



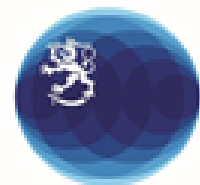
PARTICIPATORY PLANTATION FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

Version 15 June 2023



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



Embassy of Finland
Dar es Salaam



Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2)

Phase 2: 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2023

Annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

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Annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)
National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)

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Cover photo: A five-year-old pine woodlot in the village of Iboya, Njombe, demonstrating second pruning and fire lines.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AF	African Forestry
AWP	Annual work plan
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
DC	District council
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
FDT	Forest Development Trust
FFD	The Finnish Agri-Agency for Food and Forest Development
FIC	Forest industry clusters
FICC	Forest industry cluster coordinators
FITI	Forest Industry Training Institute
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme
FTI	Forest Training Institute
FWITC	Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre
GoF	Government of Finland
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRL	Green Resources Limited
MFA	Ministry for foreign affair of Finland
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NLUPC	National Land-Use Planning Commission
OSH	Occupation safety and health
OSHA	Occupation safety and health authority
PFP 1	Private Forestry Programme
PFP 2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme
PO-RALG	President Office, Regional Administration, and Local Government
PSC	Programme steering committee
QAT	Quality assurance team
RLabs	Reconstructed Living Labs Tanzania
SAFIA	Southern Highlands Forest Industries Association
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TaFF	Tanzania Forest Fund
TC	Town council
TGA	Tree growers' association
TLTA	Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance
ToR	Terms of reference
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers' Associations' Union
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VLUP	Village land-use plans
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
SvB	Supervisory board
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
LGA	Local government authority
CDO	Community development officer
SME	Small and medium enterprises
MAST	Mobile Application to Secure Land Tenure

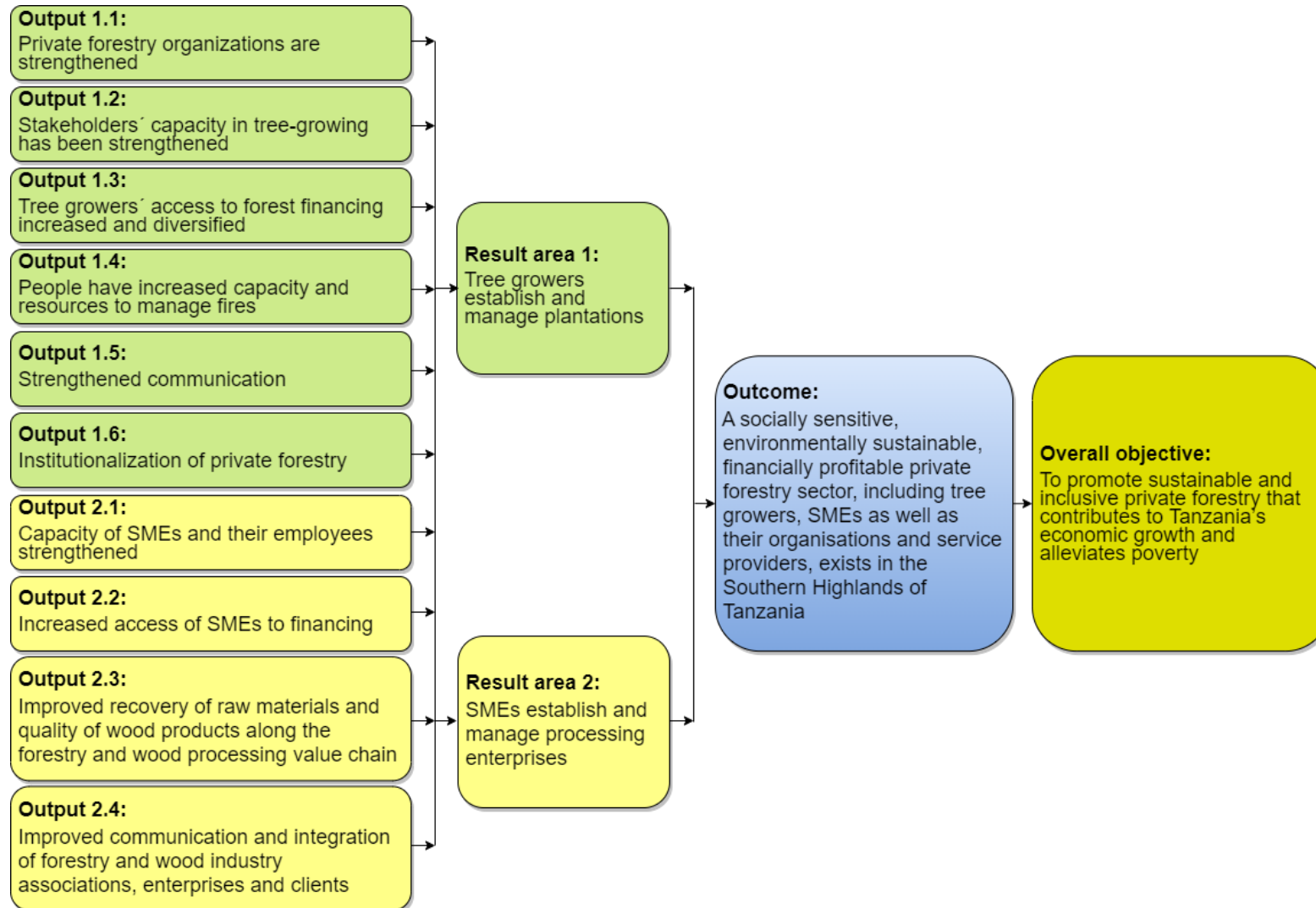
CONVERSION RATE

Euro 1 = 2,430 TZS

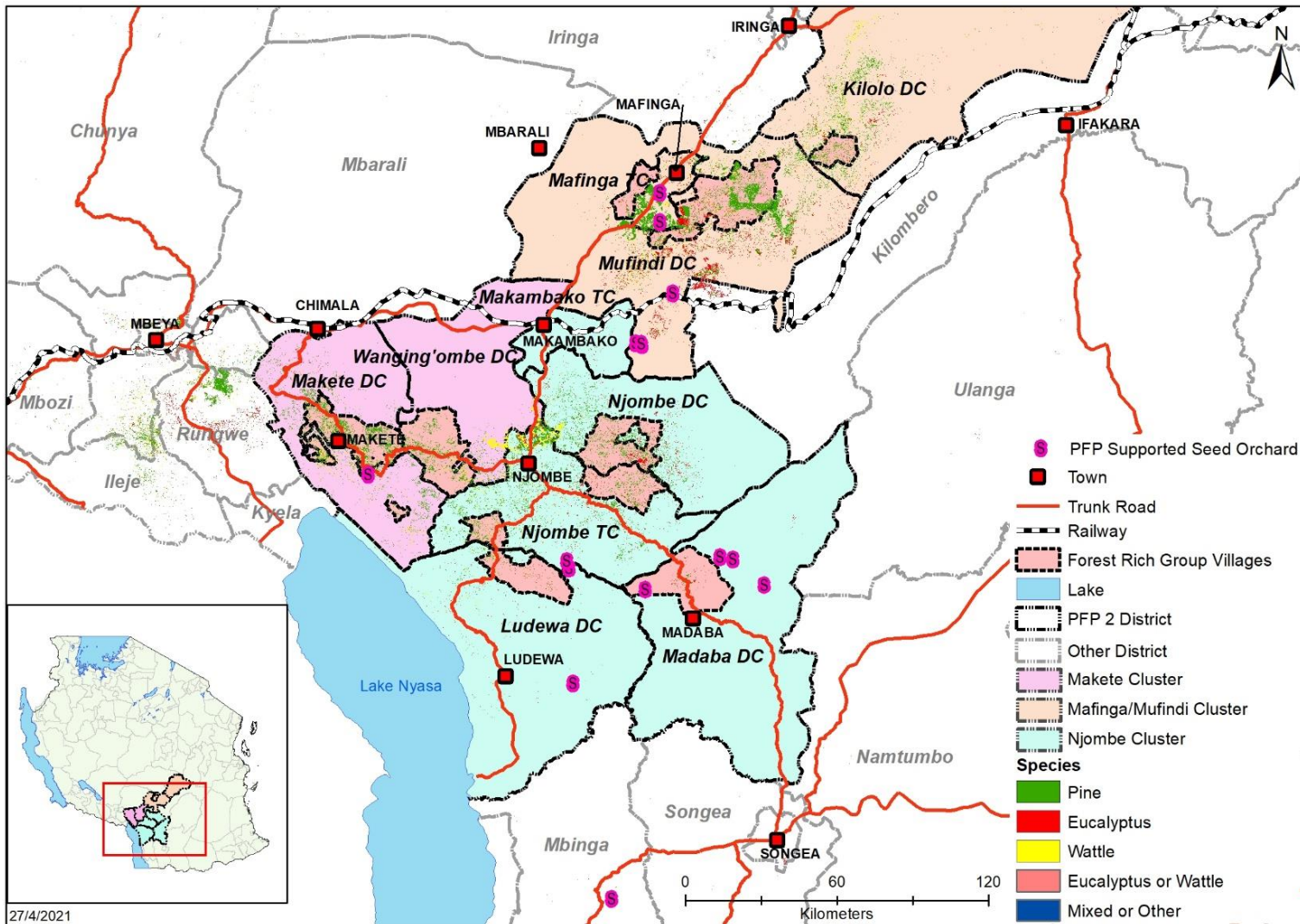
PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Programme title:	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme Phase 2 (PFP 2)	
Sub-sectors:	Forestry, private sector development, wood industries, small and medium enterprise (SME) development	
Expected impact:	Sustainable and inclusive plantation forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and poverty alleviation	
Programme outcome:	A socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs, and their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.	
Geographical coverage:	Three town and seven district councils in three regions of the Southern Highlands, Tanzania: Iringa (Mufindi DC, Mafinga TC and Kilolo DC), Njombe (Makete DC, Njombe TC, Makambako TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC and Wang'ing'ombe DC) and Ruvuma (Madaba DC)	
Duration:	Four years: From 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2023	
Programme financing:	Government of Finland 9.4 million Euro (MEUR) Government of Tanzania 0.47 million Euro (MEUR)	
Competent authorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland 	
Key stakeholders:		
1.	Rightsholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private tree growers - Vulnerable people - Urban-based tree growers - Small and medium entrepreneurs (SMEs) - Private forest companies - Nursery owners
2.	Duty bearers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD)/ Ministry of Natural resources and tourism (MNRT) - Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS)/MNRT - Local governments (regional and district authorities) - Training institutions (Forestry Training Institute (FTI), Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI), Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), FWITC)
3.	Private sector organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree grower associations (TGAs) - Tanzania Tree Growers' Associations' Union (TTGAU) - Tanzania Forest Industries Federation-SHIVIMITA (Southern Highlands Forest Industries Association (SAFIA), Northern Forest Industries Associations (NOFIA) and Sao Hill Sawmillers Association (UWASA)) - Africa Forestry (AF)
4.	Other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry Development Trust (FDT) - Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) - Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI) - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) - We Effect - Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) - Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and its partners - Private secondary-processing companies (e.g., building, carpentry) - Service providers - Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)

PFP 2 RESULTS CHAIN



PROGRAMME AREA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2) is a bilateral development aid programme established by the governments of Tanzania and Finland. It is the second phase of the Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1) and is designed to run from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2023.

The programme increases rural income by promoting the commercial management of smallholder plantations and wood-processing enterprises. It adds value along the entire forest-product value chain, from improving the selection, quality, and vigour of planting material to introducing innovative, high-value wood products. It is also training and institutionalising vocational training in plantation forestry and wood-processing.

PFP 2 operates in three town and seven district councils in three regions: Iringa (Mufindi District Council (DC), Mafinga Town Council (TC) and Kilolo DC), Njombe (Makete DC, Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Wang'ing'ombe DC and Makambako TC) and Ruvuma (Madaba DC). Within this broad area, the programme facilitates the development of three forest industry clusters (Mafinga, Njombe and Makete), each led by a forest industry cluster coordinator (FICC).

This annual progress and expenditure report covers the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 of the third Tanzania fiscal year of the PFP 2. The report follows the 2021/22 annual work plan (AWP) endorsed by the sixth programme steering committee (PSC) meeting on 29 July 2021 and approved by the first PFP 2 supervisory board meeting on 4 November 2021.

Delivery on results

Baseline studies were completed, and two reports were published in the programme website. The reports were 1) an assessment of woodlots and forest-based enterprises, and 2) a human rights and gender situation assessment of forest-rich villages in the Southern Highlands, Tanzania. In addition, the baseline results were updated in the result-based management framework.

Overall and outcome progress

The programme is gradually making progress on institutionalisation, capacity-building development, gender and inclusion, and climate change. It is still too early to comment on the impact of programme interventions on reducing poverty, but the following good signs were observed:

- **Institutionalisation and access to loans:** Local government authorities started to issue loans to forestry value chain groups. During the reporting period a total of 90 million TZS (37,000 Euros) were accessed by tree growers and SMEs.
- **Capacity-building:** 13,332 tree growers participated in forestry extension events 6,883 tree growers participated in forestry training. 2,246 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry extension events and 636 participated in wood industry training events. Progress on wood industry training was relatively slow at the beginning of the year but improved dramatically when the IFPPE was mobilised in November 2021.

Most small tree growers (programme beneficiaries) made a genuine attempt to comply, and many were fully compliant with the Best Operating Practices (BOPs). It was estimated that 46% and 55% of PFP 2-supported tree growers complied fully with thinning and pruning BOPs respectively.
- **Poverty and vulnerability:** PFP 2 worked closely with TASAF to ensure that its beneficiaries had access to existing forestry opportunities. The needs of more than 338 vulnerable people (including 32 people living with HIV/AIDS) were assessed. As a result, 289 joined TGAs and another 40 became engaged in wood processing.
- **Gender and inclusion:** The programme aimed to ensure gender equity and inclusion in its interventions. As an outcome of awareness raising, extension services and trainings organised by the PFP 2, 1,375 females (34% of 4,069) joined TGAs as members.

- **Climate change:** More than 1,748 woodlots were being brought into management for high productivity. Management of these woodlots contributes to above ground carbon sequestration (as average above ground carbon density increases) and reduces climate change's impact.
- **Institutionalisation:** PFP 2 strengthened the capacity of government staff assigned to the programme through MoUs. This capacity building included formation and strengthening of TGAs, plantation silviculture, and strengthening SMEs.

Output level progress

Section code	Output	Progress highlights (Jul 2021– Jun 2022)
Result 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations		
2.2.1	Output 1.1: Private forestry organisations are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 64 TGAs were registered at the district level. - 4,069 tree growers, 2,694 males and 1,375 females, and 4 institutions (3 primary and 1 secondary school) were recorded as active TGA members. - 106 out of 296 TGAs elected leaders were females. - PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU AGM on 15 December 2021.
2.2.2	Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 2 facilitated proposal development to secure 700,000 euro in additional funding to capacitate training institutions (FWITC, FITI and FTI). - 13,332 tree growers received forestry extension services and 120 nursery owners received formal training in nursery management. - 115 demonstration plots were established - Information on 1,748 woodlots was collected and 1,250 customized woodlots management plans were facilitated. - 13.39 kg of clean seeds, 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> and 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i>, were harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stands. - The 13.1 kilogrammes of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> and <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> seed is estimated to be enough to plant an area coverage of 673.2 hectares (Estimated equivalent to 748,000 seedlings) and has an estimated value of about thirteen thousand euro.
2.2.3	Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total loan of 36,155,000 million TZS (15,000 euros) was provided to 4 TGAs in the Njombe region (Ihanga, Madobole, Mtila and Mafinga). - 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. - 8 funding proposals totalling more than 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF and LGAs (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi, Mwitikilwa villages in Mafinga FIC and 3 villages in Makete FIC). - PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU's participation in the proposed FFD-Hope programmes where its extension staff were capacitated through formal training on forest inventory and woodlot valuation.
2.2.4	Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fire specialists assessed fire management at all levels, from hamlets to regional governments, and started to discuss improved integration of fire management. - Fire management extension services were provided to, and demonstrations carried out in 80 villages. - 3,187 tree growers were capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages.

Section code	Output	Progress highlights (Jul 2021– Jun 2022)
2.2.5	Output 1.5: Strengthened communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All major collaborating partners were systematically engaged in quarterly planning meetings. - 14 MoUs were signed by PFP 2, TFS, Mbinga TC and TTGAU, including three masters MoUs for improved tree seed production. In addition, PFP 2 signed 10 MoUs with 10 sets of council authorities to collaborate on implementing PFP 2 activities in seven DCs and three TCs. Finally, PFP 2 signed an MoU with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to collaborate on the facilitation of VLUPs. - The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth PSC meetings were conducted on 29 July 2021, 18 November 2021, 23 February 2022, and 28 April 2022 respectively. - The first PFP 2 supervisory board meeting was conducted on 4 November 2021. - The PFP 2 communication strategy was developed by the contracted service provider and finalised to match the revised programme document. The draft communication strategy had budget implications, so it will be incorporated in the 2022/23 AWP.
2.2.6	Output 1.6: Institutionalisation of private forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LGAs participated actively in programme activities - 869 CCROs were provided to 277 tree growers in the village of Iraga. Of 277 tree growers, 138 were males and 139 were females. - 16 VLUPs were facilitated in 16 villages. - PFP 2 facilitated the Iringa Forest Investment Forum, which was organised by the Iringa regional government from 12 to 15 November 2021.
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises		
2.3.1	Output 2.1: Capacities of SMEs and their employees strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An SME development manual was prepared and published. Wood industry extension staff were capacitated in rolling-out the manual. - 2,246 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry extension events. - 636 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training. - PFP 2 facilitated an assessment of small sawmillers' safety and healthy compliance by OSHA.
2.3.2	Output 2.2: Increase access of SMEs to financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 165 SMEs were facilitated to prepare business plans. By the end of the reporting period 30% (165/559) of PFP 2-supported SMEs had appropriate business plans. - 9 major workshops were facilitated to raise awareness about access to finance that brought together SMEs with financial service providers. - Three SMEs secured a loan of TZS 45 million (17,300 euro) from Mafinga (TZS 30 million/Euro 11,500) and Njombe town council (TZS 15 million/Euro 5,800).
2.3.3	Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 2 continued to facilitate and support the development and operations of FWITC - The service provision to strengthen advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa was on track. - Improved furniture manufacture progressing with local SMEs. Training on carpentry delivered to various carpenters in the programme area.

Section code	Output	Progress highlights (Jul 2021– Jun 2022)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The feasibility study of inclusive large-scale charcoal production for briquetting was completed and the report was shared with the PMT. The work was disrupted, however, after a new and preferred kiln was developed during the consultancy. There was insufficient time to optimise the kiln design and roll it out properly.
2.3.4	Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The MaIS was gradually developed. It depicted current prices of timber at various marketplaces to help small tree growers and SMEs in villages make decisions about trading. 10 TGAs, including Ihangha, Iboya, Matola, Madobole, Madope, Lilond, Wino, Isoliwaya, Wanginyi and Kidegembye villages, use the developed MaIS. - Construction of a timber yard in Mang'oto village, Makete, was at its preliminary stage (including levelling the site and ongoing construction of office infrastructures). Makete DC promised to provide TZS 20,000,000 (8,300 euros) as its contribution. The programme was authorised to contribute 10,000 euros to the same initiative. - The proposed service provision for strengthening forestry and wood industries associations progressed. Consultants were contracted and are expected to be mobilised in 2022/23.

Progress in the tree out-growers' support program

A silvicultural evaluation and audit of the tree out-growers project was completed. Both the New Forests Company and TTGAU reports were submitted to the Embassy of Finland in Tanzania for further action.

Resources and budget

The total MFA budget for PFP 2 is 9.4 million euros. In addition, the Government of Tanzania provides an in-kind contribution. Of the 9.4 million euros, 69% was utilised from 1 November 2019 to 30 June 2022.

A total of 3,182,635 euros was budgeted for 2021/22 AWP. By the end of the reporting period, 97.6%, or 3,107,071 euros, had been spent.

Assumption and risks

There were no changes in the assumption statements for any of the result chain component. They are the same as those presented in the revised programme document and the 2021/22 AWP. Below are the risks:

- The lack of support services for tree growers and SMEs has remained a major programmatic risk, limiting plantation productivity and both the quantity and quality of sawn wood products.
- During 2021, fire also emerged as a major risk for forestry and wood industries in the Southern Highlands as major areas of forest plantations were destroyed.
- The value of the euro against the Tanzanian shillings dropped and inflation reduced the purchasing power of the programme and its staff.

Major deviations

- Technical assistance under expenditure of 180,320 euros: The programme decided to retain adequate short-term technical assistance for supporting SMEs associations and introducing integrated fire management in 2022/23.
- Vehicle operational costs over expenditures of 128,400 euros: Programme vehicles are approaching the ends of their useful lives, so maintenance costs are increasing. Extensive vehicle usage, comprehensive insurance cover, car tracking, and tyres purchases were other expenses. In addition, vehicles such as Ford Rangers need

specialised garages and their spares are controlled, so maintenance costs were high.

- Seed orchards management over expenditures of 62,397 euros: The tree seed harvesting operations were more costly than anticipated. In addition, the programme is still financing seed orchard management with only limited contributions by MoU partners.
- Under expenditures in result two of 268,751 euros: The programme was only able to mobilise necessary technical support from October 2021. In addition, delays in the clearance of the mobile training units, which were not available for use by the programme for the entire year.
- FWITC lease: The programme was directed to pay for FWITC tenure rent by the first supervisory board meeting while other efforts continue. This was not budgeted for 2021/22 hence was an over expenditure. A 6 months' period rent, up to mid-December 2021, was fully paid. This has been reported under the procurement budget line.

Lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations

PFP 2 needs to follow up on the recommendations below.

- PFP 2 should prioritise thinning and, as TGAs move from their formation to their strengthening stages, work through TGAs on a TGA-by-TGA basis rather than the current woodlot-by-woodlot basis.
- PFP 2 should organise a short-term consultancy to prepare a concept note for a carbon forestry project based on changing smallholder forest management.
- PFP 2 PMT should meet with Makete DC and identify what is hindering collaboration. PFP 2 should expedite logistical support.
- Tools like diameter tapes, hypsometers, bowsaws, callipers, PPE, and pruning saws should be provided to TGAs as they enter their strengthening stages.
- Local government staff should be assessed by cluster coordinators in collaboration with councils' focal personnel.
- A national service provider should be contracted to develop a manual for strengthening small and medium forestry and wood-processing enterprises.
- PFP 2 should provide several specialist trainings to advance SME furniture manufacture in the Southern Highlands.
- PFP 2 should seek additional funding to implement the recommended support for forest sector training.

Planned activities

Details on the planned activities will be included in the 2022/23 AWP.

1. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1)—now the Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme, or PFP 2—started in January 2014. PFP 1 ran for four years, was extended by one year to December 2018, and then further extended another four months to 30 April 2019, by which time the original budget had been spent. The first phase was followed by a two-month bridging phase that required additional funding provided by the Forestry and Value Chains Development programme (FORVAC).

PFP 2 is a four-year continuation of the five-year-and-four-month PFP 1. It supports smallholder plantation forestry and wood-processing industries in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. It started on 1 November 2019 and is expected to end on 31 October 2023.

Planning for PFP 2 commenced with formulation and appraisal missions conducted respectively in October 2017 and May 2018. The draft programme document (PD) that resulted from these consultant inputs was published by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) on 15 May 2019.

The agreement between the government of Finland (GoF) and the government of Tanzania (GoT) to cooperate on PFP 2 was signed on 18 July 2019. GoT, through the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoF) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), and the GoF, through the MFA and the embassy of Finland in Tanzania, guided the mobilisation of resources and the practical arrangements needed to start implementing the programme. The programme was launched on 1 November 2019.

The overall objective of PFP 2 is the same as that of PFP 1: “To promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania’s economic growth and alleviates poverty”. PFP 2 aims to consolidate PFP 1’s achievement by shifting from direct operations to facilitation, inclusiveness, and building sustainability for a long-term impact.

To ensure that the plantation forestry sector in Tanzania is all-inclusive, PFP 2 was formulated with a human rights-based approach (HRBA), which, in practice, means the realisation of human rights as a PFP 2 result. Furthermore, the PFP 2’s HRBA approach will emphasise inclusive, participatory, and non-discriminatory processes which are transparent, and which enhance accountability. PFP 2 strives to enhance the capacities of rights-holders, duty-bearers and, when relevant, other responsible actors. It conducted comprehensive human rights, gender, and vulnerability baseline assessments to facilitate the participation and inclusiveness of all programme stakeholders in the project’s implementation.

Studies conducted by PFP 1 and the Forest Development Trust (FDT) over the last five years have improved understanding of the sector. Key findings include the following.

- a. Collectively, smallholders cultivate the largest area of forest plantations (>150,000 ha) of any producer in Tanzania and have the most scope for expansion.
- b. Collectively, SMEs produce the most sawn wood of any producer in Tanzania.
- c. Both smallholders and SMEs contribute significantly to livelihoods in the Southern Highlands, but are underserved in training, extension, infrastructure, financial services, research, and innovation support and, consequently, do not achieve their potential.
- d. Forest value chains are based on too few tree species and too many trees of unknown provenance. The FDT and PFP 1 have made significant contributions to tree improvement, but these contributions have not yet been sufficiently institutionalised.
- e. PFP 1 identified six potential forest industry clusters (FICs). The three with the most medium-term development potential are Mafinga, Njombe and Makete. These FICs have many stakeholders, including smallholders as well as company and government growers; private transporters; non-government organisations (NGOs); and the ministries, departments, and agencies of the MoF, MNRT, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoE), the president’s office, regional administrations, and local governments (TAMISEMI) and VETA. However, since these stakeholders are not locally coordinated or optimised to work together, there are many inefficiencies in the sector, such as those listed below.
 - Pine is planted when the market demands eucalyptus.

- The district governments of Mufindi, Mafinga, Kilolo, Makete, Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa, and Wang'ing'ombe are primarily financed by taxing forestry, yet their reinvestment in commercial forestry extension is suboptimal.
 - Impromptu taxes that cause businesses to fail are imposed.
 - Government land is left idle when it could be used productively.
- f. The most cost-effective way to reduce poverty through production forestry and sawmilling in the Southern Highlands is to improve FIC coordination and enhance the performances of smallholders and SMEs.
- g. Makete District in Njombe Region has more smallholder plantation forestry than any other district, has some of the best growing conditions in the nation, and, until recently, has suffered from impoverishment due to its remoteness and lack of services. Rapid progress in rural electrification and road construction is, however, opening opportunities for rural industrialisation and, at the same time, improving market access.




PFP 2 focuses on cluster coordination and groups of smallholders in plantation-rich villages. It believes it can significantly impact poverty reduction by improving plantation forestry and wood processing.

This report presents the project's progress from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. The total MFA budget for the reporting period was 3,182,635 euros, and the actual expenditure was 3,107,071 euros.

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS

This section describes progress for the output and activity targets set in the 2021/22 AWP. Where appropriate, the status and progress made in each achieved target, deliverable and planned activities are illustrated and rated as described in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Ratings used for the achievement statuses of activities performed from July 2021 to June 2022

Colour highlight	Description
	The target has been achieved, or, for continuous targets, implementation is on track (those scheduled to be implemented in more than one quarter).
	Progress is being made with minor deviations.
	The activity is scheduled, but no progress has been made due to significant deviations.

The baseline studies were completed, and the results were updated in the result-based management framework (RBMF). They were published on the programme website, including 1) an assessment of woodlots and forest-based enterprises¹ and 2) a human rights and gender situation assessment of forest-rich villages in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania².

2.1 Overall objective and outcome

RBMF Indicators	Programme Target	Status by end of June 2021	Remarks, deviation, and justification
Overall objective			
The area of plantation forests in Southern Highlands	Substantial increase	Data not available.	
The absolute value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy	Value increased significantly by the year 2030	2,492 million EUR (6,056,604 million TZS, or 3.8 of the GDP in 2021) ³ (At 2015 price)	
The total production of industrial round wood in Southern Highlands' private plantations in 2030 and the proportion of that amount as a percentage of the total production of industrial round wood in the nation	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i>	

¹ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2, (2021). Assessment of woodlots and forest-based enterprises: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/assessment-of-woodlots-and-forest-based-enterprises>

² Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2, (2021). human rights and gender situation assessment of forest-rich villages in the southern highlands, Tanzania: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/human-rights-and-gender-situation-assessment-of-forest-rich-villages-in-the-southern-highlands-tanzania>

³ URT, National Bureau of Statistics, (2021), Highlights on the fourth quarter gross domestic product: https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/na/Highlights_on_the_Fourth_Quarter_GDP_2021.pdf

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RBMF Indicators	Programme Target	Status by end of June 2021	Remarks, deviation, and justification
The real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capital per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capital per month	
Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The absolute value of forestry sector increased two times in 2021/22 as compared to the value at 2020/21. - The contribution of forestry sector to GDP increased by 6% from 3.2% in 2020/21 to 3.8% in 2021/22 (estimated at a price of 2015) 			

Better tree seeds production and stronger smallholder woodlots management (including fire management) will substantially improve both the stability and the performance of the forestry sector in the medium term. The direct contribution to GDP from tree growing will double and this performance improvement will be further multiplied along the value chain.

Improved skills (technical, and vocational), innovation (in wood products and processing) and business development support will further grow the sector and its contribution to GDP. Additionally, the focus on social justice underpins social cohesion and stability.

With 32,000 households in programme villages gaining most of their income from forestry activities, improvement in the sector will bring broader-based and more inclusive growth.

RBMF Indicators	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Progress	Remarks, deviation, and justification
The share of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best-operating practices	At least 30% of PFP 2-supported woodlot owners have one woodlot abiding to BOPs.	Makete FIC: 22% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Mafinga FIC: 33% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Njombe FIC: 37% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs	
The share of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability	At least 20% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices.	Data were not collected.	Refer to section 2.3.
The probability of households in PFP 2 villages to fall under (i) food poverty line; (ii) national poverty line; and (iii) 2x national poverty line in target communities	Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line.	Makete FIC: (i) 2.3% (ii) 14.8% (iii) 65.9% Njombe FIC: (i) 1.4% (ii) 11.5% (iii) 61.1% Mafinga FIC: (i) 2.5% (ii) 14.6% (iii) 65.2%	

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RBMF Indicators	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Progress	Remarks, deviation, and justification
Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions.	4,069 tree growers were facilitated to mobilize into TGAs. 13,332 people reached through forestry extension services. 636 entrepreneurs received trainings organised by PFP 2. 1,748 facilitated in managing their woodlots and will be facilitated with management plans. 277 tree growers facilitated with CCROs 29,459 villagers in 16 villages received PFP 2 support. 327 people participated in SMEs development service provision. 2,246 people reached in wood industry extension services. 275 villagers participated in awareness-raising event on facilitation of timber yard and market information system in Makete district.	
Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages	Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages.	4,764 jobs (full-time equivalent) supported and created in PFP 2 villages.	
Income to households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal.	Data were not collected.	The indicator will be assessed during the end of the programme – Endline assessment/survey
CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters	Makete FIC: 600,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 10,800,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 4,480,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	Makete FIC: 2,357,336,631 TZS total CESS collection for Makete and Wanging'ombe DCs. Mafinga FIC: 10,277,256,814 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 7,618,834,238 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	

RBMF Indicators	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Progress	Remarks, deviation, and justification
Conclusion:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallholders tree growers' adoption to best operating practices in managing forest plantation increased by 11% from the estimated average of 20% in 2020/21 to 31% in 2021/22 in all three FICs. - Over 20 billion TZS (estimated 9 million euros) CESS collected in 2021/22 financial year in all 10 council that PFP 2 is being implemented. 			

2.2 Result 1 Tree growers establish and manage plantations

2.2.1 Output 1.1 Private forestry organisations are strengthened

RBMF Indicators	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Progress	Remarks, deviation, and justification
Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages	64 TGAs officially registered	64 TGAs registered at the district level.	All PFP 2 TGAs registered at the district level. TGA registration with MOHA proved to be resource-intensive and complex.
Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs supported by PFP 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 360 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. ii. 100 milestones reached by PFP 1-supported TGAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 502 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. ii. 122 milestones reached by PFP 1-supported TGAs 	
Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU	15 TGAs	Information was not provided.	
Number of members in TGAs facilitated by PFP 2	Increased number of members in TGAs facilitated by PFP 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,069 individual and 4 institutional members in TGAs facilitated by PFP 2. - An increase of over 3,200 tree growers not initially TGA members. <p><i>[Disaggregation presented in Annex 1 and detailed in the main body text]</i></p>	
Participation of women in management bodies of (i) TTGAU and (ii) individual TGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) ii. 30% of members in individual TGAs are women (PFP 1-supported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) ii. 36% of members in individual TGAs are women. 	
Conclusion:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TGAs in 80 PFP 2-supported villages completed their mobilisation and establishment stages (which included governance training for prospective TGA members, selection of interim TGA leaders, and constitution development). - Master tree growers and permanent leaders of the TGAs were elected and trained⁴, and they started to provide members with plantation management services. - More advanced TGAs started to offer plantation management services to both members and non-members. These services included plantation establishment, weeding, fire line preparation, thinning, and pruning. 			

⁴ TGA leaders and MTG's trainings are continuous

RBMF Indicators	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Progress	Remarks, deviation, and justification
-	Female membership and participation in TGAs management bodies increased. They were active and respected as leaders.		

Activity 1.1.1 TGA mobilisation, establishment, and strengthening

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
64 TGAs registered (December 2021)	64 TGAs have been registered at the district level.		Achieved	
Permanent leaders elected (March 2022)	296 permanent leaders (190 males and 106 females) were elected in PFP 2- supported TGAs		Achieved	
TGAs' master tree growers elected (December 2021)	160 MTGs elected in PFP 2-supported TGAs (88 males and 72 females).		Achieved	
Advanced TGAs start delivering services to members (March 2022)	All 80 TGAs began offering their members and non-members plantation management services such as plantation establishment, weeding, pruning, and thinning. Service delivery was led by the 160 elected MTGs.		Achieved	

Annexe 4 and Annexe 5 contain specific updates on developing TGAs in 64 villages and strengthening TGAs in 80 villages. The 64 newly established TGAs finished developing their constitutions and participated in governance training. They were also registered at the district level. Their registration at the Ministry of Home Affairs in Tanzania (MOHA) was still on progress (Annexe 4).

PFP 2 TGAs have collectively achieved 624 milestones for TGA development (Annexe 5). This comprises 502 milestones for TGAs formed under PFP 2 and 122 milestones for TGAs formed in PFP 1 and other stakeholders. As Table 2.1 of the “guideline for facilitation of tree growers’ association establishment and strengthening⁵”, these milestones signify positive progress in TGA development and strengthening.

Since some of the 18 TGAs that PFP 2 took over were found to be discouraging new membership and others were inactive, a series of meetings were conducted to encourage them to be more inclusive and active (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Challenges facing the existing TGAs and mitigative measures

Village Name	Challenge/Issue	Mitigative measure
Ibaga	The existing TGA was inactive. Members were unknown.	- Meetings were held with tree growers, who decided to form new TGAs, which were then facilitated through their formation and strengthening stages.
Mang’oto	The existing TGA was inactive. Eight members were known but they were not active.	
Mago	The TGA was registered under the MOHA. The membership fee (TSZ	- Tree growers who were not included in the existing TGA were facilitated to form a new TGA and

⁵ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme. (2021). Guideline for facilitation of tree growers’ association establishment and strengthening: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/guideline-for-facilitation-of-tree-growers-association-establishment-and-strengthening>

Village Name	Challenge/Issue	Mitigative measure
	800,000 (Euro 300)) was prohibitive for new members.	guided through the formation and strengthening stages.
Wami	The TGA was initially formed as a VSLA group limited, as prescribed, to 30 members. Thus, other tree growers were unable to join.	- Meetings were held with tree growers, and they decided to form a new TGA which was then facilitated through its formation and strengthening stages.
Igawisenga	The TGA was inactive and had not paid its annual subscription fee to MOHA for more than 10 years TZS 3,000,000 or Euro 1,100). Most of the members were unknown.	- Meetings were held with tree growers, who decided to form a new TGA, which was then facilitated through its formation and strengthening stages.
Wino	The village had two TGAs, one registered at the MOHA and the other at the district. The TGA under the MOHA was inactive. Leaders and members were unknown.	- Support continued with the active TGA registered under the district level.
Lilondo	The TGA reported to be registered at the district did not exist. Only the TGA registered at the MOHA was active.	- Meetings were held with tree growers, who decided to form a new TGA, which was then facilitated through its formation and strengthening stages.

