UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM (MNRT)

FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING DIVISION

THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT (CBFM) ACTION PLAN 2021 - 2031

April, 2022

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PREFACE

For more than two decades the government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has supported and promoted the implementation of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) undertakings in various parts of the country. Essentially, the government intends to take advantage and capitalize on the positive outcomes associated with CBFM in terms of improved forest conditions and community livelihoods for the betterment of Tanzanians.

The government is constantly cognizant of the fact that forests yield multiple benefits to the society including both tangible forest products and intangible forest values including a range of environmental and social services. Further, communities that use forests on a day-to-day basis should be considered as the primary stakeholders in forest management and have some basic rights to participate in the management of forests. However, these rights are accompanied by responsibilities, including for example (i) to ensure that forest access is equitably distributed amongst themselves, (ii) to ensure the long-term sustainability of the forests, and (iii) to ensure that a reasonable quantum of benefits continues to flow to the off-site secondary beneficiaries. The main role of the government in this context then becomes to identify and enforce broad forest management norms through policies and legal frameworks that support CBFM and ensure long-term sustainability of the forests including all associated benefits.

Through the National Forest Policy (NFP) of 1998 and the Forest Act. No. 14 of 2002 together with accompanying regulations and guidelines, the government has put the right policy and legal frameworks to support CBFM in Tanzania. In 2021, the government through the

MNRT, launched a long term strategy (2021-2031) for implementing the NFP. This is commonly referred to as the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) of 2021. NFPIS demonstrates the government commitment to realize the main objective of the NFP that is to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations through various forest management regimes including CBFM.

It is apparent that, implementation of the NFPIS shall require a number of thematic and focused actions plans to guide stakeholders in addressing the key issues that need to receive attention for the realization of the NFP objectives. To that effect, the National CBFM Action plan is one such tool for facilitating the realization of NFP objectives. Therefore I urge all forest stakeholders to support the implementation of this action plan in a variety of ways including availing the needed resources to undertake planned activities in this action plan. The government has created an enabling environment for stakeholders to collaborate in forest management initiatives. Let us all join hands and use this opportunity to save our remaining forests which are of great global significance.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
DFO	District Forest Officer
DFC	District Forest Conservator
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development programme
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
ha	hectare
IFM	Integrated Fire Management
kg	Kilogram
LGA	Local Government Authority
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative
MEMA	Matumizi Endelevu ya Misitu Asilia
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFPIS	National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PORALG	President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SULEDO	Sonya, Lengatei and Dongo Village Forest Reserves
TaFF	Tanzania Forest Fund
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute

TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
TTCS	Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector project
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
UTUMI	Utunzaji wa Misitu (Woodland and Forest Management)
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee
VPO	Vice President's Office
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

DEFINITIONS

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Climate change refers to both global warming driven by human emissions of greenhouse gases and the results in large scale shifts in weather patterns

Community-Based Forestry is a people-centred approach to forest management that recognizes local communities as key forest stakeholders and promotes their involvement in decision-making and implementation.

Deforestation is the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.

Ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment (things like air, water and mineral soil), interacting as a system.

Forest an area of land with at least 0.5 ha, with a minimum tree crown cover of 10% or with existing tree species planted or natural having the potential of attaining more than 10% crown cover, and with trees which have the potential or have reached a minimum height of 3m at maturity in situ.

Forest certification is the vetting of particular natural and planted forests, and forest products to confirm that they are being sustainably managed according to an agreed set of standards.

Forest degradation is any process that reduces the density of flora or fauna in a forest, especially by removal of trees, which results in decreased interactions between these components, and more generally to its functioning.

Forest product includes all wood and non-wood forest materials either harvestable from forests or whose values have been added through processing.

Forest resources include all wood and non-wood capitals in a forest.

Joint Forest Management is a form of Participatory Forest Management, which is used to ensure effective management of forest resources whereby communities, can collaborate with central or local government in management of gazetted forest reserves

Local Government Authority includes a district council, city council, municipal council, town council, and village council.

Local community is a group of interacting people with common culture, traditions and beliefs and sharing a common environment.

Participatory forest management is a strategy, which allows stakeholders to participate in forest management through community-based forest management or joint forest management.

Private forest plantation is land planted with trees and held by any person/s or companies/institutions/bodies corporate with free hold or leasehold tenure for commercial or non-commercial purposes.

Forest plantation is a land area planted with trees for the production of timber and other forest/tree products.

Stakeholder is any person or group of persons organized or unorganized, who share a common interest or stake in a particular issue or system regarding the forest sector development.

Sustainable forest management is the stewardship and use of forest and forest lands in a way, and at a rate that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

Tenure is holding of land or other property through arrangements such as leasehold, freehold, customary ownership, and other such forms of holding.

Tree is a woody perennial plant, typically having a single stem or multiple stems and growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches at some distance from the ground.

Traditional forest reserves are protected natural forests established by ancestors to perform many socio-cultural functions and are protected in accordance to customary laws, not based on government legislation.

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The National Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act No.14 of 2002 together with associated regulations guide the forest sector in Tanzania. These two important forest governance instruments recognise Participatory Forest Management (PFM) as a strategy to achieve sustainable forest management through encouraging the management or co-management of forest and woodland resources by the communities living closest to the resources. The two instruments describe the aim of PFM as being "to delegate responsibility for the management of forest resources to the lowest possible level of local management consistent with the furtherance of national policies."

PFM in Tanzania comes in two main types namely Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM). Whereas JFM involves the co-management of Forest Reserves between government, which may be either the TFS or District Councils, and forest-adjacent villages, CBFM is realized where local villages, or sub-groups within the village, are the sole forest owners and managers by virtue of establishing various forms of communally or privately reserved forests on village lands. As such, CBFM takes place on forests that are owned and managed by the Village Council on behalf of the Village Assembly and leads to the establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), Community Forest Reserves (CFR) or Private Forest Reserves (PFR). Under CBFM management scheme, villagers may decide to set aside, or "reserve" a forest area for a range of reasons. In some cases, it is because they have seen their forests declining through poor management or uncontrolled utilization. In other cases, communities may wish to set aside a bare area for forest restoration. Alternatively, as it is the case in

the new generation of CBFM initiatives, villagers may wish to reserve their forest because it has significant economic potential and they wish to obtain tangible benefits from sustainable harvesting.

In May, 2021, The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) endorsed the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS: 2021-2031) to direct all interventions aimed to achieve the national forest policy goals of enhancing the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania, and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations. The NFPIS provide guidance to all interventions under the four forest policy areas and cross-cutting issues namely forestland management; forest-based industries and products; ecosystem conservation and management; institutions and human resources, as well as a number of cross cutting issues (HIV/AIDS, gender and governance). Expected results from effective and efficient implementation of the NFPIS include:

(i) Sustainable supply of forest products and services by maintaining sufficient forest area under effective management

(ii) Increased employment opportunities and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forest-based industrial development and trade

(iii) Enhanced ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchment and soil fertility, and

iv) Enhanced national capacity to manage and develop the forest sector in collaboration with other stakeholders.

In the area of **Forest Land Management**, the NFPIS strategize to promote stakeholder's engagement in natural forest management including CBFM, and has nine targets that require contributions from CBFM interventions for attainment. These include:

(i) Natural forest area under Central, Local Authority and Private forest reserves that are managed in accordance with approved Forest Management Plans increased from 10 million ha to 20 million ha by June, 2031,

(ii) Certified natural forests increased from 1 to 20 by June, 2031,

(iii) Area under CBFM increased from 2.7 million ha to 16 million ha in June, 2031,

(iv) Farmers practicing Agro-forestry systems increased from 4 million to 15 million by June, 2031,

(v) Forest land area of 5.2 million ha restored by June, 2031,

(vi) Deforestation rate of 462,000 ha per year reduced by 70% by June, 2031,

(vii) A total of 18.5 million ha of forest reserve boundaries demarcated and managed by June, 2031,

(viii) Sustainable forest harvesting plans under different tenures developed by June, 2028, and

(ix) Natural forest area affected by wildfire incidences reduced by 70% by June, 2031.

