duties/programme implementation.

## Attendance

1.	Amina Akida	MNRT FBD
2.	Tobias A. Swai	UDSM/FCM
3.	Magdalene Mkocho	TCCIA
4.	R. S. Maro	MNRT/FBD
5.	G.A. Mkamba	MNRT/FBD
6.	Francis Sekibaha	PMO-RALG
7.	A. I. M Dallu	MNRT/FD
8.	S. Iddi	MNRT/FBD
9.	J.S. Mgoo	MNRT/FBD
10.	M. R. Kiondo	MNRT/FBD
11.	Y. Mkwizu	IUCN-NGOs representative
12.	Dr Andreas Böhringer	MNRT/FBD-FOPIS
13.	J.S Lugaganya	MNRT/DPP
14.	Gabriel Batulaine	Finland Embassy
15.	Peter J. Nyaronga	MNRT/DPP
16.	Richard Elibariki	Kilwa District Council
17.	Abdul H. Kaponda	Kilwa District Council
18.	Stephen M. Shemnkande	Game Warden Kilwa District
19.	Benard R. Mghweno	FBD/Kilwa District
20.	Mustafa Mfangano	HW-DFO Kilwa
21.	Steve Ball	MPINGO Conservation Project
22.	Jonas Timothy	MPINGO Conservation Project
23.	Issac Malugu	WWF- EA Coastal Forest Project