Altogether 160 tree growers, 88 males and 72 females, from 80 TGAs were elected to be master tree growers (MTGs). Table 2.3 provides the age groups of the MTGs elected to each FIC. These MTGs worked closely with extension staff to facilitate extension services to TGA members, in the process getting capacitated to provide service to members. No formalised trainings (in accordance with the 2021/22 training delivery strategy) were delivered specifically for the MTGs.

Table 2.3 Composition of MTGs by age class

FIC	Age class					Total
	0 – 14	15 – 24	25 – 35	36 – 59	60 and above	
Makete	0	0	12	52	2	66
Mafinga	0	0	14	32	0	46
Njombe	0	0	14	32	2	48
Total	0	0	40	116	4	160

PFP 2 contracted the Tanzania Tree Grower Associations' Union (TTGAU) to strengthen 12 pre-selected TGAs in the Southern Highlands in accordance with the TGA formation and strengthening guidelines published by PFP 2 in 2020 to complete their development stages, including being strengthened in plantation pruning and thinning.

The service provider was expected to deliver two major outputs: 1) 12 preselected TGAs were to have improved TGA governance, administration, and management capacities, and 2) tree growers in 12 preselected TGAs were to be capacitated in plantation pruning and thinning.

The service provider assessed the 12 TGAs to evaluate their status in terms of organisation capacity and HRBA compliance. The findings are presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Baseline assessment of the organisational capacities and HRBA compliance of 12 TGAs under TTGAU service provision contracts.

Aspect	Findings
1 Organisational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited awareness of TGA constitutions - Lack of organisational structures and distribution of roles - Not conducting meetings or keeping minutes of the meetings conducted - Limited knowledge of record-keeping procedures and the types of records to keep - Poor financial management - Limited knowledge about the preparation of TGA plans - Not conducting elections according to the constitution - Financial instability of TGAs - Lack of good communication between members and leaders

Aspect		Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited networking among TGAs - Lack of common income-generating activities - Non-payment of membership fees - Unfilled positions, e.g., in Nguvumali TGA of the village of Ipilimo there are only two TGA leaders (a chairperson and secretary)
2	HRBA compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited participation of women in decision-making bodies - Low number of women in TGAs
3	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest fires identified as a major problem - Limited access to extension services

Then the service provider conducted and completed a two-day governance training for TGA members and leaders in six TGAs in Mufindi districts, including Ipilimo, Idete, Holo, Wami, Nundwe, and Vikula.

A total of 144 members (49 women and 95 men) attended the training, which covered the concepts of leadership, governance, the rights, and responsibilities of TGA members and leaders, work planning, budgeting, record-keeping, preparations for meetings, minute-taking, communication, the right of women to hold leadership positions in TGAs, financial management, and monitoring of TGA activities. Training was conducted based on the results of the organisational and HRBA assessments, TGA Administration Manual and TGA Establishment and Training Guideline.

By the end of the reporting period, the contract was still in force, and it will be carried forward to the 2022/23 AWP period.

Activity 1.1.2 Encouraging women and vulnerable people to participate in TGAs

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Increase the percentage of women and vulnerable people in TGAs (Continuous)	As of June 2022, the share of females in TGAs was 34% and of vulnerable people was 7%.		Achieved	
Increase the percentage of women in TGA management bodies and the TTGAU (Continuous)	The % of females in TGA management bodies increased by 9% from the baseline value of 27%. The % of females in -TGAU management bodies remained 19% because no elections took place.		Achieved	

Capacity-building was provided to the 80 TGAs supported by PFP 2 to ensure that TGA constitutions, plans and decisions were shaped in a gender-inclusive manner.

PFP 2 and TTGAU collaborated to revise the TGA administration manual to reflect action to encourage gender equity and include youths and vulnerable people in TGA membership and management bodies⁶. The revised TGA administration manual does the following:

- Recommends that at least one-third of the TGA management officers (chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer) be women and at least one third be men.

⁶ The TGA administration manual. 2021.

<https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/maelekezo-ya-uendeshaji-wa-vikundi-vya-wakulima-wa-miti>

- Addresses inclusion by ensuring participation by age, gender, position as a public/elected official, disability, and vulnerability.

To operationalise these changes and the administration manual in general, during the TTGAU annual general meeting, TGAs were recommended to 1) review their constitutions and make a deliberate effort to implement a gender balance in their leadership positions, 2) advocate for causes that promote women’s participation in forestry activities, 3) start campaigns to encourage women’s participation in TGAs and tree growing, and 4) advocating for women’s land rights.

In the 80 PFP 2-supported villages, a total of 4,069 tree growers, 2,694 males and 1,375 females, and four institutions (three primary and one secondary school) were recorded as active TGA members. The proportions of female and vulnerable members were 34% and 7% respectively.

As shown in Figure 2.1, tree growers aged 36 to 59 years were the best represented age group, followed by tree growers aged between 25 to 35 years old. Of them, 171 were public or elected officials comprising 10 ward councillors, 29 village executive officers (VEOs), 28 village chairpersons (VCs), 92 hamlet leaders and 12 primary and secondary school teachers. Furthermore, 289 TGAs members were identified as vulnerable people, including 108 TASAF beneficiaries, 63 widows, 93 people with HIV/AIDS and 25 people with physical disabilities.

Figure 2.1 TGA membership by age class

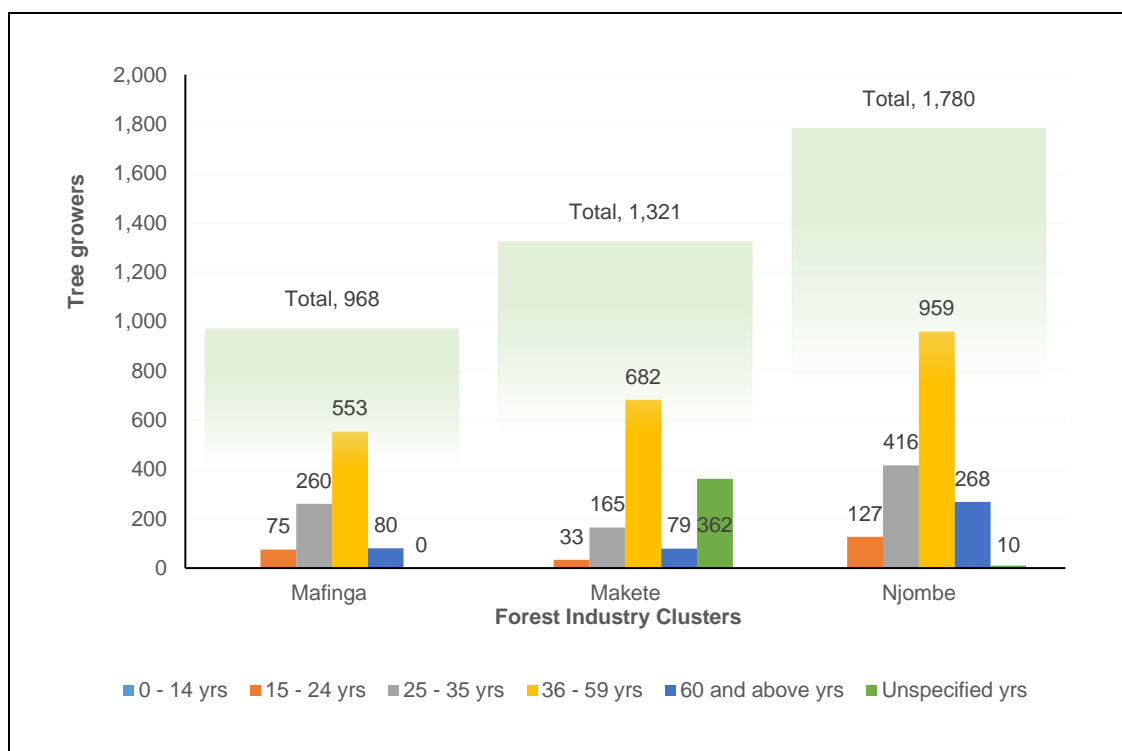


Table 2.5 and Table 2.6 summarise TGA’s leadership by gender and age class respectively. The average composition of women in TGA management bodies was 36% (106 out of 296 total leaders).

Table 2.5 Composition of TGA leadership by gender

Leadership	Male	Female	Total	Composition of women (%)
Chairperson	68	8	76	11%
Vice-chairperson	44	20	64	31%
Secretary	44	36	80	45%
Treasurer	34	42	76	55%
Grand Total	190	106	296	36%

Table 2.6 Composition of TGA leadership by age class

Age class	Number of leaders
A = 0 – 14	0
B = 15 – 24	1
C = 25 – 35	50
D = 36 – 59	224
E = 60 – Above	21
Total	296

2.2.2 Output 1.2. Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Quantity of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stands	>5kg	13.39 kg of clean seed was harvested from Ideate/Holo and Makungu (MPM-owned land) seed stands in Mufindi. Species - 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> . Seed stands - Ideatete/Holo = 12.19 kg - MPM = 1.2 kg	
Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	10,000 tree growers participate in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	13,332 tree growers participated in forestry extension events [Disaggregated data presented in Annex 1 and detailed in the main body of text]	
Number of people participating in forestry training	6,000 tree growers participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	6,883 tree growers participated in forestry training [Disaggregated data presented in Annex 1 and detailed in the main body of text]	
Share of nurseries (i) using improved seed and (ii) implementing improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and implementing improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Makete FIC: (i) 0% (0/16) of nurseries (ii) 40% of practices are improved practices Mafinga FIC: (i) 0% (0/48) of nurseries (ii) 24% of practices are improved practices Njombe FIC: (i) 3% (2/69) of nurseries (ii) 18% of practices are improved practices	The major deviation is in the availability of improved seeds for tree growers and nurseries. Only 6/133 were able to access improved seeds (This gap will be addressed in 2022/23 AWP).
Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2-supported villages	1,200 individual woodlot management plans	1,250 customised woodlot management plans	
The proportion of TGA woodlot areas implementing improved silvicultural practices in	Increased proportion of TGA woodlot areas implementing improved silvicultural practices in	% of area with a good standard of Makete FIC: (i) Stocking: 42%	

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RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
villages supported by PFP 2	villages supported by PFP 2	(ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: N/A Mafinga FIC: (i) Stocking: 49% (ii) Pruning: 38% (iii) Weeding: N/A Njombe FIC: (i) Stocking: 63% (ii) Pruning: 41% (iii) Weeding: N/A	
The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in the village supported by PFP 2	TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard Makete FIC: (i) Stocking: 34% (ii) Pruning: 66% (iii) Weeding: N/A Mafinga FIC: (i) Stocking: 43% (ii) Pruning: 57% (iii) Weeding: N/A Njombe FIC: (i) Stocking: 62% (ii) Pruning: 41% (iii) Weeding: N/A	
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The seed orchards and stands have started to produce improved seeds. The seeds were tested for germination and qualified. Further testing, to be carried out before distribution, was still in progress. The programme is positive that the availability of and nurseries' access to improved seeds will increase after seeds harvested from these seed orchards and stands become available. - Participation in forestry extension services and training delivered by the programme increased. More tree growers are becoming aware of the best silvicultural practice in accordance with Technical Order Number 1 on Forest Productivity by the-MNRT. - Most of the woodlot areas for PFP 2-supported TGAs seemed to show improved silvicultural practices, as inferred from the findings of the outcome assessment as compared to baselines values. - Most TGA members seemed to have adopted improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2, as inferred from the outcome assessment. - Overall, the level of adoption of improved silvicultural practices across the forest value chain for PFP 2 beneficiaries is gradually increasing, hence making it more likely that more stakeholders, including those not benefiting directly/practically from the programme, will be impacted. 			

Activity 1.2.1 Forestry training and extension

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Training on plantation management delivered to 80 TGAs	- 6,883 tree growers were trained - 13,332 tree growers participated in forest extension services.		Achieved	
Demonstration plots of first and second thinning established	115 demo plots (equivalent to 81 Ha) were established: Respacing		Achieved	

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 for natural regeneration respacing Thinning - 43 for demonstrating first thinning - 2 for demonstrating second thinning Pruning - 30 for first pruning - 52 for second pruning - 33 for third pruning 			

The programme began work on producing a plan for investing an additional 700,000 euros in expanding the technical and vocational education capacities of the FWITC, FITI, and FTI at the request of the MFA. In August and September 2021, the programme's technical experts familiarised themselves with these institutions to gather baseline data. Their results were then discussed with the concerned authorities.

A proposal was drafted and discussed in the 10 December 2021 stakeholders' meeting involving the FWITC, FITI and FTI. The final improved proposal was shared with the concerned authorities for their comments. Additionally, on December 13, 2021, the programme started a conversation with the Finnish HAMK university to examine potential joint ventures for the pedagogical and managerial integration of the FWITC, FITI, and FTI.

On 20 and 21 January 2022, PFP 2 organised another stakeholder's workshop meeting to finalise the preparation of a proposal for strengthening training institutions with additional funds. The money will be used to develop the technical and vocational educational capacity of the FWITC, FITI and FTI. The status and availability of additional funding for this proposal is still unknown.

PFP 2 continued to provide forestry training and extension services in collaboration with the local government and other collaborating partners during this reporting period. Altogether 13,332 tree growers participated in 27 workshops, 2,021 field days, 6,419 demonstrations events and 4,853 in meetings and other events.

Table 2.7 presents details on the participants in forestry extension services disaggregated by gender, public service, vulnerability, disability, and age group.

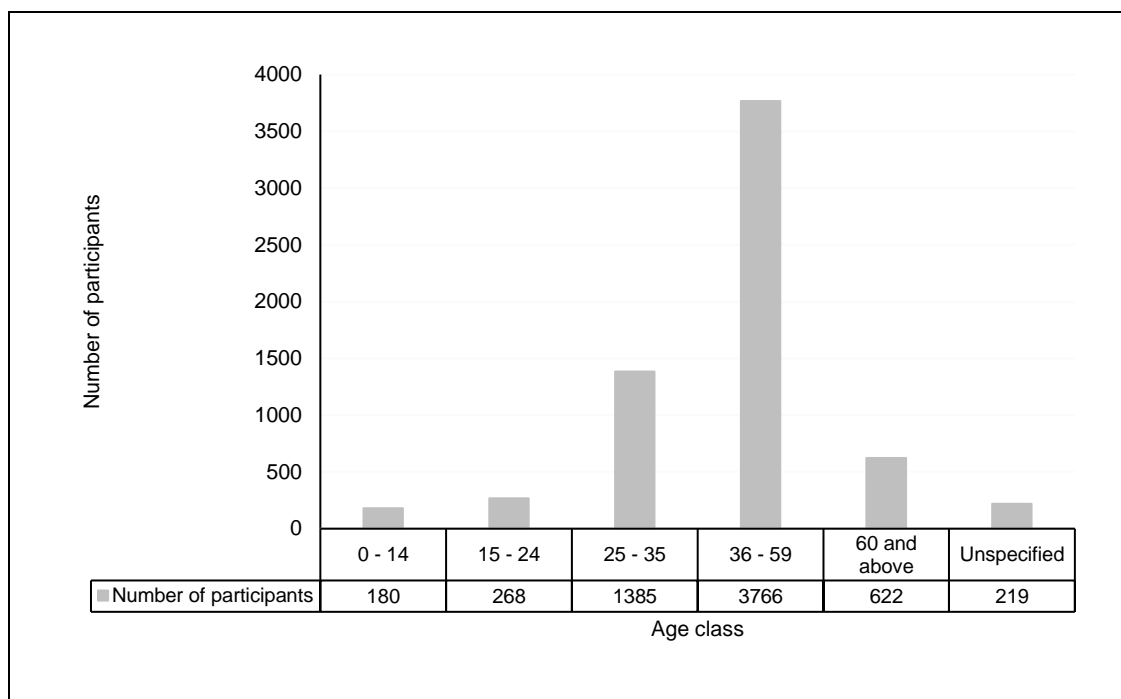
Table 2.7 Participation in forestry extension services by gender, public service, disability, and vulnerability

Category	Number of participants
1 Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Male = 8,572 - Female = 4,682
2 Public service holders / elected officials	1,034, comprising village executive officers, village chairpersons and hamlet leaders.
3 Disability	88 people with a physical disability
4 Vulnerability	Vulnerable people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 168 TASAF beneficiaries
5 Age class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 – 14 = 180 15 – 24 = 608 25 – 35 = 3,242 36 – 59 = 7,843 60 and above = 1,248 Unspecified = 211

PFP 2 facilitated training in nursery establishment and management. In addition, it conducted courses on plantation management (including establishment, weeding, respacing, pruning, and thinning), and tree growing as a business (the commercial aspect of forestry). Altogether 6,883 people, 4,264 males and 2,108 females, participated in forestry trainings. They included 318

village leaders, 25 people with physical disabilities and 108 TASAF beneficiaries. Figure 2.2 presents participation in forestry training disaggregated by age class.

Figure 2.2 Participation in forestry training by age class



A total of 115 demonstration woodlots (covering 81 ha) were established in the 80 PFP 2-supported TGAs. 43 demonstrated first thinning, two demonstrated second thinning, and 16 demonstrated respacing for natural regeneration. In addition, all the above (115 demo plots) were also managed to demonstrate pruning.

By the end of the reporting period, demonstration plot interpretation signboards were being prepared for installation during 2022/23.

Activity 1.2.2 Support for woodlot management plans

Deliverables 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
1,200 woodlot management plans	1,250 customised woodlot management plans		Achieved	

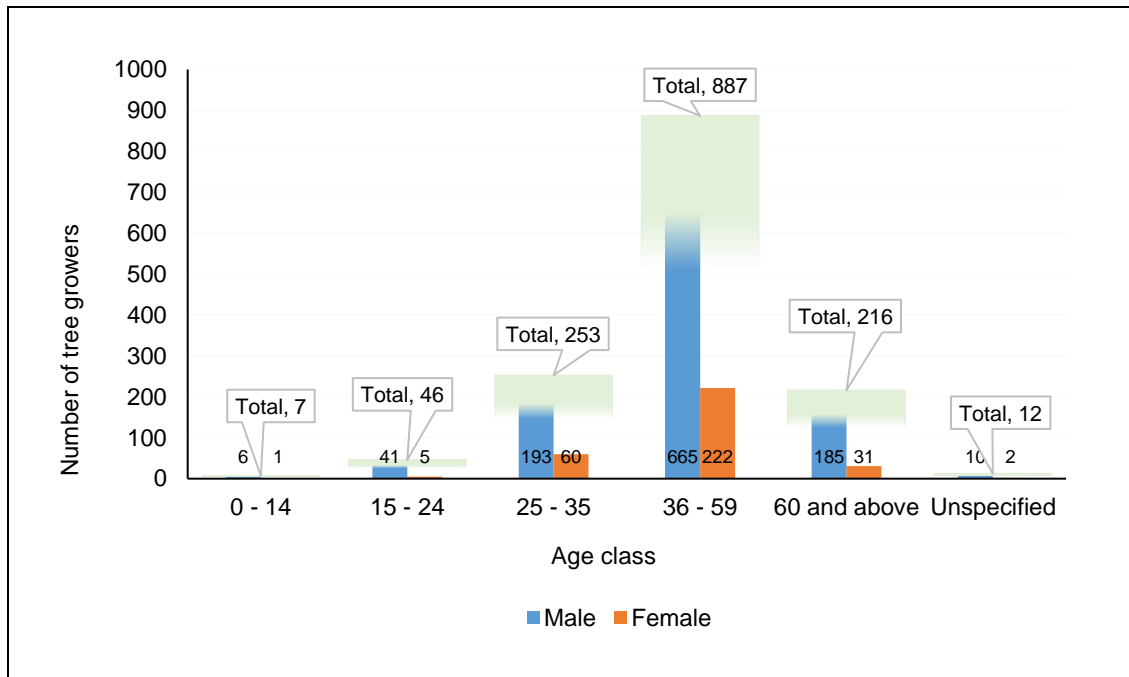
PFP 2 collaborated with the local government to facilitate forestry extension services, including applying the best operating practices silvicultural in TGA woodlots.

By end of the reporting period, information on 1,748 woodlots covering 1,775.35 ha in 80 villages of Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs had been collected. The information included details about the owners, spatial location (village and district), area, stocking, and species. Using this information, customised woodlot management plans were developed for 1,250 of the total woodlots. Table 2.8 and Figure 2.3 present data on the woodlots ownership disaggregated by gender and age class.

Table 2.8 Woodlots ownership by gender

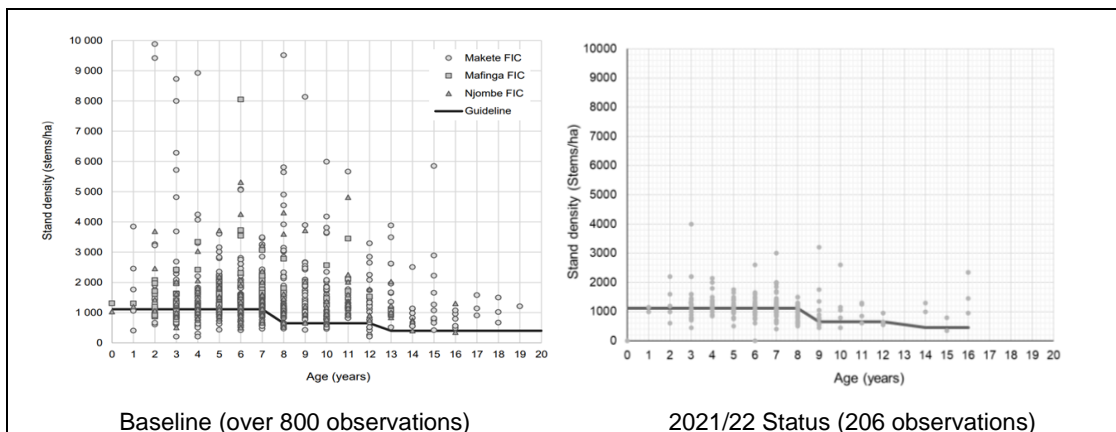
Ownership	Male	Female	Total
1 Individual	1,100	321	1,421
2 Institutional	-	-	35
3 Unspecified	-	-	9
Total	1,100	321	1,465

Figure 2.3 Woodlots ownership by age group



Compliance was assessed and will be reported separately. Generally, though, almost all owners made a genuine attempt to comply, and many were fully compliant. The outcome assessment suggests that 46% and 55% of PFP 2-supported tree growers comply with thinning and pruning BOPs respectively (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 Comparison of the baseline stand density with that of 2021/22



Activity 1.2.3 Improved tree seed production development

Deliverables 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Three coordination workshops involving the DTSP, TTGAU and PFP 2 conducted	Three coordination workshops were conducted involving the DTSP, TTGAU and PFP 2 on 15 September 2021, 16 March 2022 and 10 June 2022.		Achieved.	

Annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Improved tree seed harvested	<p>13.39 kg of clean seed were harvested from Idete/Holo (TGA-owned land) and MPM (MPM-owned land) seed stands.</p> <p>Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i>. <p>Seed stands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Idete/holo = 12.19 kg - MPM = 1.2 kg 		Achieved	The RBMF target was 5 kg.
Awareness-raising events conducted	Awareness about improved tree seeds was raised in several programme events.		Achieved	

PFP 2 facilitated the development of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to collaborate in improved tree seed production. The MoUs were signed by all parties, including the PFP 2, Mbinga local government authority, TTGAU, and TFS. The parties collaborated to manage the seed orchards and stands established under and facilitated by PFP 1.

For progress in managing individual seed orchards and stands, refer to Annexe 6.

Three coordination stakeholders' workshops were conducted on 15 September 2021, 16 March 2022 and 10 June 2022 to discuss progress in managing seed orchards and stands and future collaboration plans on improved tree seed production development.

During the first and second quarters of the 2021/22 AWP period (July to December 2021), a total of 13.39 kg of seeds, including 290 g of *Pinus tecunumanii* and 13.1 kg of *Pinus maximinoi* were harvested from Makungu (MPM) and Idete/Holo seed stands. This amount exceeded the estimated/expected annual target of just 5 kg.

Testing the seeds for germination revealed that they were qualified. By the end of the reporting period discussion of and plans for certifying these harvested seeds were ongoing. During 2022/23 the programme will ensure that the TGAs in which these seed orchards are located will be informed of the ongoing processes as well as of their right to share benefits and duty to assume responsibilities. Additionally, as part of its sustainability strategy, the programme will facilitate a stakeholders' workshop in 2022/23 to review the master MoUs and formalise post-PFP 2 arrangements.

A video promoting domestic tree seed was published on PFP 2's website⁷. In addition, the improved seed was promoted at programme events.

⁷ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2. (2021). Vide title: Mashamba ya mbegu (Seed orchards): <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos>

The 13.1 kilogrammes of *Pinus tecunumanii* and *Pinus maximinoi* seed was estimated to be enough to plant 673 hectares (at 1,100 stems per hectare) and had an estimated value of about 13,000 euro.

2.2.3 Output 1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
The volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2-supported TGAs	The volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2-supported TGAs	A total loan of 36,155,000 million TZS (15,000 euros) was provided to 4 TGAs in the Njombe region (Ihanga, Madobole, Mtila and Mafinga). 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. 8 funding proposals totalling more than 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF and LGAs (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi, Mwitikilwa villages in Mafinga FIC and including 3 Makete FIC).	
Number of people borrowing from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	Increased number of people borrowing from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	145 people borrowed from VSLAs in the programme area.	
A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	1	0	The PSC instructed the PMT to discontinue preparing for carbon forestry project.
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TGAs has started to access loans from local government authorities and other financial institutions. This is vital in the promotion of longer plantation rotation cycles that comply with technical order number one by MNRT. Additionally, TGAs' engagement with multiple sources of income will help ensure the sustainability of their management. 			

Activity 1.3.1 Forest financing facilitation

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
VSLA groups	5 TGAs were supported to establish VSLAs, including Ludilo, Kihanga, Mtili, Itona and Kidete. 145 TGA members borrowed from VSLAs in the programme area.		Achieved	
Tree growers linked with financial institutions through workshop	Tree growers were linked with financial institutions through various events. 36,155,000		Achieved	

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	<p>million TZS (15,000 euros) was provided by LGAs to 4 TGAs: Ihangha, Madobole, and Mtila in Njombe FIC and Mafinga in Makete FIC.</p> <p>Additionally, 8 TGAs were facilitated to develop funding proposals to secure a total of 36,818,000 (13,900 euros) from the TaFF.</p>			

Access to financing for tree growers and TGAs were discussed at the stakeholder planning meeting that took place from July 12 to 16, 2021, at the beginning of the 2021/22 fiscal year. The most eligible TGA members for LGA financing, it was decided, were women and young people, but it was also concluded that awareness-building was necessary. As shown in Table 2.9, PFP 2 has begun to resolve problems relating to the access of smallholder tree growers (STGs) to funding.

Table 2.9 Improvements in the areas where STGs' access to financing is hampered

Factors	Progress in resolving the limitation
1 The long rotation period extends beyond the regular payback periods required by banks	PFP 2 continues to facilitate the adoption of BOPs for forest management and the development of improved tree seed production. In addition, through collaboration with LGAs, tree growers have started accessing finance to support their investments in other income-generating activities through their TGAs.
2 Insecure land tenure	PFP 2 piloted the issuance of CCROs through Mobile Application to Secure Land Tenure (MAST) to address the issue of land tenure insecurity (see Activity 1.6.2).
3 The inability of smallholders to prepare business plans	The programme offers training in business improvement skills, including the preparation of business plans, through service provision and collaboration with LGA authorities.
4 Unacceptable risks posed by forest fires	PFP 2 planned to scale up integrated fire management throughout the forest-rich villages of the Southern Highlands, and mobilised fire specialists to assess capacity-building needs and plan for and deliver capacity-building. The intervention will span 2021/22 and 2022/23.
5 Lack of understanding of the forestry sector among major lenders	Through awareness-raising events, workshops, publications, and other communication platforms, PFP 2 familiarised a wide range of stakeholders with the forest sector.

Four TGAs received loans totalling 36,155,000 million TZS (15,000 euros) from their respective local government authorities by the end of the reporting period: Ihangha, Madobole, and Mtila in the Njombe FIC, and Mafinga in the Makete FIC. In addition, a grant of 28 beehives were supplied to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC.

Furthermore, members of eight TGAs were facilitated in preparing five business proposals to secure TZS 36,818,000 (13,900 euros) from Tanzania Forest Fund Agency (TaFF). TZS 20,000,000 (7,600 euro) were requested for beekeeping by the Kidete Tree Nursery and Beekeeping Group and the Ihefu, Ludilo, Mwitikila, and Ikongosi tree nursery groups and TZS 6,818,000 (6,400 euros) were requested for nursery establishment by TGAs in Madobole, Kitulila and Matola villages.

The programme facilitated the establishment of VSLA groups in five TGAs: Ludilo, Kihanga, Mtili, Itona and Kidete. A total of 145 members received loans from VSLA groups supported in

the programme area. In 2021/22, as per project guidelines, the focus was on the formation and strengthening of TGAs; thus, there was little progress in facilitating VSLAs.

Activity 1.3.2 Support the establishment of a carbon forestry project

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
A carbon forestry project introduced	Terms of reference for a pre-feasibility study to assess the viability of introducing a carbon forest project were introduced.	The carbon forestry project was not delivered.	Progress is being made	The intervention required thorough assessment prior to its being introduced to smallholders; hence, consultation with various experts in the field was being conducted.

PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU's participation in the proposed the Finnish Agri-Agency for Food and Forest Development (FFD-Hope) pilot programme in Tanzania. This programme focuses on climate change mitigation and adaptation and targets smallholders in selected developing countries.

The TTGAU was capacitated through formal training in forest inventory and woodlot valuation. Three TTGAU forest extension officers and two assistant field extension workers participated in a one-day theory training and a two-day practical field training on the inventory and valuation of woodlots.

A woodlot inventory supports an assessment of carbon sequestration, which can then be used to justify receiving funds from companies who offset their emissions through the FFD-Hope mechanism. This initiative encourages carbon sequestration as well as STG activities to adapt, organise and support their livelihoods.

PFP 2 conducted meetings with various stakeholders and consulted experts to explore opportunities for a carbon forestry project in the programme area.

2.2.4 Output 1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area.	Landscape-level planning introduced in one case	Landscape-level planning was introduced in all three clusters.	
Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	One regional fire protection coordinating body established	No regional fire protection coordinating body established	Fire specialists assessed fire management at all levels, from hamlets to regional governments, and started to discuss improving the integration of fire management.
The area shares of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	Less than 20%	0.3% (5.48 ha/1775.35 ha was destroyed by fire)	
Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	120 extension events on forest fire management were organised	201 village-based extension events on forest fire management organised and conducted.	
Number of people capacitated in forest	1,200	3,187 people (most of them villagers)	

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
fire management and control in PFP 2 villages		capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages.	
Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire specialists were recruited to assess fire management at all levels, from hamlets to regional governments. They consulted with LGAs and started to prepare for scaling up integrated fire management. - Lack of attention to woodlot pruning and thinning increased both fuel loading and the danger of fires. In addition, the outcome assessment survey found that of 206 randomly selected and visited woodlots only 60 (29%) had well-maintained fire lines. This low figure is an indication that still more effort is needed to manage forest fires. 			

Activity 1.4.1 Establish a landscape-level land-use planning model

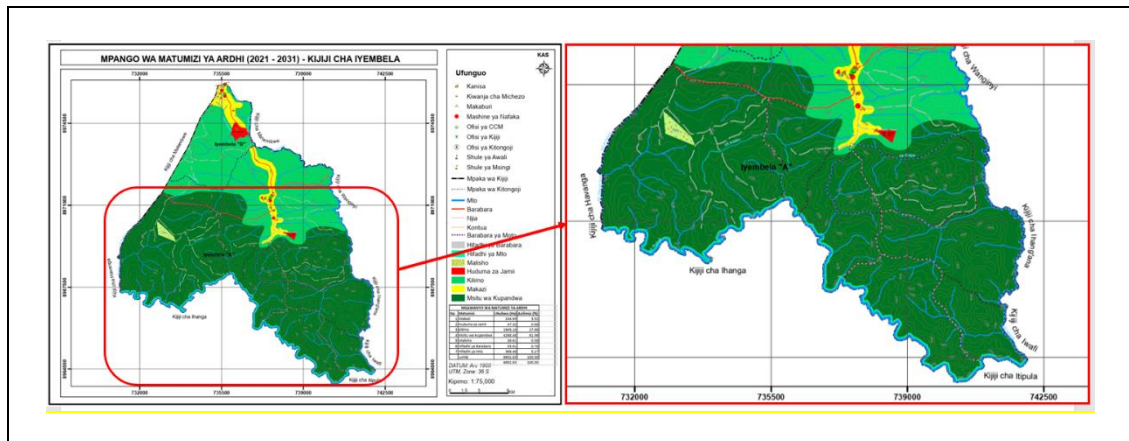
Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Fire management associations piloted in Makete and Mafinga FICs	Fire specialists assessed fire management at all levels, from hamlets to regional governments, and started to discuss improving the integration of fire management.	The strategy was changed to scale up integrated fire management (IFM), which was piloted by the TFS and SUA in Wino village.	Progress being made	The programme decided to support the scaling up of IFM with village-level fire management committees, fire management funds and firefighting teams, a review of fire bylaws and improvements in the process for issuing fire permits.

PFP 2 collaborated with LGAs in communicating and enforcing fire management bylaws during the provision of extension services. During the facilitation of village land-use plans in 16 villages and the issuance of CCROs (refer to activities 1.6.2 and 1.6.3), LGAs reviewed their fire management bylaws.

Awareness was raised about the landscape-level planning approach and its importance to fire management at the district and village levels. Council management teams and villagers at village assemblies were the target audiences.

During the process of developing VLUPs in 16 villages (refer to activity 1.6.3), clusters that form logical fire management units and are naturally protected by boundaries that stop the spread of fire were subjected to landscape-level planning. Major firebreaks were planned and demarcated. Whenever possible, these firebreaks made use of natural features that act as barriers to the spread of fire (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5 Iyembela village VLUP with demarcated major firebreaks



There was no progress in managing fire management units (the fire breaks that were demarcated in VLUPs) in any of the 16 villages supported by PFP 2 to develop VLUPs. PFP 2, in collaboration with LGAs, initiated a discussion about ensuring the enforcement of VLUPs, including the management of the demarcated firebreaks lines.

Fire management associations were not formed to manage the specified fire management units because the project's strategy was changed. Fire specialists assessed fire management at all levels, from hamlets to regional governments, and started to discuss the scaling up of IFM in line with the IFM strategy of the Forest and Beekeeping Division. The scaling up of IFM includes village-level fire management committees, fire management funds and firefighting teams, a review of fire bylaws and improved processes for issuing fire permits (including the introduction of a fire danger index).

The programme recruited three fire management and control experts, who were mobilised in mid-June 2022. From 13 to 24 June 2022, the experts, together with other district and programme staff, conducted a field visit in villages of all three clusters to familiarise themselves with and collect baseline information on fire management and control as well as discuss matters with collaborating partners to avoid the duplication of efforts. Below were the key lessons learnt:

- Commercial growers like GRL, NFC, and TFS are investing in neighbouring villages (mainly employing and providing training to crews, most of which are involved in plantations and not inside villages. Commercial growers are keen to participate in IFM but are scared that they will end up being responsible for facilitating a big part of IFM in villages
- Many villages and districts do not have suitable bylaws, and the bylaws that do exist tend not be enforced. Burning permits are often issued without applying any criteria regarding, for example, the weather of the day or the preparedness of landowners. Landowners burn forest in the most dangerous part of the year and often on highly dangerous days (Red FDI). They also burn late in the fire season (October to November) as they use to fertilise crops.
- Many commercial plantations are increasingly becoming fire hazards because they lack fire lines and have excess fuel loading due to the lack of thinning and pruning. No fuel management methods other than burning are practiced.
- Villagers don't have firefighting tools or sufficient training to manage fires.
- Most villages do not have external fire belts (boundaries) to protect them from fires which spread from neighbouring villages.
- Ding-dong sawmillers leave up to 70% of the trees in woodlots in the form of sawdust and scale planks, a fact which increases the degree of fire hazard when burning.
- Villagers were usually very concerned about fire and welcomed any support in dealing with this issue. They were very supportive of IFM proposals.