In the area of **Forest-based industries and products,** the NFPIS strategize to promote value addition and diversification of forest products and sustainable harvesting of timber and other forest products. Additionally, the NFPIS has eleven targets aimed to improve forest-based industries and need inputs from CBFM undertakings. These include:

(i) Timber industries increased from 647 to 1,500 in June, 2031,

(ii) About 50% of Tanzania's charcoal is produced sustainably by June, 2031,

(iii) Beekeeping industries increased from 64 to 85 in June, 2031,

(iv) Forest sites for ecotourism increased from 17 to 30 by June, 2031,

(v) Forest-based industries in PFM initiatives increased from 20% to 50% by June, 2031,

(vi) Marketing development mechanisms for forest products developed by June, 2024,

(vii) Logging waste for indigenous species reduced from 60% to 30% by June, 2031,

(viii) Logging waste in charcoal production reduced from 80% to 30% by June, 2031,

(ix) Increased use of improved technologies in all wood and non-wood processing industries,

(x) Accidents in forest industries reduced by 50% by June, 2031, and

(xi) Lesser-used and alternative forest species utilization mechanisms developed by June, 2025.

In the area of **Ecosystem Conservation and Management**, the NFPIS strategize to protect and promote establishment and management of forest reserves for biodiversity conservation, stakeholders' participation in ecosystem conservation and management. The NFPIS has two targets aimed to improve ecosystem conservation and management, which are of importance under CBFM situation. These include:

(i) Forest area affected by wildfire and other human activities reduced by 75% by June, 2031, and

(ii) Mechanisms to institute Payment for Ecosystem Services established by June, 2025.

In the area of **Institutions and human resources,** the NFPIS strategize to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, stakeholders' participation and cooperation at national and global levels. The strategy has five targets touching CBFM. These include:

(i) Sustainable forest management financing mechanism established by June, 2025,

(ii) Functioning stakeholders' forum established and conducted annually by June, 2031,

(iii) Apex body for private sector associations established and operational by June, 2023,

(iv) Four (4) forestry training and research institutional capacity improved by June, 2031, and

(v) The current Forest Act which governs the forest sector reviewed by June, 2023.

In the area of **Governance, HIV/AIDS Prevention and gender,** the NFPIS strategize to mainstream these issues in all forestry sector activities as they are important components in the successful attainment of the forest policy goal. These issues are also of importance in CBFM areas. The NFPIS has three targets focusing on these cross-cutting issues:

(i) HIV/AIDS preventive programs increased from 10 to 30 by June 2031,

(ii) Ten (10) women, youths and people with disabilities forest supporting programmes established by June 2031, and

(iii) Anti-corruption strategies for forest sector institutions and organizations customized and implemented by June, 2025.

The development of the national CBFM action plan is important in order to ensure that it supports implementation of the NFPIS. For this to happen, it is important to ensure that the action plan has planned activities and indicators that contribute to the attainment of the relevant NFPIS targets as highlighted above.

1.2 Justification for the National CBFM Action plan

The NFPIS recognize the contribution of forests on village land to the performance of the forest sector in Tanzania. The existing forest tenure arrangements in the country indicate that about 34.5% of the forests in the country are under central government, local government (6.5%), village governments (45.7%), private (7.3%) and forest on general land (6.0%). This shows that the highest percentage of forestland in Tanzania is owned and managed by village governments, some under

CBFM. Available information point out further that about 19.67 million ha (89.8%) of forests in village lands is unreserved (open access forest areas) and is subjected to unsustainable practices such as agricultural expansion, wild fires, livestock grazing and illegal harvesting. Scaling up CBFM in other areas will provide a great potential of providing better management to the unreserved forests on village land.

The NFPIS provides the needed strategic framework for achieving national forest policy objectives. This calls for various actors in the forest sector to develop sub-sector specific action plans aimed to support the implementation of the NFPIS. To that effect, the National CBFM Action Plan translates the objectives of the NFPIS in the context of CBFM practices in the country and puts forward specific actions relevant in CBFM areas to enhance the contribution of CBFM in implementing the national forest policy. As such, proposed interventions in CBFM areas are expected to contribute towards (i) sustainable supply of forest products and services, (ii) increased employment opportunities and foreign exchange earnings, (iii) enhanced ecosystem stability, and (iv) enhanced national capacity to develop and manage the forest sector.

To realize these outcomes, the NFPIS emphasize the need to reduce deforestation and address drivers of deforestation, particularly for village land forests among others. This action plan describes actions needed to strengthen and scale-up CBFM in the country. Strengthening CBFM will enhance management effectiveness and increase the ecological and financial sustainability of VLFRs. By scaling up CBFM, there is the potential to avoid the loss of village land forests while simultaneously contributing to economic growth through forest-based enterprises and the protection of ecosystem services.

The CBFM Action Plan will contribute to national economy in a number of ways including promoting integration of Forest-based industries and employment into CBFM; emphasis on sustainable energy supplies; safe-guarding natural capital and ecosystem services, scaling up CBFM

to new areas; proposing sustainable financing mechanisms for CBFM and gender mainstreaming.

1.3   The Layout of the action plan

The first chapter of this action plan contains introductory information providing background about CBFM in Tanzania including the evolution of the concept to the new generation of CBFM practices.   The introduction also provides justification for the action plan. The Second chapter is focused on the situational analysis whereby details about the current CBFM situation in the country including objectives, concerns and performance are provided.   Chapter three contains the national CBFM action plan.   In this chapter the purpose and objectives of the plan, its alignment with the NFPIS, strategic result areas, planned activities and key performance indicators are presented. Chapter four contains details on the implementation arrangements including roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and resource mobilization needs.   Chapter five contains results framework including the action plan matrix, monitoring, evaluation and reporting responsibilities.

CHAPTER TWO:

SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Overview

As part of the process of developing the National CBFM Action Plan, situational analysis was done involving in-depth literature review and consultations with key stakeholders. The analysis had a national coverage involving all the seven forestry administrative zones in the country. It was aimed at providing a brief history and status of CBFM in the country, and the basis of formulating activities of the action plan. Four main policy areas namely forest land management, forest –based industries and products, ecosystem conservation and management and institutions and human resources were considered during the analysis including the cross-cutting issues. These areas were analysed based on the existing policies, laws and legal frameworks that support CBFM in the country as well as international frameworks.

2.2 Evolution and status of CBFM in Mainland Tanzania

Historically, before the 1980's, centralized forest policies in many countries excluded local communities, while often failing to prevent degradation of forest resources. Whilst the concept of community involvement in forest management has been developing since the early 1950's, the idea gained momentum in the 1980's due to a shift in rural development thinking and practice. Alongside, these developments, Structural Adjustment Programmes, supported by world financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) further contributed to the popularity of the concept. Subsequently, these financial institutions supported decentralization as part of downsizing central governments and influenced African governments

to introduce decentralization reforms in all sectors, including the forest sector. As such, in the early 1990's, a number of international frameworks emerged demanding local community involvement in forest management as an intrinsic component of sustainable forest management principles.

In the late 1980's and early 1990's Tanzania endeavoured to pilot Participatory Forest Management in the forms of CBFM and JFM in a number of regions. Initial piloting was undertaken in Duru Haitemba (Babati district), Mgori (Singida district) and SULEDO in Kiteto district. Additionally, is southern Tanzania MEMA project in Iringa with support from Danida and UTUMI project in Lindi and Mtwara with support from Finida conducted initial pilots of community based forest management. Lessons from these early experiments led to the formulation of the 1998 national forest policy and the 2002 Forest Act both of which are supportive of Participatory Forest Management practices. The policy and legal support to PFM led the proliferation of PFM initiatives throughout the country with support from both the government and development partners.

