RESULTS ORIENTED MONITORING REPORT

Individual commitment identification number:	10th EDF NSA-ENV 2012/304-979
Title of the Action:	Adding Value to the Arc: Forests and livelihoods in the South Nguru Mountains.
Name of Beneficiary:	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)
Name of Local Partner:	Mvomero District Council, Morogoro (MVDC); Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA); Tanzania Forest Services (TFS).
Period Covered by this report	1st January to 30th June 2015
Date of Report:	13th August 2015

CONTRACTUAL & FINANCIAL ISSUES:

Expenditure ratio since start of the project:	78.7 %
Expenditure ratio since last EC payment (<, > 70%):	< 70 % (59% at 30/06/2015)
Planned date of submission of next payment request:	01/12/2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This Results Oriented Monitoring Report describes the results achieved by the project during Q1 and Q2 of Year 3 of the project. During this six months period the project has made progress in line with the project plan in relation to Expected Results 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The main achievements which has been realised per expected results between 1st January – 30th June 2015 are as follows:

ER 1: Community-level institutions and district authorities exercising legislated rights and responsibilities for management of forest resources on village land.

Work Package 1.1: Raise awareness on land use planning and community-based forest management (CBFM) and build capacity on natural resources governance.

- Three additional villages: Hoza, Pandambili and Diburuma have been identified as having forest area remaining on their village land. The villages have requested the assistance of the project to establish village forest reserves.

Work Package 1.2: Conduct participatory village land use planning with district Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team and establish CBFM.

- No additional villages have completed this activity during this reporting period. As such the progress so far remains at 6 villages out of the targeted 12 villages, as reported in the 4th ROM report.

Work Package 1.3: Formalise and implement Village Land Use Plans, CBFM Plans & by-laws.

- Forest management plans and by-laws for three villages (Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu) were approved at the Mvomero District Council meeting held in May, 2015. Also the VLFRs of the three villages have been registered on a district VLFR register. The VLFR plans and by-laws are now being implemented. Overall, the project has supported 6 out of the targeted 12 villages to formalise their CBFM plans and by-laws.

- The village land use plans and by-laws for Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu that were developed by Mvomero district council with NLUPC support have also been approved by the district and are now being implemented.

Work package 1.4: Advocate for improved forest governance on village land.

- Participatory governance monitoring was conducted in six villages of Masimba, Msolokelo, Bwage, Mziha, Kanga and Makuyu where a total of 12 community members (2 per village; 7 women, 5 men) were trained on the principles of good governance and on how to do governance monitoring. These 12 community governance monitors then implemented the governance monitoring in their respective villages and returned the results to the project. A draft report on the results of the governance monitoring has been prepared and shows a wide range of results with 1 village scoring highly on most indicators; 1 village scoring very low; and the other four villages scoring in-between.

ER 2: Community-level institutions and central government agencies experiencing legislated rights and responsibilities for co-management of forest resources within central government forest FRs

Work Package 2.1 Raise awareness on joint forest management.
This work package was finalised in previous reporting periods.

Work Package 2.2 Assess village JFM capacity and build capacity as necessary.
Not planned for this reporting period.

Work Package 2.3 Revise JFM agreements, management plans and by-laws to reflect Nature Reserve establishment and other changes.
- Preparations for revising the JFM management plans and by-laws have started where the project has drafted methods for identifying the JFM village forest management areas (VFMAs) so that each of the JFM villages in Mkingu NR and Kanga FR will have its own forest area for management. The maps indicating the proposed division of the NR and FR have been prepared and presented to Mkingu NR and TFS Mvomero office for comments.
- Discussions related to agreeing on the benefit sharing principles and procedures are ongoing. The project's initial analysis indicates that the revenues that the communities are likely to earn will not cover the costs of implementing the tasks for which they will be responsible. More clarity is also needed on the procedures for TFS to pay the communities their share of the revenues. Resolving these issues is critical to the sustainability of the joint forest management approach.
- The project partner, Mkingu NR has so far assisted six villages to prepare management plans and by-laws. The villages are Kinda, Digalama and Msolokelo which were supported in 2015. The other three villages of Maskati, Semwali and Dibago were facilitated in 2014. The plans and by-laws have been submitted to the district for approval. However these management plans are not aligned with the new JFM benefit sharing guidelines nor do they indicate the village forest management areas (VFMAs). It was therefore agreed during the project evaluation and planning meeting that the project should work with Mkingu NR to review all management plans (including the ones sent to the district), demarcate the village forest management areas and revise the by-laws.

Work Package 2.4 Formalise and implement JFM agreements with TFS.
- No JFM agreements were formalised during this reporting period.

Work Package 2.5: Build capacity and governance of VNRCs and strengthen collaborative linkages between villages and TFS.
- 92 (30 women, 62 men) VNRC members, Village leaders and Village Council members in five JFM villages (Digalama, Mafuta, Kwelikwiji, Pemba and Mlaguzi) were trained on the concept and guiding principles of JFM; implementation of JFM; good governance; monitoring and record-keeping; and planning their daily, weekly and monthly activities.
- Field equipment were distributed to VNRCs in 5 JFM villages (Digalama, Mafuta, Mlaguzi, Kwelikwiji and Mbogo). The equipments included 10 bicycles, 70 gumboots, 70 overalls, and 70 raincoats. Each of the five villages received 2 bicycles, 14 rain coats, 14 overalls and 14 gumboots.