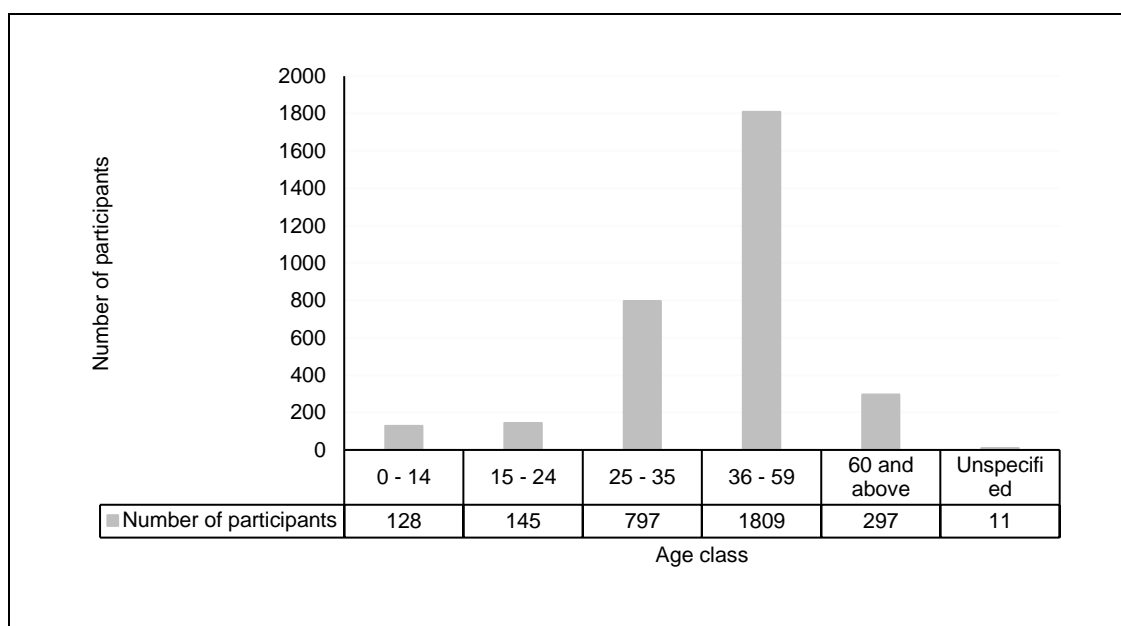
- There is a need for coordination amongst major role players in the districts, including investors, commercial growers, sawmillers, businesspeople, government officials, staff of the TTGAU, staff of other NGO's.

Activity 1.4.2 Forest fire management training and extension

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Fire awareness raised and communities capacitated to manage fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness about fire management and control raised in all programme villages. - 201 village-level fire extension events conducted - 3,187 villagers/tree growers capacitated in fire management and control. 		Achieved	

Forestry extension services and demonstrations of fire management were delivered to 80 villages. Altogether 3,187 tree growers, 2,111 males and 1,072 females,⁸ participated in fire management demonstrations and trainings (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Participation in fire management demonstration events by age group



In addition, 12 people with physical disabilities, 32 TASAF beneficiaries, and 161 village and hamlet leaders participated in fire management demonstration and trainings.

After a familiarisation tour and field visit were conducted by the three recruited fire management and control experts, a list of tools to be procured was reviewed. It was necessary to review the list of tools to be procured for fire management to ensure the tools will be suitable with the situation on ground. Hence the procurement of these tools will be carried forward to 2022/23.

⁸ Two primary schools participated in the events.

2.2.5 Output 1.5 Strengthened communication

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWP understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable about its activities	7 districts ([3 town councils and 7 district councils)	7 districts (3 town council and 7 district councils) engaged and understand the rationale of PFP 2.	
The share of TGA members in PFP 2-supported TGAs aware of policies and regulations relating to land acquisition and private tree growing	30%	75% (estimated 3,050/4,069 TGA members)	
Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	100	Over 100	
Numbers of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads	(i) 10,994 visitors (ii) 1,307 downloads	
Number of awareness-raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	5	17 awareness-raising events, including 16 events on the VLUP facilitation process at village assemblies and 1 event on CCRO issuance.	
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme had frequent interactions with local governments at all levels. - All major collaborating partners were systematically engaged in quarterly planning meetings. - The PFP website received increasing numbers of visitors, with each visit raising awareness about various forest value chain interventions. - Overall, progress is in line with the programme's focus on increasing communication by promoting communication between urban-based policy makers on the one hand and rural smallholders and SMEs on the other; communication of programme achievements to policy makers, funders, and monitoring and evaluation teams; communication with other development programmes, NGOs, academic and training institutions, and government at the national, regional and district levels; communication with tree growers, SMEs, and their respective associations; and communication between private forestry actors in Southern Highlands and in Tanzania as well as south-south (i.e., Tanzania-Uganda-Kenya-RSA) and north-south (i.e., Finland-Tanzania) 			

Activity 1.5.1 Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
AWP and PD endorsed and approved as well as understood by partners.	The 2021/22 AWP and the revised PD were endorsed and approved by the PSC and the supervisory board on 29 July and 4 November 2021 respectively.		Achieved	
Women in Forestry workshops for Njombe and Makete FICs.	Village-level awareness raised to promote women	The PMT changed the strategy from organising a major workshop	Achieved	The Women in Forestry workshops were not implemented as planned due to a

Deliverables 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	participation in forestry.	to village-based events in order to reach more rural women.		change of plans to focus on promoting female participation in the forest value chain in PFP 2 villages instead of conducting high-level meetings.

On 19 July 2021, PFP 2 signed MoUs with various stakeholders for collaborating on programme implementation. Altogether, it signed 14 MoUs, including three masters MoUs for improved tree seed production, with the TFS, Mbinga TC and TTGAU. In addition, PFP 2 signed 10 MoUs with 10 sets of council authorities for collaborating on implementing PFP 2 activities in seven DCs and three TCs. Finally, PFP 2 signed an MoU with the National Land-Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to collaborate on the facilitation of VLUPs.

To ensure stakeholder accountability and the sustainability of programme interventions, stakeholders meet each quarter to present progress and plans. Quarterly planning and reporting meetings, four altogether, were conducted at the beginning of each quarter. The meetings normally included PFP 2, service providers and other collaborating stakeholders such as LGAs and the TTGAU.

The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth PSC meetings were conducted on 29 July 2021, 18 November 2021, 23 February 2022, and 28 April 2022 respectively. In addition, the programme conducted its first supervisory board meeting on 4 November 2021 and at it approved the revised PD, the 2020/21 annual progress and expenditure report, and the 2021/22 annual work plan and budget.

Annexe 7 summarises various programmes and stakeholder engagements and themes during the reporting period.

The women in Forestry workshops were not carried out as expected due to a change in strategy that focused on promoting female participation in the forest value chain in PFP 2 supported villages rather than having high-level meetings. The PMT changed its strategy from holding a major workshop to village-based events to reach more rural women, inspire them to take part in forestry activities, and develop their capacities to deal with forestry challenges.

Women's needs in forestry were identified and met in various programme initiatives. PFP 2 used networking and experience sharing to introduce women to various wood-processing technologies, tree nursery management, and employment options in forestry. This resulted in an increase in the percentage of female TGA members (34%) and their participation in TGA management bodies (36%) as TGA leaders.

Activity 1.5.2 Maintaining programme communication media

Deliverables 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Communication strategy	A communication strategy was developed.		Achieved	

The PFP 2's communication strategy was developed by a service provider and finalised to match the revised PD. The draft communication strategy had budget implications, so it will be incorporated in the 2022/23 AWP. Overall, it builds on plans described in the PD and focuses on the following aspects:

1. Promote communication between urban-based policy makers on the one side and rural smallholders and SMEs on the other
2. Communication of programme achievements to policy makers, funders, and monitoring and evaluation teams.
3. Communication with other development programmes, NGOs, academic and training institutions, and all levels of the government, national, regional and district level.

4. Communication with tree growers, SMEs, and their respective associations.
5. Communication between private forestry actors in Southern the Highlands and in Tanzania as well as south-south (i.e., Tanzania-Uganda-Kenya-RSA) and north-south (i.e., Finland-Tanzania)

The programme continued to communicate its activities and progress through local and national media platforms such as radio and television stations, newspapers, and social media platforms. From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, altogether 10,994 unique visitors and 1,307 downloads were recorded in the programme website, exceeding both targets. This rise in interest was attributed to improvements made to the website, including periodic content updates, as well as the establishment of programme social media pages in all digital social media platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

The cumulative total of followers for all of the programme's social media platforms was 5,346, including 3,869 followers on Facebook, 1,165 followers on Instagram, 225 followers on Twitter, 68 followers on LinkedIn, and 19 subscribers on YouTube.

Annexe 8 provides a list of all the communication materials developed by the programme, including brochures, banners, and video documentaries to raise awareness about various topics across the forestry value chain.

2.2.6 Output 1.6. Institutionalisation of private forestry

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	30 district staff actively support forest value chains in PFP 2 villages.	
The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2-supported activities	10 (DCs & TCs)	PFP 2 activities were integrated in all 10 LGAs collaborating with PFP 2.	
Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	>100 CCROs	869 CCROs to 277 tree growers and 21 institutions in Ibagá village.	
Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	18	16	Two VLUPs in the villages of Imalilo and Wangama bordering Kipengere forest reserve in the Wanging'ombe district were not developed because the appropriate authorities did not manage to resolve boundary disputes.
Number of people participating in the VLUP process	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs).	At least 3,454 people participated in the VLUP process (16 VLUPs).	
Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products	1	No investment profile was established.	There was no demand.
Conclusion:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LGAs assumed more responsibility for delivering PFP 2 interventions. They were involved in the Iringa Forest Investment Forum, reducing CESS taxes burden, and introducing the IFM. 			

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VLUP support resolved land conflicts between the villages of Iyembela and Matembwe villages as well as Ludilo and Ihefu. - Whilst the programme carefully introduced MAST technology to Makete District, it turned out to be unsustainable due to the lack of suitable human resources, specifically expertise in GIS and remote sensing.

Activity 1.6.1 Integration of PFP activities in district work plans

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
District and town councils capacitated through the training and provision of basic transport and computer facilities	- PFP 2 capacitated district and town councils, training them in operationalising the MNRT's Technical Order No.1 of 2021.	<p>The computer facilities were not provided.</p> <p>The programme experienced delays in the clearance of the motorcycles it had procured.</p>	Progress being made.	<p>The PSC directed that computer facilities for district staff should be provided by the government of Tanzania.</p> <p>For delays related to procurement refer to Section 3.2.3.</p>
Annual planning workshops with local government authorities	- Annual planning workshops with LGAs were held (refer to Activity 1.5.1).		Achieved	

For a discussion of the stakeholders' planning and reporting meeting with LGA,s service providers and other implementing partners, refer to Activity 1.5.2. Stakeholders and collaborating partners were also led through the 2021/22 AWP to promote collaborative implementation and agree on the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder to optimise performance and accountability.

Below were some of the keyways in which stakeholders agreed to collaborate on the development of the forest sector:

- PFP 2 contributed on the development of the Njombe Regional Investment Guide for 2021/26. The programme, in collaboration with LGAs, improved a focus on the development of the forestry sector.
- PFP 2 was invited by the Ruvuma regional government to discuss the development of the forestry sector. Stakeholders agreed to collaborate on forest fire management in the villages in the programme area.
- The Njombe TC allocated additional district staff to collaborate in the implementation of extension services in the programme area. They included two CDOs for the establishment and strengthening of TGAs and one agricultural extension officer to assist in forestry extension services.
- LGAs have started to provide loans to tree growers and SMEs.
- LGAs have started to mitigate forest fires by enforcing bylaws

Seventy extension staff, 50 district extension staff, 10 TTGAU staff and 10 PFP 2 extension staff, received a five-day training on operationalising the MNRT's Technical Order No. 1 of 2021 on quality forestry productivity.

Procurement of transportation facilities (motorcycles) for LGAs was ongoing. For details, refer to Section 3.2.3. The PSC directed that computer facilities for district staff should be provided by the government of Tanzania.

Activity 1.6.2 Facilitation of CCRO issuance

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
1,500 CCROs for woodlots (July 2021 to June 2022)	869 CCROs for woodlots issued to 277 tree growers.	1,500 CCROs were not reached in the pilot service provision.	The service provision was completed.	This was a pilot exercise that was partly successful.

PFP 2 contracted the Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance (TLTA) organisation to pilot the issuance of 1,500 certificates of customary rights of occupancy (CCROs) using MAST in the village of Ibagu, Makete District. Justification of the selection of Ibagu for impact optimisation is explained in Section 3.1.3 of the 2021/22 AWP.

PFP 2 facilitated Makete District with the hardware and software necessary to pilot CCRO issuance using MAST. On 6 October 2021, PFP 2 handed over the equipment to Makete's district executive director (DED) after configuring it with all the necessary software for CCRO issuance, including the MAST application (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7 Handing over of CCRO issuance equipment to DED Makete



Njombe regional and Makete district governments were engaged in the process. Altogether 290 people were reached in sensitisation meetings on issues related to land acquisition (Table 2.10 and Figure 2.8). The CCROs were mostly very small as is typical for smallholder woodlots (Figure 2.9).

Table 2.10 Participation in CCROs sensitisation meetings and training

	Gender		Vulnerability	
	Male	Female	Disability	TASAF
Village council meeting	19	4	-	0
Village assembly meeting	25	63	3	11
Hamlet-level meetings	30	73	-	0
Women sensitisation meeting	0	46	-	11
Para-surveyors' and adjudicators' training	11	13	-	0
District and other	5	1	-	0
Total	90	200	3	22

Figure 2.8 Participation in CCRO sensitisation meetings and training by age group

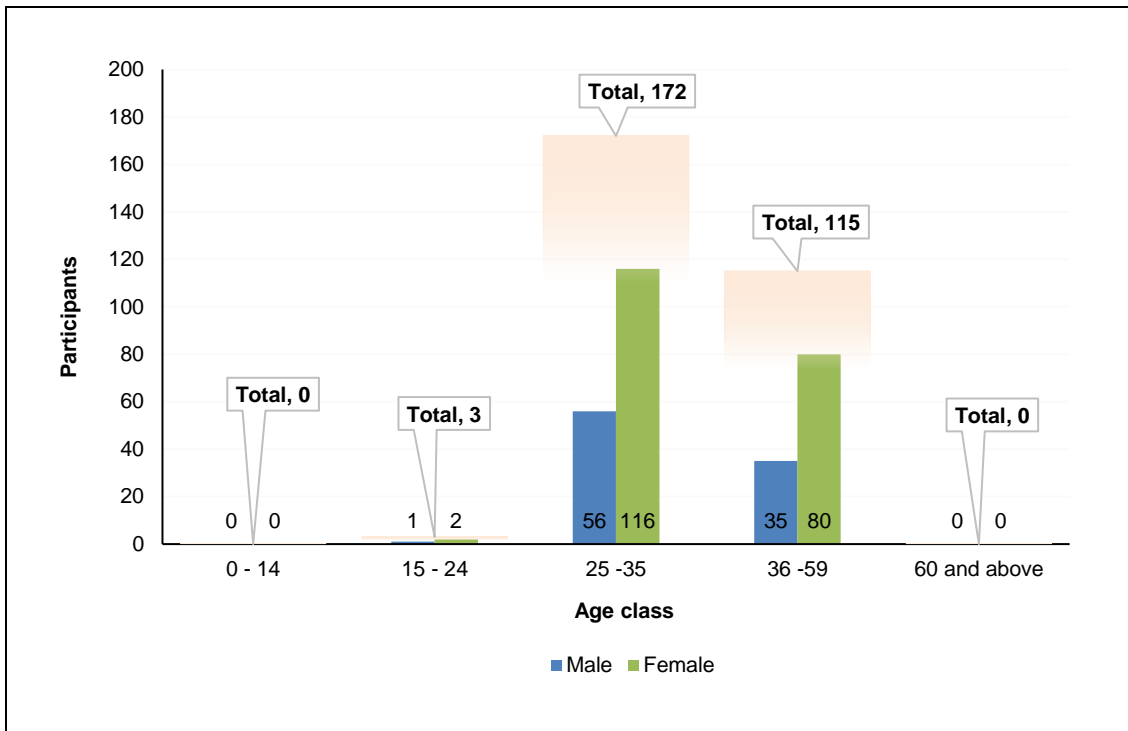
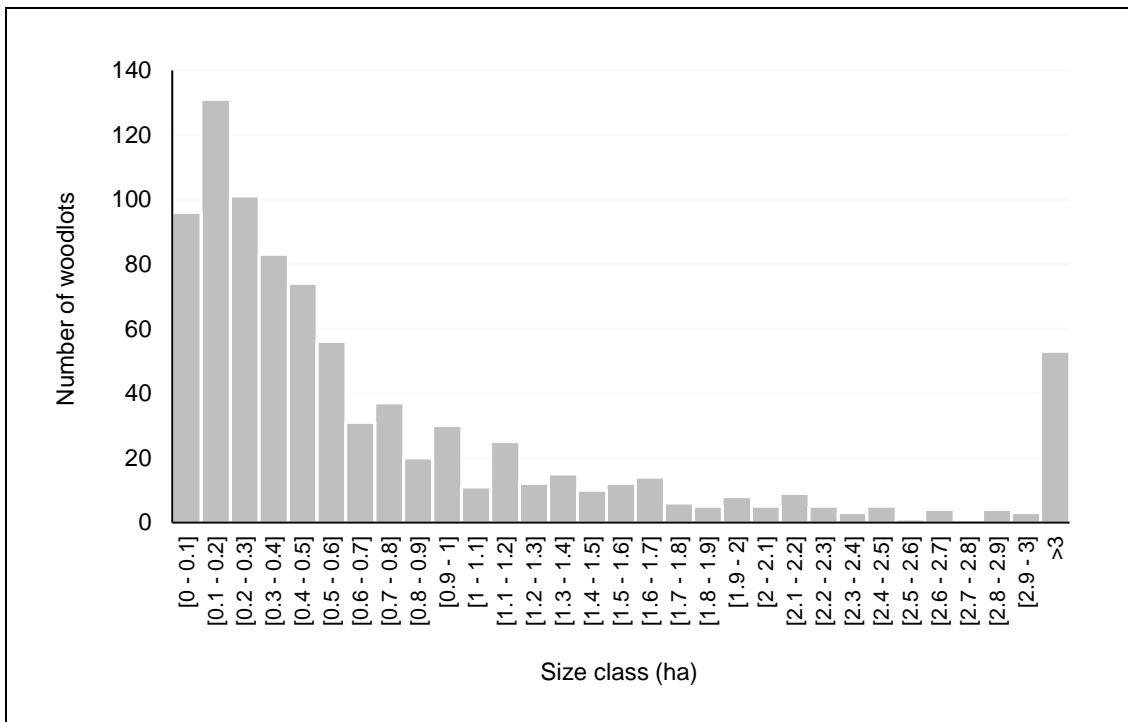


Figure 2.9 Distribution of the sizes of land parcels for the issued CCROs



A total of 886 woodlots were mapped. Of them, 869 were approved (823.47 ha) and 17 (75.03 ha) denied approval. Of the 17 woodlots denied approval, 11 woodlots were demarcated inside the land reserved for roads or forests and the others were outside Ibaga’s boundaries. The remaining six woodlots had disputed boundaries, so only after those disputes are resolved will the resolution be submitted to the Makete District land office for the printing and registration processes.

The TLTA service provider was unable to demarcate 1,500 woodlots because their owners were not available to guide the demarcation process. Some villagers were afraid that the government

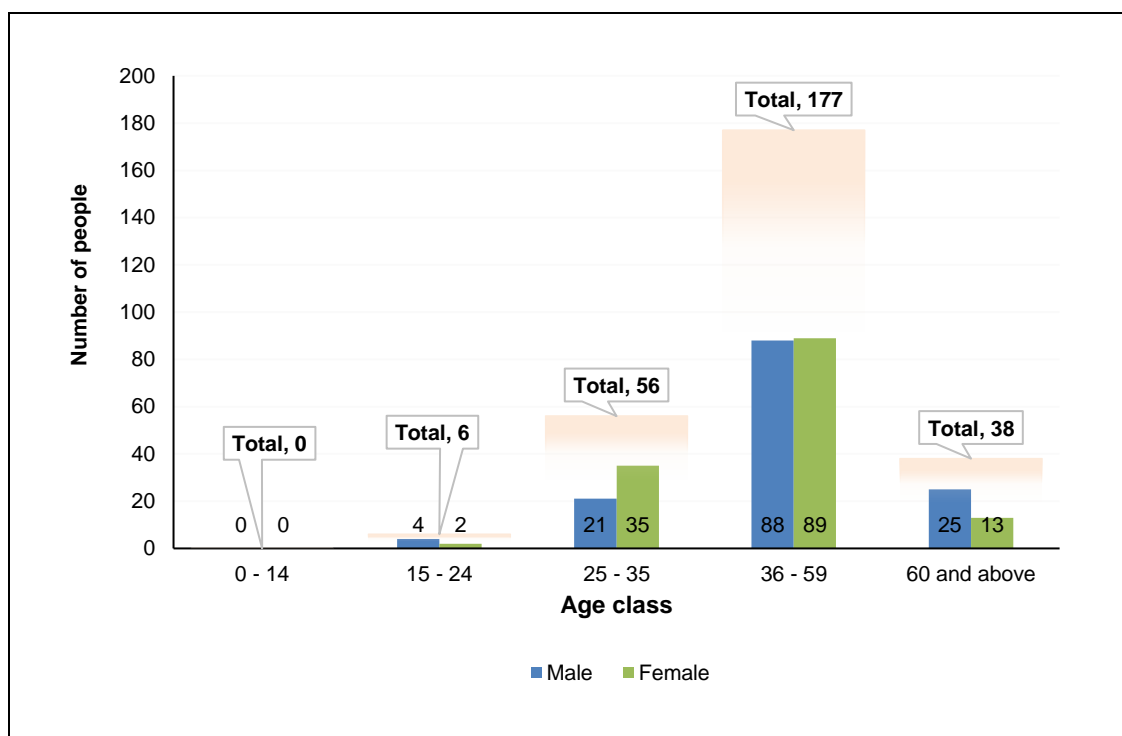
would take their land, tax the mapped woodlots, or forbid them to sell their mapped woodlots, so they did not have their woodlots demarcated. In addition, while villagers willing to demarcate their parcels were few in the beginning, once more awareness was raised, the numbers increased.

Altogether 869 CCROs were issued to 277 villagers. Table 2.11 describes CCRO issuance/land ownership by tenancy type and gender. Of the 277 beneficiaries, three people with a physical disability owned 16 CCROs, and 11 TASAF beneficiaries owned 35 CCROs. In addition, two village leaders (village chairpersons and hamlet leaders) held 6 CCROs. Ownership by age group is presented in Figure 2.10.

Table 2.11 CCROs issuance by tenancy types and gender

Tenancy type		Gender		Number of CCROs issued
		Male	Female	
1	Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy)	67	79	314
2	Co-occupancy (tenancy in common)	0	2	8
3	Probate administration	3	0	7
4	Single occupant	68	58	519
5	Institution	N/A	N/A	21
Total		138	139	869

Figure 2.10 CCROs ownership by age class



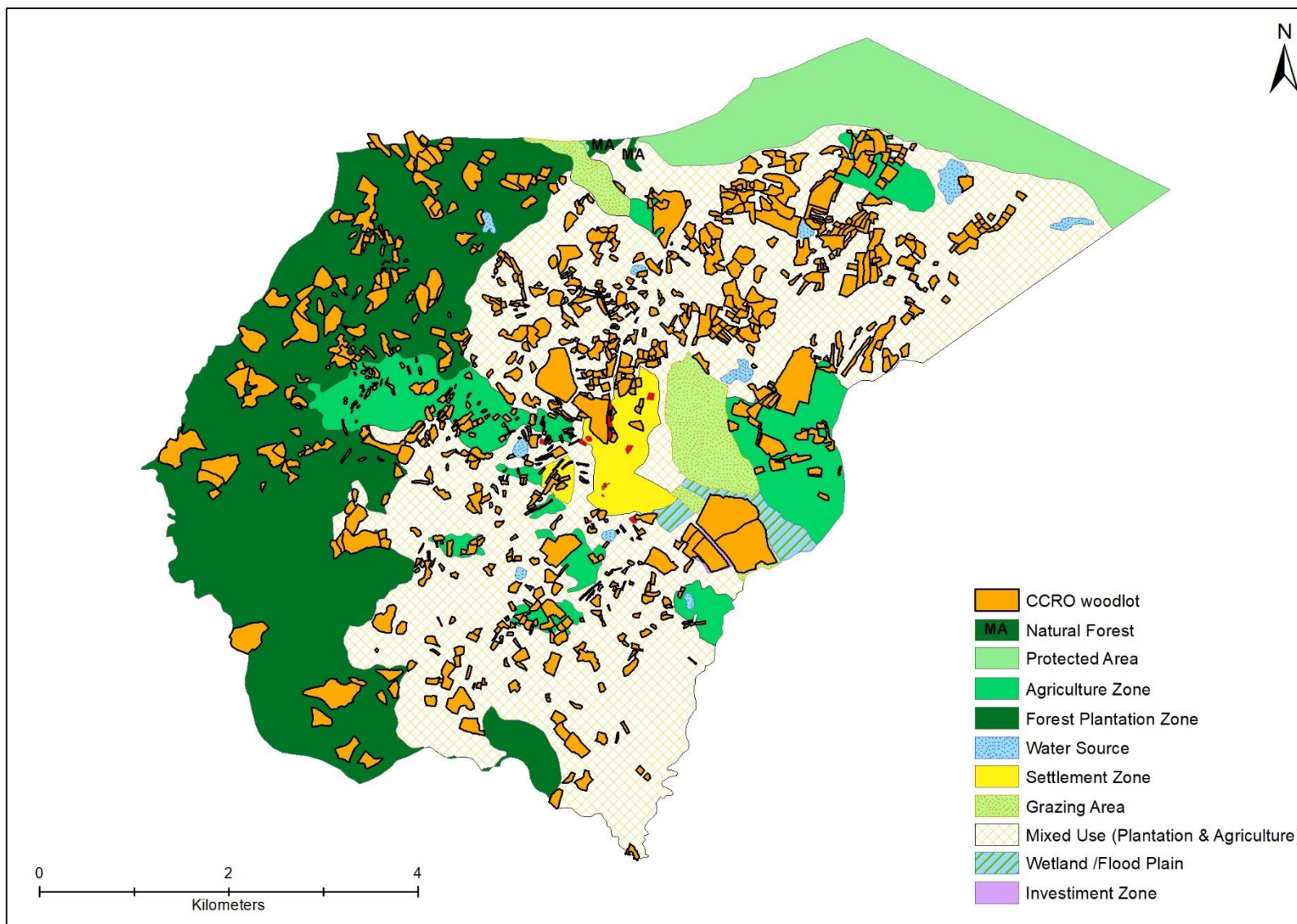
The area coverage of Ibagá VLUP categories was compared with the areas of forest plantation land cover (UTU/FAO 2016 data) as well as the area covered by CCROs supported by PFP 2 (Table 2.12).

The programme was not satisfied because amongst others only 16% of the area zoned for forest plantation was covered whilst 68% of the land allocated for social services and 23%, the agriculture zone was covered.

Table 2.12 Ibaga village CCROs by VLUP planned land use and actual land cover as mapped by PFP 1

S/n	VLUP category	VLUP area(ha)	Forest plantation land cover area (ha) of VLUP area	Forest plantation land cover % of VLUP area	CCROs coverage area (ha) of VLUP area	CCRO coverage % of VLUP area
1	Forest Plantation	1,305	416	32%	204	16%
2	Mixed Use (Forest Plantation and Agriculture)	2,270	1,030	45%	453	20%
3	Agriculture Zone	465	107	23%	108	23%
4	Social Services	14	2	14%	10	68%
5	Grazing Area	152	5	4%	29	19%
6	Settlement Zone	90	8	9%	6	7%
7	Wetland/Flood Plain	42	4	10%	8	20%
8	Investment Area	15	2	10%	12	79%
9	Water source	10	2	22%	0.2	2%
10	Natural Forest	8	0	2%	0	0%
11	Protected Area	345	5	1%	0	0%
12	Other	0	0	0%	3	0%
	Total	4,717	1,581		834	

Figure 2.11 Woodlots facilitated with CCROs in Ibagá village, Makete District



Activity 1.6.3 Facilitation of VLUPs

Deliverables 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
18 VLUPs	16 VLUPs	Two VLUPs in the villages of Imalilo and Wangama bordering Kipengere forest reserve in the Wanging'ombe district were not developed	Progress being made	The VLUPs were not developed because the appropriate authorities did not manage to resolve boundary disputes.

PFP 2 collaborates with the NLUPC to facilitate and develop VLUPs.

Signboards for the defined land uses were erected for the three VLUPs that were finished during the FY 2020–21 in Makete District's Mwakauta, Isapulano, and Ivilikingo villages. Because the local government lacked knowledge about the size of the proposed hydropower project, follow-up for the uncompleted VLUP process in the village of Lumage was still ongoing. Later, TANESCO was successful in defining the boundaries of the intended hydroelectric dam. The compensation of the individuals who will be impacted by the construction of the dam is still being disputed by TANESCO and the village government.

From 28 to 30 November 2021, a three-day training was conducted to update the seven participatory land-use management (PLUM) teams from Wanging'ombe, Njombe, Ludewa and Mufindi district councils on the changes made in the revised guidelines for the VLUP development process as well as the concept of landscape-level planning. In addition, the regional assistant commissioner for land and the district head of natural resources and land participated in the training. Forty-two people, 34 males and 18 females, participated in the training. Of them, 13 people were aged between 25 and 35 years old and 29 people were aged between 36 and 59 years old.

VLUPs were facilitated in 16 villages in Njombe and Mafinga FICs (Annexe 9). Additional information on reserved areas, demographic data and approval statuses are presented in Annexe 9. The VLUP support resolved several land conflicts between villages, including boundary conflicts between Iyembela and Matembwe as well as Ludilo and Ihefu.

Two VLUPs in the villages of Imalilo and Wangama bordering Kipengere forest reserve in the Wanging'ombe district were not developed because the appropriate authorities did not manage to resolve boundary disputes.

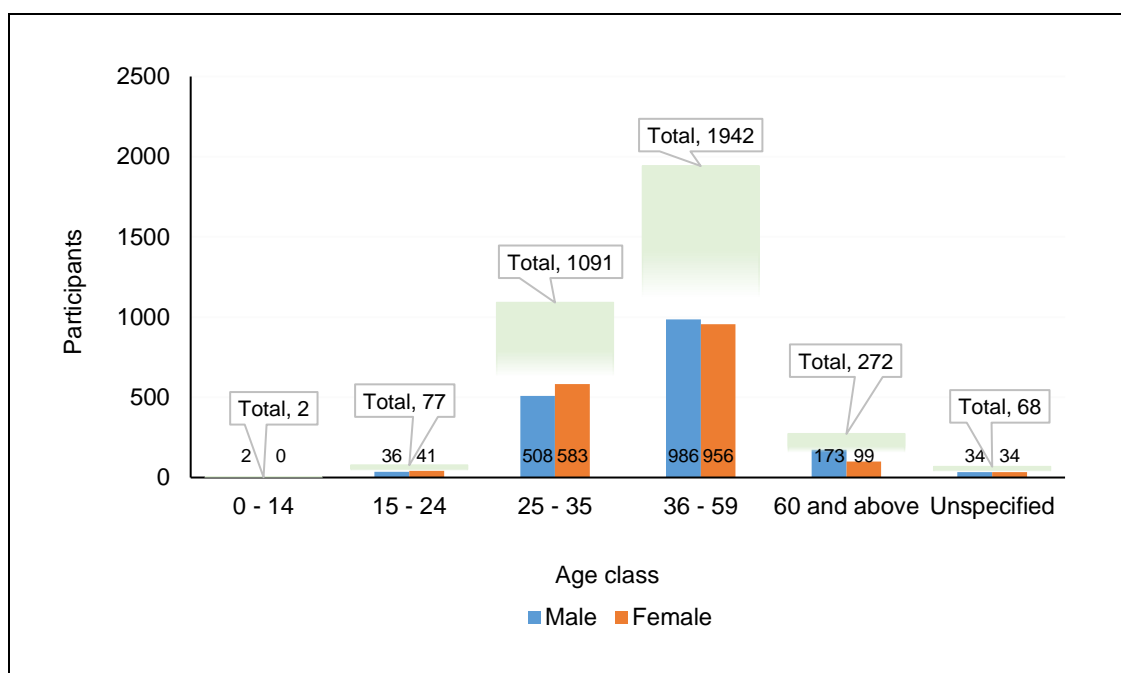
A total of 3,453 people, comprising 3,405 villagers, 32 PLUM team members, and 17 people from the NLUPCs as well as two PFP 2 staff, participated in the VLUP process. Of the 3,454 participants, 1,739 were males and 1,713 were female (Table 2.13). In addition, 584 public and elected officials (32 district officials, 17 NLUPC officers and 535 village leaders) participated, as did 159 vulnerable people, including 49 people with physical disabilities and 110 TASAF beneficiaries. Disaggregation by age group is presented in Figure 2.12.

Table 2.13 Participants in the VLUP process by gender

		Male	Female	Total
PLUM team		24	8	32
NLUPC officers		10	7	17
Village	Village council (VC)	206	97	303
	Special group ⁹	26	22	48
	Village land council (VLC)	62	48	110
	Villagers	1,345	1,475	2,820
Village land-use management committee (VLUMC)		66	56	122
Total		1,739	1,713	3,452

⁹ A special group is equivalent to a vulnerable group (TASAF beneficiaries and people with disabilities and other types of vulnerability).

Figure 2.12 Participation in the VLUP process by age group



Activity 1.6.4 Define investment profiles for plantation establishment

Deliverables – 2021/22 AWP	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Stakeholders' dialogue/investors' forum	PFP 2 facilitated the Iringa Forest Investment Forum, conducted from 13 to 15 November 2021.	The plan was to implement the forum in the Njombe region during May 2022.	Achieved	PFP 2, with other contributors, supported the initiative of Iringa Regional Government, making it a national-level event with the presence of the prime and four other ministers. The concerned authority approved the PFP 2 to facilitate the event.

PFP 2 participated and facilitated the Iringa Forestry Investment Forum, which aimed to promote investment and development in the forest sector. The forum was conducted from 13 to 15 November 2021 in Mafinga District. More than 800 people participated in the event, and over 100,000 participants were recorded through social media platforms.

Through the forum, PFP 2 managed to communicate to a broad audience the relevance of smallholder tree growers and forest-based businesses and the role of extension services in the forest sector development. The forum also raised the issues of social security insurance schemes and social relationships between forestry processing companies and communities and addressed the issue of low pay to SMEs supplying veneer logs to forestry processing companies. Other issues discussed in detail included the following:

- Inefficiencies in the processing technologies of SMEs and poor forestry management practices by tree growers
- Forest fire threats hindering sector development
- Heavy participation in primary processing and dependency on imported secondary and tertiary processed products
- Limited application of forestry standards
- Poor infrastructure

It was recommended that PFP 2 continue facilitating and enforcing the MRNT's Technical Order No. 1 by the Forest and Beekeeping Division of the MNRT among STGs for the sustainable availability of raw materials.

This event was originally planned (in the 2021/22 AWP and budget) to be implemented in May 2022 in the Njombe region as opposed to the Iringa region. But Iringa regional government took the initiative and requested support from PFP 2 to facilitate some of the costs of the events. The concerned authorities approved the PFP's decision to support the event.

2.3 Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises

The programme made its first serious inroads into systematically supporting SMEs with the preparation and piloting of an SME strengthening manual that focused on soft skills such as business skills and mindset rather than hard, or technical, skills such as chainsaw operations. This was partly because of problems faced in mobilising suitable expertise for the hard skills, and it was also partly because the soft skills were recognised as being important and relatively common to all types of SMEs.