The interest of communities to engage CBFM has been decreasing over years as reflected in the changing numbers of villages with CBFM although not significantly in terms of forest area covered by CBFM forests. According to MNRT (2022), about 988 villages are engaging in CBFM undertakings. This includes both formalized CBFM forests as well as those at various stages of development. The same source report that 133 CBFM forests in the country are gazetted while 734 are declared by district authorities as CBFM forests. The implication is that about 131 forests are at various stages in the development process. The forest area covered by CBFM forests is estimated to be 2,202,335 ha and the percentage of villages with CBFM forests in Tanzania mainland is about 8%. The distribution of CBFM forests in various regions and districts is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of CBFM Forests in mainland Tanzania

SN	Regions	Districts	Villages	CBFM	Declared	Gazetted	Total area (ha)
1	Arusha	2	23	11	4	0	24,230
2	Dodoma	7	94	93	25	4	53,408
3	Geita	2	5	5	5	0	375
4	Iringa	3	89	115	115	0	238,246
5	Kagera	2	2	2	0	0	441
6	Katavi	3	21	21	19	0	198,355
7	Kigoma	5	92	102	67	0	88,278
8	Kilimanjaro	2	7	8	7	0	16,733
9	Lindi	5	87	98	56	42	481,473
10	Manyara	4	69	67	41	0	268,633
11	Mara	2	20	19	17	0	6,868
12	Mbeya	3	34	50	21	0	72,452
13	Morogoro	5	76	138	45	81	251,950
14	Mtwara	2	16	16	16	0	984
15	Mwanza	3	27	32	30	0	9,558
16	Njombe	2	15	16	10	0	20,592
17	Pwani	5	36	39	22	2	38,796
18	Rukwa	2	18	21	0	0	2,420
19	Ruvuma	3	26	17	17	0	130,746
20	Shinyanga	2	23	17	9	0	9,040
21	Simiyu	4	25	24	15	0	5,146
22	Singida	4	35	21	6	0	112,611
23	Songwe	3	29	48	39	0	63,606
24	Tabora	3	26	22	5	0	21,766
25	Tanga	7	93	147	143	4	85,627
	Total	**85**	**988**	**1,149**	**734**	**133**	**2,202,335**

Source: MNRT (2022)

Available information confirms that for the 2006 to 2012 period, the forest area under CBFM has increased from 2,060,608 ha to 2,366,693 ha while decreased to 2,202,335 ha in 2022. The number of villages

with CBFM forests has decreased from 1,102 in 2006 to 988 in 2022. Although in 2008 the number if villages increased from 1,102 in 2006 to 1,457. The implication is that a good number of villages with CBFM forests have decreased the forest size over years. During the same period, about 14,665.7ha of forest area under CBFM is reported to have been lost for a number of reasons. The main reasons include forest degradation, complete change of land use (e.g. conversion to agricultural/grazing land) and upgrading to national parks.

2.4 Current CBFM objectives and concerns

2.4.1 Forest land management

CBFM goal to improve forest quality is aiming to put unreserved forests into effective forest management in order restore or maintain forest quality and the environmental and ecological services they deliver to local and national stakeholders. This is emanated from assumption embedded in the Forest Act that delegating management responsibility to the lowest possible level will lead to improvements in the quality of the forest resource in question.

CBFM has helped the establishment of new protected areas. It means, CBFM has significantly helped to put unreserved forests under proper management. Available statistics shows that before 1990s there was no village with VLFRs. In 2000s, about 0.2 million ha of forests were converted from unreserved lands to forest reserves as VLFRs. Since then, the forest area under CBFM keep increasing and by MNRT (2022) show that 8% of total villages in Tanzania are involved in CBFM with forests covering an area of about 2,202,335 ha. Without implementation of CBFM arrangement, those forests would have been cleared for other uses such as farms or settlements.

Although CBFM has significantly contributed to put unreserved forests into proper management, its pace does not keep up with the deforestation rate in Tanzania which is estimated to be at 469,000

hectares per year (2002-2013). Potential forests for CBFM have not yet been reached. The government in collaboration with development partners (Embassy of Finland, TFCG, MJUMITA, WWF, MCDI and JGI among others) has identified potential areas for scaling up CBFM in the country. Many of these areas are found in Tanga, Coast, Tabora, Katavi, Kigoma, Manyara, Ruvuma, Lindi and Mtwara regions. It has been estimated that about 4,327,993.90 ha (approximated as 4.3 million hectares) of forest land distributed in a total of 650 villages in Tanzania are available for scaling up CBFM in mainland Tanzania (TFCG, 2021). However, there are various challenges that lead to the slow pace of establishment of CBFM forests. Those challenges include: 1) limited support for scaling up of CBFM in villages with forests on village land; 2) limited promotion of sustainable forest management practices in CBFM forests; 3) limited incentives for individuals and community to establish and manage natural forests; 4) limited promotion of establishment of community and private forest reserves; and 5) limited support for extension services to stakeholders. This Action Plan provides actions to address these challenges.

Furthermore, deforestation through various forest uses contributes significantly to climate change and its effects. The impacts of Climate Change are evident within Tanzania through deteriorating water quality and quantity, loss of biodiversity and declining agricultural productivity. Dry spells as the result of climate change were reported to affect waters sources (rivers and ponds) that supply water for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. Dry spells also pose vulnerability to forests and grasslands as extended warm periods and increased droughts increase water stress in forests and grasslands thus increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires. All these have brought devastating outcomes on the livelihoods of poor communities. The CBFM Action plan provides initiatives to be undertaken for adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects at community level and contribute to broadening sinks for greenhouse gases as well as combat desertification.

2.4.2 Forest- based industries and products

Forests are a major source of livelihood as the communities derive wood and non-wood forest products (NWFPs) for household and economic benefits. Similarly, a variety of forest products and services are realized from the CBFM areas whose value chains contribute to the national gross domestic product. That is why one of the CBFM goal is to improve livelihood (i.e., alleviating poverty). This is stemmed on the assumption that reserved forests will generate financial returns (from the sale or lease of forest resources and collection of fines). There are vivid examples showing how CBFM has contributed to improvement of the socio-economic welfare of forest adjacent communities. Communities engaged in CBFM interventions have directly benefitted from revenues generated from sale of forest products and services including carbon credits trade. For example, revenues from forest products in the CBFM villages of Kilwa, Kilosa and Tunduru have been used to improve social services such as drilling water wells, construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and dispensaries, purchase of mattresses and blankets/ bed sheets for health centres and dispensaries, financing children's education and so on. In 2020/2021 period, local communities in Tanganyika district in Western Tanzania received about Tshs 3 billion through carbon credit trade.

In most cases, revenues in CBFM villages are contributed by the introduction of forest-based industries in order to add value to forest products. Initiatives like installation of mobile saw mills, certifying VLFRs into FSC group certificate and introduction of sustainable charcoal have played great role in adding value of forest products, hence increase revenue generation. It is therefore of paramount important to increase the diversity of forest products and services from CBFM villages as well as improve the quality of the products to fetch revenues. Additionally, Table 2 presents a summary of income realized by communities with CBFM forests in selected districts in the country.

Table 2: Year 2018/19 income to communities from selected districts with CBFM forests in Tanzania

SN	District	Region	Annual Income
1	Kilosa	Morogoro	283,413,857.46
2	Handeni	Tanga	135,792,000.00
3	Kilwa	Lindi	1,100,438,400.00
4	Liwale	Lindi	2,211,729,000.00
5	Namtumbo	Ruvuma	54,070,600.00
6	Ruangwa	Lindi	140,965,800.00
7	Rufiji	Pwani	76,296,600.00
8	Tunduru	Ruvuma	1,171,615,600.00
	Total		**5,174,321,857.46**

Source: FORVAC PROGRAMME (2020)

However, benefits are not evenly distributed among CBFM villages. They are limited to few villages with: 1) potential forest stock for timber or charcoal production, 2) approved harvesting plan, and 3) buyers. Other CBFM villages are facing with several challenges. These include: 1) lack of support to develop forest-based industries; 2) the use of traditional technologies with low recoveries; 3) market uncertainties; and 4) reliance on a few forest products mainly timber and charcoal leaving other forest products and services. This Action Plan provides actions for improving socio-economic benefits of CBFM forests.

