

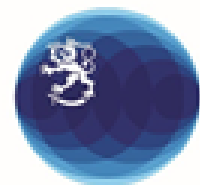


PARTICIPATORY PLANTATION FORESTRY PROGRAMME

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021



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 Report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

August 2021, Iringa, Tanzania.



Report distribution:	Open
Report preparation:	Programme management team, Tanzania
Approved by the CTA on:	August 2021
Checked by the QAT on:	September 2021
Endorsed by the PSC on:	September 2021
Approved by the SvB on:	4 November 2021

Version: November 2021



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)

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Report authors:

Programme Management Team, PFP 2, Iringa, Tanzania.

Other contributors:

Quality assurance team (QAT): Indufor Oy, Helsinki, Finland and NIRAS.

Recommended citation:

Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (2021). annual progress report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Iringa, Tanzania.

Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2) – Panda Miti Kibiashara

Plot No. 21, Block 1, Zone 1A

Gangilonga

P.O. Box 2244, Iringa.

www.privateforestry.or.tz

Cover photo: Participants in the third-quarter progress-reporting meeting: PFP 2 staff and local government officials with their interns.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
1.1 Overview	4
1.2 Situational update	5
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS.....	7
2.1 Overall objective and outcome	7
2.2 Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations	8
2.2.1 Output 1.1: Private forestry organisations are strengthened	8
2.2.2 Output 1.2: Stakeholders´ capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	10
2.2.3 Output 1.3. Tree growers´ access to forest financing increased and diversified	22
2.2.4 Output 1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires.....	23
2.2.5 Output 1.5 Strengthened communication	25
2.2.6 Output 1.6. Institutionalisation of private forestry	28
2.3 Result area 2: SMEs establish and manage value adding enterprises	37
2.3.1 Output 2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	37
2.3.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	41
2.3.3 Output 2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain	44
2.3.4 Output 2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	47
2.3.5 Output 2.5. Policy and partnership support.....	48
2.4 Progress of the inception phase outputs carried to implementation period	50
2.5 Auditing MFA out growers support programme.....	51
3. RESOURCES AND BUDGET	52
3.1 Human resources	52
3.2 Finance	53
3.3 Deviations from the work plan and budget	55
3.4 Procurement	56
3.4.1 Service provision and consultancy update.....	56
3.4.2 Equipment procurements	56
4. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS.....	57
4.1 Assumptions	57
4.2 Risks	57
5. SUSTAINABILITY.....	62
5.1 Approaches.....	62
5.2 Sustainability for key interventions	62
6. LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	64

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1	Result Based management framework	65
Annex 2	Status of planned procurement as at 30 June 2021	83
Annex 3	Status of TGA formation in 80 PFP 2 villages	87
Annex 4	FWITC accreditation and registration letter by VETA.....	90
Annex 5	List of SMEs being strengthened through SMEs service provision.....	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	PFP 2 villages in relation to forest industry clusters, districts, and previously mapped plantation forest cover	6
Figure 2.1	Woodlot management demonstration plots	14
Figure 2.2	Participation in trainings delivery by age class	15
Figure 2.3	Programme established seed orchards and stands	19
Figure 2.4	Ages of woodlots supported with management planning	20
Figure 2.5	Woodlots supported with management planning	21
Figure 2.7	Plantation areas for potential landscape level planning on fire management and control integrating Mwakauta and Lumage villages, and Iviliking and Isapulano villages.	24
Figure 2.8	Programme website downloads and unique visitors.....	27
Figure 2.9	Followers of the programme’s social media pages.....	27
Figure 2.10	VLUP development process participation by age class.....	32
Figure 2.11	Planned land use in Mwakauta village.....	33
Figure 2.12	Planned land use in Iviliking village	34
Figure 2.13	Planned land use in Isapulano village	35
Figure 2.14	Participation in wood processing trainings by age class	39
Figure 2.15	Age groups of the potential beneficiaries of SME service provision	43
Figure 2.16	Improved ding dong sawmilling machine	46
Figure 2.17	CESS collection versus reinvestment in 10 PFP 2 council.....	49
Figure 4.1	Comparison summary of the budget versus expenditure for 2020/21	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Woodlot management demonstration plots	12
Table 2.2	Training’s delivery and participation.....	15
Table 2.3	Facilitated tree growers age class	20
Table 2.4	Local government staff allocated for PFP 2 activities	30
Table 2.5	VLUP development process participation by gender	31
Table 2.6	Participation in wood processing extension services by age groups.....	40
Table 2.7	Summary of the identified SMEs and large businesses in Mafinga FIC.....	43
Table 2.8	Summary of the silvicultural evaluation and audit for 2019/20 planting season.....	51
Table 3.1	PFP 2 staff composition	52
Table 3.2	2020/21 budget versus expenditure.....	54
Table 4.1	Risk matrix	57
Table 5.1	Key interventions to ensure suitability of programme activities	62