As progress was made in piloting the SME manual and become increasingly clear that wood processing SMEs differed from tree growers in several respects, and that their support needs were different:

- While primary sawn wood processing is conducted overwhelmingly by micro enterprises, no support services focus on meeting their needs.
- Micro SMEs differ from large operators in more than scale (important differences include education level, access to capital and knowledge, remoteness, access to technology, and inability to specialise because owner operators must look after all aspects of their businesses).
- Some SMEs such as ding dong (AMEC) owners are mobile but most tree growers were stationary and could be grouped easily.
- SMEs were often reluctant to share details about their businesses while woodlots were easy to survey
- SMEs had much more variety in their products, processes, and technologies than tree growers did.
- Because SMEs were often in competition, they were often not very trustful of each other, while small tree growers shared common problems that could be solved by working in groups.

As the programme rolled out the SME development manual, it also started to deliver specialist hard-skill courses to SMEs based on a need assessment. This effort was partly hampered at the beginning because of the lack of technical expertise in the programme, but by mid-year the programme was able to recruit additional expertise and gradually speed up delivery.

While the baseline data was representative of all SMEs in forest-rich villages of the Southern Highlands, the programme realised that it must be highly selective in choosing the SMEs it works with if it is to have a real impact. It is necessary to select SMEs who are willing to commit time and effort to the processes.

2.3.1 Output 2.1. The capacities of SMEs and their employees strengthened

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	At least 5,000 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry extension events.	2,246 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry extension events.	The number is lower because there are far fewer SMEs in villages than tree growers, meaning the target was not realistic.
Number of people participating in wood industry training	2,000 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training.	636 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training.	1,996 entrepreneurs agreed to work with and become PFP 2 beneficiaries. Of 1,996 people, 636 were

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RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
			trained by the programme.
Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	Increased proportion of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	Makete FIC Employ women 6% Employ vulnerable 6% Mafinga FIC Employ women 4% Employ vulnerable 3% Njombe FIC Employ women 8% Employ vulnerable 5%	These inclusion statistics relate to beneficiaries who received support through the year.
Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	14% of employees (116/804) were females in PFP 2-supported SMEs.	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	Makete FIC OSHA certificate 0% Provide PPE 64% Provide SSP 1.3% Mafinga FIC OSHA certificate 0.4% Provide PPE 14% Provide SSP 0% Njombe FIC OSHA certificate 2% Provide PPE 49% Provide SSP 1%	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay to men and women for the same work	Increased share of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay to men and women for the same work	100% (559/559) of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay to men and women for the same work	
Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Increased share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC Full-time 60% Part-time 11% Seasonal 20% Mafinga FIC Full-time 62% Part-time 17% Seasonal 15% Njombe FIC Full-time 93% Part-time 3% Seasonal 3%	
Number of PFP 2-supported SMEs trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	100% (559/559) PFP 2 supported trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices.	
Conclusion:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 559 SMEs (with 804 employees) were identified and ready to commit time and resources to be supported by the programme. The number of interested SMEs was rising gradually. - After difficulties in recruitment and a steep learning curve the programme gained momentum and became well placed to strengthen SMEs during its final year. The programme delivered much-needed support to SMEs according to their specific needs. 			

Activity 2.1.1 Wood industries training and extension

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Manual for strengthening SMEs and capacitating wood industry extension staff.	The manual developed and published. The wood industry extension staff capacitated to roll out the manual.		Achieved	

The SME development manual was developed and published on the programme website¹⁰. The SME development manual results from piloting and refining the seven modules described in Table 2.14. These modules were designed for the sort of micro enterprises that are typically found in forest-rich villages of the Southern Highlands.

Table 2.14 Modules for training SMEs to develop their businesses piloted

Modules	Theme
Module 1	Opening mindset
Module 2	Reflecting on business experience and goal setting
Module 3	Record-keeping and business model canvas
Module 4	Innovating in your business
Learning and exposure	Guest carpenter training (RLabs Maker Space lead Fundi)
Learning visits	
Module 5	Business finance
Learning and exposure	Innovation in carpentry competition
Module 6	Using social media to promote your business
Module 7	Business clinic

Overall, the service provider trained 327 SMEs in Makete District, piloting the seven modules. The trainees included 34 carpenter, 70 charcoal-makers, 29 wood-processors and 194 other entrepreneurs in the forestry value chain. Figure 2.13 and Figure 2.14 describe entrepreneurs' participation in the development of the SME strengthening manual by gender and age group.

As part of the above referenced service provision, the programme worked with charcoal entrepreneurs to assess the feasibility of large-scale pine charcoal production to meet the demand for the manufacture of briquettes for export. The feasibility study involved training local charcoal makers to test a range of charcoal making-technologies under different conditions and recording the results. This exercise, which is described under Activity 2.3.2, served to build the capacity of both extension staff and charcoal manufacturers.

¹⁰ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme– PFP 2. (2021) SME development manual: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/sme-development-manual>

Figure 2.13 Participation in the development of the SME strengthening manual by gender

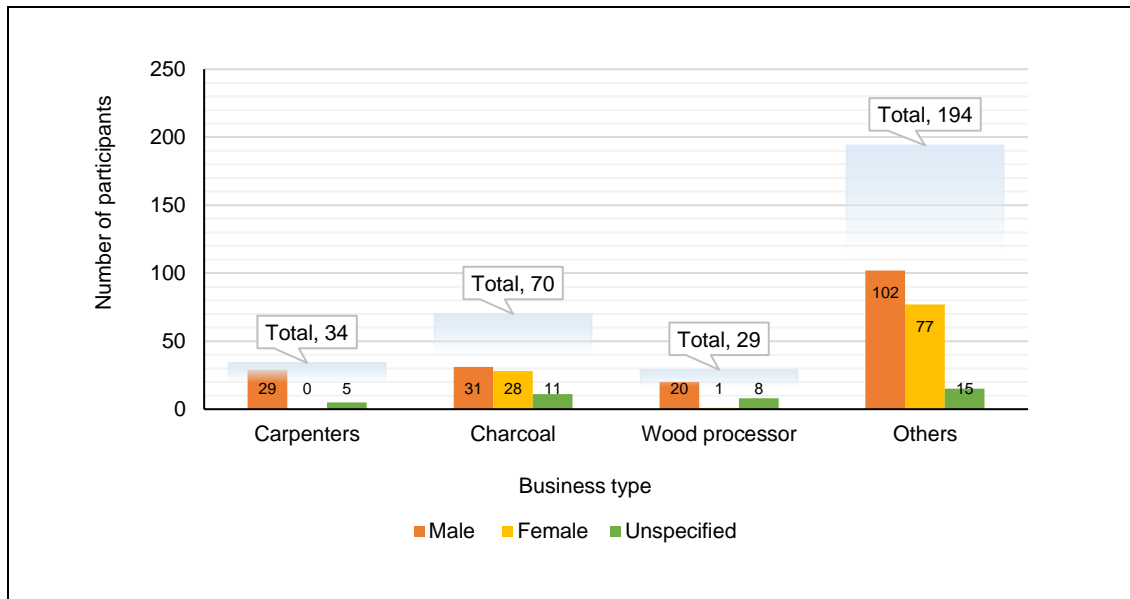
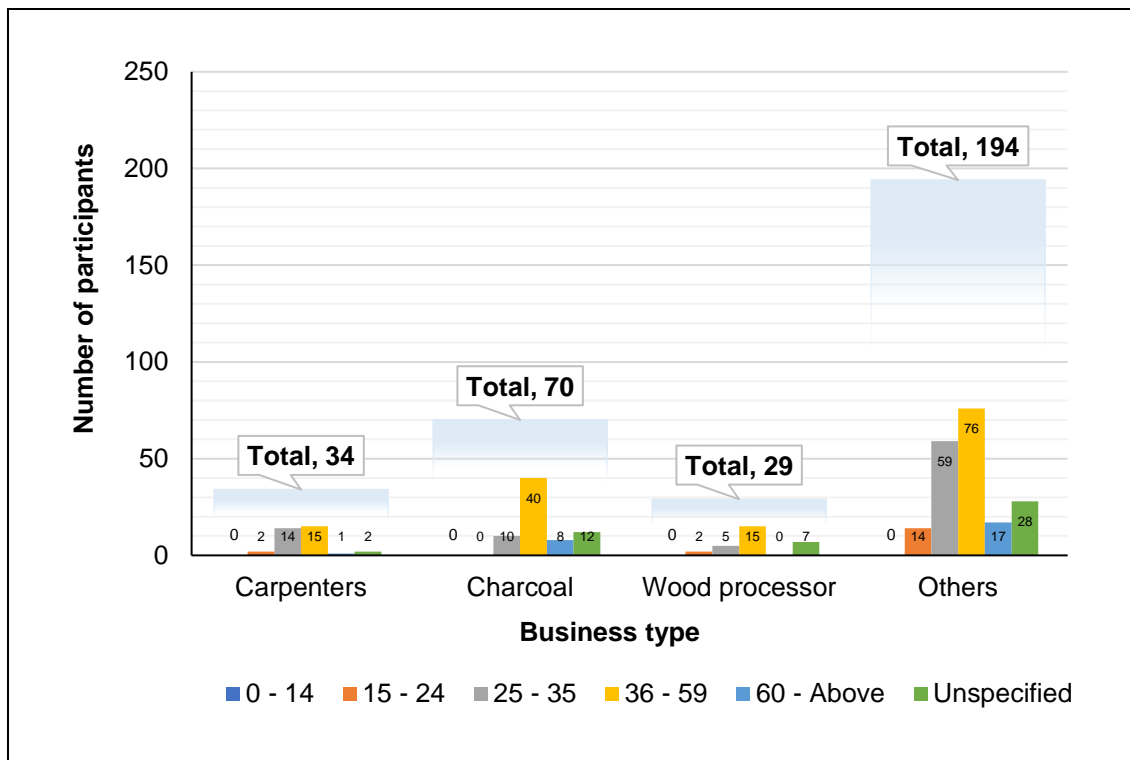
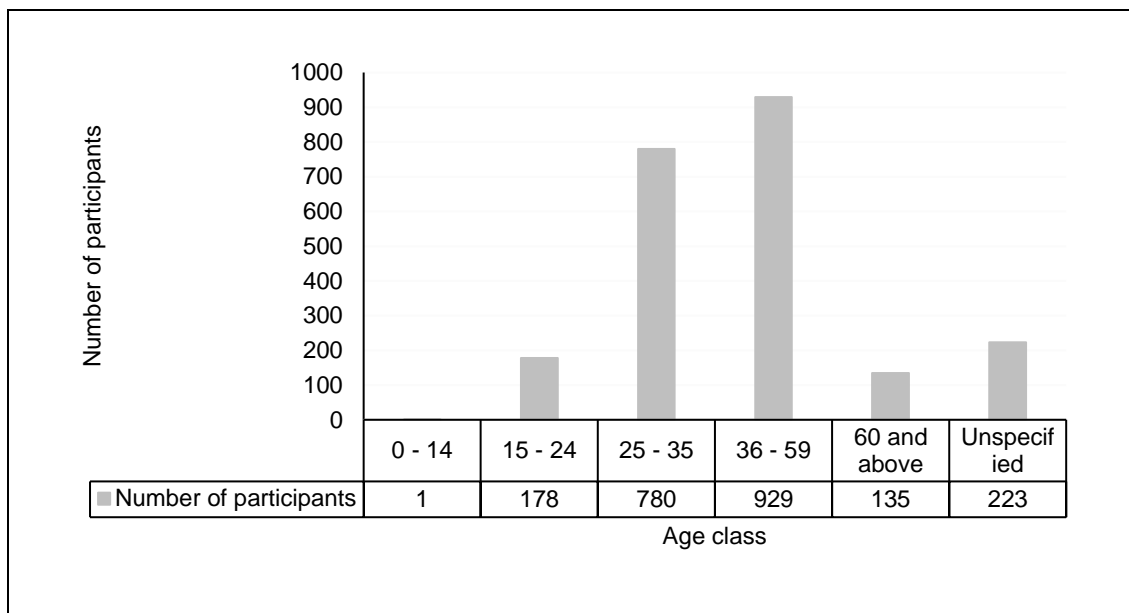


Figure 2.14 Participation in the development of the SME strengthening manual by age group



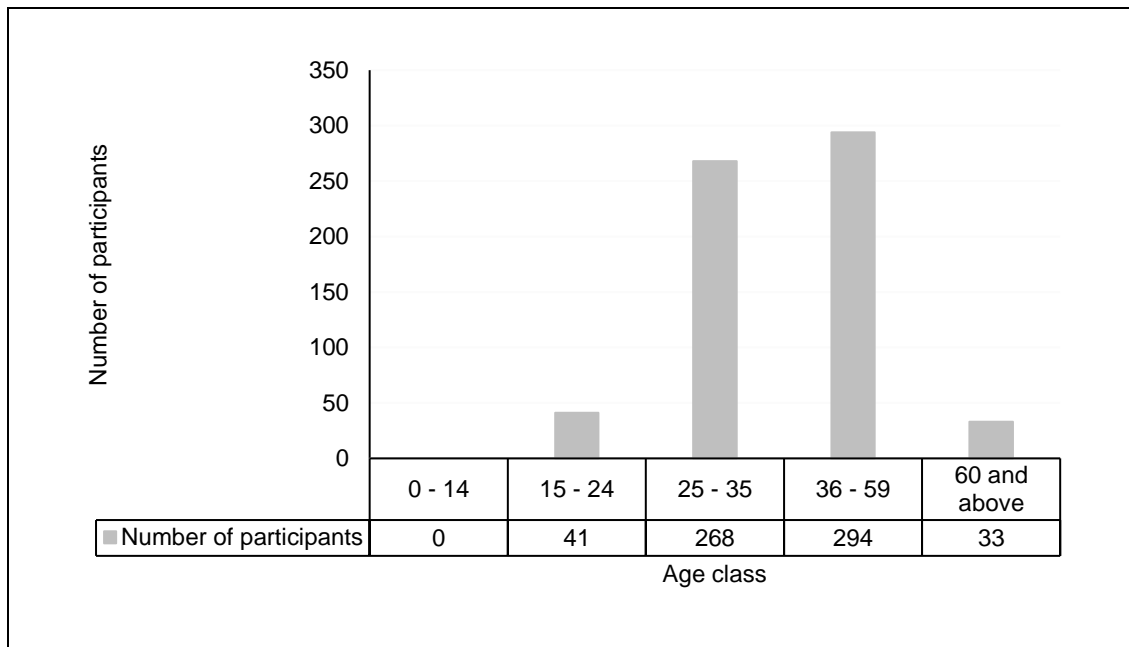
PFP 2 collaborated with LGAs in the organisation and provision of wood industry extension services in 80 villages. A total of 2,246 entrepreneurs, 1,525 males, 715 females, and 6 unidentified, participated in wood industries extension services, which included 135 workshops, 617 field days, and 524 demonstrations. In addition, 7 were people with physical disability, 18 were TASAF beneficiaries and 653 were district, ward, village, or hamlet leaders. Figure 2.15 presents participation in wood industries extension services disaggregated by age group.

Figure 2.15 Participation in wood industries extension services by age group



PFP 2 facilitated five wood industries trainings during the reporting period: 1) sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products, 2) chainsaw operation and harvesting techniques, 3) timber seasoning, 4) circular and band saw maintenance, and 5) charcoal production. A total of 636 trainees, 574 male and 62 female, participated in these formalised trainings. Of 636 trainees, 2 people had a physical disability, 10 TASAF were beneficiaries, and 28 were ward, village, or hamlet leaders. Figure 2.16 disaggregates data on participants in wood industry training by age group.

Figure 2.16 Participation in wood industry training by age group



UTII B sawmill in Makete

During 2016 PFP 1 facilitated a local SME (UTII B) to develop a stationary sawmill in Makete. It was the first of its type in Njombe region and considered suitable for SMEs. With intensive programme support, PFP 1 demonstrated the profitability of this sawmill. Once programme support was reduced, however, the SME turned to infighting and never prospered. Seeking a way forward, PFP 2 commissioned a review of the SME's operation and recommendations for future steps.

The resulting report was discussed with the PSC. The PSC directed the PMT to, in collaboration with the Njombe community development and forest officer, organize a meeting with the Njombe regional administrative secretary, Makete district executive director, regional and district staff, and a senior person from MNRT. The meeting had not been conducted at the end of this reporting period.

Activity 2.1.2 Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
ToT for mobile training unit operations (October and November 2021)	No progress	ToT for mobile training unit operation was not conducted.	No progress was made.	The mobile training units were still at the Dar es Salaam port, and the clearing process was still ongoing. Hence, the planned two-month ToT in operating mobile training units was not implemented.

At the end of this reporting period, the mobile training units were still in Dar es Salaam port, and the clearing process was still ongoing. Hence, the two-month training of trainers in operating mobile training units was not implemented. The service provision will be implemented upon clearance of the procured mobile training units.

Despite delays in clearing the mobile training units, the programme continued to deliver training and practical demonstrations on the use of chain saws; forest harvesting, skidding and wood transport; small-scale band saw and ding-dong operations; and charcoal and briquette production to SMEs in the programme villages.

Activity 2.1.3 Encourage the participation of women, youths, and vulnerable groups in wood processing

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Carpentry and joinery modules for youths and deaf people	The carpentry and joinery modules were developed and delivered.		Achieved	

PFP 2 continued to raise awareness among various SMEs in the forest value chain, encouraging them to employ women and youths. One outcome of raising awareness about the forestry opportunities available, 14 youth- and women-led SMEs groups were formed so they could be facilitated easily in business strengthening.

Findings from the project's human rights and gender situation assessment¹¹ suggest that child labour was not prevalent in forest-rich villages. It seems that only a few orphans and children from poor households were involved in forestry work. Those children who did work worked primarily during school vacations as most village governments have banned child labour in their jurisdictions. PFP 2 and LGAs, in collaboration with other stakeholders, continued to raise awareness on the issue of child labour.

On 24 November 2021, PFP 2 was invited to participate in Mafinga and Mufindi districts' HIV/AIDS Day preparation meeting. On 1 December 2021, PFP 2, in collaboration with KONGA, Mafinga TC organised a one-day workshop to meet with 32 youths living with HIV/AIDS, 10 females and 22 males, to expose them to the forestry opportunities available and discuss their

¹¹ Human Rights and Gender Situation Assessment of Forest Rich Villages In The Southern Highlands, Tanzania: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/human-rights-and-gender-situation-assessment-of-forest-rich-villages-in-the-southern-highlands-tanzania>

support needs. One participant had a physical disability, and there were no public or elected officials. Table 2.15 presents the age groups of the participants in the workshop.

The youths identified the following training needs in forestry for PFP 2 to facilitate.

1. Nursery establishment and management
2. Charcoal and briquetting production
3. Forest harvesting and sawmilling operations
4. Value-adding processing and marketing

Table 2.15 Participation in a workshop with youths living with HIV/AIDS by age group

Age Class (Years)		Participants
A	0 – 14	0
B	15 – 24	21
C	25 – 35	7
D	36 – 59	4
E	60 and above	0
Total		32

PFP 2, in collaboration with the LGA, facilitated the formation of 8 youth-led groups of SMEs comprising were fully registered at the district level. Five groups, with a total of 32 SMEs members, were led by females and engaged in either sawmilling or the timber yard business.

Forty SMEs were trained in “gender for business” to promote better understanding of gender and safeguard the rights of women and vulnerable groups. Specifically, trainees were made aware of social security funds. Table 2.16 presents information on these 40 SMEs disaggregated by gender, age groups, public service, disability, and vulnerability.

Table 2.16 Participation in gender for business training

Aspect	Description
Gender	Male = 30 Female = 10
Age group	0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 0 25 – 35 = 25 36 – 59 = 15 60 and above = 0
Public and elected officials	3 district officials participated in addition to the 40 SMEs), including 1 district development officers on gender and 1 on youth and 1 district trade officer.
Disability	1 female participant with a physical disability
Vulnerability	No other vulnerable groups were identified.

A basic carpentry course was presented to deaf trainees in Njombe in the beginning of June. The 10 participants were taught how to construct a simple bench using a few basic carpentry techniques. All participants completed the task during the five-day training workshop.

Activity 2.1.4 Promote decent work and health and safety in forestry.

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
OSHA risk assessment of forestry	Sawmilling operations in Makete District assessed for needs for training in safety and health.		Achieved	
Awareness-raising about child labour	Awareness raised on child labour in various		Achieved	

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Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	programme interventions.			

PFP 2 continued to raise awareness on issue of child labour, and occupation safety and health in all forestry and wood industries extension services and trainings delivered.

Occupation safety and health (OSH) demonstrations featured in all forestry and wood industries extension services and training events delivered.

PFP 2 collaborates with LGAs and the Occupation Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) to improve working conditions for the sawmilling operations in Makete District. In November and December 2021, PFP 2 facilitated the OSHA to conduct an assessment of risks and recommend training as well as to develop tailor-made training materials and a guideline for use in forestry OSH-related training for SMEs. The OSHA recommended 23 actions to improve sawmilling (see Annex 11).

On the issue of child labour, refer to Activity 2.1.3.

To promote decent work in forestry, the project raised awareness on social and labour rights among forest and wood industry stakeholders.

2.3.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	30% (165/559) of PFP 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan.	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account	>30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account	i. 4% (23/559) SMEs registered ii. 25% (142/559) have a bank account	
Number of interventions organised with financial institutions for awareness-building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	10	9	
Number of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks, or investment institutions	At least 20% of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks, or investment institutions	6% (35/559) were financed by private banks and other financial institutions, including VSLA.	
Conclusion:			
- Despite a slow start, the programme gained momentum in improving access to finance.			

Activity 2.2.1 Support SMEs in preparing business plans

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
SME business improvement plans ¹² (July 2021 to June 2022)	165 SMEs facilitated in the preparation of business plans. By the end of the reporting period		Achieved	

¹² **Business improvements plans** refer to plans that the business owners can prepare and follow.

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	30% (165/559) of PFP 2-supported SMEs had appropriate business plan.			

Refer to details under Activity 2.1.1 on roll-out sessions to capacitate extension staff (PFP 2 and district extension staff) to operationalise the SME development manual, which includes facilitating SMEs in the preparation of business improvement plans.

PFP 2, in collaboration with LGAs, facilitated a total of 165 SMEs to prepare business plans and open bank accounts. Of the 165 SMEs, 26 SMEs were fully registered at district level and the remaining 139 SMEs were in the process of finalising their business plans so they can be registered at the district level. Furthermore, 6 SME groups were facilitated in opening bank accounts at Mufindi Community Bank (MuCoBA).

Creditworthy enterprises were linked with financial institutions and some accessed funds (refer to Activity 2.2.2). Additionally, PFP 2 facilitated a one-day workshop for 14 SAFIA members to adjust their business plans.

Activity 2.2.2 Linking SMEs and financial institutions

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
5 workshops which bring SMEs together with financial service providers	9 major workshops conducted bringing together SMEs with financial service providers.		Achieved	

The programme facilitated and participated closely in interventions supporting access to finances by SMEs. These events included all four quarterly planning meetings, the TTGAU's AGM, the Iringa Investment Forum, engagements with SIDO on access to tools and other regional and districts workshops (Annexe 7).

In Mafinga FIC, 100 SMEs in the programme area were made aware of the access to finance provided by LGAs. Also, support was given to SMEs to prepare small-scale business proposals to access grants from the TaFF. As a result, by the end of the reporting period three proposals were being developed to establish soilless seedling nurseries (Also refer to Activity 1.3.1 on TaFF support).

During the reporting period, three SMEs secured a loan of TZS 45 million (17,300 euro) from Mafinga (TZS 30 million/Euro 11,500) and Njombe town councils (TZS 15 million/Euro 5,800). Table 2.17 summarises the SMEs groups facilitated in developing business proposals to access funds from LGAs.

Table 2.17 Business proposals to access LGA fund

Group Facilitated		Loan details			
		Financial institution	Amount (TZS)	Amount (Euro)	Status
Mafinga FIC					
1	Ugesa carpentry group	LGA	25,000,000	9,600	Under consideration
2	Ludilo women's sawmill group	LGA	88,070,000	33,900	Under consideration
3	Vikula carpentry group	LGA	30,000,000	11,500	Under consideration
4	Ludilo women's carpentry group	LGA	30,000,000	11,500	Under consideration
5	Kidete women's sawmill group	LGA	73,145,000	28,000	Under consideration
6	Wamimbalwe sawmill group	LGA	83,210,000	32,000	Under consideration
7	Let us rise together youth group	LGA	20,000,000	7,700	Under consideration

Group Facilitated		Loan details			
		Financial institution	Amount (TZS)	Amount (Euro)	Status
8	Boma la ng'ombe carpentry group	LGA	15,000,000	5,800	Under consideration
9	Nziba beekeeping group	LGA	20,000,000	7,700	Awarded
10	Women trust timber group	LGA	10,000,000	3,800	Awarded
Sub total			394,425,000	152,000	
Njombe FIC					
11	Iboya sawmill youth group	LGA	15,000,000	5,800	Awarded
Sub total			15,000,000	5,800	
Makete FIC					
12	Solidarity forever - Ilindiwe	LGA	15,000,000	5,800	Under consideration
13	Kazi ni kazi - Moronga	LGA	10,600,000	4,076	Under consideration
14	Wahaki - Mfinga	LGA	9,700,000	3,700	Under consideration
15	Jitume ufanikiwe - Makoga	LGA	9,700,000	3,700	Under consideration
Sub total			45,000,000	17,300	
GRAND TOTAL			454,425,000	175,000	

Activity 2.2.3 Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
No specific deliverable for this AWP period.	No progress.			

No progress was made in supporting SMEs to source global investment funds during the reporting period.

2.3.3 Output 2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Number of charcoal- and briquette-making technologies in PFP 2-supported SMEs.	4	5 charcoal-making technologies: (1) earth kiln, (2) oil drum kiln, (3) semi-transportable metal kiln (4) Hookway kiln, and (5) modified oil drum kiln	
Recovery rate in PFP 2-supported sawmilling SMEs	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	Data were not collected on recovery rate. 186/559 sawmilling SMEs are supported by PFP 2 and only 1 sawmiller uses a mobile bandsaw	Three major factors affect the recovery rate: 1. Log diameter – the bigger the log the higher the recovery, 2. Log form/structure: the straighter the log the higher the recovery, 3. Product market: If the market allowed for the sale of small timber (2 by 1) it would increase the recovery rate.
Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	Increased number of PFP 2-supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	None recorded.	

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	Follow up on enforcement	Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division under MNRT is leading the intervention. The standards were not in use by the end of the reporting period.	
Number of innovations and development projects in primary and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	10 innovations: Hookway kiln, modified oil drum kiln, flat-pack design furniture, bench for the new mitre saw, modification and improvements to workshop panel saw and table mounting a router, introduction of low-cost wood moisture meters, cordless drills, using screws as fasteners, table saw jigs, and improved method for making dowels.	
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The service provision to strengthen advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa was on track - All the required technical expertise was deployed and operational. - Awareness about the following issues was raised: the importance of wood moisture along the value chain, the fact that recovery rate is highly dependent on plantation management, log diameter and form, sawn wood defects, and product markets, which influence acceptable wood specifications - Awareness was also raised about how the above factors can be affected: log diameter depends on rotation length and thinning, log form depends on pruning and thinning, and sawn wood defects depend on pruning. 			

Activity 2.3.1 Development of appropriate forest and wood-processing technologies

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Improved furniture manufacture piloted	Improved furniture manufacture progressing with local SMEs.		Achieved	

FWITC

On 4 November 2021, the supervisory board directed PFP 2 to continue paying the land tenure rent fee to Sao Hills Industries for the programme's life span. The FWITC was completely registered by the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) and was issued a certificate with the number **VET/IRA/PR/2021/C/120** (Annexe 9).

PFP 2 continued to facilitate and collaborate with the FWITC in delivering trainings to programme beneficiaries (refer to Activity 2.1.1). Twenty-six students from the FTI received practical trainings for one month at the FWITC (6 students on nursery establishment and management, 4 students on charcoal and briquette production, 2 students on VLUP and 12 students on cluster-based extension services). Also, the FWITC hosted 46 students getting a diploma in forest management and nature conservation at the University of Dodoma to familiarise them with various forestry value chain activities and services offered at the FWITC.

PFP 2, in collaboration with the FWITC, FTI and FITI, facilitated a graduation ceremony of the students who had followed the curricula for VET 1-2-3 wood-processing and forestry attendant courses that were piloted by PFP 1. A total of 37 students graduated, 18 became wood processing attendants and 19 became forestry attendants (Table 2.18). Two students of wood-

processing did not graduate (1 student absconded and the other died), and 1 student of forestry failed.

Table 2.18 Graduates from the forestry and wood-processing attendant courses

Course		Number of students enrolled			Number of students graduated		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Wood-processing attendants	9	11	20	7	11	18
2	Forestry attendants	10	10	20	9	10	19
Grand total		19	21	40	16	21	37

Concerning rent for the FWITC site, discussions and negotiations to finalise the contract and payment were ongoing.

Activity 2.3.2 Product development and improved use of wood waste

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Feasibility report on inclusive large-scale charcoal production for briquette industries	The feasibility study report was finalised but suffered from a lack of reliable data due to delays in fabricating and operationalising improved kilns		Achieved	

Pine charcoal

A pine charcoal feasibility study was completed in Makete, but the results were inconclusive because the SMEs had insufficient time to get used to the new kilns and optimise their productivity.

Service provision to strengthen advanced furniture manufacturing in the Iringa region

The designing team for service provision to strengthen advanced furniture manufacturing in the Iringa region commenced work at the end of March 2022, when they joined forces with the project's business development service providers and PFP 2.

In the beginning of the project, a lot of time and effort was put into finding the best ways to locate and select the right SMEs for the project to invest in. In the end, two selection workshops were organised in order to test essential skills. The workshops tested creative skills and ability to read technical drawings. In total 11 of the 18 SMEs that took part were selected to continue in the project. The selection was made based on their performance in the tests, their commitment and their attendance at other trainings organized by Rlabs.

Workshops on different aspects of enterprise development and furniture manufacture were provided to the 11 SMEs. At the start it was not sure if the SMEs would be ready to sacrifice one day per week from their business for the training, but most of them have shown great engagement and interest.

- The FWITC modified and constructed equipment that local SMEs could afford, including a bench for the new mitre saw, modification of and improvements to workshop panel saws, and mounting routers on tables, thereby converting power hand tools to table tools).
- Demonstrations and trainings were also delivered to FWITC staff and SMEs on 1) the importance and measurement of the moisture content of wood, 2) cordless drills and benefits of using screws as fasteners, and 3) table saw jigs and an improved method for making dowels.
- Because most SMEs do not have lathes, multiple alternative ways of profiling round wood were demonstrated and taught.

- An introductory course to low-cost curved plywood manufacture was presented to the SMEs and followed by a more advanced course on laminated veneer products.
- The SMEs were exposed to new flat-pack fastening systems, exposure that will continue as the SMEs become involved in the prototype manufacturing processes.

By the end of the reporting period, the SMEs were progressing well and designs for a flat-pack furniture range were maturing.

2.3.4 Output 2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients

RBMF indicators	2021/22 target	2021/22 progress	Remarks, deviations, and justification
Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the market information system (MaIS)	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS	10 TGAs use the developed MaIS: the TGAs in Ihanga, Iboya, Matola, Madobole, Madope, Lilond, Wino, Isoliwaya, Wanginyi and Kidegembye villages.	
Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	at least 2	More than 2 TNBC/FWG	
Number of SME Association members participating in FIC meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe.	150	Data were not available.	
Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	2	0	
Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Makete District authorised 20 million TZS (equivalent to 8,300 euro) as its contribution to the construction of the timber yard in the district. In addition, PFP 2 was authorised by the concerned authorities to contribute 10,000 euro. - The MaIS was developed gradually. It depicts the current prices of timber in various marketplaces to help small tree growers and SMEs in villages make decisions about trading. - The proposed service provision for strengthening forestry and wood industries associations progressed, consultants were contracted and expected to be mobilised in 2022/23. 			

Activity 2.4.1 Wood industry and forestry integration

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Market information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 2 facilitated the development of a sawn wood MaIS involving the collection, consolidation and communication of price data in major markets. -DC-Makete committed to providing TZS 20,000,000 (8,300 euros) as its contribution to the construction 		Achieved	

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	of the timber yard in Mang'oto village.			

Market Information System

During January 2022, the programme started collecting information on prices in major timber yards throughout Tanzania every two weeks and posting them on village signboards. The signboards were famously known as “Mbao Sokoni” in villages where awareness has been raised (Figure 2.17). They were introduced in 10 villages in Njombe FIC during the reporting period. Altogether, 397 villagers, 228 males and 169 females, participated.

In addition, PFP 2 facilitated sharing market information using social media platforms (Instagram¹³ and WhatsApp). Its Instagram page had over 300 followers, and more than 10 TGAs in Njombe FIC became members of the WhatsApp group.

Figure 2.17 Market timber prices signboard

MBAO SOKONI										
Bei za Mbao zinazotembea: Tarehe: _____ Mwezi: 04 Mwaka: 2022										
MKOA/WILAYA										
Ukubwa wa mbao	Njombe	Makambako	UWAMIMA (NJOMBE DO)	DODOMA	MBEYA	Tunduma	Mwara	SONGEA	MOROGORO	DAR ES SALAAM
2*2*12	1,000/-	1,300/-	800/-	2,500/-	2,000/-	3,000/-	2,500/-	2,000/-	2,500/-	2,500/-
1*4*12	1,000/-	1,300/-	800/-	-	2,000/-	-	2,500/-	1,800/-	2,000/-	3,000/-
2*3*12	2,000/-	2,300/-	1,800/-	5,000/-	3,000/-	6,000/-	4,000/-	3,000/-	3,500/-	3,500/-
2*4*12	3,000/-	3,000/-	2,800/-	4,000/-	4,000/-	-	5,500/-	5,000/-	4,500/-	5,000/-
1*6*12	2,600/-	3,000/-	2,500/-	-	4,000/-	4,000/-	4,500/-	-	4,500/-	5,500/-
2*6*12	4,300/-	5,000/-	4,000/-	10,000/-	6,000/-	-	8,500/-	6,500/-	7,000/-	8,000/-
1*8*12	5,000/-	6,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-	9,000/-	14,000/-	11,000/-	7,000/-	7,000/-	10,000/-
1*10*12	10,000/-	12,000/-	9,500/-	15,000/-	15,000/-	-	17,000/-	12,000/-	15,000/-	17,000/-
2*4*16	--	--	--	--	--	8,700/-	-	--	--	--
2*6*16	--	--	--	--	--	14,500/-	-	--	--	--

Piga namba hii kwa maelezo zaidi 0747403864

Makete timber yard

PFP 2 initiated a discussion with the Makete District government to establish a timber yard. The timber yard was intended to benefit SMEs by providing a place where they could aggregate their produce for bulk sales and to benefit traders by providing a one-stop shop where they could efficiently collect large loads and pay their taxes. It was also to benefit the local government by making tax collection more efficient and reducing leakage. Mang'oto village was selected as a strategic site for the timber yard because it is close to the boundary with Wanging'ombe District and a good place to ensure tax is paid on all sawn wood leaving the district via this major route to the town of Njombe. This location was validated during the PFP 2-organised quarterly reporting and planning meeting with LGAs, and other stakeholders in July 2021.

The management structure for the yard was carefully planned from the beginning to protect it from large enterprises and advance the interests of small tree growers and micro sawmillers.