2.4.3 Ecosystem conservation and management

Tanzania strategizes to protect and promote establishment and management of forest reserves for biodiversity conservation, stakeholders' participation in ecosystem conservation and management. The forest reserves in this context refer central, district and community owned forest reserves. The latter demonstrate themselves in terms of village land forest reserves, traditional and privately-owned forest reserves at community level. For the purpose of this action plan,

Community owned forest reserves are of interest. It is the interest of the government to achieve sustainable management and conservation of forest resources and community level for the purpose of biodiversity conservation and realization of various ecosystem services. The services include for example water catchment, carbon sequestration, improved weather conditions and ecotourism just to mention a few. CBFM forests are therefore managed to realize these benefits and specific targets are included in this action plan to that effect.

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted during the 1992 Rio summit and Tanzania ratified the convention in 1996. Convention on Biological Diversity has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. In implementing Convention on Biological Diversity, Tanzania has in principle agreed to promote conservation of biological diversity as well as to develop programs and/or projects for biodiversity conservation.

The successful implementation of the CBFM Action Plan will contributes to sustainable use of biological diversity components as well as fair and equitable sharing arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The convention recognizes that sustainable use is an essential part of conservation, and vice versa, and that an equitable distribution of benefits is essential.

2.4.4 Institutions and human resources

The success of CBFM requires institutional arrangements supporting the initiatives. This involves decentralization of authority from the centre to community level. In Tanzania, decentralization of decision making authority to community level has received much support from the land policy (1995), land laws (1999), forest policy (1998), the forest act (2002) and the environmental law (2004); all of which recognize the role of communities and other stakeholders in natural resources

management, forestry included. Tanzania's land policy (1995) and land legislations (1999) have reconstructed the tenure environment and, with it, the nature and expression of rights at the local level. These instruments further provide links between the village and its land, and have been given a clear and strong legal foundation introducing the "village land" as land management category. Upgrading land rights in communal land gives local communities more secure rights not only to land but also to forest resources.

The institutional framework at community level needs remarkable attention for the benefits of CBFM to be realized. In Tanzania, the institutional framework has involved the establishment of forest management committees at village level operating within the village government structure but with special responsibilities to oversee the management of CBFM forests. Committee members are preoccupied with undertaking regular patrols to ensure that forest destruction is minimal. Mechanisms to compensate committee members for their commitment and time spent in forest management undertakings differ from one village to another. However, most committee members are compensated using revenues collected as fines from culprits of illegal collection of forest products and trespassing in the forests. Another institutional dimension at community level is the presence of bylaws that prevent forest destruction and describe the "dos and don'ts" in relation to CBFM forests at village level. The by laws are approved by district authorities and stipulate a number of punishments associated with illegal activities in the forests. The forest management committees at village level are responsible to oversee community compliance to the set by laws.

It is apparent that the human resources dimension in relation to CBFM forests needs attention as well. This is because the governance, leadership and forest management structures at community level are dependent on existing human resources. This focuses on village and committee leaders who need to cave the required leadership skills to oversee the management of CBFM forests but also district level

technical offices who are supposed to provide the needed technical backstopping to community level stakeholders. The need for continued capacity building at both community and district levels cannot be overemphasized.

2.4.5 Cross cutting issues

Governance

CBFM governance has largely depended on community level institutions that oversee development and enforcement of forest management bylaws. The basis of this governance system is re-introduction of Local Government Authorities in 1982 with objective of enhancing the decentralization by devolution (D by D) under the Local Government Act No. 7 of 1982. This is because it was that time when villages were vested power to make decision on their area of jurisdiction, including an authority of drafting bylaws, which then became approved by district council. Bylaws states penalties to various unlawful activities carried out on defined natural resources. The act put public lands (including forests) under the jurisdiction of local governments and village governments became statutory arms of local government. In the implementation of CBFM, the Village Land Act No.5 of 1999, the Local Government Act No 7 of 1982, the Forest Act No 14 of 2002 and the Forest Regulations provide the legal basis for villages to establish, own and manage forest resources on village land in ways that are both sustainable and profitable.

Generally, there is relatively good forest governance in CBFM forests as compared to non-CBFM and unreserved forests. This is realized through putting emphasis on establishment or strengthening effective and representative village Natural Resource Management institutions. Through this, regulations and guidelines governing implementation of CBFM in Tanzania, local forest governance structures (institutions) such as VNRCs have been established. These structures are playing important roles in conservation and management of forest, regulating access and utilization of forest resources. A setup of these governance

structures in the implementation of CBFM are in line with the Public Service Reform Programme (PSRP), and the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) that aim at improving the delivery of services particularly to enhance the role of local communities in decision making and hence ensure sustainable development.

However, there are a number of challenges related to forest governance in CBFM that need to be addressed. These includes lack of checks and balances to village level institutions that had developed to powerful entities with resources but without instituted mechanisms to control their operations; lack of unity among CBFM actors as the results villages are not speaking with one voice on matters of common interests; existence of conflicting policies, laws, regulations and guidelines in the CBFM implementation; lack of funds to implement planned activities, capacity development and provision of incentives to members of VNRCs; and lack of sustainable technical and financial support to manage forests. This Action Plan provides actions for raising the status of the CBFM to realize its contribution in the improving forest governance.

Gender

Tanzania recognizes that gender integration in various socio-economic, political and environmental arenas is important. In recognition of this fact the Tanzanian government has taken various measures to ensure gender integration by promoting gender equality and equity in existing decision-making platforms. In forest sector, in particular CBFM arrangement, the Section 33 (2) of Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 (preliminary steps by village council to create and manage VLFR) requires consideration of gender balance in formation of a village land forest management committee (i.e. VNRC). As per provision of the Act, the CBFM guidelines for the establishment of VLFRs and CFRs state that women must be at least one third of the VNRC members. A reason for this is stemmed on historical context, in many societies, women have the responsibility of ensuring, for example, that fuel and water are available and that pollution levels are well managed in their homes and around their settlements. In addition, gender integration is aiming to tape

women's knowledge experience and traditional skills in the management of resource stocks for increased environmental action.

Despite the existence of various laws and guidelines emphasizing gender integration, women's participation is still poor in the forestry sector, especially CBFM. Many women are excluded from participating in some CBFM activities due to cultural barriers and existing gender imbalances, illiteracy, lack of time to attend meetings and to participate in forest related activities. This plan provides actions to promote gender (women) integration in CBFM.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major development crisis that affects all sectors. The disease affects the most productive segments of the population particularly women and men between the ages of 20 and 49 years. This has negative consequences to the productivity of the country often associated with absenteeism from workplaces, deaths, lowering of life expectancy, increasing the dependency ratio, reducing growth in GDP, reduction in productivity, increasing poverty, raising infant and child mortality as well as the growing numbers of orphans. The human capital loss has serious social and economic development in all sectors including the forestry sector. As pointed out by the National Policy on HIV/AIDS (URT, 2001), the 'poverty factor' at the household level has to be addressed simultaneously with the National efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In this context, the role of CBFM initiatives in addressing rural poverty has to take into consideration the possible effects of HIV/AIDS by the right measures.

CHAPTER THREE:

THE NATIONAL CBFM ACTION PLAN

3.1 Purpose and objectives

The national CBFM action plan serves as an operational tool that supports the implementation of the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS, 2021-2031). By doing so it provides a roadmap to guide stakeholders to increase the contribution of CBFM in achieving the National Forest Policy goal of enhancing the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania, and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations. It also provides an operational framework for the government, communities, development partners and other stakeholders involved in CBFM to raise awareness and take action in promoting CBFM in the country.