ABBREVIATIONS

AF	African Forestry
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BoPs	Best operating practices
BRELA	Business registrations and licensing agency
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CMT	Council Management Team
COVID-19	Corona virus disease discovered in 2019
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DTSP	Directorate of Tree Seed Production
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ESEIA	European Sustainable Energy Innovation Alliance
EUT	European Union Transition
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
FDT	Forestry Development Trust
FIC	Forest industry cluster
FICC	Forest industry cluster coordinator
FITI	Forest Industries Training Institute
FMIS	Forestry management information system
FORVAC	Forest and Value Chain Programme
FTI	Forestry Training Institute
FWITC	Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre
GN	Government Notice
GoF	Government of Finland
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRL	Green Resources Limited
HRBA	Human rights-based approach
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
LTA	Land Tenure Assistance
MaIS	Market information system
MAST	Mobile Application to Secure Tenure
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MIS	Programme Management Information System
Mkaa Endelevu	Bio energy company limited in Mafinga
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoE	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPM	Mufingi Paper Mill
NAFAC	National Forest advisory committee
NFC	New Forests Company
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NOFIA	Northern Forest Industries Associations
ODK	Open Data Kit
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
TOSP	Tree Out-growers Support Scheme
PD	Programme Document
PFCTT	Private Forestry and Carbon Trading in Tanzania
PFP 1	Private Forestry Programme
PFP 2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – Phase 2
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PMT	Programme Management Team
PPI	Progress out of Poverty Index
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
QAT	Quality Assurance Team
RBMF	Results-based management framework
SAFIA	Southern Highlands Forest Industries Association

SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SCABPU	Sustainable Charcoal and Briquette Producers Union
SHIVIMITA	Tanzania Forest Industries Federation
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TaFF	Tanzania Forest Fund
TAFORI	Tanzania Forest Research Institute
TATC	Tanzania Automotive Technology Centre
TAMISEMI	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
TC	Town council
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
TGA	Tree growers' association
TNBC	Tanzania national business council
TNA	Training needs assessment
ToRs	Terms of references
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union
TZS	Tanzanian shillings
UWASA	Sao Hill Sawmillers Association
VAT	Value-added tax
VET	Vocational education and training
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Banking
VLUP	Village land-use planning
VSLA	Village savings and loan association
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