ER 3: Conservation-compatible enterprise opportunities developed at community level

Work Package 3.1: Identify enterprise opportunities that are economically viable at community level, conservation compatible and resilient to climate change.
- Communities requested support for two types of enterprise. 7 groups from 5 villages requested support to establish *tree nurseries*: Hembeti (1 group), Mkindo (2 groups), Dihombo (1 group), Mbogo (1 group) and Komtonga (2 groups). 13 groups from 7 villages requested support for *trading Allanblackia nuts*: Mafuta (2 groups), Kwelikwiji (3 groups), Gonja (1 group), Kigugu (1 group), Kinda (1 group), Digalama (1 group) and Ubiri (4 groups).

Work Package 3.2: Assess capacity and strengthen micro-finance institutions.

- The capacity and status of 55 VSLA groups was assessed in 11 JFM villages (Komtonga, Msufini, Kigugu, Mbogo, Hembeti, Mkindo, Dihombo, Mafuta, Kwadoli, Mhonda and Kwelikwiji). It was found that , of the 55 VSLA groups, 44 groups were functioning well while 9 groups were not functioning. The 44 functioning groups have a total of 1,146 community members (762 women, and 384 are men). Most of these groups need training on VSLA management and entrepreneurship in order to improve their performance and impact.

Work Package 3.3 Address identified constraints to community-level enterprises and income generating activities.

- In order to support women and men in project villages to adopt improved agricultural techniques that will increase resilience to climate change, reduce dependence on shifting agriculture and increase farmers' crop production a training was provided for 48 participants of whom 40 were community members (18 women, 22 men) and 8 were agricultural field extension officers. The participants came from 20 FFS groups from seven villages (Mziha, Bwage, Kanga, Dihinda, Difinga, Msolokelo and Masimba). The training was done as TOT training whereby two selected paraprofessionals/CBTs from each of the 20 groups were selected to attend the training on farmer field schools, conservation agricultural techniques and agroforestry so that they will go back to lead and train others in her/his group came from.

- The project has contracted technical support from a team of Consultants to develop a climate smart agriculture package that will mitigate negative impacts to environment, address agricultural crops market challenges and promote appropriate technologies to optimize productivity while taking into account biological and physical aspects of the soil within the landscape. A draft report was submitted by the consultants and comments were provided by the project team. A final report was submitted in August 2015.

- The 20 agricultural FFS groups from 7 villages were supported with agricultural Inputs for their FFS including seeds and fertilisers.

- Backstopping visits were made to all 20 FFS groups with the aim of assessing the performance of the seeds that were provided by the project; assessing each group's progress towards establishing the FFS plots; identifying the challenges the groups have encountered; and advising them accordingly. All 20 FFS in seven villages (19 sub-villages) were visited and meetings were held with group members. It was found from the visit that out of 432 community members in the 20 groups initially supported, 200 members (103 men and 97 women) are still actively implementing what they have learned from the training. Reasons for other members leaving the groups were documented and include the project's policy of not paying per diems to participants in training events; whilst others were busy with their own farms. The germination study found that of the two types of maize seed that were provided by the project, 88% of the STAHA and 68% of the TAN 254 seeds geminated. Although the TAN 254 had a lower germination rate than the STAHA, the TAN 254 growth rate was higher. For both seed types, the farmers commented that their germination and growth rates were significantly higher than the 'traditional' seeds being used and they were generally impressed with their performance. For the sesame seeds provided by the project, 89% germinated and 75 % had reached the reproductive stage; and for the sunflower seeds, 80 % had germinated and most had reached at least 4 cm in height at the time of the assessment. 8 of the FFS groups planted cow peas or lima beans as cover crops with 89% and 55% germination rates respectively. In general the lima beans were affected by pests. The results of the assessment will guide the project's provision of future inputs.

- A meeting with an *Allanblackia* nuts buying company (Novella Development Tanzania LTD) was held in Morogoro in June, 2015 where the buyers agreed to have common nut collection centres at Kigugu (Kungwi sub-village) and Mafuta villages which will reduce the costs of villagers transporting the nuts from the villages to the buying centre, currently located at Mhonda Village. The buyer also agreed to collaborate with the project in training the communities on the best way of collecting, processing and drying the *Allanblackia* nuts so as to maintain its quality and hence secure a better price. During a meeting with Allanblackia nut-collection group members, group members requested support from the project to improve their capacity to dry and store the nuts. This will be implemented during the next reporting period.

- Training was provided to 45 community members (24 women, 21 men) from two local MJUMITA networks (JUWAMIM and HIMISU) on the construction, use and maintenance of fuel wood efficient. Trainees were from 10 villages (Hembeti, Dihombo, Mkindo, Kisimaguru, Mndela, Msufini, Komtonga, Kigugu, Mbogo and Mlaguzi). 45 efficient stoves were constructed during the training. Up to the end of

this reporting period a total of 130 firewood efficient stoves have been constructed in 23 villages and are being used.

- Four beekeeping groups (two from Digoma village and two from Kanga village), and one individual beekeeper (Bibi Fatuma) who were supported by the project have earned 1.1 million shillings from the sale of 102 litres of honey and 14 kg of bees wax.

Work Package 3.4 Develop extension to Kilosa REDD Project Design Document.
- No activities planned or implemented under this work package during this reporting period.

ER 4: Capacity of government institutions to implement forest management enhanced

Work Package 4.1: Clarify roles and responsibilities of government agencies in forest governance and PFM.
- No activities planned or implemented under this work package during this reporting period.

Work Package 4.2: Train / re-train government teams on interpretation of PFM.
- No activities planned or implemented under this work package during this reporting period.