In this regard, the specific objectives of the action plan are closely related to the objectives of the NFP and the NFPIS. These are to:

- Improve effective management of forest in CBFM areas in order to increase the supply of forest products and services,
- Support the development of sustainable forest-based industries in CBFM areas as sources of employment and earnings,
- Contribute to forest ecosystems stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility, and
- Engage with key stakeholders in order to enhance the capacity of the nation in managing and developing the forest sector.

3.2 Strategic Results, activities and performance indicators

Strategic Results (SRs), activities and performance indicators were developed to address the key areas of intervention that were identified

during the situational analysis. The strategic results represent critical success factors for effectively realizing intended CBFM outcomes for the ten years period. In total, there are five strategic results areas:

SR1:   *Forest area under effective CBFM in the country increased.*

SR2:   *Contribution of CBFM to the national economy through forest - based industries, improved quality of forest products and services enhanced.*

SR3:   *Ecosystem stability in CBFM areas enhanced through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility.*

SR4:   *Institutional and human capacity to manage and develop CBFM forests in collaboration with key stakeholders enhanced.*

SR5*:   Good governance, HIV/AIDS Prevention and gender integration in CBFM areas enhanced.*

Under each strategic result, several anticipated activities for realization of the strategic result and indicators for monitoring and evaluation are presented.

Strategic Result 1: Forest area under effective CBFM in the country increased.

Rationale: Ineffective management of natural forests is one of the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation. These two processes reduce the capacity of the forests in terms of supplying forest products and services. Insufficient provision of extension services contributes significantly to deforestation. CBFM provides a reliable alternative for effective management of forests within the jurisdiction of village governments. Scaling up CBFM and increasing the forest area under effective CBFM in the country is likely to reduce the rate of deforestation and increase availability of forest products and services. It has been estimated that about 4.3 million hectares of forest land distributed

in a total of 650 villages is available for scaling up CBFM in mainland Tanzania (TFCG, 2021). If this area of forests will be brought under the management of village governments, it will contribute substantially to the attainment of the NFPIS target which says that, area under CBFM should increase from 2.7 million hectares to 16 million hectares by June, 2031. The process of assessing other available forests (13.3 million hectares) for CBFM including mapping of traditional and privately-owned forests at community level should continue as part of the implementation of this action plan.

Planned activities:

1. Implement the scaling up of CBFM areas through gazettement of new VLFRs and addressing pending issues for proposed CBFM forests.
2. Regularly validate and update available and proposed areas for CBFM scaling up.
3. Mobilize development partners and stakeholders to support scaling up of CBFM in the country.
4. Support natural regeneration and restoration in existing and new CBFM areas.
5. Facilitate participatory survey and mapping of all traditional and privately-owned forest reserves in the country.
6. Develop guidelines for managing forests affected by urbanization.
7. Promote sustainable forest management practices in traditional and privately-owned forest reserves in the country.
8. Support training for VNRCs to enhance the legal capacity to deal with illegal activities in CBFM areas.

Key performance indicators:
- Percentage increase in forest area under CBFM
- Percentage decrease in deforestation rate

Strategic Result 2: *Contribution of CBFM to the national economy through forest-based industries, improved quality of forest products and services enhanced.*

Rationale: Forest- based industries have a great potential to increase the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy through value-added and diversified products in the sector. Through forest-based industries, employment creation and earnings from sales of various products and services are likely to increase. In areas where CBFM is practiced, there is great potential for engagement in value addition activities that produce quality products and services while increasing employment opportunities especially to the youth. The need for enhanced contribution of CBFM initiatives to the national economy cannot be overemphasized. A variety of forest products and services are realized from CBFM areas whose value chains contribute to the national gross domestic product. The products range from timber to non-timber forest products including bee products, fruits, nuts and the like. It is therefore of paramount important to increase the diversity of forest products and services from CBFM areas as well as improve the quality of the products to fetch better prices in the market.

Technologies used to produce various forest products in CBFM areas are often traditional technologies with low recoveries. For example, charcoal production using traditional kilns yield remarkably low outputs compared to improved kilns. Equally, lumber produced using cross cut saws are of poor quality and smaller recovery compared to lumber from modern sawmills using band saws. This reality demonstrates the need to invest in improving technologies that are used in CBFM areas in order to improve productivity and fetch better prices in the market.

Forest certification and selling of carbon credits provide additional avenues for increasing revenues from CBFM areas. With support from MCDI, communities in Kilwa district have benefitted remarkably

from forest certification. That means forests under CBFM contribute to mitigation of adverse climate change effects hence increasing their eligibility for accessing carbon credit funds.

Planned activities:

1. Support development of forest and beekeeping-based industries in CBFM areas.

2. Remove the legal and institutional barriers to village level decision making on CBFM matters.

3. Promote ecotourism in CBFM areas.

4. Promote certification of forests and forest products.

5. Increase access to carbon credit funds in CBFM villages.

9. Support and promote the use of modern technology and skills in management to sustainable utilization of forest resources.

10. Promote profitable options of utilizing forest wastes in CBFM villages.

11. Promote production and marketing of NTFP from CBFM areas.

12. Promote scaling up of smart agriculture in CBFM villages.

13. Conduct baseline study on community livelihood status in CBFM villages.

Key performance indicators:

- Percentage increase in CBFM villages with operational forest - based industries.
- Percentage increase in CBFM Villages earnings from forest products and services.

Strategic Result 3: *Ecosystem stability in CBFM areas enhanced through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility*

Rationale: Habitat alterations and destructions caused by forest disturbances including deforestation and degradation have remarkable impacts on ecosystems in terms of ecosystem stability and biodiversity status. Forest ecosystems that have experienced substantial disturbances become instable. The NFP and the NFPIS emphasize on the need to enhance ecosystem stability through conservation of biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility. Some forests under CBFM are endowed with species richness and biodiversity, water catchment values and rich soils. Examples include traditional ritual forests, privately-owned forest reserves and protected core areas in village land forest reserves. In managing VLFRs some villages adopt a zoning pattern with core areas where total protection of the forests for ecosystem services is practiced more peripheral zones for utilization including sustainable harvesting. Such core areas have biodiversity and ecosystem services values worth protecting and hence deserve higher conservation status for enhanced ecosystem stability.

The NFPIS point out that awareness on environmental and economic values of forest biodiversity and uncontrolled human activities that lead to deforestation and forest degradation is low. Further, there is inadequate baseline and updated data on forest biodiversity, destruction of water sources, created sedimentation and peak floods, spread of invasive and alien species. Fire preventive measures are inadequately implemented in most forests. Mechanisms to ensure that users of water contribute to the costs of conserving these forests are poorly developed and stakeholder's participation in forest management is inadequate. All these challenges have led to increased forest disturbances and ecosystems instability.

Planned activities:

1. Participatory surveying and mapping of CBFM forests with biodiversity and ecosystem services values.

2. Conduct sensitization and awareness sessions on biodiversity and ecosystems values at community level.
3. Support CBFM villages to develop and implement integrated fire management plans at community level.
4. Conduct stakeholders mapping and engagement in CBFM villages.
5. Institute payment for ecosystem services mechanisms in CBFM forests.

Key performance indicators:
- Baseline information on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services in CBFM forests in place and accessible to users.
- Percentage increase in CBFM villages with operational Intergrated Fire Management (IFM) IFM plans.

Strategic Result 4: *Institutional and human capacity to manage and develop CBFM forests in collaboration with key stakeholders enhanced*

Rationale: The NFPIS aims to strengthen institutional and human resources capacities in managing forests within the sector. When this aim is reflected in CBFM areas, it is apparent that improved institutional and human resources capacities at community level together with improved collaboration with key stakeholders will contribute to the attainment of the national goal. There are a number of institutional and human resources capacity issues in CBFM villages that require attention in order to improve the situation. The main institutions that spearhead CBFM interventions at village level include village governments and the village forest management committee. The village level forest management committee is responsible for the daily running of CBFM activities at village level and reports to the village government and the general village assembly. The performance of these two important institutions has been different in different parts of the country depending on the institutional and human resource capacities inherent in these institutions. Some of these institutions have failed to oversee proper management of CBFM areas and resulted into serious failures.