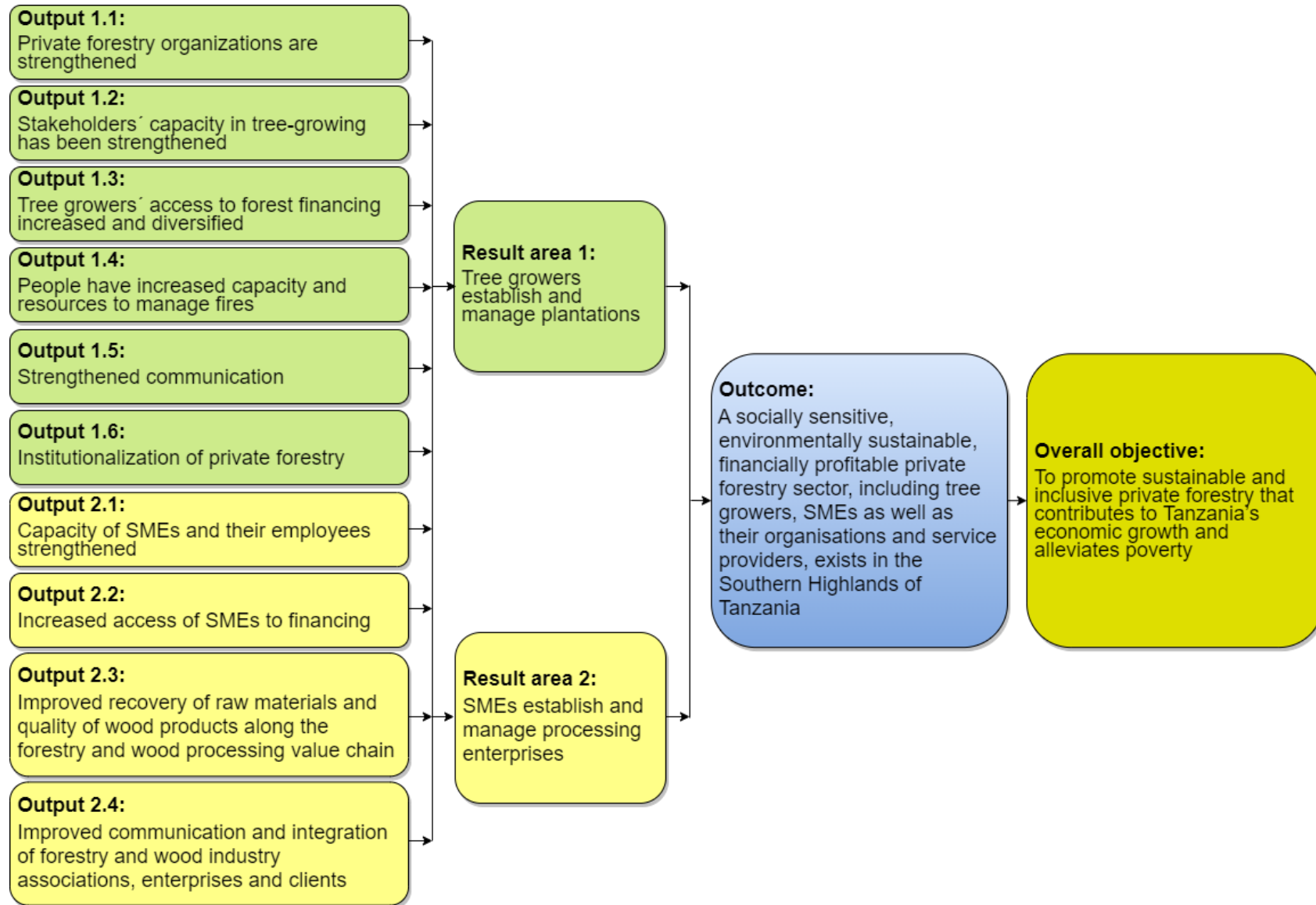
CONVERSION RATE

Euro 1 = 2,750 TZS

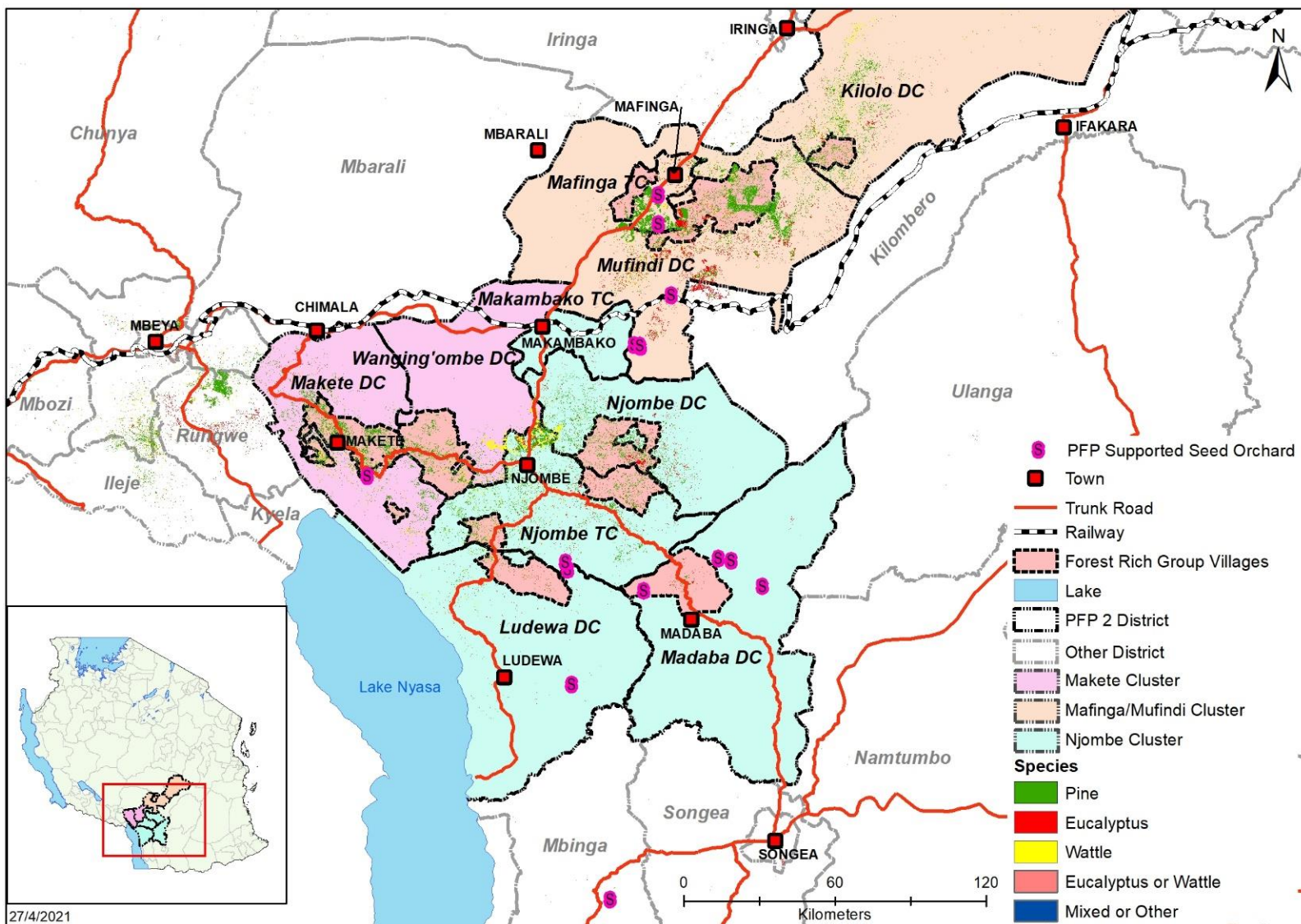
PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Programme title	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2)	
Sub-sectors	Forestry, private sector development, wood industries, 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 as well as their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania	
Geographical coverage	Three town councils and seven districts' 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 Government of Tanzania 0.47 million Euro	
Competent authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland 	
Key stakeholders		
1. Rights holders	<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 Association (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



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 overall objective of the programme is “sustainable and inclusive plantation forestry that contributes to Tanzania’s economic growth and poverty alleviation” and the outcome is “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”.

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 introducing and institutionalising vocational training in plantation forestry and wood-processing.