Work Package 4.3: Build capacity of district and central government teams to support and monitor PFM and REDD at community level.
- Training on environmental education to primary school teachers during previous reporting periods included the establishment of school environmental clubs. During this reporting period the project supported 35 members (23 girls, 12 boys) and two teachers of the Kigugu Primary School environmental club to visit the Mkingu NR Office and to conduct experiential environmental learning in the Mkingu Nature Reserve. The Kigugu PS Club has been particularly active on environmental issues.

- Monitoring and follow up visits to the previously trained primary schools were also made to 18 schools to assess progress and to advise on the implementation of their environmental education plans. All schools have adopted at least one environmental education practice.

Work Package 4.4: Capacity building of NR Office to promote eco-tourism
- The project has continued to work closely with the Mkingu Nature Reserve Office to enhance its capacity to attract tourists and to provide basic services for tourists. Collection of more information about tourist attractions has continued. The identification of local tour guides has also started where two local tour guide from Mafuta Village have been identified, and the work is going on in other villages with attractions.

- Leaflet about Mkingu NR, which was produced last reporting period has been distributed in three hotels in Morogoro and Turiani.

- Material for the development of the Mkingu NR website has been collected. The development of the website is ongoing.

ER 5: Project impacts objectively measured, verified and attributed, and experiences synthesised and communicated.

Work Package 5.1 Develop monitoring, evaluation and communication (MEC) framework.
- The MEC Framework for the project was developed in Year 1 of the project and is now being implemented.

Work Package 5.2: Implement M & E strategy (data collection, surveys, evaluations), document and share project experiences, and advocate for key lesson
- Biannual evaluation and planning meeting was held in May and was attended by 21 participants (6 women and 15 men) from TFS (Zonal office, TFS Mvomero and Mkingu NR), MVDC, TFCG, MJUMITA and EAMCEF. The meeting evaluated project activities which were implemented in the last reporting period and developed a draft work plan for Q3 and 4 of Year 3.
- Success stories on VSLAs groups in Kanga ward were aired on ABOOD radio and were reported in articles in Mtanzania and Majira local newspapers.
- Documentation on the progress of the Dhinda Village conservation agriculture group was filmed / recorded and was aired on ABOOD TV and ABOOD radio.
- An article on project implementation, results and challenges was printed in the Daily News (The article was entitled 'Involving Morogoro villagers in Participatory Environmental Conservation').

- The challenges of illegal timber harvesting and forest encroachments at Difinga village was aired on Clouds TV.
- Biannual newsletters for the period July - Dec 2014 were designed and 1900 copies printed and distributed to project partners, villagers and other stakeholders. Some copies were distributed to participants in the EU development year exhibition in DSM.
- Preparations for the project Midterm Evaluation are underway. The consultancy has been advertised and the consultant has been selected. The evaluation will start in July.
- Project reports (VLUPs, ROM reports, photos etc) have been updated into the project server.
- The project database has also been updated with current monitoring data.

CONTEXT (EXTERNAL FACTORS):

Summarise changes in the project operating environment/context (positive or negative) since the start of the project, which may impact on the project's relevance and/or feasibility, mentioning where relevant major developments since the last report. Reference should be made to assumptions/risks and to the quality of relations with implementing partners and local authorities highlighting any implications for modifications to project plans.

Under ER 1, Mziha village, which was supported by the project in year one to develop its land use plan and establish CBFM, has been divided into three new villages (Mziha itself, Kibatula and Njeula). Kibatula and Njeula were initially sub-villages of Mziha Village but the government has decided to upgrade them to become new villages because of their size. This means that the developed VLUP for Mziha village needs to be revised to reflect these changes. The project team are working with the new ward and village leaders to assess and map the VLFR in relation to the new village boundaries. From there we can determine how to approach a revision of the village land use plans and by-laws; and the VFR management plan and by-laws.

Recent deforestation has made it more challenging to identify villages with sizeable areas of woodland remaining on village land. As proposed to the EU on 08/05/2015 (see Annex 3) and outlined in the 4th ROM report, the project is proposing to revise the number of villages to establish CBFM to 10; and to adjust the VLFR area target from 30,000 ha to ~ 12,000 ha

Under ER 2, recent research on the impact of JFM (Persha and Meshack 2014) highlights the need for communities to receive tangible benefits if they are to sustain their commitment to undertake forest management activities. Based on the information currently available to the project, the income currently generated by Mkingu Nature Reserve is insufficient to provide an equitable return to the communities commensurate with the responsibilities proposed. The project has initiated a study to investigate this issue in more detail. The mid-term evaluation has also been designed to generate recommendations on this issue.

MANAGEMENT (INTERNAL FACTORS):

Summarise any changes to planned internal project management and coordination issues. Does the log-frame, particularly the specific objective and results, remain relevant? Are the indicators well defined, appropriate and practical, with cost effective means of verification? Is the project keeping to its work plan and have all planned milestones been achieved? Have particularly innovative activities been conducted? Have there been any significant changes to staff/project infrastructure?

- The specific objective and expected results remain relevant and no significant changes are proposed.

- No significant changes are planned to the internal project management and coordination.

- The project is generally on-track for ER1 whereby six villages are proceeding with CBFM. Governance issues in Difinga village have been identified and are being addressed in close cooperation with MVDC.

- Under ER2 the project is on track subject to identifying a mechanism to ensure more equitable and sustainable financing for the JFM approach.