The need to strengthen these institutions and build the capacity of the human resources that oversee the implementation of CBFM at village level is evident.

At district level, the major capacity challenge facing CBFM operations is limited budget allocations to forestry undertakings. This serious issue has made it impossible for DFOs to support CBFM activities in the districts. Contribution of village forest revenues to District Council is not re-invested back to support forest management. There is need to "ring fence" the funds only to be used for forest management purposes which is not the case. Additionally, the capacity of CBFM villages to access various funding sources including TaFF and development partner's funds need to be enhanced. It has also been suggested that a special CBFM support fund could be established.

Planned activities: Other institutional issues that need attention are the issues of landscape level and national level platforms to coordinate CBFM activities and stakeholders. It has been argued that when there is a landscape level committee or platform, which holds village level institutions responsible, accountability of village level institutions increases. However, the nature of these committees has varied from one location to another making it necessary to consider some kind of standardization. At national level, the need for an apex platform that puts together all CBFM stakeholders have been on the discussion for a while. Inter-ministerial platform for handling CBFM issues across ministries at national level has as well been proposed. Finally, to improve coordination at district level, MoUs between PORALG and TFS were signed but unfortunately not fully enforced. Currently, there is an ongoing process of creating a national level forest authority to oversee all forest management issues in the country. It is important that the authority is designed to work closely with existing CBFM initiatives in the country which are legally established with well-defined operational modalities.

(1) Conduct capacity building programs to village level institutions, political leaders, decision makers, village councils and Local Government Authority (LGA) technical teams in CBFM areas.

(2) Support leadership and management trainings for PORALG to enhance management of CBFM areas.

(3) Engage with MOF and PORALG for prioritization of CBFM in budget allocation.

(4) Develop guidelines at district level to ensure that contributions from CBFM revenues are re-invested in villages to support forest management.

(5) Support the formation of standardised landscape level CBFM platforms/Committees.

(6) Support CBFM villages to access TaFF funds to support forest management.

(7) Adopt realistic resource mobilization mechanisms for supporting CBFM interventions in the country.

(8) Explore the possibility of establishing a National CBFM apex body.

(9) Explore the possibility of establishing a CBFM special fund.

(10) Review and enforce compliance to MoUs between MNRT and PORALG defining roles of DFOs and DFCs.

(11) Facilitate the establishment of inter-ministerial platform for CBFM information sharing.

(12) Develop and implement harvesting guidelines for CBFM areas.

(13) Support updating of forest management plans in all CBFM forests.

Key performance indicators:

- Percentage increase in CBFM villages where capacity building programs have been implemented
- Percentage increased in budget allocations to the forestry sector at district level
- Landscape and national level platforms for CBFM stakeholders in place and functional

Strategic Result 5: *Good governance, HIV/AIDS Prevention and gender integration in CBFM areas enhanced*

Rationale: As mentioned earlier, good governance, prevention of HIV/AIDS prevalence and gender mainstreaming are cross-cutting issues that have received the attention of the MNRT in the Ministry Strategic Plan and the NFPIS. The main issues related to these cross cutting issues include absence of inadequate mechanisms to address governance challenges issues in the forest sector; inadequate measures to address HIV and AIDS in the forest sector and inadequate mainstreaming gender in the forest sector. These challenges are also experienced at community level in areas where CBFM is operational.

Planned activities:

(1)   Promote accountability and transparency in CBFM villages.
(2)   Sensitize communities in CBFM areas in anti-corruption issues.
(3)   Support HIV/AIDS prevention programs in CBFM villages.
(4)   Support integration of people living with HIV/AIDS in CBFM activities.
(5)   Support women, youths and people with disabilities to participate CBFM activities.
(6)   Promote gender balance in all decision-making structures at community level.
(7)   Support village level trainings on gender and human rights issues.
(8)   Sensitize political leaders on gender inclusion in forest management.

Key performance indicators:

- Increased reporting (whistle blowing) of corruption incidences at community level.

- Increase gender participation in the implementation of CBFM interventions.

- Increased integration of people living with HIV/AIDS in implementing CBFM activities.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1   Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism will be responsible to monitor and evaluate implementation of the action plan. The PORALG will be responsible to oversee implementation of the action plan at district and village levels. Sector Ministries will assist on joint implementation of interventions that require specific sector support. Non-state actors and development partners will assist on building capacity at various levels and financing some planned activities. Local communities will be involved directly in managing CBFM forests, production and sale of forest products and services. The private sector will support investments in CBFM areas, marketing of products and services and technological support to communities. A summary of key stakeholders and their roles is presented herein.

Roles and Responsibilities of the MNRT
(1)   Policy, strategy, legislation and guidelines formulation, review and law enforcement;
(2)   Resources allocation through budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and Reporting;
(3)   Human resources capacity building in forest management and extension services;
(4)   Support participation of stakeholders in CBFM interventions;
(5)   Promote Public-Private Partnership in CBFM areas;
(6)   Institutional strengthening and reforms;
(7)   Create enabling environment and mechanisms for collaboration with National, Regional and International institutions in forest development;

(8) Ensure compliance with international standards and guidelines; and

(9) Ensure fulfilment of commitments made at regional and international protocols and agreements related to forest.

Roles and responsibilities of Sector Ministries (Energy, Finance, Water, Lands etc)

(1) Provision of Alternative sources of Energy
(2) Coordination and collaboration in extension services;
(3) Resources allocation to support CBFM
(4) Support and enforce land use planning at various levels
(5) Enforcing sector specific laws;
(6) Monitoring, evaluation and Reporting on CBFM lessons;
(7) Conservation of forest resources and biodiversity

Roles and responsibilities of Tanzania Forest Services Agency

(1) Managing forest resources in general land;
(2) Enforcing Forest legislation in its jurisdiction;
(3) Developing institutional capacity to support CBFM undertakings;
(4) Issuing licences, permits and certificates on forest products and services;
(5) Documentation of best practices and lessons of experience;
(6) Revenue collection from forest-based sources;
(7) Provision of forest extension services;
(8) Supporting CBFM initiatives financially;
(9) Marketing of forest products and services;
(10) Promotion of ecotourism in CBFM areas.

Roles and responsibilities of PORALG and Regional Secretariats

(1) Oversee the implementation of CBFM action plan in the LGA's
(2) Support participation of stakeholders in CBFM interventions
(3) Resources allocation through budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and Reporting;

(4)   Human resources capacity building in forest management and extension services;

(5)   Ensure that local government authorities perform their duties relating to CBFM in accordance with the principles of law and good governance

(6)   Ensure LGA's laws and by-laws in CBFM areas are enforced;

(7)   Monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to CBFM

(8)   Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on CBFM interventions;

(9)   Building the capacity to LGA's to stablish and manage local government forest reserves; and

(10) Oversee sustainable harvesting of forest products in CBFM areas

Roles and responsibilities of Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

(1) Oversee the implementation of CBFM activities and district and village levels

(2)   Establish and manage local government forest reserves;

(3)   Enforce LGA laws and by-laws in CBFM areas

(4)   Collection of Cess from CBFM villages

(5)   Formulate and enforce bylaws

(6)   Support communities in establishment and management of CBFM forests

(7)   Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on CBFM interventions;

(8)   Marketing of forest products;

(9)   Financing of investment in CBFM villages;

(10) Provision of forest extension services;

(11) Support sustainable harvesting and utilization in CBFM villages;

(12) Promote eco-tourism in CBFM villages;

(13) Support capacity building and awareness communities and stakeholders; and

(14) Promote PPP.

Roles and responsibilities of Village Governments

(1)   Formulate and enforce by-laws;

(2)   Establish and manage village land forest reserves;

(3)   Implement revenue collection and benefits sharing mechanism

(4)   Supervise and monitor forest activities; and

(5)   Support communities in establishment and management of community reserves.