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

This annual progress report covers the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 of the second Tanzania’s financial year of the Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2). The progress reporting is against the revised annual work plan (AWP) that was approved by the fourth programme steering committee (PSC) meeting on 9 March 2021 and the result-based management framework (RBMF) endorsed by the fifth PSC meeting on 8 June 2021.

After delays caused by COVID 19 and uncertainties relating to VAT charges on national staff service provision, the programme only managed to contract most of its Tanzanian staff from 1 July 2020.

Despite continuing problems caused by COVID 19 and VAT, the programme completed inception phase activities, developed operating procedures, formed MoUs with local government to expand its scope to 80 villages, trained internal and local government extension staff and started to deliver both forestry and wood industry training services. 80 villages were taken through TGAs formation stages, and over 60 SMEs were being strengthened. Progress was also made on CESS tax harmonisation and the CESS tax on charcoal in Makete was reduced from 20% to 5 % because of PFP 2. By the end of the reporting period the programme had achieved most of its AWP targets.

Delivery of results

Result	Key progress
Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations	
1.1 Private forestry organisations are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 villages agreed for PFP 2 interventions in 10 councils. - The guideline for facilitation of tree growers’ association establishment developed and operational. - Facilitation for TGAs formation and strengthening is ongoing. - 18 TGA exist in 16 PFP 2 villages. - 64 villages are in mobilisation and establishment stage. - No TGA was registered in 2020/21.

Result		Key progress
1.2	Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,074 reached in forest extension events - 1,253 people received formalised trainings organised by the programme. - Seed orchards and stands were managed, and harvesting is ongoing for Idete/holo and MPM seed stands. - 37 demonstration plots established for thinning and pruning - 540 woodlot management plans developed and operational for smallholders' tree growers - FWITC accredited and registered with VETA Tanzania - Two-year VET 1-2-3 forestry and wood processing attendant curricula were accredited by VETA Tanzania.
1.3	Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raised on access to finance by tree growers. - Progress made on establishing a new charcoal briquette value chain that depend on FSC certification.
1.4	People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape level planning supported for Ifinga-block and introduced in 4 villages in Makete district: Mwakauta, Ivilikinge, Isapulano and Lumage villages. - Extension service on fire management delivered in all 80 villages. This includes promoting preparation of fire breaks
1.5	Strengthened communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders are aware on PFP 2 - The programme website visited by 7,230 unique visitors and a total of 1,107 downloads achieved. - The programme attained 4,616 followers in its social media pages - The Makete forest resource market system assessment study developed and published - 2 inception workshops implemented to introduce the programme to the stakeholders
1.6	Institutionalization of private forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGA is actively engaged and participating in programme planning and implementation. - 50 council staffs allocated for programme activities - 4 VLUPs developed with 3 completed and 1 ongoing. - 468 people participated in the VLUP process - The HRBA and gender situation report for Makete district completed and published - The programme ensured inclusion of the vulnerable groups in accessing forestry opportunities
Result area 2: SMEs establish and manage value adding enterprises		
2.1	Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,763 people reached in wood industries extension events - 219 people received wood industries trainings organised by PFP 2 - Demonstrations on appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies delivered - FWITC continued to be supported
2.2	Increased access of SMEs to financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 SMEs are being facilitated in preparation of business improvements plans. - SMEs linked with financial institutions - SMEs accessed a total loan of 30 million TZS from the local government authorities (Equivalent to 11,000 Euro). These SMEs were not aware initially if they can access loans from the district and town councils
2.3	Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 charcoal making technologies introduced: Hook Way kiln, Oil drum kiln and semi transportable metal kiln - Log and sawn timber standards approved and published in the government notice 882. - Mobile training unit equipment procured, and the clearance procedures are ongoing - The programme facilitated the designing and construction of an improved ding dong. Remain to be tested
2.4	Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 semi-transportable metal kilns are being piloted for charcoal production in 5 PFP 2 villages in Makete as awareness raising in utilisation of forest and wood products - 3 workshops organised by the programme