- Under ER3 the progress on VSLAs and conservation agriculture is generally good, with exception of FFS in dry areas like Masimba drought has significantly affected yields in the Farmer Field Schools.

- In ER 4 and 5 there are no significant changes.

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES:

Summarise state of progress since the start of the project towards achieving the project overall and specific objectives, mentioning where relevant major developments since the last report. Compare progress against plans, using log-frame indicators as appropriate. Focus on positive achievements, but also unexpected negative impacts. If it is too early to report on project impact, state so and estimate when one could expect impact at the level of specific objectives.

Overall Objective Indicator 1: 85,000 residents of Turiani division, Mvomero district represented in village based natural resource institutions by the end of Year 3.
- Communities in 34 villages with an approximate population of 106,595 have democratically and transparently elected Village Natural Resources Committees (24 from JFM villages and 10 from CBFM villages) to represent them in village based natural resource management institutions. During this reporting two VNRCs (Kanga and Difinga) were dissolved due to poor performances and new committees have been elected whilst in the case of Mziha Village the Government has split Mziha into three villages (Mziha, Njeula and Kibatula). Each of the newly formed villages will need to form new VNRCs.

Overall Objective Indicator 2: 3,000 poor households in Turiani division, Mvomero District with higher wealth ranking by the end of Year 5.
Progress towards this objective is expected to result from:
- 3,549 people (2131 women, 1418 men) in 21 villages participating in VSLAs;
- 200 farmers (97 women 103 men) from 7 villages who are actively engaging in conservation agriculture farmer field schools;
- 123 women and men participating in 6 beekeeping groups;
- and 240 women and men in 7 villages who are engaging in *Allanblackia* nut trading.

For the farmers field schools the wealth ranking data indicates that there were 96 lower wealth ranking (LWR), 83 middle wealth ranking (MWR) and 21 higher wealth ranking (HWR) farmers involved.

Overall Objective Indicator 3: 7,000 households derive an increased share of their total income from sustainable use and management of natural resources.
Beekeeping
75 households derive an increased share of their total income from beekeeping as a result of the project, as follows:
- 20 households from Kanga Village who are members of the KAEKO Group earned 200,000TZS from the sale of 20 lts of honey;
- 14 households from Kanga Village who are members of the Tumaini Jema Group earned 190,000TZS from the sale of 19 lts of honey;
- 22 households from Digoma Village who are members of the Vijana Group earned 310,000TZS from the sale of 31 lts of honey;
- 18 households from Digoma Village who are members of the Wazee Wafuga Nyuki Group earned 100,000TZS from the sale of 10 lts of honey;
- 1 individual beekeeper (1 household) from Digoma earned 330,000TZS from sales of 33 lts of honey.

CBFM
4503 households in six villages (Difinga, Mziha, Bwage, Msolokelo, Masimba and Makuyu) are expected to benefit from sustainable use and management of natural resources on village land as a result of the establishment of village forest reserves although no harvesting has started yet. These communities have however continued to combat various illegal activities in their forests so as to ensure that their forests are managed sustainably.

Makuyu village have conducted about 20 patrols in their VLFRs where they encountered 14 cases of illegal activities (grazing cattle in the forest - 10 cases, illegal timber- 1 case, and charcoal harvesting - 3 cases) where the culprits were fined and a total of TZS 1,101,700 was collected. The village plans to use some of the money for purchasing bricks and cement for the construction of a toilet for their dispensary.

In Msolokelo village 10 patrols were conducted and three illegal activities were encountered (2 cases of illegal timber harvesting and 1 case of illega charcoal harvesting). The culprits were fined TZS 280,000.
Dihinda village reported 4 incidents of illegal timber harvesting and one incident of illegal charcoal making where the VNRC members seized 352 pieces of timber and 18 bags of charcoal. The products were stored at the village godown awaiting to be auctioned.
At Difinga village the communities in one of the sub-village took part in patrolling the forest and seized 160 pieces of illegally harvested timbers, which have been stored at the village office.

Specific Objective Indicator 1: 65,000 hectares of forests in Nguru Reserve Catchment Forest Reserve and

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING RESULTS:

The project has made progress towards the following indicators as indicated in the log-frame:

ER 1: Community-level institutions and district authorities exercising legislated rights and responsibilities for management of forest resources on village land;

Indicator 1.1: 12 villages in a biologically sensitive forest corridor area have formally declared village land forest reserves within their respective village areas covering an area of at least 30,000 hectares by end of Year 3;
- Forest management plan and by-laws for Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu have been approved by Mvomero district council.

 - Also the Village Forest Reserves for the three villages have been registered in the District registry of village forest reserve showing the Number, size and location of the VLFRs.

In total the project has now supported six villages to formally declare village land forest reserves covering 7615 ha.

- Three additional villages: Hoza, Pandambili and Diburuma have been identified as having forest area remaining on their village land.

Indicator 1.2: Forest management plans prepared that incorporate sustainable harvesting of timber and / or charcoal and / or REDD by end of Year 3.
The three villages of Msolokelo, Masimba and Makuyu, prepared and approved their village land forest reserve management plans and by-laws during the last reporting period. The Mvomero district council have already approved the forest management plan by-laws and have also registered their VLFRs in the district registry of village forest reserves which shows number of VLFRs registered, its size and where they are located. The villages are now implementing the plans. Preparations for incorporating sustainable harvesting of Charcoal for the villages of Masimba and Msolokelo is under way where meetings and trainings to charcoal makers, and PFRA to assess the available stock will start in July, 2015. Mechanisms to exchange experiences between TFCG's sustainable charcoal project in Kilosa District and the AVA project are being developed.