(6)   Issuing licences, permits and certificates for forest product and services from VLFRs

Roles and responsibilities of local communities

(1)   Participate in management of CBFM forest reserves

(2)   Produce and process forest products for both local and export markets;

(3)   Support ecotourism initiatives in CBFM forests

(4)   Engage in forest management and forest-based industries;

(5)   Maintain high quality standards for the forest products

(6)   Adopt and promote agroforestry and smart agriculture as adaptation to mitigate climate change

Roles and responsibilities of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and Media

(1)   Awareness raising and forest extension services;

(2)   Capacity building;

(3)   Technical assistance, training, research and technology transfer;

(4)   Financing CBFM undertakings;

(5)   Promote gender participation and youth involvement in CBFM; and

(6)   Sensitize investment in forest-based industry and trade.

Roles and responsibilities of the private sector

(1)   Investing in CBFM projects;

(2)   Engage in sustainable harvesting and utilisation of forest products;

(3)   Provision of employment opportunities;

(4)   Financing of investments in CBFM villages;

(5)   Support awareness raising and extension services;

(6)   Conduct market research of forest products and services from CBFM;

(7)   Production of value-added forest products;

(8)   Eco-tourism development in CBFM villages;

(9)   Marketing of forest products

Roles and responsibilities of the International Community

(1)   Provide financial and technical support to CBFM villages;

(2)   Facilitate capacity building in CBFM villages; and

(3)   Support the implementation of international obligations.

4.2 Need for resources mobilization strategy

The implementation of the National CBFM action plan will require substantive resources mobilization. Due to the extensive nature of the planned activities, it is proposed to have a national project/ program focused on the implementation of the action plan and seek for donor support in undertaking these important undertakings. It is thus important to develop a resource mobilization strategy for implementation of this action plan. The proposed strategy among other things should consider the following options:

◆   • Engage with the MOFP and negotiate for enhanced prioritization of forestry activities in budget allocations.

◆   Strengthening and scaling up the magnitude of income generation activities within CBFM areas to internally generate the required resources to run CBFM projects. This may involve increasing the

magnitude and quality of sustainable forest products from CBFM forests.

- ◆ Promoting payment for ecosystem services in CBFM forests that contribute ecological and environmental services/values to the society.
- ◆ Scale up certification of forest products and services from CBFM areas to increase generated income.
- ◆ Support and encourage more CBFM forests in the country to access carbon credit/green funds from international collaborators.
- ◆ Promote ecotourism in CBFM forests, and
- ◆ Engage with stakeholders "friends of CBFM" and jointly pursue strategies that will generate resources for supporting CBFM in the country.

CHAPTER FIVE:

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

5.1 Result based action plan matrix

The result-based action plan matrix (Table 3) summarizes what the plan envisages to accomplish within the implementation timeframe. The matrix contains the summary of priority actions under each objective of the action plan. For each priority action, the matrix has a target that needs to be attained, outcome indicators to measure performance, an estimate of the required financial resources to accomplish the target, means of verification and responsible institutions. In setting the targets, priority was given to activities that contribute to the attainment of the NFPIS targets. As such, the targets list contains some targets from the NFPIS to ensure that the implementation of the action contributes to the attainment of NFPIS targets.