¹³ https://www.instagram.com/invites/contact/?i=5spymokj6fec&utm_contnt=jr97dak

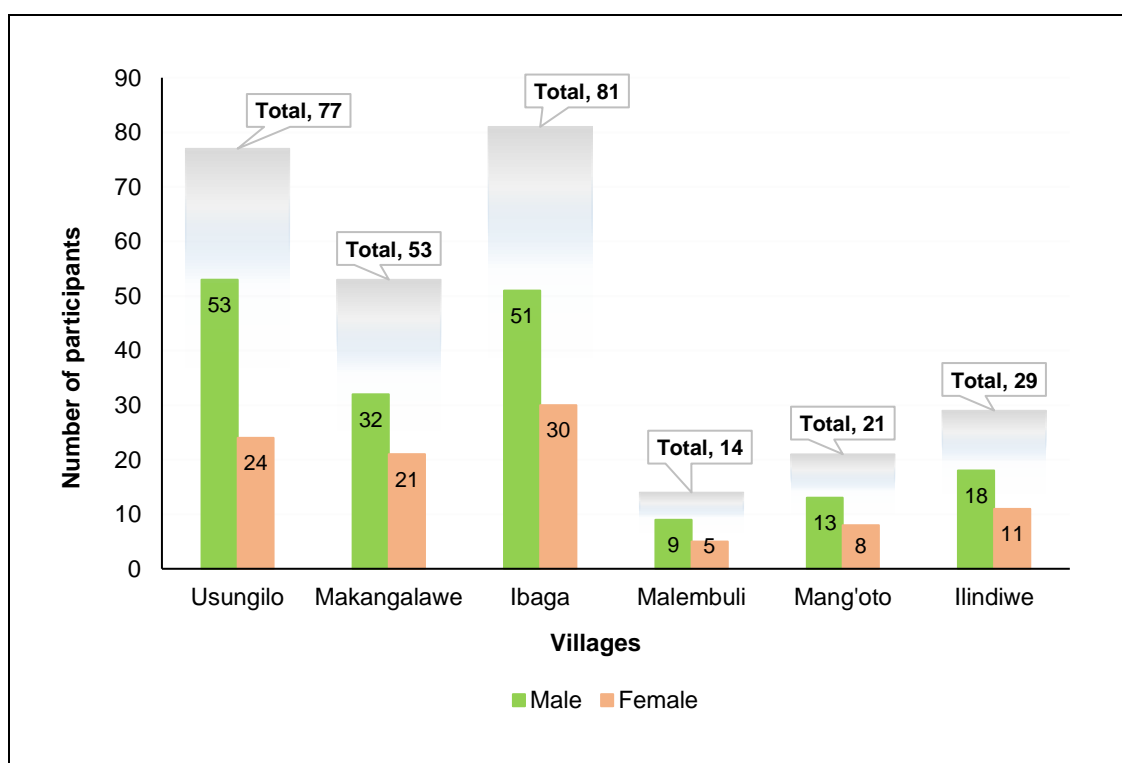
The timber yard is to be managed by a community of tree growers, represented by 6 members from the 6 surrounding villages of Mang’oto ward plus 1 additional (female) members. These 7 members form the management committee of the yard and employ a yard manager to support daily operations. The committee includes three non-voting members from the DED office (the DFO, a lawyer and the ward executive officer) to provide technical advice on running the yard where needed. If the committee fails to execute its duties satisfactorily, the DED will be given the mandate to dissolve the committee. Dissolution will require a strong justification, however, and the DED will never be directly involved in running the yard.

In August 2021 awareness about establishing a timber yard was raised in 6 neighbouring villages: Usungilo, Makangalawe, Ibaga, Malembuli, Mang’oto and Iindiwe. A total of 275 people, 176 males and 99 females, were reached in the awareness-raising event (Figure 2.18). The overall feedback was excellent, and villagers expressed their excitement.

During March 2022, the Makete District Commissioner committed to providing TZS 20,000,000 (8,300 euros) as its contribution to the establishment of the timber yard in Mang’oto village, Makete District.

By the end of June 2022, the committee had been formed and construction of the yard had commenced. Both PFP 2 and DED Makete had already made finances available, but construction was still ongoing due to a delay in the harmonisation of procurement processes between the DED office and PFP 2.

Figure 2.18 Participation in awareness-raising for the establishment of a timber yard in Mang’oto village by gender



Activity 2.4.2 Facilitation of dialogue and a liaison platform

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Position paper presented to PO-RALG	The programme has presented the case for increased investment in village-level forestry extension services at all			

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
	levels of government			

PFP 2 continued to follow up on representing the need to improve essential extension services and market infrastructure. No progress was made on presenting a position paper to the president's office, regional administrators, or local governments

Quarterly planning and reporting meetings were conducted with 10 councils and other stakeholders and service providers (see activities 1.5.1 and 1.6.1).

Activity 2.4.3 Association development in the wood industry sector

Target	Progress	Deviation	Achievement status	Justification
Service provision with respect to organisation development for associations	Service providers were recruited and will mobilise in 2022/23.			

Acting on the request of industry associations, the programme developed terms of reference for two consultants to provide a forest industry association empowerment/strengthening service. The team leader position proved difficult to fill, so the required qualifications were changed and the position readvertised.

By the end of the reporting period, two service providers had been recruited for this service provision, to be mobilised in 2022/23.

2.4 Auditing MFA out-growers support programme

The MFA, through the Embassy of Finland in Dar es Salaam, appointed PFP 2 to audit the tree growers' support program (TOSP) provided by the MFA through the TTGAU and the New Forest Company (NFC). The first silvicultural evaluation and audit of the TOSP were conducted from December 2020 to February 2021 to assess the 2019/20 TOSP planting season. A second silvicultural evaluation and audit of the TOSP implemented by PFP 2 was conducted in July and August 2021, this time to assess the 2020/21 TOSP planting season.

Table 2.19 Summary of the TOSP silvicultural audit for the NFC and the TTGAU

Aspect	NFC	TTGAU
1 Project area	Kilolo District, 18 villages	Seven districts, 22 villages
2 Survey period	29 July to 8 August 2021	11 to 20 August 2021
3 Number of woodlots and area	1,086 woodlots/803.52 ha	613 woodlots/458 ha
4 Number of survey woodlots and villages	104 woodlots in 10 villages	104 woodlots in 14 villages
5 Beneficiaries receiving support	958 beneficiaries	N/A

The TOSP silvicultural evaluation and audit reports for the TTGAU and the NFS were completed and shared with the Embassy of Finland in Dar es Salaam. The results are presented in Table 2.20.

Table 2.20 Summary of the results of the TOSP silvicultural audit

Variable	Unit or scale	Value
NFC		
Stand density of eucalyptus	trees/ha	1,113
Stand density of pine	trees/ha	989
Stand density of both species	trees/ha	1,038
The survival rate of eucalyptus	%	81%
The survival rate of pine	%	92%
The survival rate of both species	%	88%
Dominant height of eucalyptus (41 sample plots)	metres	0.48
Dominant height of pine (62 sample plots)	metres	0.52
Level of weeding	0, 1, or 2	1.1

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Variable	Unit or scale	Value
Area difference between surveyed and company data (Area surveyed 59.92 ha and area reported by NFC for surveyed woodlots 59.43 ha)	ha	0.49
TTGAU		
Stand density	trees/ha	970
The survival rate of eucalyptus	%	84%
The survival rate of pine	%	89%
The survival rate of both species	%	88%
Dominant height of eucalyptus (2 sample plots)	metres	0.65
Dominant height of pine (95 sample plots)	metres	0.35
Level of weeding	0, 1, or 2	0.6
Area difference between the survey and TTGAU data (Area surveyed 85.07 ha and area reported by TTGAU for surveyed woodlots 75.66 ha)	ha	9.41

3. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

3.1 Human resources

Both an international forest product and processing expert and a wood technologist were mobilised during the second quarter of 2021/22. Additionally, the programme recruited several service providers and consultants.

Table 3.1 summarises the composition of PFP 2's human resource during the reporting period.

Table 3.1 Staffing composition of the programme

Staff	Position
International TA	
1	Michael Hawkes Chief Technical Advisor - CTA
2	Barry Muller Forestry Products and Processing Expert - IFPPE
3	Tiaan Pool Integrated fire management expert (Short-term TA)
4	Robert Parker International Integrated fire management expert (Short-term TA)
National TA	
5	Pius Dominick National Finance and Procurement Expert - NFPE
6	Joyce Msigwa Socio-Economist - SE
7	Eliya Mtupile Market System Development Specialist - MSDS/Makete FICC
8	Andrew Ferdinands Land Use Planning Expert - LUPE
Operational staff	
9	Celestine Mafuru Integrated Fire Management Expert
10	Mahendeka Jeremiah Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Njombe)
11	Nyachia R. Warucha Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Mafinga)
12	Davis J. Chidodo Monitoring and Evaluation Expert (MEE)
13	Philip Crafford Wood Technologist
14	Jesse Favis Wood Technologist
15	Raheli J. Swai Nursery Manager (NM)/ Acting FWITC Manager
16	Fahima C. Tindamanyire Bio-Energy Tutor (BET)
17	Anastazia S. Kasese Forestry Extension Officer (FEO) - Seed Orchard
18	Judith Mdoti Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
19	Nickson Marandu Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
20	Pendo Mapunda Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
21	Teresia Bashiri Mchome Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
22	Gaston Masalu Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
23	Caren Ritte Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
24	Lidya J. Fredrick Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
25	George J Munish Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
26	Herman S. Mmelo Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
27	Edina Wilson Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
28	Zabron J. Mgeta Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
29	Augustino F. Mng'ong'o Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
30	Baito Nguvila Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
31	Francis Nziku Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
32	Hashimu Sanya Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
33	Sesilia M Mgani Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
34	Azizi Adam Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
35	Yeriko M Lwila Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
36	Philipo Simon Sanga Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
37	Lulu F. Pandila Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
38	Freeman D. Massawe Wood Industry Tutor VET I – III tutor (WIT)
39	Walter B. Mushi Wood Industry Tutor VET I – III tutor (WIT)
40	Chamba B. Pamba Forestry Tutor VET I – III tutor
41	Hosea Kiyogama Forestry Tutor VET I – III tutor
42	Nuru Mswaki FWITC Joinery Workshop Manager
43	Ezra Mahenge Charcoal Production (Employee of FWITC)
44	Frank Felician Carpentry Tutor – (Employee of FWITC)
45	Evaristo Mtitu Carpentry Tutor – (Employee of FWITC)
Administrative staff	
46	Gelwada Kika Administrator
47	Tunu Mwalami Accountant/Cashier - Iringa
48	Judith Michael Office Assistant - Iringa

Staff	Position	
49	Happy Mtenzi	Office Assistant – Mafinga
50	Dilys Musila	Office Assistant - Makete
51	Leo J. Kiliwa	Driver
52	Habibu Mhina	Driver
53	Mussa Mhina	Driver
54	Simon H. Mbala	Driver
55	Joseph S. Mahali	Driver
56	Essau M. Masonda	Driver
57	Mfaume H. Kambi	Driver
58	Florian Mlelwa	Driver
59	Richard Msitu	Driver
60	Abdala Abdala	Driver
61	Thomas Tovagonze	Driver
Interns		
62	Elias Lyanzile	Njombe forestry extension intern
63	Grace Gratian	Marketing intern
64	Gwantwa Anyimike	Njombe forestry extension intern
65	Edbily Nsemwa	Makete forestry extension intern
66	Dativa Tibesigwa	Iringa communication intern
67	Erick Valentine	Iringa GIS intern
68	Amina Nachan	Mafinga SME intern
69	Deogratius Airo	Mafinga forestry extension intern
70	Matrida Ndelwa	Mafinga wood industry extension intern
71	Happiness Nkwera	Iringa account intern
Service providers		
72	Leonard Chisokole	Database management & IT officer
73	RLabs	SME strengthening
74	TTGAU	TGA development
75	TLTA	CCRO issuance
76	African Forestry	Communication
77	Leap Frog Projects	Strengthening the furniture value chain
Collaborating partners		
	LGAs	Collaborate in programme implementation
	TFS	Collaborate in seed orchard and stand management
	SIDO	Strengthening SMEs in access to finance and technology
	OSHA	Collaborate in safety and health issues

Table 3.2 shows the delivery of consultant-months against the provisions in the 2021/22 AWP. The number of delivered months during the period exceeded the 2021/22 AWP budget. The observed overspend has been taken into consideration while drafting the 2022/23 AWP budget and appropriate steps have been taken to avoid overspending.

Table 3.2 Technical assistance delivery according to AWP provisions (months)

Human resource	Budgeted	Delivered	Difference
International Technical Assistance			
Chief Technical Advisor	10.5	11.1	-0.6
International Forest Industries Development Expert	5.5	4.1	1.4
Pool of short-term international experts	10.5	1.6	8.9
National Technical Assistance			
Socio-economist	10.5	10.6	-0.1
Market Systems Development Specialist	10.5	11.4	-0.9
National Financial & Procurement Expert	10.5	11.0	-0.5
Land-Use Planning Expert	10.5	11.0	-0.5

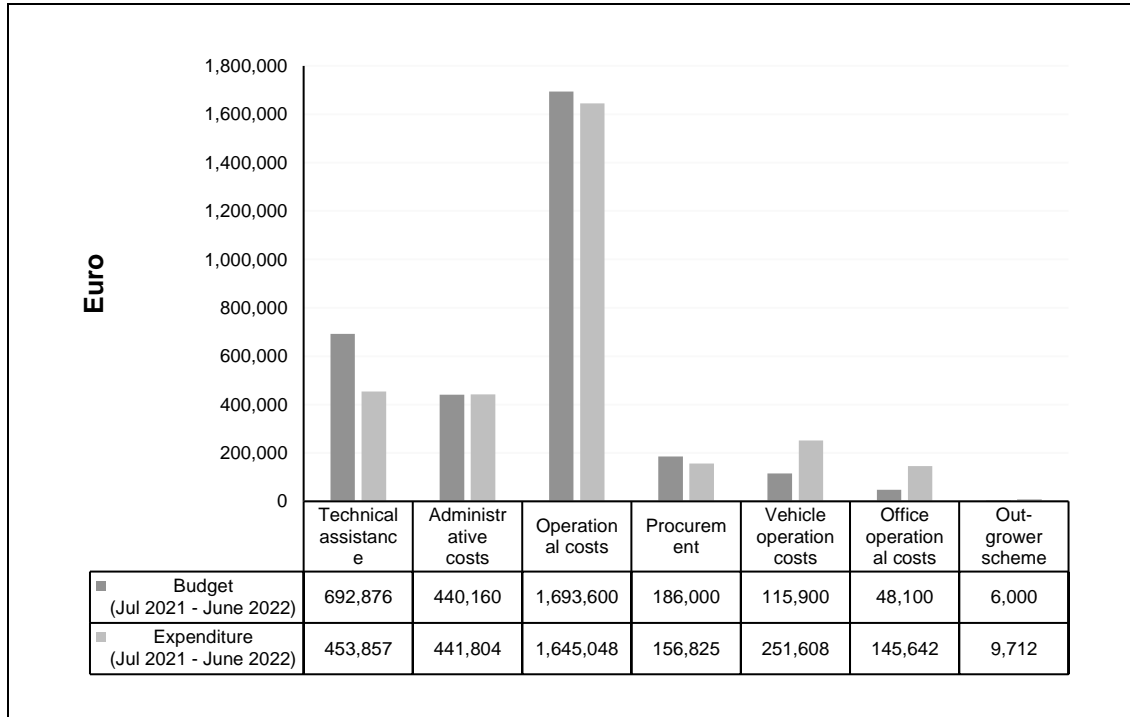
3.2 PFP 2 Finance

3.2.1 Expenditure

The total MFA budget for PFP 2 is 9.4 million euros. In addition, the Government of Tanzania provides an in-kind contribution. About 69% of the 9,4 million euros was utilised from 1 November 2019 to 30 June 2022 (Table 3.3).

A total of 3,182,635 euros was budgeted for the 2021/22 AWP. Figure 3.1 compares the 2021/22 budget versus the expenditures incurred. By the end of the reporting period, 97.6%, or 3,107,071 euros, had been spent (Table 3.3). Annex 2 shows the detailed budget and expenditures for 2021/22.

Figure 3.1: Comparison of the budget versus expenditures



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Table 3.3 The overall programme expenditure

Item	Programme Budget	Expenditure 2019/20	Expenditure 2020/21	2021/22 budget and expenditure			Cumulative programme expenditure	Programme balance by 30 Jun. 2022
				2021/22 Budget	2021/22 Expenditure	2021/22 Balance		
INDIRECT COST								
Technical assistance cost	2,338,500	283,773	567,247	692,875	453,857	239,018	1,304,877	1,033,623
Administrative cost	1,353,800	186,669	301,778	556,060	441,804	114,256	930,251	423,549
TOTAL INDIRECT COST	3,692,300	470,442	869,024	1,248,935	895,661	353,274	2,235,128	1,457,172
IMPLEMENTATION COST								
Programme operational cost								
Result 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations	2,665,800	126,036	816,664	799,600	962,799	- 163,199	1,905,500	760,300
Output 1.1: Private forestry organisations are strengthened	680,400	59,785	352,327	164,500	124,101	40,399	536,213	144,187
Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has ...	935,400	64,799	260,089	339,100	481,516	- 142,416	806,404	128,996
Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest finance increased ...	220,000	977	1,309	15,000	1,694	13,306	3,980	216,020
Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to ...	130,000	0	6,978	30,000	33,869	- 3,869	40,847	89,153
Output 1.5: Strengthened communication	240,000	476	86,372	52,000	91,965	- 39,965	178,813	61,187
Output 1.6: Institutionalization of private forestry	460,000	0	109,589	199,000	229,655	- 30,655	339,244	120,756
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding.....	1,735,300	52,303	258,360	894,000	682,249	211,751	992,913	742,387
Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	698,500	36,601	194,661	446,000	310,997	135,003	542,259	156,241
Output 2.2: Increased access of SMEs to financing	131,800	0	12,175	24,000	15,023	8,977	27,198	104,602
Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality	665,000	6,087	30,636	346,000	330,901	15,099	367,624	297,376
Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry.....	240,000	9,615	20,889	78,000	25,327	52,673	55,831	184,169
Total programme operational cost	4,401,100	178,339	1,075,024	1,693,600	1,645,048	48,552	2,898,413	1,502,687
Reimbursable (procurement, vehicles, and office related....	1,139,600	153,295	642,114	234,100	554,075	- 319,975	1,349,481	- 209,881
External audit					2,575	- 2,575	2,575	- 2,575
Tree out-grower scheme project	30,000	0	5,692	6,000	9,713	- 3,713	15,405	14,595
Joint monitoring and evaluation mission and review	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST	5,630,700	331,634	1,722,830	1,933,700	2,211,410	- 277,710	4,265,873	1,364,827
CONTINGENCY	77,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,000
GRAND TOTAL	9,400,000	802,075	2,591,854	3,182,635	3,107,071	75,564	6,501,001	2,898,999

3.2.2 Deviations and justifications

There were a few expenditures over and under the budget, as discussed in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Major deviations from planned budget and justifications

Description	Amount (EUR)	Justifications
Technical assistance	180,320 under	The programme decided to retain adequate short-term technical assistance for supporting SMEs associations and introducing integrated fire management in 2022/23.
Administrative cost		
Vehicle operation costs	128,400 over	Programme vehicles are approaching the ends of their useful lives, so maintenance costs are increasing. Extensive vehicle usage, comprehensive insurance cover, car tracking, and tyres purchases were other expenses. In addition, vehicles such as Ford Rangers need specialised garages and their spares are controlled, so maintenance costs were high.
Internal training	14,671 over	The costs of internal staff training (team building organised by an HRM firm) conducted in September 2021 and OSHA specialised courses for office supervisors led to the observed expenditure.
Operational costs		
Result 1		
Seed orchard management	62,397 over	The tree seed harvesting operations were more costly than anticipated. In addition, the programme is still financing seed orchard management with only limited contributions by MoU partners.
Iringa Investment Forum	29,364 over	This was the actual amount spent and approved by the concerned authorities. The costs were accounted for in the 1.5.1 and 1.6.4 budget lines. Please note this cost excluded accommodation and DSAs.
Forestry training and extension services	44,253 over	The programme had to invest heavily in the capacity-building of the district agricultural staff and this need had not been budgeted for.
Result 2		
Total sum	268,751 under	The programme was only able to mobilise necessary technical support from October 2021.
Activity 2.1.2	92,225 under	Delays in the clearance of the mobile training units, which were not available for use by the programme for the entire year.
Procurement		
Overall procurement	22,189 under	Pending procurement of sawmilling machine for the FTI.
FWITC Lease	65,214, over	6 months' period rent, up to mid-December 2021, was fully paid. This has been reported under the procurement budget line.

3.2.3 Procurement update

Annexe 3 presents a detailed update on procurement statuses.

4. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

4.1 Assumptions

There were no changes in the assumption statements for any of the result chain components. As presented in the revised PD and the 2021/22 AWP, the assumptions remained the same.

4.2 Risk assessment and mitigation strategies

Table 4.1 provides detailed analysis of the risks and their mitigative strategies.

- The lack of support services for tree growers and SMEs has remained a major programmatic risk limiting plantation productivity and both the quantity and quality of sawn wood products.
- During 2021, fire emerged as a major risk for forestry and wood industries in the Southern Highlands; in fact, large areas of forest plantations were destroyed.
- The value of euro against the Tanzanian shilling (TZS) dropped and inflation reduced the purchasing power of the programme and its staff.

Table 4.1 Risk matrix

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
Contextual risks				
Changes in the regulatory environment	High	High	<p>In June 2022, the programme still had two containers stuck in Dar port, where they have been incurring demurrage charges since March 2021 while VAT is negotiated.</p> <p>The items being held back relate to Result 2 and the programme is facing implementation delays because the ordered equipment is not available for use.</p> <p>The mobile training units that were ordered to support capacity-building in PFP-supported villages have been in Dar port since March 2021 and despite a lot of effort it has proved impossible to get the units released for use by the programme. This delay has also impacted the financial management of the programme because the NFPE has had to devote much of his time to attempting to secure port clearance and engaging in VAT exemption procedures.</p>	<p>Despite plans to hold back the procurement of VAT-incurring items as a mitigation measure (the current items were understood and verified to be VAT-exempt), the problem persisted. In addition, more items are being shipped and these will face the same problem.</p> <p>The programme is devoting significant human resources to attempt to resolve this problem and is working with the MFA in this regard.</p> <p>The programme will limit the time the NFPE allocates to clearance and VAT exemption procedures so that adequate time can be spent on financial management.</p>
COVID-19 pandemic	Medium	Low	<p>Between March and August 2020 expatriates were required to leave Tanzania due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has caused many delays, particularly in Result 2 and in baseline studies. In addition, communications were heavily impacted because of controls on public gatherings.</p>	<p>The programme's response to COVID-19 is detailed in its PIM and stand-alone COVID-19 strategy. PPE was procured and workplace cleaning was intensified. Travel was minimised and the use</p>

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Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
			In June 2021 it was still very difficult to get expatriates to work in-country. In May 2022 the impact seemed much reduced with few limitations on implementation.	of remote communications was introduced to substitute for in-person meetings In May 2022 the risk response measures were relaxed
Possible deterioration of the country's democratic, human rights and good governance situation.	Low	Low	Tanzania adopted 75% of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendation in order to protect and promote the state of human rights in the country. Despite that, little has been done to amend laws that the authorities can weaponize to limit the realisation of human rights to all Tanzanians and good governance. These laws include the Criminal Procedure Act and Statistic Act.	Mostly outside the influence of PFP 2. The programme is systematically human rights progressive and will continue to promote human rights and good governance in its operation.
Major increase in the cost of living affecting the ability of PFP staff to support themselves and their families.	High	High	Government salaries have been increased by 23% to offset the recent increase in the cost of living.	The programme has limited scope to increase salaries but will consider the positions of the lowest paid.
Major slowdown in economic growth, undermining the interest of the private sector, in turn diluting aspirations to reduce poverty and inequality.	Medium	Medium	According to the World Bank's 2017 Ease of Doing Business report, Tanzania, which moved from the 139 th position in 2016 to 132 nd in 2017, is among the countries that have performed well in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, the economy is still small and sensitive to changes in global markets and energy prices. Land and property registration fees were increased in 2016. Stakeholder interviews suggest that people believe that the economy has slowed down.	The programme aims to be market oriented. It aims to create new value chains in furniture and wood energy. Markets are to be improved through customer research, innovation, and attention to market systems.
Reduced demand for sawn timber and/or a reduction in prices.	Medium	Medium	Stakeholders reported reduced demand for sawn timber and a reduction in prices due to a slowdown in the construction business.	Improve the quality and range of sawn timber products.
Unsustainable harvesting in Mafinga cluster leading to a boom and an eventual collapse when the raw material supply to industry was all used up.	High	High	The rapid expansion of plywood manufacture in Mafinga is leading to levels of harvesting from smallholder plantations that are possibly unsustainable.	The programme promotes voluntary FIC coordination and works to ensure that district governments are aware of the dangers of unsustainable harvesting. TGAs are encouraged to ensure that tree growers are well advised about what sorts of logs industries are demanding and the value of their

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
				produce in local markets.
Child labour.	Low	High	Despite concentrated efforts by LGAs, the overall baseline studies found that child labour persists in the forest sector.	Collaborate with district governments in their efforts to discourage child labour and raise the living standards of poorest families. Deny programme support to SMEs using child labour.
Programmatic risks				
Forest fire	High	High	Smallholders and major plantation forestry companies alike consider fire to be the major risk they face	The programme is investing heavily in integrated fire management.
Unavailability of support services for growers.	High	High	Poor performance of the sector due to massive underinvestment in extension services and incentives (for tree growers, SMEs, and government staff), and infrastructure.	The programme is integrating with LGAs with significant value chain activity to strengthen both extension provision and infrastructure. Strengthen the capacity development of people, enterprises and TGAs that provide support services to the plantation forestry sector. Provide internship opportunities and encourage the development of support services through the incubation of businesses.
Woodlot owners' security of tenure and the dominance of available land by well-resourced individuals and companies ("land-grabbing") and increase in land-conflict issues.	High	High	Land conflicts have been reported in most stakeholder interviews and workshops. They mostly affect women and children. Land is getting scarce and investment by urban developers is growing.	Link the VLUP process to CCROs and support growers in their efforts to strengthen land tenure.
Reduced biodiversity and negative impact on water resources because of indiscriminate (wall-to-wall) tree planting	Medium	High	The disappearance of natural vegetation in the Southern Highlands is obvious. Its loss is mainly attributable to agriculture. The estimated forest plantation area covers only 207,000 ha (PFP 2017), most of which is small patchy woodlots. The planting of trees and food crops down to the edge of streams and other bodies of water is common.	This risk is inherent in the ongoing timber rush and is not a consequence of the programme. On the contrary, the PFP 2 is mitigating this risk. The programme should continue to increase the awareness and understanding of land-use planners and villagers about the importance of environmental issues,

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Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
				particularly biodiversity, and the potential negative impact of timber plantations on water resources.
Exposure of village youth to HIV/AIDS risks and other health risks due to training and employment being far from home and in unregulated industries.	High	High	The industry attracts poorly educated youth from rural backgrounds to population centres where HIV infection rates are high, and the jobs they do are often dangerous and in unregulated industries.	This risk is inherent in the ongoing timber rush and is not a consequence of the programme. All trainees and employees are made aware of and reminded repeatedly of the risks.
Violation of workers' labour rights in the forest industry.	High	High	Most workers do not have decent jobs. They lack training, personal protective equipment, social security, and job security and are poorly paid.	This risk is inherent in the industry and is not a consequence of the programme. To minimise the risk, the programme will encourage the enforcement of regulations, subsidise the training of vulnerable workers in SMEs, raise SMEs' awareness about worker and labour rights, support organisations such as workers' unions to organise themselves and lobby for their rights, and encourage the OSHA to be more active in the forestry sector.
Gender inequality, which leads to women's owning fewer assets, particularly land, and benefitting less from forestry.	High	Medium	Women still have less decision-making power and own less land than men do. Traditionally, women do not inherit land. Land could be registered in the name of a couple or a household instead of in the name of the male head.	The programme will conduct gender analysis of private forestry and train staff and service providers. It will also increase women's and men's awareness of land rights and rights to the financial profits of household production as well as mainstream gender balance and women's participation in access to resources and decision-making and provide information about joint land ownership.
Shortage and unsustainability of services from grass root-level organisations such as TGAs and SME associations.	Medium	Medium	The programme has been and is likely to continue to provide a large proportion of the support required by TGAs and SME associations and extension service providers, including guidance, funding, and logistical	Strengthen institutional capacity and formalise sources of revenue to ensure that TGAs, SMEs associations and the TTGAU have the

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Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
			support. There is a risk that other organisations will not be able to assume this role. Indeed, there are currently no organisations that have both the desire and the resources to take over the role that the programme is playing.	capacity to meet their objectives.
Unsustainability of the demonstration and training facilities, arrangements, and courses (FWITC, VET forestry and wood-processing courses).	High	High	PFP has invested considerably in the FWITC and in VET training. The centre is registered with the Business Registrations and Licencing Agency, and the courses are approved by VETA. However, MNRT has decided not to procure the site.	Establish mobile training units to deliver training to smallholders and SMEs where they live and work. Dismantle the FWITC and salvage PFP 2 assets for redeployment in programme districts.
Large areas of poorly performing plantations due to a focus on the quantity of afforestation at the expense of quality.	High	High	PFP 1 successfully targeted the afforestation of extensive new areas with improved planting material. Inadequate attention to the management of already planted areas will result in low-quality timber and, as a result, low profits to tree growers.	PFP 2 focuses on promoting good-quality plantation establishment and management.
Negative environmental impact from mobile sawmilling operations.	High	Medium	The recovery rate of ding-dong sawmills is only 25–35% and results in a lot of waste. The heaps of waste produced are either burnt or remain on the sawmilling sites, both outcomes that create environmental problems and increase short-term carbon emissions.	Support existing ways of using waste products and promote the development of new and innovative ways of doing the same.
Institutional risks				
Reduced interest by the GoT in supporting private forestry and an increasing focus on government forestry.	High	Medium	Several stakeholders reported the intention of the TFS to expand the government's plantation area. There has been limited response to the issues promoted by PFP, such as PPPs in government forest reserves and more sustainable forest management in Sao Hill plantations.	The programme will support dialogue between the government and the private forestry sector and agree on complimentary actions that support the development of the entire forestry sector. It will also continue to facilitate networking and organise events with all stakeholders.

5. SUSTAINABILITY

As it did with PFP 1, the MNRT has taken strong ownership of PFP 2. Both regional and local governments have also been closely engaged with the PFP 2, and they participate in programme delivery. Roles and responsibilities have been negotiated and documented in MoUs and followed up on through quarterly meetings.

The primary aspects of sustainability and the measures that have been put in place to increase the likelihood of sustainability are discussed below.

Social sustainability

Our intervention on social sustainability aimed to increase the participation of women, youths, people living with disability and the extreme poor in the forestry value chain as well as to protect the rights of workers in the forestry value chain. The empowerment of women tends to stabilise families and thereby the very fabric of the society. PFP 2 has increased awareness of gender equity throughout the forestry sector by making gender equity part of every initiative that the programme undertakes. To increase commitment to and ownership of the activities that tree growers, SMEs and other stakeholders are involved in, the programme has actively embraced participatory approaches to development in the implementation of its activities.

Institutional sustainability

Strong, stable, well-constituted organisations tend to be more resilient to the changes and vagaries that institutions are required to cope with as they move into the future. The focus of PFP 2 on building strong TGAs, an effectively functioning TTGAU, SME associations of viable enterprises and PPPs are the means to long-term sustainability. Furthermore, PFP 2 facilitates communication, partnerships, and networking (both formal and informal) among many private forestry sector stakeholders and participants to increase the likelihood that the institutions associated with the sector will be sustained. Increasing participation by other partners in the development and management of the FWITC (including registering the FWITC with VETA) as well as the information systems which are developed with the TTGAU and local governments is expected to strengthen the sustainability of these interventions beyond the lifespan of PFP.

PFP 2 developed the manual “Guideline For Facilitation of Tree Growers’ Association Establishment and Strengthening” and is implementing it systematically. Currently most TGAs have completed their formation and are entering their strengthening stage. In the next financial year, they will be focusing on delivering services to members.

PFP 2 has also prepared and piloted its SME development manual to guide the improvement of small businesses in the Southern Highlands. In addition, experts for providing services to strengthen SME associations were contracted and are expected to be mobilised in 2022/23.

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is intimately linked to the issues of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and climate change. Land-use planning at both the village and the landscape levels is a primary means through which the issues of environmental sustainability are addressed. PFP not only directly facilitated the development and implementation of many VLUPs but, in so doing, also capacitated local people who, having gained the knowledge and skills associated with land-use planning, are able to apply these in the future. Funding of VLUPS remains a concern as ultimately district governments and/or villages themselves should provide the funding for this important activity.

Improving plantation productivity while minimising waste is another primary contribution to sequestering atmospheric carbon and reducing the flow of forest carbon back into the atmosphere.

The PFP’s support to recent initiatives to produce biochar from forest waste and use it for soil enhancement also shows promise.

During 2021/22 forest fires emerged as the major risk to the sector. Several catastrophic fires combined to cause major environmental damage. The programme responded to the critical risk

of fire by planning to support the scale-up of IFM, which has been piloted by the TFS and the SUA in the village of Wino village.

Economic sustainability

The profitability of both tree growing and the value-adding processes is the underlying driver of the economic sustainability of the plantation forestry sector. By the end of Phase 2, PFP 2 was undertaking numerous interventions to improve profitability along the entire value chain. These include improved germplasm; improved forest nursery technology; improved plantation silviculture, fire protection, and harvesting; improved primary processing into timber and strengthened furniture manufacture and marketing.

In recognition of the fact that many of the issues that hold SMEs back relate to mindset and business skills, PFP 2 prepared and piloted the “SME Development Manual”.

Technical sustainability

The training and skills development initiatives facilitated by PFP have provided many people with the technical abilities they need to manage plantations and add value to the products that they produce. Knowledge cannot easily be unlearned, and, once empowered, people will have the ability to build upon these skills and adapt to change, solve problems, and operate businesses that require technical expertise.

The programme plans to introduce a major intervention to strengthen the FWITC, FTI and FITI. Some of the planned intervention will require additional funding but pedagogy support was provided for in the 2022/23 AWP.

Seed orchards and stands

Stakeholders’ planning meetings were conducted to report, discuss and plan collaborative management of seed orchards and stands. One output of these meetings was the development of MoUs assigning roles and responsibilities regarding the management of seed orchards and stands.

The management of seed orchards and stands still depends heavily on programme support as the support of other stakeholders is still limited. This dependency presents a challenge to the future sustainability of managing seed orchards and stands.

PFP 2 raised the issue in stakeholders’ meetings and changes were gradually being observed with DTSP assume a greater role.

Plantation management

A total of 115 new demonstration plots were established in the reporting period for smallholder tree growers to develop practical skills in adopting the best silvicultural practices for managing their woodlots. In addition, the programme facilitated the development of 1,250 customised woodlots management plans to guide and remind tree growers about the proper timing for implementing various woodlots management activities.

The activeness of LGAs in supporting the forestry value chain was increasing gradually. A total of 90 million TZS (37,000 euros) was provided by LGAs to tree growers and SMEs in an effort to promote longer rotation periods and strengthen businesses respectively.

FWITC

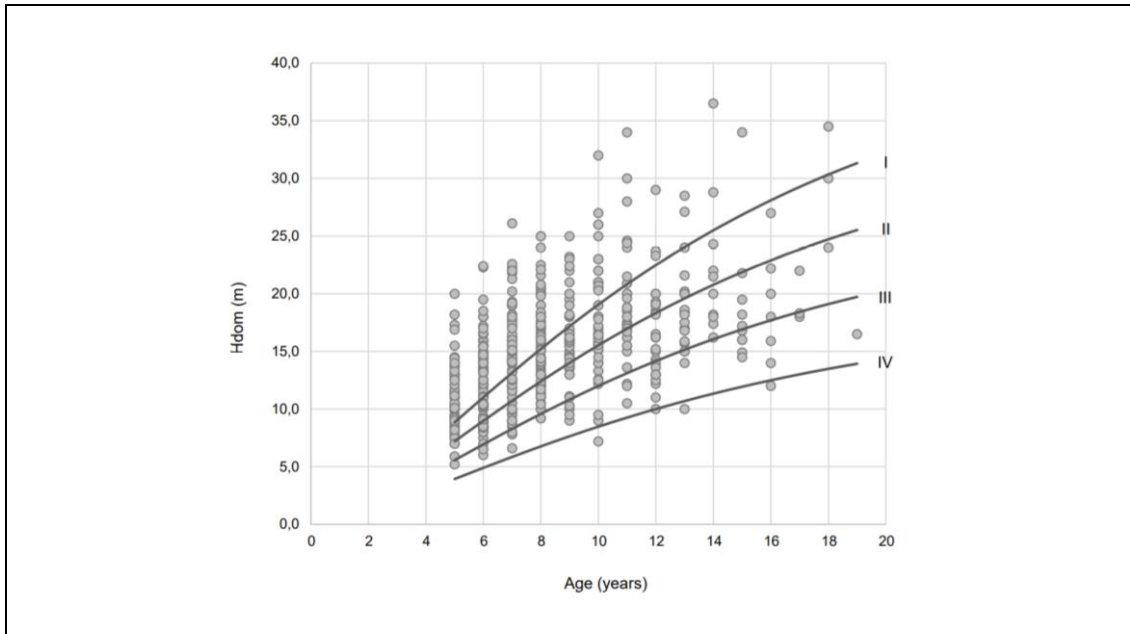
On 4 November 2021, the PFP 2 supervisory board directed the programme to continue paying the FWITC’s rent for the lifespan of the programme.

6. LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Smallholder productivity

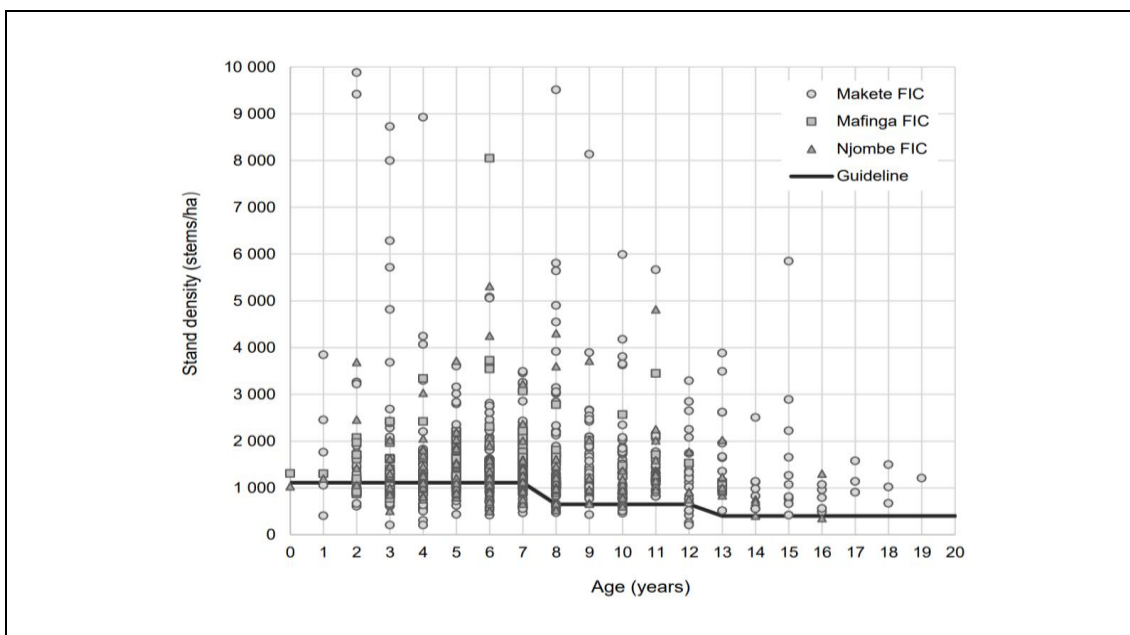
While smallholders commonly occupy potentially productive sites (Figure 6.1), they mostly produce low volumes of small and poor-quality logs that are not profitable. The main reasons for their poor production are their lack of attention to stocking management through thinning and premature clear felling before their trees reach commercial size. Poor germplasm, lack of weeding and pruning, and poor fire management also reduce financial returns to growers.

Figure 6.1 Distribution of smallholder plantation dominant height by age with Sao Hills Site Index curves superimposed



Most plantations are overstocked (Figure 6.2), a fact which curtails diameter growth (and value creation) in what should be the final crop. The common practice is to clear fell when a plantation is 10 years old, thereby producing low volumes of low-value logs (categories A and B).

Figure 6.2 Smallholder plantation stocking by age with MNRT-recommended stocking superimposed



Green Resources Ltd., in contrast, applies thinning and clear-felling regimes that depend on site index. Typical yields and associated royalties are shown below in Table 6.1 and Table 6.2.

Table 6.1 Typical harvesting yields under GRL commercial management

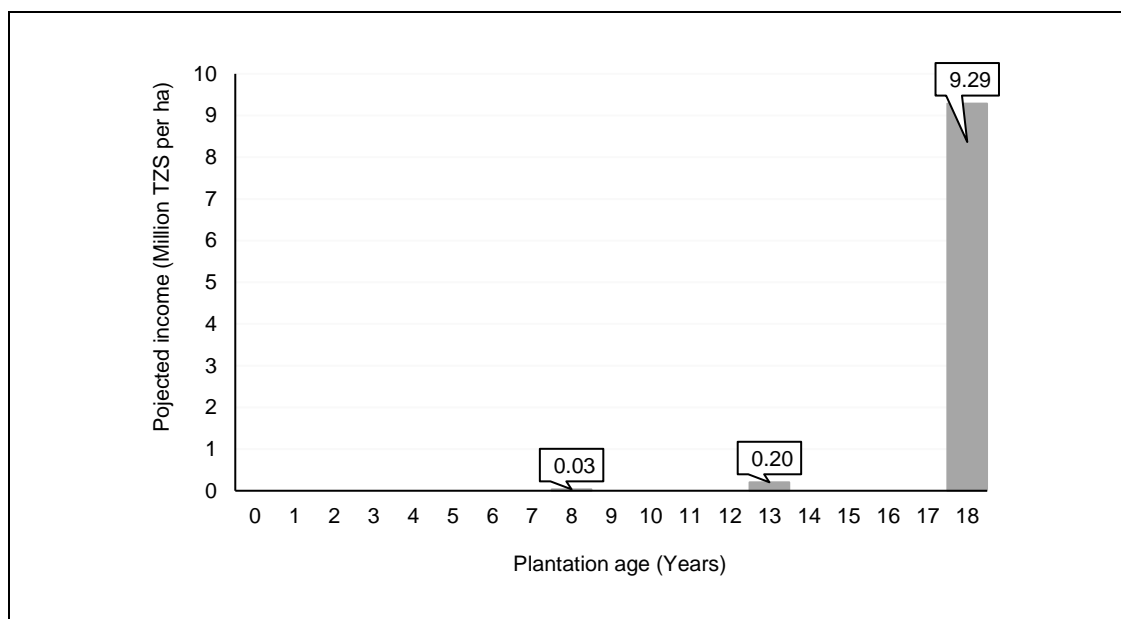
Harvesting operation and typical yield	Composition of yield
1 st thinning (T1) 10-15 m ³ / ha	Mainly fuelwood and some saw A
2 nd thinning (T2) 30-40 m ³ / ha	Mainly saw A and fuelwood
Clear Fell (CF) 180-240 m ³ / ha	< 30% saw A and > 70% saw B/C/D/E

Table 6.2 Gazetted royalty by tree DBH class

Tree classification by diameter at breast height	Tree value (TZS per cubic metre)
Saw A, 11-20cm	6,760
Saw B, 21-25cm	13,430
Saw C, 26-30cm	33,860
Saw E, 31-35cm	58,610
Saw D, >35cm	64,940

Even in their lowest site indexes with mean annual increments of 14 m³ per ha per year, GRL get most of their income from clear felling the remaining 400 trees per ha when they are 18 years old. At this age, the volume harvested is relatively high because many of the larger trees have DBHs over 35 cm. Indeed, the unit value of a plantation with older trees can be several times that of a plantation with smaller trees (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3 Typical GRL income per hectare from plantation harvesting by year



PFP 2 has used several approaches, including demonstration plots, training, and woodlot management planning, to bring about changes in woodlot management and while there has been positive take-up, its scale is too small to be expected to significantly change the 150,000-ha smallholder plantation estate unless serious changes are made.

Recommendations

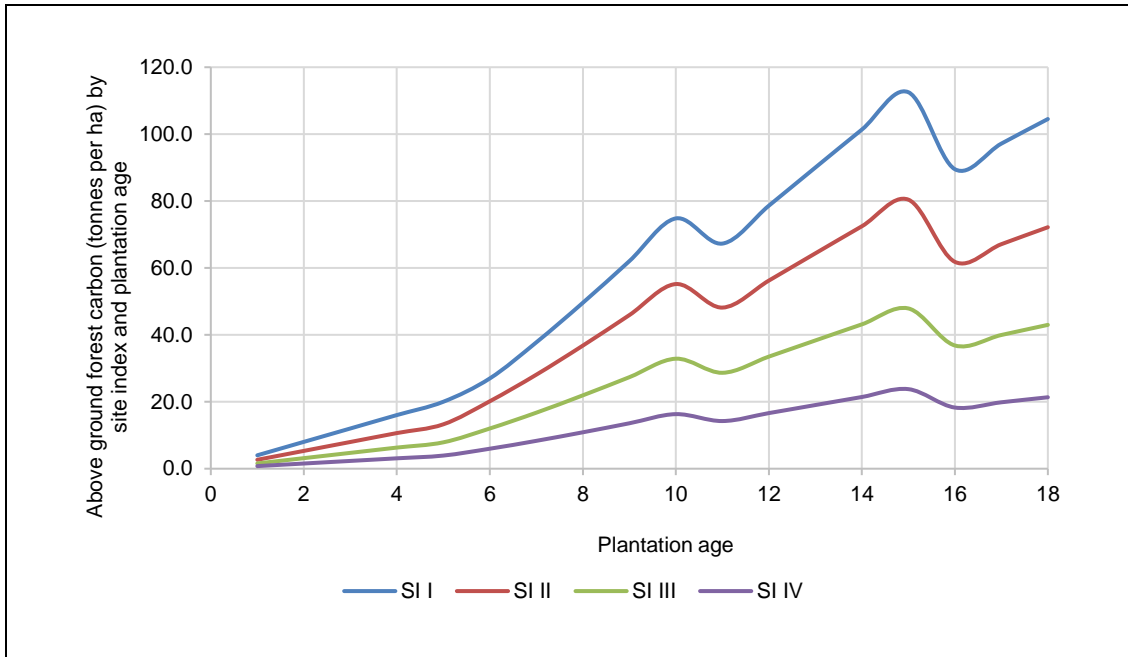
PFP 2 to prioritise thinning, and as TGAs move from their formation to their strengthening stages to work through TGAs on a TGA-by-TGA basis rather than the current woodlot by woodlot basis.

Possible opportunity for forest carbon financing

PFP 2 promotes a change in smallholder plantation management from a regime of no thinning and clear-felling to a regime of two thinning and clear-fell at age 18 to improve returns to growers.

The above-ground carbon stocks of *P patula* increase with plantation age as illustrated in Figure 6.4 (which also includes the effects of two thinning).

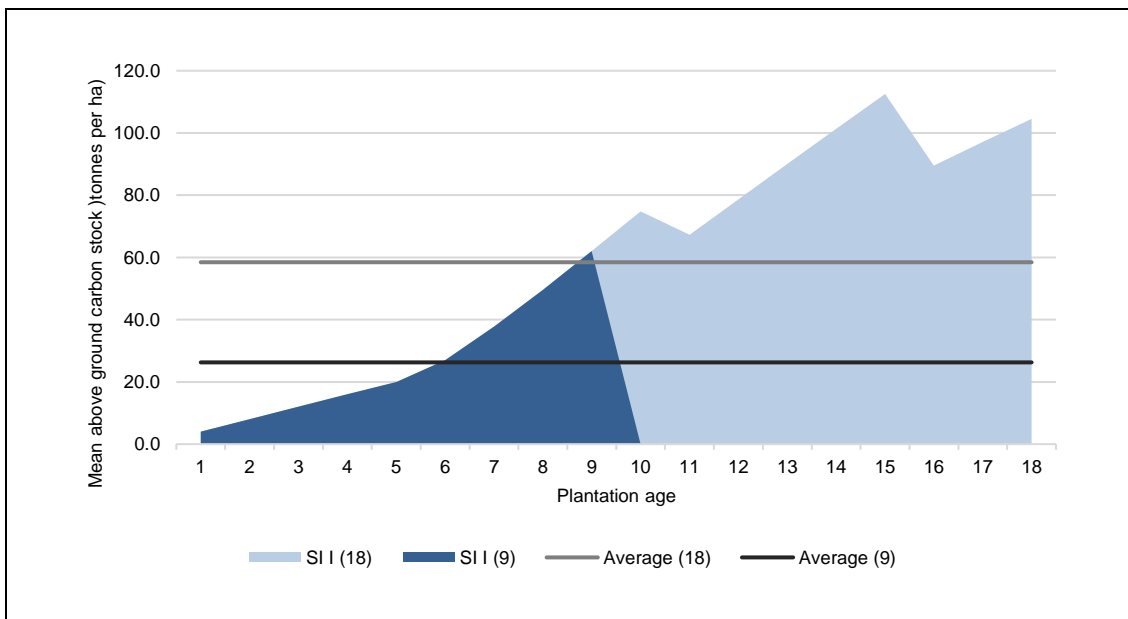
Figure 6.4 Above-ground forest carbon stocks by site index and plantation age for *P. patula*



From data collected for woodlot management plans, PFP was able to estimate site index distribution and calculate a mean above-ground forest carbon stock by age for *P patula* as shown in Figure 6.5. Increasing the length of rotation periods increases mean above-ground carbon by 121%, from 26.3 tonnes per ha to 58.5 tonnes per ha.

PFP 2 is currently active in villages that contain more than 30,000 ha of smallholder woodlot out of the 150,000 ha in the Southern Highlands. Bringing about such a change in 30,000 ha would eventually result in the sequestration of almost an additional million tonnes of carbon from the atmosphere (965,583.67 tonnes) The conversion factor from carbon to CO₂ equivalent is 3.666667, or roughly 3.7 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent, which, at USD 5.5 per tonne, comes to about 20 million dollars.

Figure 6.5 Mean above-ground forest carbon stock by plantation age for *P patula*



Recommendation

PFP 2 to organise a short-term consultancy to prepare a concept note for a carbon forestry project based on changing smallholder forest management.

Varied allocation of human resources from local governments

PFP 2 has MoUs with 10 councils which allocated 50 council staff on a part-time basis to work with PFP 2. The collaboration has been mostly good; Njombe even added additional staff.

Recommendation

Tools like diameter tapes, hypsometers, bowsaws, callipers, PPE, and pruning saws to be provided to TGAs.

PFP 2 implementation arrangements

A study was conducted to assess whether or not the programme implementation arrangement needs to be changed or improved to ensure the activeness and participation of these district-allocated staff.¹⁴ About 91.5% (43/47 people) were happy with the programme's implementation arrangements and 8.5% (4/47 people) were not sure if they were happy or unhappy. It was concluded that the programme's implementation arrangements were satisfactory.

The need to re-assess the performance of local government staff was raised.

Recommendations

Local government staff to be assessed by cluster coordinators in collaboration with councils' focal personnel.

SME development manual

PFP 2 produced a SME development manual to cater to micro enterprises that are typical of forest-rich villages in the Southern Highlands.

The programme will now be expanding its support to SMEs in and around urban areas. Collectively, these SMEs are significant employers and are relatively capable of providing decent employment. The current manual is still relevant for these larger enterprises, but additional modules will be needed.

Recommendation

A national service provider to be contracted to develop a manual for strengthening small and medium forestry and wood-processing enterprises.

Capacity building for improved furniture manufacture in Iringa region

The following issues need to be attended to in order to facilitate improved furniture manufacture.

Moisture content of plantation timber

The biggest issue that is preventing a large uptake of plantation wood as a viable material for furniture manufacturing is the availability of properly seasoned plantation wood in the timber yards. Most local furniture manufactures who have attempted to use plantation wood to fabricate furniture, have seen their products shrink and warp over time because the wood has held too much moisture. The wood eventually dries (reaches equilibrium moisture content), but as the moisture leaves the material, the wood changes in dimension. The resultant undesirable

¹⁴ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TX-2-0ICQdotMhqcOWlt4M-RpklhS5veElfxaD0AZgw/viewanalytics>

deformation of products that carpenters and consumers have experienced is what gives plantation timber its bad name in Tanzania. In contrast, indigenous hardwoods are a forgiving material and are much more dimensionally stable, no matter the moisture content of the wood. This stability is one of the reasons indigenous hardwoods are perceived to have a higher value than plantation timber.

Furniture manufactures would start to use pine and eucalyptus in their products if they understood the relationship between deformation and the moisture content of the timber better. Most timber in the Southern Highlands is air-seasoned, and, unfortunately, most timber yards do not have the space, time or working capital to wait for timber to dry before they sell it. In the wet and humid seasons, it might take months for the timber to reach equilibrium moisture content. Thus, timber is often sold with a moisture content way above the recommended +/- 12%. High moisture content is not an issue for wood used in structural applications as that wood can dry in place and being fixed in multiple positions, resists deformation. For furniture wood, however, the timber salesperson needs to be able to measure the moisture content of the timber being sold and the carpenter to tell when it is ready. This determination can be made with a simple, inexpensive capacitance moisture meter. Measuring the moisture in timber in the marketplace should become the norm in Tanzania.

Avoiding timber deformation is not the only reason manufactures should be concerned about moisture content. Blue stain discoloration can be avoided with appropriate seasoning, and precise sanding and high-end surface finishing requires dry timber. As the demand for correctly seasoned timber increases, kiln drying businesses should provide conventional or solar kiln drying services to timber yards to increase the value of the timber they provide to the market.

Flat-pack designs

The urban middle-income market seems to be demanding furniture that can be easily transported and moved in and out of small urban homes. Flat pack, self-assemble furniture designs could solve both these issues by being efficiently packaged to fit into a small family car and then assembled at home. The cost of this style of furniture could be brought down by having an economical product size for transport and handling. Availability of furniture fasteners in Tanzania is the one major issue preventing flat-pack and semi-assembled furniture from being locally produced. Importing furniture fasteners will take care of the problem and, hopefully, the increasing demand will drive local fastening suppliers to stock such items. Another obstacle to overcome with this style of furniture is the high level of precision required when fitting these fasteners and the specialised tools needed.

Manufacturing in the Southern Highlands and finishing in Dar es Salaam

Role players in the furniture value chain suggest that there is a real opportunity for components of furniture to be manufactured in the Southern Highlands and then assembled in Dar es Salaam. Logistically this division of labour makes sense because Dar es Salaam has advanced fabrication industries and services for quality furniture finishing and it is home to the largest emerging middle-income market in Tanzania. The components can be transported efficiently and economically, and then high-level finishing achieved without the risk of damage during transport. This type of operation will also assist furniture SMEs in the Southern Highlands which have under-utilized workshops and the capacity to produce more products but don't have enough customers for custom orders. The inconsistent demand for custom products has driven SMEs to seek large, secure orders of standardized products that can be mass produced. A wood industries hub could assist SMEs in integrating high value-addition products and creating important linkages to existing market role players in design, fabrication, warehousing, distribution, and marketing.

Moving away from custom orders and holding furniture stock

Consumer behaviour is showing a shift in preference to convenience from customisation when it comes to furniture. This change in behaviour can help local SMEs compete with Chinese imports with the added advantage of knowing local tastes. Corporate businesses and residential developers are often looking for large quantities of furniture in a short time. They often resort to importing furniture (mostly from China) because it is available in stock even though its quality and durability is noticeably poorer than that of local furniture. Unfortunately, most local furniture manufactures don't have the capacity to fill such large orders, and they hold minimal stock. Manufactures only start manufacturing furniture once an order has been placed. There are

several obstacles that local SMEs would need to overcome to gain access to this new “convenience furniture” market. They would need to hold a stock of popular furniture items and have showroom space to display and advertise their products to take advantage of it. Very few SMEs have the working capital to do make this change on their own but developing a wood industries hub could assist in creating contacts and partnerships with established furniture retailers.

Engineered wood products

Engineered wood products like medium-density fibreboard (MDF) and plywood are frequently seen in products where dimensional stability is important, such as cabinet doors and furniture framework, and are easily machined and finished due to their large flat surfaces. Such products are also manufactured from sustainably sourced wood, so it is a step in the right direction when promoting solid wood furniture from sustainable plantation species such as pine and eucalyptus. MDF is used to integrate intricate shapes into furniture design. It is formed easily with local workshop tools, thereby allowing manufacturers to come up with innovative products. It is then well sealed with spray-paint to get a high-quality finish and protect the product from exposure to moisture. With the demand for painted furniture on the rise in Tanzania, there is great opportunity for furniture to be constructed from composite materials. One potential challenge for this style of furniture is that poor quality joinery work is easily covered up.

Recommendations

PFP 2 to provide several specialist trainings as discussed below:

- Training to work with plantation timber will be necessary as most carpenters are proficient only in working with indigenous hardwood timber and plantation timber is not forgiving.
- SMEs need training to move away from nails as the dominant fastening system and adopt other fastener systems so that they can improve furniture quality and the level of finishing. Some improved practices that should be adopted by the furniture industry generally about fasteners:
 - Drywall / gypsum screws replaced with chipboard screws or cut-thread screws
 - Gutter bolts replaced with cup-square bolts
 - Nail-aligned board edge bonding replaced with biscuit joints
- Seeing as many informal furniture manufactures don't have the capital to buy expensive machinery for their workshops, courses on converting power hand tools to table tools should also be run. Circular saws and routers can be mounted underneath tables to produce a table tool that is one-sixth the cost of the machine equivalent. Making this conversion will help improve processing accuracy and speed at reduced price to furniture manufactures. Many informal furniture manufacturers use local machinists for ripping and planing services because they can't afford to purchase the machines themselves.
- With a well-established veneer industry in the Southern Highlands there is large potential for moulded laminated ply products to be produced, without expensive presses, where the veneer is widely available. Courses on methods for manufacturing affordable moulds and alternative clamping techniques can be offered by PFP 2. For instance, if a seat surface and backrest could be manufactured in Mafinga, those components could be transported to Dar es Salaam where the completed chair will be fabricated.
- When training furniture SMEs in the Southern Highlands it is important to train the machinists, they use daily for planing and ripping, as these service providers form an integral part of the furniture production process and influence the end product.
- Introduce SMEs to flat-pack designs, fastener systems and required tools to make self-assembly furniture with strong connecting joints.
- Understanding the importance of moisture content in plantation wood species and the different methods and equipment used to measure moisture.
- Teaching SMEs to set up their workshops for higher production and easy replication of furniture components with the use of workshop jigs.
- Help educate SMES in the benefits of proper waste management in workshop spaces to improve the health and safety (including fire risk) of the environment and emphasise that waste management is necessary to produce high-quality, well finished products.

Need to support the FTI, FITI and FWITC

PFP 2 conducted a planning exercise for providing additional support for vocational and technical training in the sector. This study is documented under a separate cover.

Recommendation

PFP 2 to seek additional funding to implement recommended support for forest sector training.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The major planned activities and events will be detailed in the 2022/23 AWP.

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Annexe 1 Results-Based Management Framework

	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	2020/21 Annual progress	2021/22 Annual progress	Remarks	Means of verification ¹⁵	Assumptions
To promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and alleviates poverty.	The area of plantation forests in Southern Highlands	207,000 ha ¹⁶	Substantial increase	Data were not collected	Data were not collected.		Forest plantation mapping based on the FAO/UTU methodology	Demand for forest products and forestry value chains develop in such a way that tree growing, and wood processing are profitable and inclusive.
	The absolute value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy	906.2 million EUR (2,492,000 million TZS), or 3.1% of the GDP in 2014 ¹⁷	Value increased significantly by the year 2030	1,484 million EUR (3,608,190 million TZS), or 3.2% of the GDP in 2020) (At 2015 price)	2,492 million EUR (6,056,604 million TZS, or 3.8 of the GDP in 2021) ¹⁸ (At 2015 price)	Conversion rate used: 1 EUR = 2,430 TZS.	National Bureau of Statistics	
	The total production of industrial round wood in Southern Highlands' private plantations in 2030 and the proportion of that amount as a percentage of the total production of industrial round wood in the nation	Total production in Tanzania in 2014: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i>	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i>	Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i>	According to the source the status is still the same.	FAOSTAT¹⁹ and survey on wood flows and forest industries	
	The real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland	Rural (2011/12): TZS 52,764 per capita per month Mainland (2011/12): TZS 62,386 per capita per month	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capital per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capital per month	Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capital per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capital per month	Latest publications from NBS were not available yet.	National Bureau of Statistics²⁰ and LGA reports	

¹⁵Baseline source in **bold**

¹⁶2017. PFP. Forest Plantation Mapping of the Southern Highlands. Final report. Iringa, Tanzania. https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/uploads/Forest_Plantation_Mapping_SH_Final_Report_3.pdf

¹⁷2019.National Bureau of Statistics. National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland. https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/na/National_Accounts_of_Tanzania%20_Mainland_Publication_2017.pdf

¹⁸URT, National Bureau of Statistics, (2021), Highlights on the fourth quarter gross domestic product: https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/na/Highlights_on_the_Fourth_Quarter_GDP_2021.pdf

¹⁹FAOSTAT [Website]. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO>

²⁰2020. National Bureau of Statistics. Household Budget Survey 2017/18. <https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/census-surveys/poverty-indicators-statistics/household-budget-survey-hbs/653-household-budget-survey-2017-18-tanzania-mainland-final-report>

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
<p>A socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs as well as their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania</p>	<p>Outcome</p> <p>The share of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best-operating practices</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Mafinga FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Njombe FIC: 25% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs</p>	<p>50% of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.</p>	<p>At least 30% of PFP 2- supported woodlot owners have one woodlot abiding to BOPs.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 22% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Mafinga FIC: 33% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Njombe FIC: 37% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs</p>	<p>31% (Estimated average) of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners inferred to have one woodlot abiding to BOPs.</p>	<p>Survey of smallholders' woodlots</p>	<p>Government policies continue to support private sector forestry development and related value chains.</p>
	<p>The share of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 8% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices Mafinga FIC: 21% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices Njombe FIC: 13% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices</p>	<p>30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.</p>	<p>At least 20% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Data were not collected.</p> <p>Refer to section 2.3.</p>	<p>• Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among of SMEs</p>		
	<p>The probability of households in PFP 2 villages to fall under (i) food poverty line; (ii) national poverty line; and (iii) 2x national poverty line in target communities</p>	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 4.3% (ii) 16.6% (iii) 65.9% Njombe FIC: (i) 3.1% (ii) 13.3% (iii) 61.1% Mafinga FIC: (i) 4.2% (ii) 16.4% (iii) 65.2%</p>	<p>Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.</p>	<p>Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 2.3% (ii) 14.8% (iii) 65.9% Njombe FIC: (i) 1.4% (ii) 11.5% (iii) 61.1% Mafinga FIC: (i) 2.5% (ii) 14.6% (iii) 65.2%</p>	<p>Nationally, Food poverty dropped by 1.7% and Basic poverty dropped by 1.8%. This was considered in calculation of the status by end of June 2022 with respect to this indicator.</p> <p>Data was not collected through survey and was sourced from the URT, June 2022.</p>	<p>Household survey</p>	
	<p>Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>"N/A" The indicator was introduced during the 2021/22 financial year. Hence data were not collected.</p>	<p>Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>4,069 tree growers were facilitated to mobilize into TGAs. 13,332 people reached through forestry extension services. 636 entrepreneurs received trainings organised by PFP 2. 1,748 facilitated in managing their woodlots and will be</p>	<p>Estimated 32,000 households in 80 villages and three towns, do benefit practically either direct and/or indirect from various interventions by the programme.</p>	<p>Survey of beneficiaries</p>	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
						<p>facilitated with management plans.</p> <p>277 tree growers facilitated with CCROs</p> <p>29,459 villagers in 16 villages received PFP 2 support.</p> <p>327 people participated in SMEs development service provision.</p> <p>2,246 people reached in wood industry extension services.</p> <p>275 villagers participated in awareness-raising event on facilitation of timber yard and market information system in Makete district.</p>			
Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages	0	<p>Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages</p> <p>[Disaggregated by the origin of the company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of the employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].</p>	"N/A" The indicator was introduced during the 2021/22 financial year. Hence data were not collected.	<p>Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages</p> <p>[Disaggregated by the origin of the company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of the employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].</p>	4,764 jobs (full-time equivalent) supported and created in PFP 2 villages.	4,764 jobs (full-time equivalent) supported and created in PFP 2 villages.	A survey across the value chain		
Income to households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	<p>The indicator changed. Data collected for "Income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal": Makete FIC: (i) 249,796 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 127,869 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Mafinga FIC: (i) 251,562 TZS per female-headed HH</p>	<p>Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal</p> <p>[Disaggregated by characteristics of the household head (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p>	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	<p>Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal</p> <p>[Disaggregated by characteristics of the household head (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p>	The indicator will be assessed during the end of the programme – Endline assessment/survey	The indicator will be assessed during the end of the programme – Endline assessment/survey	Household survey		

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
	annually; (ii) 92,978 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Njombe FIC: (i) 174,933TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 39,402 TZS per vulnerable HH annually								
CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters	Makete FIC: 750,000,000 total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	Increased CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs [Disaggregated by FICs.]	Makete FIC: [Data were not available] total CESS collection for Makete DC and Wanging'ombe DC) Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	Makete FIC: 600,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 10,800,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 4,480,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	Makete FIC: 2,357,336,631 TZS total CESS collection for Makete and Wanging'ombe DCs. Mafinga FIC: 10,277,256,814 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 7,618,834,238 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	Makete FIC: 2,357,336,631 TZS total CESS collection for Makete and Wanging'ombe DCs. Mafinga FIC: 22,116,371,473 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 13,242,198,138TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District revenue and tax reports TRA 		
Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations									
1.1. Private forestry organizations are strengthened	Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages	12 (TGAs established during PFP 1)	80 PFP 2-facilitated TGAs were officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	(i) No TGAs registered in 2020/21 AWP period and TGA formation process is ongoing. (ii) 18 TGAs exist in 16 villages established before PFP 2: - 10 at District - 8 at MOHA	64 TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	64 TGAs registered at the district level.	80 TGAs officially registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TGA registration documents District records 	Private forestry organizations are an effective means of collaboration among tree growers
	Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	0	(i) 750 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. (ii) 200 milestones reached by PFP1-supported TGAs [TGA growth strengthened to at least finance management benchmark]	(i) 36 milestones for the existing TGAs. All registered and permanent leaders exist. (ii) Data were not collected for existing TGA outside PFP 2 implementation area.	(i) 360 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. (ii) 100 milestones reached by PFP 1 supported TGAs	(i) 502 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. (ii) 122 milestones reached by PFP 1 supported TGAs	(i) 502 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. (ii) 122 milestones reached by PFP 1 supported TGAs	Survey-based assessment	
	Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU	9	40 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	10 TGAs	15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	Information was not provided.	Information was not provided.	TTGAU database	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
<p>New indicator Number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.</p> <p>Baseline and end of June 2021 data collected based on "Share of women and vulnerable people in membership of PFP-2-facilitated TGAs."</p>	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 32% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 41% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 43% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 6% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p>	<p>Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.</p>	<p>Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>4,069 tree growers and 4 institutions in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.</p> <p>Gender - Male = 2,694 - Female = 1,375</p> <p>Age class - 0-14 = 0 - 15 -24 = 235 - 25-35 = 841 - 36-59 = 2,194 - 60 and above = 427 - Unspecified = 372</p> <p>171 public and elected officials - 10 Ward councilors - 29 VEOs - 28 VCs - 92 hamlet leaders - 12 teachers</p> <p>Disability - 25 people with physical disabilities</p> <p>Vulnerability - 108 TASAF beneficiaries - 63 widows - 93 HIV</p> <p>Others Institutions = 4</p>	<p>4,069 tree growers and 4 institutions in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.</p> <p>Gender - Male = 2,694 - Female = 1,375</p> <p>Age class - 0-14 = 0 - 15 -24 = 235 - 25-35 = 841 - 36-59 = 2,194 - 60 and above = 427 - Unspecified = 372</p> <p>171 public and elected officials - 10 Ward councilors - 29 VEOs - 28 VCs - 92 hamlet leaders - 12 teachers</p> <p>Disability - 25 people with physical disabilities</p> <p>Vulnerability - 108 TASAF beneficiaries - 63 widows - 93 HIV</p> <p>Others Institutions = 4</p>	TGA member lists		
	<p>Participation of women in management bodies of (i) TTGAU and (ii) individual TGAs</p>	<p>(i) 19% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 27% of women in individual TGAs (PFP1-supported TGAs in Makete)</p>	<p>(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<p>(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) 27% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1 TGAs in Makete)</p>	<p>(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) 30% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1-supported)</p>	<p>(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) TGA 36% (77/221) of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<p>(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) TGA 36% (106/296) of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<p>• Reporting by TTGAU • Survey of TGAs</p>	
<p>1.2. Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened.</p>	<p>Quantity of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stand</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>An increased amount of improved seeds harvested from PFP-facilitated seed orchards/stands</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	<p>"Not Applicable for 2020/21" because seed orchards were immature. Harvesting to be piloted in July/August 2021.</p>	<p>>5 kg</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	<p>13.39 kg of clean seed were harvested from Idete/Holo (TGA owned land) and MPM (MPM owned land) seed stands.</p> <p>Species - 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i>.</p> <p>Seed stands - Idete/holo = 12.19 kg - MPM = 1.2 kg</p>	<p>13.39 kg of clean seed were harvested from Idete/Holo (TGA owned land) and MPM (MPM owned land) seed stands.</p> <p>Species - 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i>.</p> <p>Seed stands - Idete/holo = 12.19 kg - MPM = 1.2 kg</p>	PFP internal reporting	<p>Tree growers wish to improve their forestry practices</p> <p>The government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education</p>

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress			
Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	30,000 people participated in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	10,074 total people participated in forestry extension events mainly field days and workshops. Gender: - Male = 5,079 - Female = 4,995 Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 17 - 15 – 24 yrs = 638 - 25 – 35 yrs = 2,796 - 36 – 59 yrs = 4,640 - 60 and above = 672 - Unspecified age = 1,311 Disability: Participants with disability "were not identified" 702 Public/elected participants: 124 regional and district officials 27 ward executive officers 80 village executive officers 80 village chairpersons 391 hamlet leaders Influencers "were not identified" Vulnerable: 79 TASAF beneficiaries were recorded.	10,000 people participated in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	13,332 people participated in forestry extension events (948 field days, 3,066 demonstrations, 54 exchange visits and 2,169 workshops and other events. Gender - Male = 8,572 - Female = 4,682 Age - 0 – 14 = 180 - 15 – 24 = 608 - 25 – 35 = 3,242 - 36 – 59 = 7,843 - 60 and above = 1,248 - Unspecified = 211 1,034 Public/elected participants: - 456 regional and district, and others - officials - 27 ward executives - officers - 80 village executives - officers - 80 village chairpersons - 391 hamlet leaders Disability - 88 people with a physical disability Vulnerability - 168 TASAF beneficiaries	23,406 people participated in forestry extension events. Gender - Male = 13,651 - Female = 9,677 Age - 0 – 14 = 197 - 15 – 24 = 1,246 - 25 – 35 = 6,038 - 36 – 59 = 12,483 - 60 and above = 1,920 - Unspecified = 1,522 1,034 Public/elected participants: 456 regional and district and others - 27 ward executive officers - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 391 hamlet leaders Influencers were not identified Disability - 88 people with a physical disability Vulnerability - 247 TASAF beneficiaries - 15 people with disabilities	PFP internal reporting	
Number of people participating in forestry training	0	At least 12,000 people participated in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	1,253 total people participated in 6 forestry training courses organised by PFP 2. Gender: - Male = 477 - Female = 557 Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 125 - 25 – 35 yrs = 383 - 36 – 59 yrs = 568 - 60 and above = 35 - Unspecified age = 7 Disability: "Not applicable" because data were not collected Public/elected participants:	6,000 people participated in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	6,883 people participated in forestry training Gender - Male = 4,264 - Female = 2,108 Age - 0 – 14 = 180 - 15 – 24 = 268 - 25 – 35 = 1,385 - 36 – 59 = 3,766 - 60 and above = 622 - Unspecified = 219 Public/Elected officials 318 were village leaders Disability: 25 were people with physical disability Vulnerability:	8,136 people participated in forestry training Gender - Male = 4,741 - Female = 2,665 Age - 0 – 14 = 180 - 15 – 24 = 393 - 25 – 35 = 1,768 - 36 – 59 = 4,334 - 60 and above = 657 - Unspecified = 226 Public/Elected officials 318 were village leaders Disability: 25 were people with physical disability	• PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress			
			"Not applicable" because data were not collected Vulnerable: No vulnerable recorded		108 TASAF beneficiaries	Vulnerability: 108 TASAF beneficiaries		
Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Makete FIC: (i) 60% (3/5) (ii) No improved practices Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% (1/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 31% Njombe FIC: (i) 50% (2/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Makete FIC: (i) 0% (0/16) (ii) Share of improved practices: 40% Mafinga FIC: (i) 0% (0/48) (ii) Share of improved practices: 24% Njombe FIC: (i) 3% (2/69) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%	Makete FIC: (i) 0% (0/16) (ii) Share of improved practices: 40% Mafinga FIC: (i) 0% (0/48) (ii) Share of improved practices: 24% Njombe FIC: (i) 3% (2/69) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%	Survey of nurseries	
Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2-supported villages	0	At least 2,500 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified types), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	540 woodlot management plans developed (In Makete FIC) Ownership Individual = 528 Institutional = 12 Gender Male = 434 Female = 94 Age class 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 13 25 – 35 = 69 36 – 59 = 289 60 and above = 83 Unspecified = 74	1,200 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified types), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	1,250 customized woodlot management plans	1,790 woodlot management plans.	FIS records	
The proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Makete FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22% Mafinga FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12% Njombe FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0%	Increased proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Makete FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 42% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: N/A Mafinga FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 49% (ii) Pruning: 38% (iii) Weeding: N/A Njombe FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 63% (ii) Pruning: 41% (iii) Weeding: N/A	In PFP 2 supported woodlot areas, it was inferred that, an estimated average area shares with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 51% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: N/A (Woodlots below 3 years were not assessed or sampled)	Survey of smallholder woodlots	
The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28%	Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed	Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in the village supported by PFP 2	Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 34%	In PFP 2 supported villages, it is inferred that TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of:	Survey of smallholder woodlots	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
		(ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5% Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13% Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 52% (ii) Pruning: 27% (iii) Weeding: 0%	in the village supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	during the 2021/22 financial year.	[Disaggregated by FICs]	(ii) Pruning: 66% (iii) Weeding: N/A Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 43% (ii) Pruning: 57% (iii) Weeding: N/A Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 62% (ii) Pruning: 41% (iii) Weeding: N/A	(i) Stocking: 46% (ii) Pruning: 55% (iii) Weeding: N/A (Woodlots below 3 years were not assessed or sampled)		
1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	The volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2- supported TGAs ²¹	Makete FIC: 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 27,622 TZS Njombe FIC: 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 277,541 TZS Mafinga FIC: 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 37,292 TZS	The volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2- supported TGAs [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	The volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2- supported TGAs [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	A total loan of 36,155,000 million TZS (approximately 15,000 euros) was provided to 4 TGAs in the Njombe region (Ihanga, Madobole, Mtila and Mafinga). 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. 8 funding proposals totalling more than 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF and LGAs (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi, Mwitikilwa villages in Mafinga FIC and including 3 Makete FIC).	A total loan of 36,155,000 million TZS (approximately 15,000 euros) was provided to 4 TGAs in the Njombe region (Ihanga, Madobole, Mtila and Mafinga). 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. 8 funding proposals totalling more than 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF and LGAs (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi, Mwitikilwa villages in Mafinga FIC and including 3 Makete FIC).	A survey of TGA members	Forestry funds are available, and the risks can be satisfactorily mitigated
	Number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	(i) TTGAU: 387 females & 350 males (ii) PFP 2: 0	Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU [Disaggregated by facilitation by either TTGAU or PFP 2 and by borrower	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU [Disaggregated by facilitation by either TTGAU or PFP 2 and by borrower	145 people lent from VSLA in the programme area.	145 people lent from VSLA in the programme area.	VSLA bookkeeping reports	

²¹The baseline data were collected based on the original indicators, which were “volume of loans to tree growers in PFP2-supported TGAs” and “volume of loans to vulnerable people and female-headed households engaged in tree growing in villages supported by PFP2”. These indicators were changed to serve as input for aggregate indicators in the Finland’s development policy.