Indicator 1.3: 75% of forest users within 12 villages are aware of CBFM management plans, presence of VNRC, and by-laws by end of Year
- As part of awareness raising amongst forest users on CBFM in the 12 villages where CBFM is planned, the project team facilitated village council and village assembly meetings at Difinga village in an effort to assist the village in resolving the problems of illegal harvesting and encroachments in VLFR and Kanga FR. The meetings aimed to make the communities, village leaders and ward leaders more aware of the magnitude of the problem, were attended by a total of 182 participants (22 women and 160 men). The VC meeting was attended by 40 participants (8 women and 32 men), and the VA meeting was attended by 142 villagers (14 women and 128 men).

- In Makuyu village, two meetings (VC and VA) were convened with the aim of discussing the progress of CBFM as implemented by the VNRC members and also to present to the communities in a VA the revenues which were collected by the VNRC for the period of January - May, 2015. The VNRC leaders reported on: the results of 20 regular patrols that they had made; the good cooperation that they are getting from informers and other community members; the resolution of 14 cases of illegal activities in their VLFRs, including 10 incidents of cattle grazing in the reserve; 3 cases of illegal charcoal making and 1 incident of illegal timber harvesting. In all cases the culprits were caught and brought to the village office where they were fined according to the nature of the offence committed. TZS 1,101,700 was collected during this period in fines. Most of the fines came from grazing livestock, which is a big problem in the village. These two meetings were attended by 146 participants (54 women, 92 men). The VC meeting was attended by 28 participants (9 women, 19 men) while VA meeting were attended by 118 villagers (45 women, 73 men).

- 180 copies of the biannual report (July - December, 2014), which highlighted activities implemented, achievements reached and challenges encountered, were distributed to all CBFM villages where each village received 30 copies. Also 30 copies of Komba newsletters No.26 of January, 2015 were distributed to 6 villages. Each village received 5 copies. The newsletter summarized the events of the MJUMTA AGM held last December, 2014; how the dashboard governance monitoring tool has improved forest governance in villages practicing PFM in Kigoma; and how communitiesare taking active roles in managing their forests in Kibaha, Liwale and other districts.

Indicator 1.4 12 Villages are implementing Village Land Use Plans by Year 5.
- Three land use plans for Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu villages which were submitted by the NLUPC to the

PROGRESS IN CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

What progress is being made in achieving cross-cutting objectives in relation to concerns as gender equality, rights of indigenous groups, rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and/or with disabilities, environmental protection and good governance?

Gender: The promotion of the participation of women in all activities and in community-level decision making forums has continued to be emphasized by the project. Under ER 2, 30 women participated in the training on concepts and guiding principles of JFM implementation, to understand and practise the principle of good governance, to be able to monitor, keep records and manage their activities. Under ER3, 24 women were trained on the construction of fuel wood efficient stoves; 18 women were trained on adopting improved agricultural techniques; and 955 women have taken loans through the VSLA groups.

Good governance: The project has continued to promote improved governance at village level by identifying governance shortfalls; providing training on good governance; strengthening community advocacy groups; and back-stopping communities to address governance shorfalls. Several governance issues were raised and addressed as outlined below:
- Two VNRCs of Kanga and Difinga villages were dissolved and re-formed because members were colluding with people involved in illegal activities.
- Three meetings were conducted at Difinga village to resolve forest governance issues.
- Representatives from five villages (VNRC members, village leaders and VC members) were trained on principles of good governance so that they can actively take part in resolving governance shortfalls in their villages.

Environmental protection: The project has continued with its effort to support communities in the South Nguru landscape to strengthen participatory forest management in collaboration with its partners. Because the key driver of deforestation is farming the project has solicited technical support from consultants to develop a climate smart agriculture package that will, among other things, mitigate negative impacts to environment. The project is also working closely with Mkingu NR to stop the ongoing farming inside the nature reserves, which is a very big problem. During this period Mkingu NR office has conducted eviction in one village, and the work will continue once they got more funds.

Also the community representatives (VNRCs) and village leaders have been supported with more training and given field equipments so as to enable them to conduct regular patrols so as to combat destructive activities in their forests and in government owned forests.

ISSUES FACED/CORRECTIVE MEASURES:

District harvesting Plans in villages where CBFM developments has been finalized
As described under Indicator 5.2, the inclusion of two CBFM villages (Difinga and Masimba) in the district harvesting plan, was a significant challenge to the project particularly given the close involvement of MVDC staff in supporting the two villages to develop and implement CBFM. According to the DNRO the issue was suggested by the Mvomero DC after receiving reports of ongoing illegal harvesting at Difinga village. Lengthy discussion during the evaluation and planning meeting noted that the DC was wrongly advised (he is new) and it was agreed that the two villages be supported by the district in its efforts to implement CBFM.

One village which developed VLUP has been divided.
Mziha village, which was supported by the project to develop, approve and implement its VLUP has been divided into three new villages. This means that 3 of its original 8 sub villages namely Kambini, Komkomba, Njeula, Kwabeku, Kwafiluka, Kwakonje, Kibatula na Bwageselewa have been upgraded into new villages. So the developed VLUP now needs to be reviewed so as to incorporate the new changes. The issue of villages being split after investing in village land use planning is not unique to Kilosa and has proved a challenge to TFCG in other districts including Rufiji and Kilosa.