Table 3: RESULTS BASED NATIONAL CBFM Action PLAN MATRIX

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
1.Forest area under effective CBFM in the country increased	1. Implement the scaling up of CBFM areas through gazettement of new VLFR in all the proposed districts and addressing pending issues for proposed CBFM forests. 2. Regularly validate and update available and proposed areas for scaling up CBFM.	1. Area under CBFM increased from 2.7 million ha to 16 million ha in June, 2031; 2. Natural forest area under Central, Local Authority and Private forest reserves that are managed in accordance with approved Forest Management Plans increased from 10 million ha to 20 million ha by June, 2031. 3. Deforestation rate of 462,000 ha per year reduced by 70% by June, 2031.	Percentage increase in forest area under effective CBFM arrangements.	38,000 200	Forest cover maps Reports and updated maps	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Survey VLFRs	At least 50% of all survey maps of all VLFRs created and archived, area of VLFRs accurately known by 2031	Percentage increase in area of surveyed VLFR		VLFR map and shapefiles, accurate statistics on spatial extent of VLFRs	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Map Land Cover and Land Uses (LULC) and determine their historical changes	Historical LULC changes for in Mainland Tanzania determined and areas potential for establishment of VLFRs known by 2031	Trend of deforestation of managed and unmanaged village forests known and their drivers determined; areas potential for establishment of VLFRs known		Maps and deforestation statistics; areas for CBFM scaling up known	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Mobilize development partners and stakeholders to support scaling up of CBFM in the country.	38billion TZS secured to scale up CBFM by June 2031	Percentage increase in secured funds for scaling up CBFM	38,000	Forest cover maps	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support natural regeneration and restoration in CBFM harvested sites.	Forest land area of 5.2 million ha restored by June, 2031	Percentage change in restored forest land area	1000	Reports and Maps	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Facilitate participatory survey and mapping of all traditional and privately-owned forest reserves in the country.	Forest area under traditional and privately-owned forest reserves established by June 2025	The size (ha) of forest area under traditional and privately-owned forests established	500	Reports and Maps	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Develop guidelines for managing forests affected by urbanization.	At least 70% of forests affected by urbanization are properly managed by June 2031	Percentage increase in forest cover in areas affected by urbanization	100	Operational guidelines	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Promote sustainable forest management practices in traditional and privately-owned forest reserves in the country.	At least 70% increase in forest cover in traditional and privately-owned forest reserves increased by June 2031	Percentage increase in forest cover in traditional and privately-owned forest reserves	500	Reports and Maps	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support training for VNRCs to enhance the legal capacity to deal with illegal activities in CBFM areas.	At least 60% of VNRCs in CBFM areas trained by June 2031	Percentage increase in number of VNRCs trained	1000	Training reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
2.Contribution of CBFM to the national economy through forest-based industries, improved.	Support development of forest and beekeeping-based industries in CBFM areas	1. Forest-based industries in PFM initiatives increased from 20% to 50% by June, 2031 2. Timber industries increased from 647 to 1,500 in June, 2031 3. Beekeeping industries increased from 64 to 85 in	Percentage increase in forest-based industries in CBFM villages	600	Presence of forest-based industries	MNRT PORALG MO Industries Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
quality of forest products and services enhanced		June, 2031 4. Accidents in forest industries reduced by 50% by June, 2031	Percentage decrease in accidents in forest-based industries	200	Accidents Reports	
	Remove legal and institutional barriers to village level decision making on CBFM matters	The current Forest Act which governs the forest sector reviewed by June, 2023.	Revised and harmonized legislation in place and operational	500	Legal documents	MNRT PORALG MO Law Development Partners
	Promote ecotourism in CBFM areas	Forest sites for ecotourism increased from 17 to 30 by June, 2031	Increased number of ecotourism forest sites in CBFM villages	300	Presence of forest-based ecotourism sites	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Promote certification of forests and forest products in CBFM areas	Certified natural forests increased from 1 to 20 by June, 2031,	Increase in number of certified forests	1000	Reports and Maps	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Increase access to carbon credit funds in CBFM villages	80% increase in number of CBFM forests accessing carbon funds by June 2031	Percentage increase in number of CBFM forests with access to carbon funds	500	Presence of benefiting CBFM village	FBD PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Support and promote the use of modern technology and skills in management and utilization of forest resources in CBFM villages	Increased use of improved technologies in all wood and non-wood processing industries by 2031	Increased use of improved technologies in all wood and non-wood processing industries	1100	Presence of modern/improved technologies in use in CBFM villages	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Promote profitable options of utilizing forest wastes in CBFM villages	1. Logging waste for indigenous species reduced from 60% to 30% by June,2031. 2. Logging waste in charcoal production reduced from 80% to 30% by June, 2031.	Percentage decrease in logging waste from timber and charcoal production processes	1000	Products from logging wastes Reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Promote production and marketing of NTFP from CBFM areas	Marketing development mechanisms for forest products developed by June, 2024	Percentage increase in earnings from sale of NTFP in CBFM villages	500	Presence of products in the market	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Promote scaling up of smart agriculture in CBFM villages	1. 80% of CBFM villages practicing smart agriculture by 2031 2. Farmers practicing Agro-forestry systems increased from 4 million to 15 million by June, 2031;	Percentage increase in number of CBFM villages practicing smart agriculture	1000	Villages with practicing smart agriculture	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Conduct baseline study on community livelihood improvement in CBFM villages	Community livelihood improvement indicators change positively in 80% of CBFM villages by June 2031	Improvement in livelihood measuring indicators	300	Survey reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
3.Ecosystem stability in CBFM areas enhanced through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility	Participatory surveying and mapping of CBFM forests with biodiversity and ecosystem services values	80% of CBFM forests rich in biodiversity and ecosystem services surveyed and mapped by June 2031	Percentage increase in surveyed and mapped CBFM forest of high biodiversity values	400	Forest cover maps and activity reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Conduct sensitization and awareness sessions on biodiversity and ecosystems values at community level	80% of CBFM villages sensitized on biodiversity and ecosystem values of forests by June 2031	Percentage increase in sensitized CBFM villages	500	Activity reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support CBFM villages to develop and implement IFM plans at community level	1. Forest area affected by wildfire and other human activities reduced by 75% by June, 2031 2. Natural forest area affected by wildfire incidences reduced by 70% by June, 2031	Percentage reduction in fire incidences in CBFM villages	300	Activity reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Conduct stakeholders mapping and engagement in CBFM villages	Functioning stakeholders' forum established and conducted annually by June, 2031;	Percentage increase in stakeholders supporting CBFM initiatives	500	Activity reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Institute payment for ecosystem services mechanisms in CBFM forests	1. Mechanisms to institute Payment for Ecosystem Services established by June, 2025 2. Sustainable forest management financing mechanism established by June, 2025	PES mechanisms in place and operational	200	PES guidelines	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
4.Institutional and human capacity to manage and develop CBFM forests in collaboration with key stakeholders enhanced	Conduct capacity building programs to village level institutions, political leaders, decision makers, village councils and LGA technical teams in CBFM areas	Capacity building programs implemented in at least 70% of CBFM villages by June 2031	Percentage increase in CBFM villages where capacity building programs have been implemented	800	Activity reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support leadership and management trainings for PORALG to enhance management of CBFM areas	At least 80% of relevant PORALG staff trained on leadership and management skills by June 2031	Percentage increase in trained PORALG staff	1000	Training reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Engage with MOF and PORALG for prioritization of CBFM in budget allocation	At least 50% of districts with CBFM forests realize increased allocation of financial resources by June 2031	Percentage increase allocated financial resources to districts with CBFM forests	700	District budgets	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Develop guidelines at district level to ensure that contributions from CBFM revenues are re-invested in villages to support forest management	At least 30% of revenues from CBFM are re-invested in villages to support forest management by June 2031	Percentage increase in re-investment of CBFM revenues in forest management	100	District budgets	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support the formation of standardised landscape level CBFM platforms/ Committees	At least 60% of CBFM projects are supported by landscape level committees by June 2031	Percentage increase in CBFM projects with landscape level committees	300	Functional Landscape level Committees	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support CBFM villages to access TaFF funds for forest management	At least 70% of CBFM villages access TaFF funds by June 2031	Percentage increase in CBFM villages with access to TaFF funds	300	TaFF reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Adopt realistic resources mobilization mechanisms for supporting CBFM interventions in the country	At least 50% of CBFM initiatives are supported by diverse sources of resources by June 2031	Percentage increase in CBFM support resources from various sources	200	Financial reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Explore the possibility of establishing a National CBFM apex body	CBFM national apex body in place and operational by June 2025	National CBFM body in place and operational	300	Operational Documents	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Review and enforce compliance to MoUs between MNRT and PORALG defining roles of DFOs and DFCs	At least 70% of districts with CBFM districts comply to the MoUs between MNRT and PORALG by June 2025	Percentage increase in CBFM districts in compliance	200	Defines roles and responsibilities between DFOs and DFCs undertaken as agreed	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Facilitate the establishment of inter-ministerial platform for CBFM information sharing	National CBFM task force in place and functional by December 2021	National CBFM task force in place and functional	1000	Proceedings of TF meetings	MNRT PORALG Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Develop and implement harvesting guidelines for CBFM areas	Sustainable forest harvesting plans under different tenures developed by June, 2028	Percentage increase in CBFM forests with sustainable harvesting plans	500	Harvesting plans	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Support updating of forest management plans in all CBFM forests	Natural forest area under Central, Local Authority and Private forest reserves that are managed in accordance with approved Forest Management Plans increased from 10 million ha to 20 million ha by June, 2031	Percentage increase in CBFM forests with updated forest management plans	1000	Forest Management plans	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
5.Good governance, HIV/AIDS Prevention and gender integration in CBFM areas enhanced	Promote accountability and transparency in CBFM villages	At least 80% of CBFM village governments conduct scheduled meetings and present income and expenditure reports	Percentage increase of accountable and transparent village governments	400	Income and expenditure reports at village and ward levels	MNRT PORALG PCCB Development Partners
	Sensitize communities in CBFM areas in anti-corruption issues	Anti-corruption strategies for forest sector institutions and organizations customized and implemented by June, 2025.	Increase in incidences of reporting corruption cases at village level	200	Village and ward meeting documents

PCCB records | MNRT PORALG PCCB Development Partners |

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Support HIV/AIDS prevention programs in CBFM villages	HIV/AIDS preventive programs increased from 10 to 30 by June 2031	Increased HIV/AIDS prevention programs in CBFM villages	300	Activity and Program reports	MNRT PORALG MHCDGWC Development Partners
	Support integration of people living with HIV/AIDS in CBFM activities	Ten (10) women, youths and people with disabilities forest supporting programmes established by June 2031	Increased participation of women, youth and marginalized members of the society in CBFM activities	200	Activity reports	MNRT PORALG MHCDGWC Development Partners
	Support women, youths and people with disabilities to participate CBFM activities	Ten (10) women, youths and people with disabilities forest supporting programmes established by June 2031	Increased participation of women, youth and marginalized members of the society in CBFM activities	200	Activity reports	MNRT PORALG Development Partners
	Promote gender balance in all decision-making structures at community level.	50/50% gender representation in decision making structures in CBFM villages attained by June 2031	Percentage increase in gender balance in decision making structures in CBFM areas	200	Village leadership and Committees reports	MNRT PORALG MHCDGWC Development Partners

Objective	Priority Actions	Targets	Indicators	Resources (Mil TZS)	Means of Verification	Responsible institutions
	Support village level trainings on gender issues	At least 80% of CBFM villages trained on gender issues by June 2031	Percentage increase in CBFM villages trained on gender	300	Training reports	MNRT PORALG MHCDGWC Development Partners
	Sensitize political leaders on gender inclusion in forest management	50/50% gender representation in decision making structures in CBFM villages attained by June 2031	Percentage increase in gender balance in decision making structures in CBFM areas	200	Village leadership and Committees reports	MNRT PORALG MHCDGWC Development Partners

5.2   Monitoring, review and reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation form an important component in ensuring that action plans are implemented. Monitoring shall help the government to track the utilization of inputs and realization of targets. It will also assist the government to make informed decisions with regards to deployment of resources and taking corrective measures when necessary. On the other hand, evaluations help stakeholders to assess the realization of targets and objectives in relation to resources utilized. In so doing efficiency and effectiveness in implementing the action plan can be assessed. Both monitoring and evaluation facilitate learning through performance by examining success cases and failures that have been experienced during implementation of the action plan. The existing monitoring and evaluation frameworks within MNRT and PORALG will be used to monitor and assess the implementation of this action plan.

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