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
		characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]		characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]					
	A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	0	No target for this indicator.	0	1	0	0	List of certified projects on the internet	
1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area.	0	At least two example cases were introduced for landscape-level planning.	The landscape level planning supported in Ifinga-block, Ruvuma and introduced in 4 villages of Makete district: Mwakauta, Ivilikinge, Isapulano and Lumage villages.	The landscape-level planning introduced to one case	The landscape level planning was introduced in all three clusters.	The landscape level planning was introduced in all three clusters.	Landscape-level plans	All stakeholders believe that collective actions can control fires
	Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	0	At least two regional fire protection coordinating body were established and are operational.	No regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational.	One regional fire protection coordinating body was established.	No regional fire protection coordinating body established	No regional fire protection coordinating body established	Minutes of coordination meetings	
	The area share of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	0	10%	0% (0/540 woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire in 2020/21) Although it should be noted that, the woodlot management plans were facilitated after the fire season for 2020/21 has passed.	Less than 20%	0.3% (5.48 ha/1775.35 ha was destroyed by fire)	0.3% (5.48 ha/1775.35 ha was destroyed by fire)	• Field surveys based on reported wildfires • Remote sensing data	
	Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	0	> 600 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	82 extension services events organised on forest fire.	120 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	201 village-based extension events organised and conducted on forest fire management.	283 extension events organised on forest fire management.	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	0	2,400 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	No formal trainings organised by the programme on forest fire management and control in PFP 2 village.	1,200 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	3,187 people (most villagers) capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages.		PFP internal reporting	
1.5. Strengthened communication	District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWPs understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	0	7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils] engaged and understand the rationale of PFP 2.	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils] engaged and understand the rationale of PFP 2.	Interviews with district governments	Stakeholders are interested in engaging and communicating with each other PFP can access the appropriate means of communication
	The share of TGA members in PFP 2-supported TGAs aware of policies and regulations relating to land	0	>50%	"0%" because no TGA formed during the reporting period and issues of land acquisition (CCRO issuance) was not	30%	75% (estimated 3,050/4,069 TGA members)	75% (estimated 3,050/4,069 TGA members)	Survey	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
acquisition and private tree growing			implemented in 2020/21.						
Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	0	300 engagements and meetings	86 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	100	Over 100		Meeting minutes, BTORs, and event reports		
Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	0	(i) at least 17,000 visitors (ii) at least 2,000 downloads	(i) 7,238 visitors (ii) 1,107 downloads	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads	(i) 10,994 visitors (ii) 1,307 downloads	(i) 18,232 visitors (ii) 2,414 downloads	PFP website		
Number of awareness-raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	0	At least 10 events.	1 awareness raising event organised for women titled "Women in forest round table"	5	17 awareness raising events including (16 village assemblies in VLUP facilitation process and 1 event in CCRO issuance).	18 number of awareness-raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	PFP internal reporting		
1.6. Institutionalization of private forestry		Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 5 Njombe FIC District Forester = 1	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Agricultural officer = 13 CDO = 4 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 7 Agricultural officer = 6 CDO = 3 Njombe FIC District Forester = 4 Agricultural officer = 7 CDO = 6 A total of 50 council staffs allocated for PFP 2 interventions.	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	30 district staff actively support forest value chain in PFP 2 villages.	30 district staff actively support forest value chain in PFP 2 villages.	PFP 2 and district reports	The government wishes to engage and create an enabling environment for forestry There are ways that the private forestry sector can support vulnerable people
The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	0	10 (DC & TC)	0	10 (DC & TC)	PFP 2 activities were integrated in all 10 LGA collaborating with PFP 2.	10	District workplans		
Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	0	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	0	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	869 CCROs to 277 tree growers and 21 institutions in Ibaga village. Ownership disaggregation for 277 tree growers: Gender - Male = 138 - Female = 139 Age - 0 – 14 = 0 - 15 – 24 = 6 - 25 – 35 = 56 - 36 – 59 = 177 - 60 and above = 38 Disability - 3 people with a physical disability Public/Elected officials	869 CCROs to 277 tree growers and 21 institutions in Ibaga village. Ownership disaggregation for 277 tree growers: Gender - Male = 138 - Female = 139 Age - 0 – 14 = 0 - 15 – 24 = 6 - 25 – 35 = 56 - 36 – 59 = 177 - 60 and above = 38 Disability - 3 people with a physical disability Public/Elected officials	District reports		

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress			
						- 1 Village chairperson - 1 hamlet leader Vulnerability 11 TASAF beneficiaries	- 1 Village chairperson - 1 hamlet leader Vulnerability 11 TASAF beneficiaries	
Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	0	19	4 VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2. 3 VLUPs completed in Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikinge villages. 1 VLUP in Lumage village was not completed due to waiting of details of a hydroelectric dam which has been planned for the village.	18 VLUPs	16 VLUPs	19 VLUPs	VLUP registry in districts	
Number of people participating in the VLUP process	0	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	468 people participated in the VLUP process in 3 villages Gender: - Male = 187 - Female = 264 Age distribution: - 0 to 14 = 0 - 15 to 24 = 3 - 25 to 35 = 111 - 36 to 59 = 307 - 60 and above = 30 Public/elected officials: - NLUPC = 3 - PLUM team = 10 - Village executive officers = 3 - Village chairpersons = 3 - Hamlets leaders = 12 - Ward leaders = 4 Disability: People with disability were not identified Vulnerable groups: 20 TASAF beneficiary participated	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 3,454 people participated in the VLUP process (16 VLUPs). Gender: Male = 1,739 Female = 1,713 Age distribution: 0 – 14 = 2 15 – 24 = 77 25 – 35 = 1,091 36 – 59 = 1,942 60 and above = 272 Unspecified = 68 Public/elected officials: NLUPC = 17 PLUM team = 32 Village leaders = 535 Disability: 49 People with a physical disability Vulnerability: 110 TASAF beneficiaries	3,922 people participated in the VLUP process in ten villages received VLUP support. Gender: Male = 1,926 Female = 1,977 Age distribution: 0 – 14 = 2 15 – 24 = 80 25 – 35 = 1,202 36 – 59 = 2,249 60 and above = 302 Unspecified = 46 Public/elected officials: NLUPC = 17 PLUM team = 32 Village leaders = 557 Disability: 49 People with physical disability Vulnerability: 69 TASAF beneficiaries	VLUP documents and reports from the preparation process	
Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products	0	No specific target	0	1	0	0	Printed investment profiles	
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding enterprises								

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	At least 10,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	1,763 total people participated in wood industry extension events mainly field days and workshops. Gender: - Male = 712 - Female = 304 Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 1 - 15 – 24 yrs = 96 - 25 – 35 yrs = 369 - 36 – 59 yrs = 456 - 60 and above = 74 - Unspecified age = 17 Disability: Participants with disability "were not identified" 702 Public/elected participants: - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 Ward executive officers - 391 Hamlet leaders - 124 regional and district officials Vulnerable: 29 TASAF beneficiaries 45 people in which data were not disaggregated.	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	2,246 entrepreneurs participated in in wood industry extension events. Gender - Male = 1,525 - Female = 715 Age 0 – 14 = 1 15 – 24 = 178 25 – 35 = 780 36 – 59 = 929 60 and above = 135 Unspecified = 223 653 Public/elected participants: - 81 regional and district - officials - 27 ward executives - officers - 80 village executives - officers - 80 village chairpersons - 385 hamlet leaders Disability: 7 people with physical disability Vulnerability: 18 TASAF beneficiary	4,009 entrepreneurs participated in in wood industry extension events. Gender - Male = 2,237 - Female = 1,019 Age 0 – 14 = 2 15 – 24 = 274 25 – 35 = 1,149 36 – 59 = 1,385 60 and above = 209 Unspecified = 240 783 public/elected participants: - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 ward executive officers - 391 hamlet leaders - 205 regional and district officials Disability: 7 people with physical disability Vulnerable: 47 TASAF beneficiaries 45 people for whom data were not disaggregated.	• PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports	SMEs and their employees are interested in learning new skills The government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education An interested private sector or other non-government parties can be found to run the FWITC
	Number of people participating in wood industry training	0	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	219 people participated in wood industry training Gender: - Male = 207 - Female = 12 Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 71 - 25 – 35 yrs = 108 - 36 – 59 yrs = 27 - 60 and above = 4 - Unspecified age = 9 Public/elected officials: - Data were not collected based on this category Disability: Participants with disability "were not identified"	2,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	636 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training. Gender - Male = 574 - Female = 62 Age 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 41 25 – 35 = 268 36 – 59 = 294 60 and above = 33 Public/elected participants: 28 village leaders Disability: 2 people with a physical disability Vulnerable: 10 TASAF beneficiaries	855 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training. Gender - Male = 781 - Female = 74 Age 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 112 25 – 35 = 376 36 – 59 = 321 60 and above = 37 Unspecified = 9 Public/elected participants: 28 village leaders Disability: 2 people with a physical disability	• PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress			
			Vulnerable: No vulnerable people recorded			Vulnerable: 10 TASAF beneficiaries		
Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	Makete FIC: (i) 33% SMEs employ women (ii) 29% SMEs employ vulnerable people Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% SMEs employ women (ii) 15% SMEs employ vulnerable people Njombe FIC: (i) 12% SMEs employ women (ii) 0% SMEs employ vulnerable people	Increase in the proportion of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increase in the proportion of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]	Makete FIC Employ women 6% Employ vulnerable 6% Mafinga FIC Employ women 4% Employ vulnerable 3% Njombe FIC Employ women 8% Employ vulnerable 5%	Makete FIC Employ women 6% Employ vulnerable 6% Mafinga FIC Employ women 4% Employ vulnerable 3% Njombe FIC Employ women 8% Employ vulnerable 5%	Reporting by supported SMEs	
Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC: 35% Mafinga FIC: 29% Njombe FIC: 13%	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	14% (116/804) female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs.	14% (116/804) female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs.	Reporting by supported SMEs	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	Makete FIC: (i) 3% provide PPE (ii) 0% provide SSP Mafinga FIC: (i) 33% provide PPE (ii) 1% provide SSP Njombe FIC: (i) 16% provide PPE (ii) 2% provide SSP	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	Makete FIC OSHA certificate 0% Provide PPE 64% Provide SSP 1.3% Mafinga FIC OSHA certificate 0.4% Provide PPE 14% Provide SSP 0% Njombe FIC OSHA certificate 2% Provide PPE 49% Provide SSP 1%	Makete FIC OSHA certificate 0% Provide PPE 64% Provide SSP 1.3% Mafinga FIC OSHA certificate 0.4% Provide PPE 14% Provide SSP 0% Njombe FIC OSHA certificate 2% Provide PPE 49% Provide SSP 1%	Survey among SMEs	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for the same work	0	At least 50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work.	"N/A" The indicator was introduced during the 2021/22 financial year. Hence data were not collected.	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work	100% (559/559) of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	100% (559/559) of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	Survey among SMEs	
Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC: 11% Mafinga FIC: 23% Njombe FIC: 26%	30% of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC Full time 60% Part time 11% Seasonal 20% Mafinga FIC Full time 62% Part time 17% Seasonal 15% Njombe FIC Full time 93% Part time 3% Seasonal 3%	Makete FIC Full time 60% Part time 11% Seasonal 20% Mafinga FIC Full time 62% Part time 17% Seasonal 15% Njombe FIC Full time 93% Part time 3% Seasonal 3%	Survey among SMEs	
Number of PFP 2 supported SME	0	All PFP 2-supported SMEs trained in	"N/A" The indicator was introduced during	At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs	100% (559/559) PFP 2 supported trained	100% (559/559) PFP 2 supported trained	PFP internal reporting	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption	
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress				
	trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices		decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	the 2021/22 financial year. Hence data were not collected.	trained in decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices.			
2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	Makete FIC: 2% Mafinga FIC: 25% Njombe FIC: 18%	More than 50% of PF 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	30% (165/559) of PFP 2 supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan.	30% (165/559) of PFP 2 supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan.	Reporting by supported SMEs	SMEs are sufficiently viable to be funded SMEs are able to secure multi-year raw material contracts
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account	Makete FIC: (i) 21% (ii) 22% Mafinga FIC: (i) 10% (ii) 16% Njombe FIC: (i) 6% (ii) 10%	50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	>30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	iii. 4% (23/559) SMEs registered iv. 25% (142/559) have a bank account	i. 4% (23/559) SMEs registered ii. 25% (142/559) have a bank account	Reporting by supported SMEs	
	Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	0	>20	3	10	9	12	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions	Makete FIC: 15/191 Mafinga FIC: 11/74 Njombe FIC: 20/52	30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	At least 20% of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	6% (35/559) were financed by private banks and other financial institutions including VSLA	6% (35/559) were financed by private banks and other financial institutions including VSLA	Reporting by supported SMEs	
2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	Number of charcoal- and briquette-making technologies in PFP 2-supported SMEs.	1	5	3 charcoal making technologies: (1) Earth kiln technology, (2) Oil drum kiln technology, and (3) Semi transportable metal kiln	4	5 charcoal- making technologies: (1) earth kiln technology, (2) oil drum kiln technology, (3) semi-transportable metal kiln (4) Hookway kiln, and (5) modified oil drum kiln	5 charcoal- making technologies: (1) earth kiln technology, (2) oil drum kiln technology, (3) semi-transportable metal kiln (4) Hookway kiln, and (5) modified oil drum kiln	Survey among SMEs	Government supports the implementation of the grading system The market is sensitive to the product quality
	Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	Makete FIC: Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills)	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2-	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2-	Data were not collected on recovery rate.	Data were not collected on recovery rate.	• Reporting by supported SMEs	

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Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption
				2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress			
	<p>Mafinga FIC: Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills)</p> <p>Niombe FIC: Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills)</p>	supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]	for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]	186/559 Sawmilling SMEs supported by PFP 2 and only 1 sawmiller is using a mobile bandsaw	186/559 Sawmilling SMEs supported by PFP 2 and only 1 sawmiller is using a mobile bandsaw	* Survey among SMEs	
Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	<p>Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34)</p> <p>Niombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)</p>	Increased number of PFP 2-supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]	The status was as per baseline because baseline assessment for the remaining areas was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.	Increased number of PFP 2-supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]	0/559 (None recorded)	0/559 (None recorded)	Reporting by supported SMEs	
Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	Developed	Approved and in use	<p>The log and sawn timber standards approved and gazetted on 9 October 2020:</p> <p>Government Notice number 882: "TZS 387:2020 Timber-strength grading of coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine) for structural use" and "TZS 256-1:2020 Timber-dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine)"</p>	Follow-up on enforcement	Director of forest and beekeeping division under MNRT is leading the intervention. The standards were not in use by the end of reporting period.	Planning to operationalise have started and led by the director of forest and beekeeping division in MNRT.	MNRT/TFS reports	
Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	0	15 number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	<p>12 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2:</p> <p>Pine charcoal, extruder sawdust briquettes, extruder carbonised briquettes, pillow carbonised briquettes with binder, bio char as nursery growing medium, high frequency vacuum kiln, eucalyptus furniture, improved furniture design, improved saw doctoring, Saw Specialists narrow</p>	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	10 Innovations: Hook way kiln, modified oil drum kiln, flat-pack design furniture, bench for the new mitre saw, modification and improvements to workshop panel saw and table mounting a router, Moisture content of wood, Cordless drills, benefits of using screws as fasteners, Table saw jigs, and improved method for making dowels.	22 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	PFP internal reporting	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Overall programme target	2020/21 AWP progress	2021/22 Implementation year		Cumulative programme progress	Means of verification	Assumption
					2021/22 AWP target	2021/22 Annual progress			
				band saw, SlideTec mobile sawmill, multi rip circular saw line.					
2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	0	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS	"0" because the MaIS was not yet developed	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS	10 TGAs use the developed MaIS including Ihanga, Iboya, Matola, Madobole, Madope, Lilond, Wino, Isoliwaya, Wanginyi and Kidegembye villages.	10 TGAs use the developed MaIS including Ihanga, Iboya, Matola, Madobole, Madope, Lilond, Wino, Isoliwaya, Wanginyi and Kidegembye villages.	MaIS user register	Stakeholders are willing to engage with each other, and there is value for them to do so
	Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	0	6	2	at least 2	> 2 TNBC/FWG meetings	4 major meetings.	Reporting by stakeholder associations	
	Number of SME Association members participating in forest industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Niombe.	0	100	Data were not collected:	150	Data were not available.	Data were not available.	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	0	>3	1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholders' tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MCAA ENDELEVU.	2	0	1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholder tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MCAA ENDELEVU.	PFP internal reporting	

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Annexe 2 Detailed programme budget and expenditures

Item	AWP 2021/22 Budget	Actual (Q1)	Actual (Q2)	Actual (Q3)	Actual (Q4)	AWP 2021/22 Expenditure	AWP 2021/22 Balance	AWP 2021/22 Proportional Consumed		
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE										
Technical assistance (International)	451,376	69,461	67,452	63,262	920	201,095	250,281	44.6%		
Technical assistance (National)	241,500	62,619	63,524	64,905	61,714	252,762	-11,262	104.7%		
Total technical assistance cost	692,876	132,080	130,976	128,167	62,634	453,857	239,019	65.5%		
ADMINISTRATIVE COST										
Staff cost	191,400	31,759	58,726	43,180	50,468	184,132	7,268	96.2%		
HR Manager/General office manager	12,000	3,887	4,110	3,590	4,107	15,695	-3,695	130.8%		
Accountant/cashier (n=2)	17,400	4,175	8,053	4,486	4,396	21,111	-3,711	121.3%		
Administrative Assistant	10,800	2,671	3,496	5,275	4,228	15,670	-4,870	145.1%		
IT service provider	15,600	3,623	3,776	3,795	4,586	15,780	-180	101.2%		
Drivers	63,600	14,102	21,172	17,043	16,294	68,610	-5,010	107.9%		
Interns	60,000	301	15,118	5,992	13,857	35,268	24,732	58.8%		
Home office coordination (HOC)	12,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	0	100.0%		
TA reallocation	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	0.0%		
Family & moving costs, international	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	0.0%		
TA housing	120,150	22,117	5,931	4,804	1,332	34,184	85,966	28.5%		
Housing (long term housing international experts)	40,300	10,635	5,748	477	481	17,341	22,959	43.0%		
Housing (long term national experts)	14,900	11,392	183	4,232	851	16,659	-1,759	111.8%		
Housing national, other than TA experts)	61,950	90	-	94	-	184	61,766	0.3%		
House security	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	0.0%		
Duty travel	31,000	2,001	15,741	5,328	17,671	40,740	-9,740	131.4%		
Duty travel in country (all costs)	9,000	1,791	4,109	2,321	7,899	16,120	-7,120	179.1%		
International travel (including leaves, repatriation)	12,000	209	8,842	3,008	5,801	17,860	-5,860	148.8%		
HOC travel (All cost)	10,000	-	2,789	-	3,971	6,761	3,239	67.6%		
Office Running Costs & Other Expenditures	87,610	51,173	67,660	26,887	37,028	182,747	-95,137	208.6%		
Office supplies (stationary, computer cables, copying paper etc.)	6,000	8,438	13,445	8,710	10,972	41,565	-35,565	692.8%		
Telecommunication and internet	31,200	11,175	20,395	9,553	19,000	60,124	-28,924	192.7%		
Other services (eg. printing, copying)	6,000	7,025	15,227	2,890	6,219	31,361	-25,361	522.7%		
Bank charges	5,210	1,354	1,256	844	1,216	4,671	539	89.7%		
Internal training	2,700	11,272	6,098	-	5,548	11,822	-9,122	437.9%		
Other expenditures	9,000	6,030	2,285	960	-	9,275	-275	103.1%		
CS and SB costs	27,500	5,878	8,954	3,929	5,168	23,929	3,571	87.0%		
Total administrative cost	440,160	107,049	148,058	80,198	106,498	441,804	- 1,644	100.4%		
OPERATIONAL COST										
Result	1	Tree Growers establish and manage plantations	799,600	208,951	252,013	222,442	279,393	962,799	-163,199	120.4%
Output	1.1	Private forestry organizations are strengthened	164,500	37,580	38,186	38,835	5,718	120,320	44,180	73.1%

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Item			AWP 2021/22 Budget	Actual (Q1)	Actual (Q2)	Actual (Q3)	Actual (Q4)	AWP 2021/22 Expenditure	AWP 2021/22 Balance	AWP 2021/22 Proportional Consumed
Activity	1.1.1	TGA mobilisation establishment and strengthening	162,500	37,341	38,186	38,835	5,718	120,081	42,419	73.9%
	1.1.2	Encouraging women and vulnerable people participation in TGAs.	2,000	239	-	-	-	239	1,761	11.9%
Output	1.2	Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	339,100	107,257	108,464	109,422	153,094	478,237	-139,137	141.0%
Activity	1.2.1	Forestry training and extension	36,000	8,706	7,865	23,575	36,828	76,974	- 40,974	213.8%
	1.2.2	Support in woodlot management plan	6,000	-	3,687	1,432	11,276	16,394	- 10,394	273.2%
	1.2.3	Improved tree seed production development	35,500	38,833	17,051	9,687	32,327	97,897	- 62,397	275.8%
	1.2.4	Operational staff	261,600	59,718	79,861	74,729	72,664	286,971	- 25,371	109.7%
Output	1.3	Tree growers access to forest finance increased and diversified	15,000	1,694	-	-	-	1,694	13,306	11.3%
Activity	1.3.1	Forest financing facilitation	8,000	446	-	-	-	446	7,554	5.6%
	1.3.2	Support establishment of carbon forestry project	7,000	1,248	-	-	-	1,248	5,752	17.8%
Output	1.4	People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	30,000	-	890	3,645	38,774	43,309	-13,309	144.4%
Activity	1.4.1	Establish landscape level land use planning model	18,000	-	-	1,237	-	1,237	16,763	6.9%
	1.4.2	Forest fires management trainings and extension	12,000	-	890	2,408	38,774	42,072	-30,072	350.6%
Output	1.5	Strengthened communication	52,000	17,312	10,606	26,543	35,123	89,584	-37,584	172.3%
Activity	1.5.1	Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration	40,000	16,777	8,094	20,300	34,399	79,569	-39,569	198.9%
	1.5.2	Maintain programme communication media	12,000	536	2,512	6,242	725	10,015	1,985	83.5%
Output	1.6	Institutionalization of private forestry	199,000	45,108	93,867	43,996	46,683	229,655	-30,655	115.4%
Activity	1.6.1	Integration of PFP activities in district work plans	36,000	25,532	1,338	11,998	1,133	40,002	-4,002	111.1%
	1.6.2	Facilitation of CCROs issuance	35,000	9,084	2,024	12,113	-	23,221	11,779	66.3%
	1.6.3	Facilitation of VLUPs	108,000	10,491	56,947	19,884	45,550	132,873	-24,873	123.0%
	1.6.4	Define investment profiles for plantation establishment	20,000	-	33,558	-	-	33,558	-13,558	167.8%
Result	2	SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises	894,000	168,580	162,446	165,599	185,624	682,249	211,751	76.3%
Output	2.1	Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	446,000	113,228	75,152	83,708	38,909	310,998	135,002	69.7%
Activity	2.1.1	Wood industries trainings and extension	196,000	75,865	37,484	35,556	4,284	153,189	42,811	78.2%
	2.1.2	Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies	94,000	-	-	186	1,589	1,775	92,225	1.9%
	2.1.3	Encourage participation of women, youth, and vulnerable	3,000	-	860	16,605	1,938	19,402	-16,402	646.7%
	2.1.4	Promote decent work, health and safety in forestry	5,000	499	-	2,144	-	2,644	2,356	52.9%
	2.1.5	Operational staffs	148,000	36,864	36,809	29,217	31,098	133,988	14,012	90.5%
Output	2.2	Increased access of SMEs to financing	24,000	1,039	1,776	8,761	3,448	15,024	8,976	62.6%
Activity	2.2.1	Support SMEs in preparing business plans	12,000	125.4	1,776	4,905	2,855	9,660	2,340	80.5%
	2.2.2	Linking SMEs and financial institutions	6,000	144.9	-	1,868	593	2,606	3,394	43.4%
	2.2.3	Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds	6,000	769.2	-	1,988	-	2,757	3,243	46.0%
Output	2.3	Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	346,000	43,930	77,488	68,076	141,406	330,901	15,099	95.6%

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Item			AWP 2021/22 Budget	Actual (Q1)	Actual (Q2)	Actual (Q3)	Actual (Q4)	AWP 2021/22 Expenditure	AWP 2021/22 Balance	AWP 2021/22 Proportional Consumed
Activity	2.3.1	Development of appropriate forest and wood processing technologies	24,000	4,350.0	4,167.6	18,805	- 3,104	24,218	-218	100.9%
	2.3.2	Product development and improved use of wood waste (Wood te	120,000	8,239.0	18,981.8	5,289	86,312	118,821	1,179	99.0%
	2.3.3	Operational staff	202,000	31,341.3	54,338.9	43,982	58,198	187,861	14,139	93.0%
Output	2.4	Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	78,000	10,381.9	8,030	5,054	1,861	25,327	52,673	32.5%
Activity	2.4.1	Wood industry and forestry integration	37,500	4,948.320	3,855.4	3,590	1,553	13,947	23,553	37.2%
	2.4.2	Development and synchronisation of FMIS and Mals	1,500	-	-	204	308	512	988	34.1%
	2.4.3	Facilitation of dialogue and liaison platform	15,000	4,554.852	4,174.6	-	-	8,729	6,271	58.2%
	2.4.4	Association development in wood industry sector	24,000	878.721	-	1,260	-	2,139	21,861	8.9%
Total operational cost			1,693,600	377,531	414,460	388,041	465,016	1,645,048	48,552	97.1%
PROCUREMENT										
	3.1	Procurement	186,000	12,470	23,051	72,802	48,502	156,825	29,175	84.3%
	3.1.1	Service provision	18,000	-	-	180	-	180	17,820	1.0%
	3.1.2	Machineries and tools	65,000	8,284.7	21,286	16,593	24,263	70,426	-5,426	108.3%
	3.1.3	Computers, mobile phones, and Software related items	12,000	2,513.2	1,765	2,627	- 3,039	3,865	8,135	32.2%
	3.1.4	Office Equipment	24,000	1,672.0	-	3,574	5,043	10,289	13,711	42.9%
	3.1.5	Safety Equipment and working gears	12,000	-	-	-	22,401	22,401	-10,401	186.7%
	3.1.6	Motorcycles and Computers for district MOUs	50,000	-	-	49,829	- 166	49,664	336	99.3%
	3.1.7	Plantation management tool kit for TGAs	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	0.0%
	3.2	Vehicle operational costs	115,900	45,492	90,275	52,133	63,708	251,608	-251,608	217.1%
	3.2.1	Fuel for project cars	0	25,993	32,856	27,037	40,423	126,309	-126,309	#DIV/0!
	3.2.2	Maintenance	0	19,150	23,965	20,553	18,748	82,416	-82,416	#DIV/0!
	3.2.3	Insurance	0	-	12,362	3,671	-	16,033	-16,033	#DIV/0!
	3.2.4	Other vehicle costs	0	-	21,041	224	3,823	25,087	-25,087	#DIV/0!
	3.2.5	Motorcycle costs	-	348	51	648	714	1,762	-1,762	#DIV/0!
	3.3	Office operational costs	48,100	23,735	47,064	23,515	51,329	145,642	-97,542	302.8%
	3.3.1	Office equipment	1,200	-	178	3,524	2,122	5,824	-4,624	485.3%
	3.3.2	Office rent and renovation, Iringa	32,500	8,940	21,216	8,586	18,683	57,425	-24,925	176.7%
	3.3.3	Office rent and renovation, FWITC	4,800	13,315	24,424	5,234	27,041	70,014	-65,214	1458.6%
	3.3.4	Office rent and renovation, Njombe	4,800	728	246	4,228	681	5,884	-1,084	122.6%
	3.3.5	Office rent and renovation, Makete	4,800	753	999	1,943	2,801	6,495	-1,695	135.3%
		Out grower scheme	6,000	9,712	-	-	-	9,712	-3,712	161.9%
		Joint M&E mission and reviews	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
		External Audit	-	-	-	-	2,575	2,575	-2,575	0.0%
		Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
		Total contingency and M&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL			3,182,636	708,070	853,883	744,856	800,262	3,107,071	75,565	97.6%

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Annexe 3 Update on the procurement status

Item and sub-item		Justification	Quantity	Amount (Euro)	Status
3100 Procurement					
3110	Service provision	Administrational related service provision	Unspecified	12,000	This has been completed in Q4, 2021/22
3120	Machineries and tools	Items related to FWITC joinery and charcoal productions as well as FTI machinery.		65,000	
		FWITC Machineries	Joinery and tools	30,000	The procurement completed. 29,750 euros were spent.
		Support for FITI and FTI	Unspecified	35,000	The tendering process was completed (TZS 37 million). The procurement to be completed in October 2022/23 (This is due to delivery/supply time)
3130	Computers, mobile phones, and Software related items	This a provision for new staff/interns and consultants who will be contracted	Microsoft 365 software, 5 Laptops, 2	12,000	The procurement has been done. 58% of the budget was spent.
3140	Office Equipment	General office equipment	3 Printers, 3 Scanners, 1 Plotter	24,000	Procurement have been done. About 42.9% of the budget has been spent
3150	Safety Equipment and working gears	General safety working gears	FWITC Sawmill/Joinery operators	6,000	Procurement was completed during Q4, 2021/22
3160	Motorcycles and Computers for district MOUs	Motorcycles for district liaison personnel for Makete, Njombe & Mafinga clusters	19	50,000	The tendering process completed in January 2022. Items to be delivered in July 2022.
3170	TGA Plantation Management Equipment	Plantation management toolkits (Pruning saws, thinning saws, and other plantation management equipment)	Unspecified	17,000	Carried to 2022/23
Service provision					
2120	Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies	Service provision to facilitate ToT for operating the mobile training unit (Budgeted under activity 2.1.2). Carried forward from 2020/21 and upon arrival of the mobile training unit equipment.	1 service provider	40,000	Carried to 2022/23
	TTGAU Capacity building	To facilitate strengthening of TGA outside programme area including those established during PFP 1. (Budgeted under activity 1.1.1)	1 service provider	40,000	Ongoing and will be carried to 2022/23. The cost for the contract was reduced to 36,000 euros.
	SME strengthening Service Provision	To facilitate strengthening of wood processing SMEs (Budgeted under activity 2.1.1) This was carried forward from 2020/21 and it is an ongoing service provision contract.	1 service provider	30,000	The service provision completed.
	Communication facilitation Services provision	To facilitate communication services including development of the communication strategy. (Budgeted under activity 1.5) It is an ongoing service provision carried forward from 2020/21.	1 service provider	5,000	The service provision completed.
	Land Tenure Service Provision	The service provision facilitate issuance of 1,500 CCROs. It is charged under 1.6.2 activity budget .	1 service provider	30,000	The service provision completed.
	Wood technologist consultancy	A wood technologist to support SMEs furniture manufacturers. It is charged under 2.3.3 budget line .	To be decided during ToRs development.	100,000	The wood technologist recruited. The position was continuous.
	Strengthening advance furniture manufacture.	A service provision for strengthening advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa. It is charged under 2.3.2 activity budget .	Number of experts to be defined during ToRs development	100,000	Tendering process completed. The service provider mobilized and operational. It was a six-month continuous work to 2022/23.
Other carried forward procurement					

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Item and sub-item		Justification	Quantity	Amount (Euro)	Status
3181	Tractor 175 hp fitted with protective guards for forestry and equipped with a heavy-duty front-end loader	Bought waiting for shipment from Finland to Tanzania	Part of mobile training units	205,494	The Release order from TRA has been obtained. The PFP 2 submitted a waiver request of storage charges of TZS 143,394,982 by Tanzania Port Authority to MNRT. It is ongoing and the PFP 2 /MNRT are following closely.
3191	Tractor mounted logging trailer with crane				

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Annexe 4 PFP 2 selected villages and status on VLUP and TGA formation