Adjustment of the number of project villages
As outlined in Annex 3, the number of project villages is now 37; and the target for ER 1 is now 10 villages including 12,000 ha of forest and woodland in their VLFRs.

VALID COMMUNICATION PLAN: YES

Annex 1.   Results Tracking Table

Result Description	Result Indicator (OVI) / Target	Performance Rating	Progress/Arising Issues	Action Required by the implementing partner/s
ER 1: Community-level institutions and district authorities exercising legislated rights and responsibilities for management of forest resources on village land;	*1.1 12 villages in a biologically sensitive forest corridor area have formally declared village land forest reserves within their respective village areas covering an area of at least 30,000 hectares by end of Year 3*	Yellow	- Forest management plan and by-laws for Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu have been approved by Mvomero district council. - The Village Forest Reserves for Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu have been registered in the District registry of village forest reserve showing the Number, size and location of the VLFRs. - Makuyu village collected TZS 1,101,700 in fines as a result of patrols in their VLFR over the last 6 months. - Overall the project has supported 6 villages to include 7,615 ha of woodland and forest in village land forest reserves.	Proceed with CBFM in an additional 4 villages and revise target to 10 villages establishing VLFRs covering 12,000 ha (see Annex 3).
	1.2 Forest management plans prepared that incorporate sustainable harvesting of timber and / or charcoal and / or REDD by end of Year 3	Yellow	See above. Through an exchange of experiences with the TFCG's 'Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector' project, the AVA project is now planning for the integration of sustainable charcoal and timber into Mvomero VLFRs.	- Integration of additional forest-based enterprises into the CBFM plans - Prepare management plans that incorporate sustainable harvesting of timber and / or charcoal in 10 villages.
	1.3 75% of forest users within 12 villages aware of CBFM management plans, presence of VNRC, and bylaws by end of Year 5	Yellow	~ 200 people in Difinga Village and ~ 150 people in Makuyu Village participated in village council and village assembly meetings to raise awareness on CBFM and to address related governance issues.	- Expand CBFM support to 4 more villages (Gonja, Pandambili, Hoza and Dibuluma).
	1.4 12 Villages are implementing Village Land Use Plans by Year 5.	Green	- Three village land use plans for Masimba, Msolokelo and Makuyu villages which were submitted by the NLUPC to the district for approval, have already been approved and have been submitted to the Lands Commissioner. - Plans for Difinga, Bwage and Mziha have been approved by the Lands Commissioner. - Village land certificates for all six CBFM villages, which was brought last reporting period but had some printing errors have already been corrected by ministry of land and will be brought back to the district council shortly.	- MVDC to distribute Village land certificates.

Result Description	Result Indicator (OVI) / Target	Performance Rating	Progress/Arising Issues	Action Required by the implementing partner/s
	1.5 VNRCs in 12 villages fully constituted, operational, keeping records and with at least one third of women by end of Year 5	Yellow	- VNRCs in two villages (Kanga and Difinga) have been reformed due to poor performance and corruption. - VNRCs in 3 CBFM villages Msolokelo , Masimba and Makuyu are fully constituted and are conducting regular meetings and patrols. VNRCs in 2 CBFM Villages (Bwage and Mziha) are fully constituted and are conducting regular meetings and patrols although less frequently. The VNRC in Difinga Village has faced governance challenges as described in the text of this report.	-Expand CBFM support to 4 more villages (Gonja, Pandambili, Hoza and Dibuluma).
	Gender issues are properly integrated in 12 Village Land Use plans and 12 CBFM plans	Yellow	- 0 additional village land use plans developed during this reporting period.	None
ER 2: Community-level institutions and central government agencies exercising legislated rights and responsibilities for co-management of forest resources within central government reserves	*30 villages around 35,000 ha of forest in Mkingu NR and Kanga FR have signed JFM agreements which specify clear mechanisms and means for benefit sharing by end of Year 3*	Yellow	- During this period none of the project villages have signed JFM agreements which specify clear mechanisms and means of benefit sharing. - In order to divide the management of Mkingu NR and Kanga FR into separate areas for each village to manage (VFMAs) the proposed approach of how the divisions will be made have been developed by the project and shared to TFS (Mkingu NR and Kanga FR). Through this approach the area of each Village Forest Management Area (VFMA) will be established and boundary marked.	- Development of VFMAs
	75% of residents in 30 JFM villages are aware of JFM agreements, existence of VNRC and bylaws by end of Year 5	Yellow	- No planned activity during this period.	- Preparations of JFM agreements
	VNRCs in 30 villages, fully constituted, operational, keeping records and at least one third of the members are women by end of Year 5	Green	-The VNRC in two villages of Kanga and Difinga has been reformed and new ones formed as they were not fulfilling their responsibilities. - Field equipments for VNRCs from 5 JFM villages were procured and distributed. - Training to 92 (30 women, 62 men) VNRC members, Village leaders and some VC members were conducted in five JFM villages namely Digalama, Mafuta, Kwelikwiji, Pemba and Mlaguzi.	- Follow up of two new VNRCs and arrange training on how to implement their duties.
	MJUMITA Networks hold village, district and central govt authority accountable women by end	Green	- Backstopping provided to two MJUMITA networks (JUWAMIM and HIMISU) and strategies identified to address internal problems. - The HIMAYAKA network representatives from Difinga village participated in two meetings at Difinga village to assist in resolving the forest governance issues.	- Follow up on the progress of the two networks**.**