Result		Key progress
2.5	Policy and partnership support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The output was removed in the result chain due to low relevance (the indicators that were present fit well the outputs 2.4 and 1.5) - A position paper developed to promote forest reinvestment in all 10 councils from CESS collection. - Information shared on forest and wood industry development to regional and district authorities - Awareness raised on HRBA and staff were trained on the aspect
Progress of the inception phase outputs carried to implementation period		
3.2.1	Programme document revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme document revised and endorsed by the 5th PSC meeting on 8 June 2021.
3.2.2	Familiarization of programme management team and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders and programme management team familiarised with the programme
3.2.3	Development of MoUs with districts and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 master MoUs developed for development of improved tree seed production - 10 MoUs developed for collaboration with LGA in programme implementation in 10 council - 1 MoU development for VLUP facilitation with NLUPC - 1 MoU signed with AF on collaboration in communication related aspect with programme
3.2.4	Establishment of annual service provision contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A performance-based contract piloted with TTGAU and in 2021/22 an annual service provision contract will be developed for TTGAU and other stakeholders upon need.
3.2.5	Development of PFP 2 communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the communication strategy for the programme was ongoing.
3.2.6	Development of monitoring and evaluation plan for PFP 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and evaluation tools are in place.
Auditing MFA out growers support programme		
	Silvicultural audit of TOSP	KVTC, NFC and TTGAU silvicultural audit completed for 2019/20 planting season and the reports submitted to the Embassy of Finland in Dar es salaam.

Major deviations

In 2020/21, PFP 2 faced the major deviations described below:

1. Progress was not according to plans in result 2 due to limited inputs from IFPPE. The reasons for limited inputs from IFPPE included not being able to travel to Tanzania due to COVID-19 risks as well as that the IFPPE resigned during the reporting period.
2. Supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19 meant that suppliers could not fabricate the tractor and other equipment needed for the mobile training units in a timely manner and eventually more than one year was lost. Lacking delivery of essential equipment, the consultancy to train PFP 2 tutors could not be implemented.

Finances

The total MFA budget for PFP 2 is 9.4 million euros and in addition there is an in-kind contribution provided GoT. By the end of the reporting period, 36% of the MFA fund was already utilized. A total of 3,335,599 euros was budgeted for 2020/21 AWP period. By the end of June 2021, a total of 2,591,854 euros was spent, which is equivalent to 78% of the planned budget.

Conclusion and recommendations

Although it achieved most of its AWP targets, the programme was impacted by COVID-19, FWITC land tenure, unclarity regarding changes in VAT regulations, and changes in local government staffing. Overall, the programme is recommending urgent attention to resolving the long standing FWITC land tenure issue which is damaging programme delivery. In addition, urgent attention needs to be given to smoothing processes for importation of programme equipment and machinery.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

The Private Forestry Programme - PFP 1 (Now the Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2) started in January 2014. It was to run for four years but was extended first by one year to December 2018 and then by 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, which was provided by 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 during October 2017 and May 2018, respectively. The draft PD that resulted from these consultant inputs was published by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) on 15 May 2019.

An agreement between the government of Finland (GoF) and the government of Tanzania (GoT) on cooperating to implement 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 immediately, beginning 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 the building of 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 PFP 2 results. 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 has conducted a comprehensive human rights, gender, and vulnerability baseline assessment to facilitate the participation and inclusiveness of all programme stakeholders in its implementation.

Studies conducted by both 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 raise 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 greatly to livelihoods in the Southern Highlands, yet they are underserved in training, extension, infrastructure, financial services, research, and innovation support, and, in consequence, do not achieve their potential.
- d. Forest value chains are based on too few tree species and on too many trees of unknown provenance. Both the FDT and PFP 1 have made major contributions to tree improvement, but these contributions have not yet been sufficiently institutionalised.
- e. PFP 1 identified six potential forest industry clusters. The three with the most medium-term development potential were Mafinga, Njombe and Makete. Each forest industry clusters have many stakeholders, including smallholders and both company and government growers; private transporters; non-government organisations (NGOs); and the ministries, departments, and agencies of MoF, MNRT, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoE), president’s office regional administrative and local government (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 town council, Njombe district council, Ludewa, and Wang'ing'ombe are largely 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 forest industry cluster coordination and enhance the performances of both smallholders and SMEs.
- g. Makete District in Njombe Region has more smallholder plantation forestry than any other district. It also, has some of the best growing conditions, 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 while at the same time improving market access.