Village name	Management Unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	TGA existence status before PFP 2				Mobilisation stage							Establishment stage			Registration		
					Presence of TGA	Number of TGAs	Registered at:	Communicate with the relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at the ward office	Meeting village council	First village assembly	Awareness-raising in hamlet	Second village assembly	Governance training	Selection of interim leaders	Development of constitution	Registration on progress	Registered		
																			District	MOHA	
Makete Forest Industry Cluster																					
1	Ibaga	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	1	MOHA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
2	Ilindiwe	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	1	District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
3	Malembuli	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	1	District												X	X
4	Mang'oto	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	No	Yes	1	MOHA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
5	Usungilo	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
6	Ipepo	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
7	Ihela	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	1	District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
8	Lupalilo	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
9	Nkenja	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
10	Isapulano	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
11	Ivalalila	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
12	Ludihani	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
13	Mago	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	1	MOHA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
14	Kisinga	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
15	Luvulunge	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
16	Ndulamo	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
17	Ivilikinge	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
18	Bulongwa	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
19	Mwakauta	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
20	Iniho	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
21	Kidope	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
22	Lumage	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
23	Ipelele	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
24	Moronga	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
25	Imalilo	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
26	Mwilamba	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
27	Kipengele	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
28	Mafinga	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
29	Igosi	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X
30	Makoga	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X

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Village name		Management Unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	TGA existence status before PFP 2			Mobilisation stage							Establishment stage			Registration		
						Presence of TGA	Number of TGAs	Registered at:	Communicate with the relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at the ward office	Meeting village council	First village assembly	Awareness-raising in hamlet	Second village assembly	Governance training	Selection of interim leaders	Development of constitution	Registration on progress	Registered	
																				District	MOHA
31	Uhekule	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X	
32	Ujindile	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X	
33	Wangama	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X	
Mafinga forest industry cluster																					
34	Ikongosi	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
35	Wami	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	Yes	1	District	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	X	X
36	Ugesa	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
37	Vikula	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	Yes	1	MOHA											X	X	
38	Nundwe	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	Yes	1	MOHA											X	X	
39	Mwitikilwa	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
40	Ihefu	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
41	Ifwagi	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
42	Ludilo	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
43	Kidete	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
44	Kihanga	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
45	Kitiru	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
46	Sawala	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
47	Itona	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
48	Mtili	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
49	Matanana	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	Yes	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
50	Mtula	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
51	Mwenzuele	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
52	Mdeke	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	Yes	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
53	Boma la ng'ombe	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
54	Lyamko	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	Yes	Yes	1	District											X	X	
55	Mwatasi	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
56	Wangama	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
Njombe forest industry cluster																					
57	Lyalalo	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
58	Isoliwaya	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
59	Wanginyi	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
60	Iyembela	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
61	Kidegembye	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	

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Village name	Management Unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	TGA existence status before PFP 2			Mobilisation stage							Establishment stage			Registration				
					Presence of TGA	Number of TGAs	Registered at:	Communicate with the relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at the ward office	Meeting village council	First village assembly	Awareness-raising in hamlet	Second village assembly	Governance training	Selection of interim leaders	Development of constitution	Registration on progress	Registered			
																			District	MOHA		
62	Havanga	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X		
63	Image	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
64	Iboya	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	Yes	Yes	1	District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
65	Ihanga	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
66	Itipula	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
67	Mtila	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
68	Madobole	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
69	Matola	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
70	Kitulila	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
71	Madope	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	Yes	Yes	1	District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
72	Mangalanyene	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
73	Manga	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
74	Madilu	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
75	Ilawa	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
76	Ilininda	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
77	Igawisenga	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	No	Yes	1	MOHA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
78	Wino	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	2	1 MOHAand 1 District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
79	Lilondo	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	2	1 MOHAand 1 District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
80	Maweso	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	1	District	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
Industrial Hubs																						
	Mafinga town	MU-4	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	Mafinga forest industry cluster																	
	Makambako town	-	Njombe	Makambako TC	Njombe forest industry cluster																	

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Annexe 5 Milestones reached by TGAs in the programme area

Village Name	Council	TGA registered	Permanent leaders elected	Re-election of leaders is carried out in line with the constitution	GA and EC meetings are held in line with the constitution	Agenda and minutes distributed	TGA office is established	Bank account opened, accounting procedures and cash handling systems in place	Finance reports are prepared in line with the constitution and made available to members	An external audit carried out annually	Assets are recorded, and the list is available	The asset list is updated annually	Archives is established with storing facilities for all TGA documents	The constitution welcomes new members	The number of members in the TGA is 50% of the tree growers in the village	The number of members is 75% of the members in the village	Annual plan of operations (AOP) or similar prepared to guide service delivery	Operations are carried out to some extent in line with the AOP or similar	AOP or similar, is prepared for two years	Operations are carried out to a greater extent in line with the AOP or similar.	Service delivery provides income enabling TGA to expand on services	Reports are prepared in line with the requirements in the constitution	Digital system is in place and operational for information sharing	The system provides regularly up-date information valuable for income generation for the tree growers	
Makete Forest Industry Cluster																									
Ibaga	Makete DC	X	X	X	X				X		X			X											
Ilindiwe		X	X											X											
Malembuli		X	X	X	X				X					X											
Mang'oto		X	X											X											
Usungilo		X	X	X	X									X											
Ipepo		X	X											X											
Ihela		X	X											X											
Lupalilo		X	X											X											
Nkenja		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Isapulano		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Ivalalila		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Ludihani		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Mago		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Kisinga		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Luvulunge		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Ndulamo		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Ivilikinge		X	X	X										X											
Bulongwa		X	X	X				X						X											
Mwakauta		X	X	X										X											
Iniho		X	X	X				X						X											
Kidope		X	X	X										X											
Lumage		X	X	X				X						X											X
Ipelele		X	X	X										X											X
Morongwa		Wanging'ombe DC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Imaliilo	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mwilamba	X		X	X	X	X																			
Kipengele	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mafinga	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Village Name	Council	TGA registered	Permanent leaders elected	Re-election of leaders is carried out in line with the constitution	GA and EC meetings are held in line with the constitution	Agenda and minutes distributed	TGA office is established	Bank account opened, accounting procedures and cash handling systems in place	Finance reports are prepared in line with the constitution and made available to members	An external audit carried out annually	Assets are recorded, and the list is available	The asset list is updated annually	Archives is established with storing facilities for all TGA documents	The constitution welcomes new members	The number of members in the TGA is 50% of the tree growers in the village	The number of members is 75% of the members in the village	Annual plan of operations (AOP) or similar prepared to guide service delivery	Operations are carried out to some extent in line with the AOP or similar	AOP or similar, is prepared for two years	Operations are carried out to a greater extent in line with the AOP or similar.	Service delivery provides income enabling TGA to expand on services	Reports are prepared in line with the requirements in the constitution	Digital system is in place and operational for information sharing	The system provides regularly up-date information valuable for income generation for the tree growers
Igosi		X	X	X	X	X																		
Makoga		X	X	X	X	X		X																
Uhekule		X	X	X	X	X																		
Ujindile		X	X	X	X	X																		
Wangama		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mafinga forest industry cluster																								
Ikongosi		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Wami		X	X	X	X	X	X							X										
Ugesa		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Vikula		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X							
Nundwe		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X							
Mwitikilwa		X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X							
Ihefu		X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X							
Ifwagi		X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X							
Ludilo		X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X							
Kidete		X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X							
Kihanga		X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X							
Kitiru		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Sawala		X	X		X	X	X	X						X										
Itona		X	X		X	X	X	X						X										
Mtili		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Matanana		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Mtula		X	X		X	X	X							X										
MwENZEULE		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Mdeke		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Boma la ng'ombe		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Lyamko		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X										
Mwatasi		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Wangama		X	X		X	X	X							X										
Njombe forest industry cluster																								
Lyalalo		X	X		X									X										
Isoliwaya		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X				X	X			X			

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Village Name	Council	TGA registered	Permanent leaders elected	Re-election of leaders is carried out in line with the constitution	GA and EC meetings are held in line with the constitution	Agenda and minutes distributed	TGA office is established	Bank account opened, accounting procedures and cash handling systems in place	Finance reports are prepared in line with the constitution and made available to members	An external audit carried out annually	Assets are recorded, and the list is available	The asset list is updated annually	Archives is established with storing facilities for all TGA documents	The constitution welcomes new members	The number of members in the TGA is 50% of the tree growers in the village	The number of members is 75% of the members in the village	Annual plan of operations (AOP) or similar prepared to guide service delivery	Operations are carried out to some extent in line with the AOP or similar	AOP or similar, is prepared for two years	Operations are carried out to a greater extent in line with the AOP or similar.	Service delivery provides income enabling TGA to expand on services	Reports are prepared in line with the requirements in the constitution	Digital system is in place and operational for information sharing	The system provides regularly up-date information valuable for income generation for the tree growers
Wanginyi	Njombe DC	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X			X			
Iyembela		X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X			X			
Kidegembye		X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X			X			
Havanga		X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X			X			
Image		X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X			X			
Iboya	Njombe TC	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ihanga		X	X	X				X	X				X	X							X	X	X	
Itipula		X	X	X					X				X	X							X	X	X	
Mtila		X	X		X				X					X										X
Madobole		X	X		X				X					X										
Matola		X	X		X				X					X										
Kitulila		X	X		X				X					X										
Madope	Ludewa DC	X	X	X	X	X		X					X											
Mangalanyene		X	X		X				X					X										
Manga		X	X		X				X					X										
Madilu		X	X		X				X					X										
Ilawa		X	X		X				X					X										
Ilininda		X	X		X				X					X										
Igawisenga		X	X		X				X					X										
Wino	Madaba DC	X	X	X	X	X		X					X											
Lilondo		X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X											
Maweso		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X										

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Annexe 6 Seed orchards and stands management progress

Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)												2021/22 Progress		
	2021					2022							Progress	Deviation and Justification	
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J			
Mufindi paper mill (21 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Firebreak														Yes	
Signage														No	Under TFS
Monitor flowering (% age)														Yes	
Seed collection														Yes	In progress
Seed drying														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Seed extraction														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Viability Test														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Seed Storage														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Marketing														No	Planned for 2022/23
Idete (22 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Signage														Yes	
Monitor flowering (% age)														Yes	
Seed collection														Yes	In progress
Seed drying														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Seed extraction														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Viability Test														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Seed Storage														Yes	Seeds were already collected
Marketing														No	2022/23
Holo B (3 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Signage														Yes	
Marking within replication														Yes	
Marking of replication														Yes	
Tagging														Yes	
Growth assessment														No	Planned for 2022/23
Njelela A (5.35 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Growth assessment														Yes	
Marking for thinning														Yes	
Rogueing														Yes	

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Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)												2021/22 Progress		
	2021						2022						Progress	Deviation and Justification	
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J			
Felling of marked trees														Yes	
Removal of felled trees														Yes	
2nd thinning + rogueing														Yes	
Njelela B (3.6 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Signage														Yes	
Marking within replication														Yes	
Marking of replication														Yes	
Tagging														Yes	
Growth assessment														No	Planned for 2022/23
Ibumi (10.7 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Growth assessment														Yes	
Marking for thinning														Yes	
Rogueing														Yes	
Felling of marked trees														Yes	
Removal of felled trees														Yes	
second thinning + rogueing														No	In progress
Maweso (5.6 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire break														Yes	
Growth assessment														Yes	
Marking for thinning														Yes	
Rougeing														Yes	
Felling of marked trees														Yes	
Removal of felled trees														Yes	
2nd thinning + rogueing														Yes	
Mkongotema (3.6 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Firebreak														Yes	
Signage														No	TFS
Marking within replication														Yes	
Marking of replication														Yes	
Tagging														Yes	
Growth assessment														No	Planned for 2022/23
Ifinga A (10.8 Ha)															

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Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)												2021/22 Progress		
	2021						2022						Progress	Deviation and Justification	
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J			
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Growth assessment														Yes	
Marking for thinning														Yes	
Rogueing														Yes	
Felling of marked trees														Yes	
Removal of felled trees														Yes	
2nd thinning + rogueing														Yes	
Ifinga B (2.6 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Fire Break														Yes	
Signage														Yes	
Marking within replication														No	TFS
Marking of replication														No	TFS
Tagging														No	TFS
Growth assessment														No	Planned for 2022/23
Usagatikwa (1.5 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Firebreak														Yes	
Signage														Yes	
Marking within replication														Yes	
Marking of replication														Yes	
Tagging														Yes	
Growth assessment														No	Planned for 2022/23
Sao Hill Division 1 (20 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Firebreak														Yes	
Signage														No	TFS
Marking of replication														No	TFS
Marking within replication														No	TFS
Tagging														No	TFS
Growth assessment														No	Planned for 2022/23
Sao Hill Division 2 (15 Ha)															
Weeding														Yes	
Firebreak														Yes	
Signage														No	TFS
Marking of replication														No	TFS
Marking within replication														No	TFS

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Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)												2021/22 Progress	
	2021						2022						Progress	Deviation and Justification
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J		
Tagging													No	TFS
Growth assessment													No	Planned for 2022/23
Utili (9.5 Ha)														
Weeding													Yes	
Firebreak													Yes	
Growth assessment													Yes	
Marking for thinning													Yes	
Rogueing													Yes	
Felling of marked trees													Yes	
Removal of felled trees													Yes	
2nd thinning + rogueing													No	In progress

Annexe 7 PFP 2 engagement in stakeholders' meetings and workshops

SN.	Event and date	Theme description
01.	Quarterly planning and reporting meeting (12 – 16 July 2021)	2020/21 annual progress reporting and planning for 2021/22 AWP.
02.	MoU signing ceremony (19 July 2021)	Formalizing collaboration on programme implementation with LGAs, TTGAU, NLUPC and TFS.
03.	The Makete CMT meeting (20 July 2021)	Discussions on programme interventions and plans in Makete District.
04.	Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) and Forest Working Group (FWG) – 25 and 26 August 2021	Finalization of the action plan to operationalise the Engineered wood product strategy. FDT facilitated the meeting.
05.	Detailed training planning meeting (31 August 2021)	Staff meeting to operationalise the formalized training described in the 2021/22 AWP.
06.	PFP 2 visits to FTI and FITI (31 Aug. 2021 – 3 Sept. 2021)	To discuss and familiarize ourselves with the training institutions FTI and FITI.
07.	3 September 2021 meeting with director MNRT Dr Ezekiel Mwakalukwa.	To discuss programme interventions, including implementation progress and plans.
08.	Meeting on the empowerment of forest associations, 5 August 2021 (SHIVIMITA, AF, SAFIA)	Discussion about the consultancy to carry out a need assessment of forest associations
09.	Communication strategy stakeholders' consultation workshop (August – September 2021).	Collecting stakeholders' views on developing the PFP 2's communication strategy.
10.	FIC planning meeting with district staff (August – September 2021)	Discussion with LGAs about implementing and Operationalising the 2021/22 AWP, including the division of responsibilities and collaboration.
11.	Meeting on FWITC sustainability (6 September 2021)	Explore options for upgrading the infrastructures and sustainability of FWITC
12.	Planning meeting for the Iringa Forest investment forum at Iringa RC's office (17 September 2021)	To explore ideas on facilitation of the forest investment forum for the Iringa region.
13.	Launching plans for the development of a new furniture production line (24 Sept. 2021)	Launch plans for the development of a new furniture production line.
14.	Meeting with the Iringa Regional RAS Office (26 July 2021)	Discussion about encouraging women's participation in forestry.
15.	Meeting with wood industry associations (July – August 2021)	Discussion about encouraging women's participation in forestry.
16.	Meeting with Makete District Commissioner (20 August 2021)	Courtesy meeting
17.	Training institutions development workshop (FITI, FTI and FWITC)	
18.	Coordination workshop conducted on 15 September 2021	The purpose was to discuss progress on managing seed orchards and stands, as well as completion of the signing of the master MoUs by the DTSP
19.	Njombe Cluster and Tools for Consolidality – SIDO meeting (12 August 2021)	Discussion on the Starter kit and technologies available for SMEs and tree growers and how can the beneficiaries' access to those opportunities
20.	Ruvuma Region Forestry Investment Workshop (26 and 27 August 2021)	Discussion on Ruvuma Forestry Investment status, Forestry fire hazards, investment opportunities available and status of forest factories functional in the Ruvuma region
21.	Meeting Njombe District Commissioner (DC) (19 Oct 2021)	Briefing the new DC concerning PFP2, areas of operations and the collaboration model of the programme with other stakeholders, including her Office
22.	Updates to the Ludewa DC and DNRO on the programme achievements in Ludewa and the plans (21 August 2021)	Updating the DC and DNRO on the achievements we have made in Ludewa and Plans of activities, including the VLUP activity>
23.	Meeting DED and DNRO for Njombe DC (18 Oct 2021)	Briefing the new DED regarding the programme and the involvement of her Council in the programme area
24.	Meeting DED and DNRO for Madaba DC (28/ Oct 2021)	Briefing the new DED on the programme intervention on his Council

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SN.	Event and date	Theme description
25.	Meeting with Mufindi District Commissioner on 22 nd November 2021	The purpose of the meeting was to provide program feedback and sharing various PFP2 reports and publications
26.	Meeting with youth living with HIV/AIDS at Mafinga- FWITC on 1st Dec 2021	The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness about forest opportunities to people living with HIV/AIDS and deliberate on the best way for regular engagement with them
27.	Meeting with DED Makete on timber yard development	To discuss progress on progress for establishment of the Makete timber yard
28.	Meeting with forest market and value chain actors in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro (17th to 20th October 2021)	To understand wood markets, training institutes training needs and as part of induction process for the wood technologist (Phillip Craford) and IFPPE (Barry Muller)
29.	Meeting with forest market actors in Dar es Salaam (13- 17th December 2021)	To understand furniture market as part of the induction process for the wood technologist (Jesse Favis) and IFPPE (Barry Muller)
30.	First Makete timber yard committee/taskforce meeting (26-27th October 2021)	To discuss the Makete timber yard operationalization model and a business plan for the Makete timber yard development
31.	Meeting with TASAF Makete (7 & 28th October 2021)	Discussion on forest interventions for TASAF beneficiaries.
32.	Meeting with TTGAU 16 October 2021	Finalizing TGA admin manual
33.	Participating FAO Social Protection Meeting 15 Dec 2021	Sharing PFP 2 good practice in social protection
34.	Visit VETA Northern Zone (27/08/2021)	Picking up VET Certificates – Moshi
35.	Timber standards workshop (1/11/2021)	Timber standards enforcement sensitization workshop – Dar es salaam
36.	Meeting with VETA Southern highland (12/11/2021)	Discussion on carpentry course registration at FWITC – Iringa
37.	Meeting with New Forest Company (HR) (25/11/2021)	Discussing On short courses that FWITC offers - Iringa
38.	Mufindi District Business Council meeting (8 Feb 2022)	To discuss forest related business opportunities and Challenges across the value chain.
39.	Kilolo District Business council meeting (18 March 2022)	To discuss business environment in Kilolo district
40.	International National tree planting day (21 March 2022)	To commemorate for the first time in Tanzania the international tree planting day, and also the national tree planting day that aimed to promote tree planting in lake zone areas-Mwanza
41.	Strategic Meeting with Mufindi District Commissioner (28 March 2022)	To discuss how PFP 2 could complement in district strategic plans
42.	ERET debriefing (21 March 2022)	To discuss preliminary finding by ERET and providing response
43.	Meeting with RAS Ruvuma (10 February 2022)	To brief the RAS and the Ruvuma RC office on progress on PFP2 implementation in Ruvuma Region
44.	Meeting with Songea DC (17 February 2022)	To tell him on the need to register TGAs in the MoHA and requesting him to write letters to introduce the association to MoHA
45.	Meeting with DAS Njombe (28 March 2022)	To tell him on the need to register TGAs in the MoHA and requesting him to write letters to introduce the association to MoHA
46.	Meeting with Community Development Office and DED Madaba (22 March 2022)	Discussion on need to involve vulnerable people for Madaba District Council especially those identified under TASAF
47.	WoodExpo trade fair Dar es salaam (23 – 25 March 2022)	Wood industries technologies expeditions
48.	TTGAU Training on TGA Registration requirements at MOHA level (19 April 2022)	Training on what are the TGA registration requirements and how must be prepared
49.	Women in leadership and political life - Dar es Salaam (08 June 2022)	
50.	Engagement Meeting with District officials - Makete Cluster(O6th May 2022)	
51.	Iringa Innovation week – Iringa (12th to 14th May 2022)	To explore, showcase and identify innovative ideas in Iringa region.

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SN.	Event and date	Theme description
52.	Child labour Awareness event - Makete Cluster (16th June 2022)	
53	12 council management team meeting	

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Annexe 8 The list of PFP 2 communication materials developed during the reporting period

Name of the Project.	Date of publications on Website and YouTube	Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN	Link.					
			Website	Facebook (FB)	Instagram (IG)	Twitter (TW)	LinkedIn (LN)	YouTube.
Understanding forestry situation in Makete.	19/03/2021		https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	-	-	-	-	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HUY5J0KUbp0
Smallholder forestry in Makete Districts	19/03/2021	29/03/2021	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	https://fb.watch/avy0qrkv9D/	https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/tv/CMkMDGI1tg/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_baseline-studies-assessment-in-makete-district-activity-6782214310610391042-RUgD	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRS2ZZN3Y04&t=19s
Training of the PFP 2 Wood Industry extension worker.	22/03/2021	14/12/2020	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2662784683973039/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/C1xnr_FLoNP/?utm_medium=copy_link			https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tc3QGQRQDj0&t=26s
PFP 2 Programme Inception workshop in Njombe.	22/03/2021	29/01/2021	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2693657490885758/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CKnioonFOz/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_wadau-mbalimbali-katika-sekta-ya-misitu-wakishiriki-activity-6760800853642223617-6EYG	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pzb1228iO_4&t=1s
PFP 2 Staff training.	22/03/2021	11/11/2020	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2660508934200614/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/C1MnjC/?utm_medium=copy_link			https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1lqe5xIFcs
Chain saw operation and harvesting techniques.	27/07/2021	20/05/2021	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2769253379992835/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CPFqg23IU7t/?utm_medium=copy_link	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1395276485708161027?s=21	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_mafunzo-kwa-waendesha-misumeno-ya-mnyororo-activity-6801045163352317952-KRqW	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uSqlKcmhQKo&t=100s
Saw doctoring training in Makete.	02/08/2021	12/05/2021	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2769253379992835/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CPFqg23IU7t/?utm_medium=copy_link	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1395276485708161027?s=21	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_mafunzo-kwa-waendesha-misumeno-ya-mnyororo-activity-	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l0nQDo9lul

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Name of the Project.	Date of publications on Website and YouTube	Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN	Link.					YouTube.
			Website	Facebook (FB)	Instagram (IG)	Twitter (TW)	LinkedIn (LN)	
							6801045163352317952-KRqW	
Seed Orchards Video documentary	17/09/2021	-	https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos	-	-	-	-	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2VRprkb3fQ4
Launching the programme's inception workshop concept at Mafinga/Mufindi cluster at FWITC.		16/12/2020			https://www.instagram.com/p/Cl28ci1rfmc/?utm_medium=copy_link		-	
The visit from Councillor Embassy of Finland Miss. Heini Vehimäki	-	21/12/2020			https://www.instagram.com/p/CJDau7fFY5j/?utm_medium=copy_link		-	
FWITC exhibits various products at Mkwawa.	-	23/01/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CKZVZSdlqXH/?utm_medium=copy_link		-	
PFP 2 brought together forestry stakeholders from Njombe Forestry Industry Cluster to discuss strategies of fire prevention and control.							https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_programmu-ya-panda-miti-kibiashara-pfp-2-activity-6805052581677699072-lh0n	
PFP 2 Met District officials for programme implementation.	-	01/02/2021	-		https://www.instagram.com/p/CKwYviYFFpv/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_leo-tarehe-1-februari-2021-mradi-wa-pandamiti-activity-6762043100559876096-axR4	
PFP 2 Invitation for Tender Communication service.	-	03/02/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CK119JNFBst/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-invite-for-tender-communication-services-activity-6762713092313911296-2vk1	
PFP 2 Quarterly Progress report.	-	09/04/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2741769769407863/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CNcdNpFIEAP/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_mapema-leo-12042021-awamu-ya-pili-ya-mradi-activity-6787372737120739328-eutE	

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Name of the Project.	Date of publications on Website and YouTube	Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN	Link.					
			Website	Facebook (FB)	Instagram (IG)	Twitter (TW)	LinkedIn (LN)	YouTube.
PFP 2 Continues to work and support researchers.	-	09/04/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2741832379401602/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/p/CNcp6afIAee/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-inaendelea-kufanya-kazi-kwa-karibu-activity-6786288253545799680-TfbX	
PFP 2 achievements Pamphlets		09/04/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2743882609196579/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CNcsNo8l6t/?utm_medium=copy_link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-achievements-pamphlet-for-the-second-activity-6786290599961092096-coDy	
PFP 2 reporting progress for the third quarterly for January to March.		12/04/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2755777361340437/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CNcsNo8l6t/?utm_medium=copy link		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_wakulima-na-wajasiriamali-wadogo-wadogo-walio-activity-6787650521491623936-mz9F	
Makete Forest – Resource market system assessment.		13/04/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2757783567806483/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/p/CNmVuNQFR2a/?utm_medium=share_sheet		https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_wakulima-na-wajasiriamali-wadogo-wadogo-walio-activity-6787650521491623936-mz9F	
PFP 2 conducted an induction workshop for District extension staff.		29/04.2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2760480124203494/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/p/COP2klWllq4/?utm_medium=share sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1388183924132745221?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_day-2-field-tour-pfp-2-conducted-an-induction-activity-6793952305155842048-f0GQ	
PFP 2 conducted a woman in forestry roundtable.				https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2767253820192791/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/p/COW68UBlllQ/?utm_medium=share sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1389130779050102785?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pandamitikibiashara-womeninforesstryt-activity-6794950012850724864-EQ33	

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Name of the Project.	Date of publications on Website and YouTube	Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN	Link.					
			Website	Facebook (FB)	Instagram (IG)	Twitter (TW)	LinkedIn (LN)	YouTube.
PFP 2 position paper validation workshop.				https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2769253379992835/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/COaLbuSIQvN/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1390626333101891591?s=12	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_programu-ya-pandamiti-kibiashara-pfp-2-activity-6796399142882054144-xPfd	
Demonstration of sustainable charcoal production and briquette making.		25/05/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2772402833011223/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/COkX_hnIxCh/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1397072748791336962?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_vikundi-mbali-mbali-katika-kijiji-cha-lilondo-activity-6802995593607188480-0koS	
PFP 2 invites for call for application for field surveyors.		03/06.2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2776388969279276/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CPgr4WGlaCC/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1400511147468541953?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_call-for-applications-for-field-surveyors-activity-6805859057291948032-loAn	
Training on soilless tree nursery establishment and management at Ihang.		08/06/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/278185252066281/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CP2_tNTI8dx/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1402242943919001601?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_mkufunzi-mr-chamba-pamba-bisekokutoka-katika-activity-6808009433076002817-w3aX	
PFP 2 held capacity building workshop for youth-led start-ups.		10/08/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2783057311945775/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CP7eCeIFSKo/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1402872673693319168?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp2-held-capacity-building-workshop-for-activity-6808637888775901184-26Xs	
PFP 2 in the Njombe cluster empowers tree growers to establish woodlot demonstrations plots.		23/06/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2791730604411779/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CQcvr6rFYhA/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1407556961755930624?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-inaendelea-na-ukusanyaji-wa-taharifa-activity-6818203811828527104-zBGz	
PFP 2 collections of the baseline information in tree woodlots.		06/07/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2801192713465568/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/p/CQ_bhiQIzEJ/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1412437026255904782?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-inaendelea-na-ukusanyaji-wa-taharifa-activity-	

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Name of the Project.	Date of publications on Website and YouTube	Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN	Link.					
			Website	Facebook (FB)	Instagram (IG)	Twitter (TW)	LinkedIn (LN)	YouTube.
							6818203811828527104-ZBGz	
Participatory mapping team with tree growers at isoliwaya village in Njombe forest cluster using satellite image in identifying woodlots.		06/07/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2805856402999199/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CQ_dWoulARJ/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1412640142683168770?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_katika-kijiji-cha-isoliwaya-katika-kongani-activity-6818209285479112704-sW5l	
PFP 2 starts a one-week quarterly programme reporting from April to June 2021.		13/07/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2810704085847764/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CRQZcK2l5zf/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1414826264859394048?s=20	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_mkutano-wawadau-wa-pfp-2-wakijadili-maendeleo-activity-6854839191856001024-6nY9	
PFP 2 formalised collaborations on forest sector development in the Southern Highlands; the event was held on the Njombe forest industry cluster.		20/07/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2827344450850394/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CRi2Mx7FZWa/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1392350399907106816?s=12	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_programu-ya-panda-miti-kibiashara-pfp-2-activity-6823188731340582912-KapV	
Call for Applications for an intern.		13/08/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2864432173808288/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CSguufBDZrA/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1395275832449458176?s=12		
PFP 2 supported Makete Districts with hardware to be used in issuing of CCROs to woodlots using MAST technology		06/10/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2870862289831943/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CUsLtFGNrYd/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1397073763880087552?s=12	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_halmashauri-ya-makete-yapokea-vifaa-kutoka-activity-6851523114237497344-JtYo	
PFP 2 stakeholders meeting discussing programme progress for the first quarter 2021/2022		15/10/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CVC4RaHq7se/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1400511147468541953?s=12		
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		26/10/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CUsLtFGNrYd/?utm_medium=share_sheet			
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		28/10/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CUsLtFGNrYd/?utm_medium=share_sheet			

Annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Name of the Project.	Date of publications on Website and YouTube	Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN	Link.					
			Website	Facebook (FB)	Instagram (IG)	Twitter (TW)	LinkedIn (LN)	YouTube.
Training on timber seasoning techniques at Matebwe Timber Yard – Njombe		28/10/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2880083012243204/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CVC4RaHq7se/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1402243232038330383?s=12	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-providing-train-it-on-timber-seasoning-activity-6845757997247930368-9-nb	
PFP 2 has facilitated training on preparation of village land use management (PLUM) team of Mufindi, Njombe, Ludewa, and Wanging'ombe districts from 28-30/10/2021		28/10/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2880117932239712/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/tv/CVf93qciCu9/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1402872933631070209?s=12	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_halmashauriya-makete-yapokea-vifaa-kutoka-activity-6851523114237497344-JtYo	
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		29/10/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CVkpkbAtx0h/?utm_medium=share_sheet			
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		31/10/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CVkwTFRNkfh/?utm_medium=share_sheet			
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		01/11/2021			https://www.instagram.com/tv/CVuiYlxLJ9F/?utm_medium=share_sheet			
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		01/11/2021			https://www.instagram.com/p/CVu4AIVN0ZI/?utm_medium=share_sheet			
PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum		03/11/2021			https://www.instagram.com/tv/CV0nj3ttd2/?utm_medium=share_sheet			
PFP 2 Issuance of CCROs exercise for woodlots in Makete District Council.		19/11/2021		https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2895835230667982/?d=n	https://www.instagram.com/p/CWdVCJWtw-F/?utm_medium=share_sheet	https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1407556961755930624?s=12	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_zoezi-la-utoaji-wa-hati-miliki-zakimila-activity-6867447801903632385-h4ZX	
PFP 2 participates in Forest business opportunities in Makete at the Natural Cultural Day Festival in Dar es Salaam.		04/12/2021			https://www.instagram.com/reel/CXDnunHLHn4/?utm_medium=share_sheet			

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Annexe 9 Villages received VLUP support and demographic information

Village	District	Natural forest/Protected area (Ha)				No. HH	Males	Females	Total population	
		TFS	District	Village	Total					
2020/21 supported VLUPs										
1	Mwakauta	Makete	0	0	10.69	10.69	120	190	240	430
2	Ivilikinge	Makete	0	35.26	0	35.26	240	405	507	912
3	Isapulano	Makete	0	0	0	0	546	726	950	1676
Sub total			0	35.26	10.69	45.95	906	1321	1697	3018
2021/22 supported VLUPs										
4	Wanginyi	Njombe	0	0	0	0	268	404	549	953
5	Iyembela	Njombe	0	0	0	0	387	655	899	1554
6	Ilininda	Ludewa	4,525.14	0	0	4525.14	623	1187	1691	2878
7	Ilawa	Ludewa	277.15	0	0	277.15	255	371	421	792
8	Mangalanyene	Ludewa	0	245.92	143.01	388.93	358	657	778	1,435
9	Manga	Ludewa	0	0	0	0	522	937	964	1881
10	Kihanga	Mufindi	0	0	0	0	639	916	1120	2036
11	Kidete	Mufindi	0	90.03	0	90.03	613	1,450	1,576	3026
12	Wangama	Kilolo	0	0	4.37	4.37	523	1031	1059	2090
13	Mwatasi	Kilolo	0	0	12.68	12.68	493	1023	890	1913
14	Ihefu	Mufindi	0	0	0	0	764	1,245	1,562	2,807
15	Mwitikilwa	Mufindi	0	55.89	0	55.89	811	846	1,315	2161
16	Holo	Mufindi	0	0	0	0	181	346	394	740
17	Idete	Mufindi	254	0	0	254	601	893	1,211	2104
18	Vikula	Mufindi	0	0	0	0	442	723	816	1539
19	Ludilo	Mufindi	0	93.8	11.15	104.95	494	700	850	1550
Sub total			5056.29	485.64	171.21	5713.14	7974	13384	16095	29459

Annexe 10 FWITC registration certificate by VETA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITY

Serial No: 00957



Certificate No:
VET/IRA/PR/2021/C/120

Certificate of Preliminary Registration

It is hereby certified that

FORESTRY AND WOOD INDUSTRIES TRAINING CENTRE

.....
having satisfied the requirements for Preliminary Registration as a Vocational Education and Training Centre, under the provisions of the Vocational Education and Training Cap 82 Revised Edition 2006, has duly been granted Preliminary Registration on the 5th day of OCTOBER 20²¹ in category C to provide training at KINYANAMBO Ward MUFINDI District, IRINGA (Region) in the following sector as per outlined occupations overleaf:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING</u> | 2. <u>CIVIL AND BUILDING</u> |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |

This certificate is valid up to 4th day of OCTOBER, 2026

[Signature]

VET Board Chairman

[Signature]

Director General

This Certificate is a property of VETA and is not Transferable to another Location.

Annexe 11 General recommendations from the risk assessment for sawmilling operations in Makete district

1. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Sawmilling operation should be established.
2. Job Safety Analysis for each activity in sawmilling operation should be established.
3. Workers should under audiometry test to establish their hearing status.
4. Sawmilling Machine owner should be responsible for the occupational safety and health of all workers and people around.
5. Sawmilling operation should be located such that it may not interfere with other people's activities
6. Rotating parts of the machine where belts pulley, should be well guarded.
7. The machine should be serviced according and should never be serviced while on motion.
8. The inlet manifold should have air filter well attached and the exhaust pipe should be higher enough to avoid excessive and smoke.
9. The machine should be well fixed to the cutting table to reduce vibrations and noise.
10. All risks should be managed; accordingly, eliminating the identified hazard so far as is reasonably practicable, or if that is not possible, minimising risks as far as reasonably practicable by all available means.
11. All workers and people around should be protected against all hazards resulted from the sawmills operations.
12. Proper PPE such as reflective vest, ear plugs/muffs, gloves, safety boot, face shield, overall and dust mask should be used to all employees accordingly.
13. Occupational safety and health training should be conducted to all workers in sawmilling operation that should cover the following: - a) Importance of occupational safety and health in workplace. b) Common hazards in sawmills operations. c) Hazards prevention and control. d) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/clothing (Importance of PPE, Proper selection of PPE, Inspection of PPE, Proper use and limitations of PPE, and Storage, Maintenance and disposal of PPE. 21 e) Dos and Don'ts in sawmills operation.
14. Although Kickbacks are rare, they are extremely dangerous; workers should always be attentive and take all precautionary measures to avoid it such as: - a) Avoid working while workers are in fatigue. b) Ensure that the log is feed to the blade in level direction. c) The blade table should always be clean and levelled. d) The log should be well prepared before feeding to the blade.
15. Scheduled maintenance program (preventive maintenance programs) for the engines should be established due to the aging machines.
16. The engine should be inspected on daily bases.
17. There should be a safety supervisor who will ensure that all safety measures are adhered to by all workers such as proper use of PPE.
18. There should be a first aider with full furnished first aid box.
19. Short rests and job rotation should be emphasized.
20. Working in extreme weather should be discouraged.
21. There should be arrangement to ensure availability of welfare facilities such as toilet and safe drinking water.
22. Workers should never work under influence of alcohol or stress.
23. Cooking activities should be carried out in hygienic condition and relatively away from the operations



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