Result Description	Result Indicator (OVI) / Target	Performance Rating	Progress/Arising Issues	Action Required by the implementing partner/s
ER 3: Conservation-compatible enterprise opportunities developed at community level	*There are 110 VSLA functioning effectively with the active involvement of women in 31 villages*	Green	- 44 existing VSLA groups from 11 villages and with a total members of 1,146 where 66.5 % are women (women 762 and men 384) have been identified for support by the project. - 101 VSLA groups have issued loans worth TZS 467,511,837 to 1,699 members including 955 women.	- Training of CBT in the 44 VSLA groups.
	At least 3000 households show an increase in incomes and resilience to climate change through new natural-resource enterprises / income generating projects, or existing enterprises that experience a doubling of turnover by end of Year 5	Yellow	- 240 women and men in 7 villages are part of 13 groups of Allanblackia nut collectors identified for value addition support by the project. - 75 households in four beekeeping groups have earned incomes from the sale of honey and wax as a result of training provided by the project.	- Finalize training to Allanblackia nut collection groups, and support them with equipments. Support other forest-based enterprises including timber and charcoal.
	At least 40 farmers per village in each of the 31 villages have adopted climate-smart agricultural techniques including agroforestry as a result of capacity building provided by the project.	Yellow	- 200 farmers (97 women, 103 men) actively participating in 20 FFS in 7 villages received training and inputs for their farmer field schools. - 1 consultancy to advise on improvements to the project's agricultural strategy close to finalisation.	- Routine follow up of the FFS until they harvest the crops. - Extend training to additional villages. Finalise agricultural strategy consultancy
	12 villages are receiving REDD finance by end of Year 5	Yellow	Further work has been done on the forest change analysis as required for the project design document.	Finalise the PDD.
ER 4: Capacity of government institutions to implement forest	*Over 75% Village level forest managers and VNRC members report an increase in responsiveness and support from local government and TFS by end of Year 5*	Green	- Participatory governance monitoring was done in six villages of Masimba, Msolokelo, Bwage, Mziha, Kanga and Makuyu. Three meetings were carried out in Difinga to address governance challenges.	- Finalize data analysis for the six villages and share results with communities**.**

Result Description	Result Indicator (OVI) / Target	Performance Rating	Progress/Arising Issues	Action Required by the implementing partner/s
t forest management enhanced	*Mkingu Nature Reserve is being marketed through the internet and through enhanced linkages with tour operators and facilities are in place to receive tourists.*	Green	- Mkingu NR office has continued with the collection and verification of tourist attractions, which will be used in developing the NR website. - One tourist company from DSM visited Mafuta village and made preparations with the local tour guides. The tourist company wants to bring again a group of tourist from United Kingdom in July,2015. - 300 Mkingu NR English leaflet produced last reporting period has been distributed to Tourist Hotels in Morogoro and small Hotels in Turiani. Also leaflets were displayed and distributed during European year for development in Tanzania. - Mkingu NR has constructed and installed two big signboards with messages on activities which are prohibited in the Nature reserve. The signboards has been placed at Mafuta and Ubiri villages. - Two local tour guides has been identified at Mafuta village and arrangements has been made to identify local tour guides in other villages with tourist attractions. A total of 12 local guides are planned to be identified and trained.	- Complete the identification and selection of local tour guides. - Training and study tour for the tour guides. - Nature trails development and installation of signboards.
	40 staff members within TFS and MVDC trained in participatory land use planning and PFM by end of Year 3	-	No planned activities during this period.	-
	90 primary school teachers from Turiani Division are trained on the integration of environmental education into their teaching.	Green	- 18 schools have adopted one or more EE training in their schools. - One study tour organised for the Kigugu Primary School environmental club to Mkingu NR. - 18 primary schools reported to have planted a total of 5,023 tree seedlings, which included Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Khaya anthotheca, and fruit trees.	- Follow up to evaluate progress of all schools which received EE training.
ER 5: Project impacts objectively measured	*Baseline quantitative statistics measuring social, economic, institutional indicators available by end of month 18*	-	Four monitoring reports finalised of which three are now available on the project web page http://www.tfcg.org/nguru.html.	Finalise disturbance survey and camera trapping report

Result Description	Result Indicator (OVI) / Target	Performance Rating	Progress/Arising Issues	Action Required by the implementing partner/s
, verified and attributed, and experiences synthesised and communicated	*All implementing partners regularly collecting information and data in line with agreed protocols within the M&E plan and presenting to project co-ordination team meetings by end of Year 2.*	Green	- 1 Biannual evaluation and planning meeting was done - 129 people visited the project office including journalists, government staff and community members 2 radio programmes and 2 TV programmes broadcasted 3 newspaper articles published 1900 copies of the project biannual newsletter printed and distributed. Project leaflets, Mkingu NR leaflet, Poster and biannual news paper during the participation on the European Year for Development 2015 .	- Follow - up on the implementation of agreements on Masimba and Difinga.

Annex 2. Photographs of project activities implemented

Progress on ER1: Dash board Training in CBFM Villages

VNRCs Reported cattle grazing in VLFRs and in central govt FR as big problem.

Charcoal production in Msolokelo and adoption of the fuel wood efficient stoves in same village

Progress on ER2: VNRC and village leaders Training on JFM implementation

Progress on ER3:.Training communities on Conservation agriculture

Progress on ER 4: Environmental Education (Tree planting at Kwelikwiji PS)

Progress on ER 4: Ecotourism at Mkingu NR - Camp site at Mafuta Village

Kigugu PS Environmental Club visit to Mkingu NR Office and Water falls

Progress on ER5: Biannual Planning and Evaluation Meeting with project partners

Coverage from different Medias at (TVs, Radios and newspaper - Difinga village

Annex 3. Proposal to include three additional villages (Hoza, Pandambili and Diburuma) in the project 'Adding Value to the Arc: forests and livelihoods in the South Nguru Mountains'.

Date: 8th May 2015

1. Introduction

The Tanzania Forest Conservation requests permission from the EU to add three villages: Hoza, Pandambili and Diburuma to the project 'Adding Value to the Arc'.

2. Background to the project

The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in partnership with the Community Forestry Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA), Mvomero District Council (MVDC) and the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) has been awarded a grant from the European Union and is implementing a five-year project, "Adding Value to the Arc: Forests and Livelihoods in the South Nguru Mountains". The primary objective of this action is to alleviate poverty and improve economic resilience among marginalized rural, natural resource-dependent communities living in Mvomero District, Tanzania.

3. Overview of project villages

The project document includes **31 villages** in 8 wards and two divisions of Mvomero and Turiani (see Table 1). Amongst the 31 targeted villages, 12 villages were to be supported to prepare village land use plans and establish village forest reserves. The other remaining villages, which border Mkingu Nature Reserve and Kanga Forest Reserve, are to be supported to jointly manage the government owned reserves.

4. Updated status of project villages in relation to the project's CBFM target

To achieve its CBFM objective of establishing 12 village forest reserves, the project has so far supported the establishment of six Village Forest Reserves covering 7,615.12 ha equivalent to 50 % of the target quantity (12 VFRs) and 25.4% of the area target (30,000 ha). See Table 2.

The CBFM process has also been initiated in an additional five villages: Mvomero, Matale, Kanga, Pemba and Gonja, amongst these the process could not be finalized in four villages for the following reasons:

- *Mvomero*: the village was upgraded to be a township thereby rendering the establishment of a village forest reserve legally challenging.
- *Matale*: some residents of Matale Village have rejected the draft VLUP and CBFM plans.
- *Kanga and Pemba*: insufficient forest is remaining under community ownership on village land.

The CBFM establishment process is ongoing for Gonja Village.

The project has already included four villages not listed in the project document: *Matale*, *Makuyu* and *Mvomero*, which are found in Mvomero Ward, and *Masimba* Village in Pemba Ward as advised by the district land use planning team. The project has also excluded one village, *Lusanga*, as it was found not to be adjacent to either of the government forest reserves; and not to have significant forest on village land for the establishment of CBFM.

5. Justification of adding new CBFM Villages

While working in Masimba, Msolokelo, and Pemba villages it was noted that the three adjacent villages found in Kibati Ward (Hoza, Pandambili and Diburuma) have remaining forest patches and woodlands in their village land (see Map 1). Forest / woodland area for the three villages is presented in Table 3. The three villages have also shown great interest in being involved in the ongoing project activities.

The VLUP process for the three villages has already been conducted by the district with support from NLUPC in 2014. As such, only CBFM establishment is required. As such the per village cost will be lower than for those villages where both processes were supported. The changes will be accommodated within the existing budget.

6. Expected Outcomes

If the three villages above will be supported in developing CBFM, the project will by end of year five been able to support a total of 10 villages (see Table 4) with a combined VFR area of ~ 12,000 ha assuming that the additional three villages decide to include the majority of their woodland in their VFRs. Should Matale Village change their mind, the process could also be finalized at a minimal cost thereby increasing the number of VFRs and the area.

Table 1: List of 34 villages currently involved in the project

Ward	Village
1. Hembeti	1. Hembeti
	2. Mkindo
	3. Dihombo
	4. Msufini
	5. Mndela
	6. Kisimaguru
2. Kanga	7. Kanga
	8. Dihinda
	9. Bwage
	10. Mziha
	11. Difinga
3. Diongoya	12. Digoma
	13. Digalama
	14. Kwadoli
4. Mhonda	15. Mhonda
	16. Kwelikwiji
	17. Mafuta
	18. Ubiri
5. Sungaji	19. Komtonga
	20. Mlaguzi
	21. Mbogo
	22. Kigugu
6. Pemba	23. Msolokelo
	24. Pemba
	25 Gonja
	26. Masimba
7. Maskati	27. Maskati
	28. Dibago
8. Kinda	29. Makate
	30. Kinda
	31. Semwali
9. Mvomero	32. Mvomero
	33. Makuyu
	34. Matale

Villages listed in the project document	
Villages successfully included under ER 1 that were not listed in the project document	
Villages unsuccessfully included under ER 1 and successfully under ER 3 that were not listed in the project document	

Table 2. Status of VFRs and areas of forest declared between 2013- 2014

S/No.	Village Name	VFR area (ha.)
1	Bwage	102.99
2	Msolokelo	1583.60
3	Masimba	3118.60
4	Mziha	523.39
5	Difinga	1708.43
6	Makuyu	578.10
	Total	**7615.12**

Table 3. Forest area in the three additional villages based on remote sensing.

Village Name	Potential Forest Area_ha
Dibuluma	2847
Pandambili	1503
Hoza	1453
TOTAL	**5,803**

Table 4. CBFM Villages after additional villages

S/No.	Village	S/No.	Village
1	Bwage	6	Makuyu
2	Mziha	7	Gonja
3	Difinga	8	Hoza
4	Msolokelo	9	Diburuma
5	Masimba	10	Pandambili
	CBFM process completed		CBFM process underway
	Proposed new CBFM villages		

Map 1. Map of forest cover in the three proposed villages