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

1.2 Situational update

PFP 2 currently operates in 80 villages in Makete, Njombe and Mafinga forest industry clusters in collaboration with local government authorities (Figure 1.1).

The 2020/21 AWP was endorsed by the second PSC meeting on 14 July 2020. It was later revised and reapproved by the fourth PSC meeting on 9 March 2021. The revised 2020/21 AWP incorporated directives to expand baseline studies to the remaining programme areas instead of continuing with the rolling approach approved in the first AWP.

By the end of the reporting period, baseline studies were being conducted in the remaining areas of all three clusters (Mafinga FIC, Njombe FIC and Makete FIC in Wang'ing'ombe District). Updates of the baseline data are tentatively included in the result-based management framework in Annex 1.

PFP 2 revised its programme document (PD), and it was endorsed by the fifth PSC meeting on 8 June 2021. The revised PD is expected to be approved by the first programme supervisory board (SvB) in August or September 2021.

Also, PFP 2, in collaboration with ten councils (three town councils and seven district councils) developed memoranda of understandings (MoUs) for collaborative implementation of PFP 2 interventions in the 80 PFP 2-selected villages. Furthermore, a MoU was developed with the National Land-Use Plan Commission for collaboration with NLUPC in the development of village land-use plans. In addition, MoUs were negotiated to cover the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in terms of an improved tree seed production.

This report provides detailed information on the achievements of, and progress made during the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 of the revised 2020/21 AWP.

Report content:

Section 1 of this report provides an overview of the programme and situational updates, section 2 progress towards achieving the expected results, section 3 resources and budget, section 4 assumptions and risks, section 5 sustainability, and section 6 lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations.

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS

This section describes the programme performance as defined in the 2020/21 AWP, and progress towards achieving the overall objectives as defined in the RBMF.

Since the baseline assessment was conducted during the end of the 2020/21 AWP period, the information presented for the indicators in the output, outcome and impacts are a mixture of baseline and progress data.

2.1 Overall objective and outcome

The programme managed to achieve most of its 2020/21 AWP targets. Programme status at the end of the reporting period is summarised in Annex 1. Here we summarise progress on 1) Capacity building; 2) Poverty and vulnerability; and 3) Climate change.

Capacity building

PFP 2 developed improved procedures for managing plantations, formed MoUs with local government to expand its scope to 80 villages, trained internal and local government extension staff and started to deliver both forestry and wood industry extension services.

Baseline studies indicated that only 20% of tree growers manage their woodlots according to best operating practices and only 14% of SMEs adopt innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability.

Standardised TGA formation and strengthening guideline were defined and a solid start was made on developing and piloting guidelines for supporting the types of SMEs that are commonly found in the forest rich villages of the southern highlands. The TGA guidelines were rolled out as capacitated extension officers supported the formation of TGAs in 80 villages.

Poverty and vulnerability

Baseline human rights situation assessment was piloted in Makete to better understand causes of impoverishment and vulnerability in that district. Since most households were dependent on forestry, improvements in forestry value chain and in making forest products marketing system more accessible to the poor were identified as priorities. Land tenure for women was identified as another major issue and plans were made to support efficient land allocation in an inclusive manner.

Charcoal manufacture was identified as an important income generating activity for the poor that women participated in. the programme was influential in having the CESS tax rate imposed on charcoal reduced from 20% to 5% in Makete district.

Climate change

A start was made on introducing village land use plans that make special provision for fire management and sustainable land use in four villages.

Wood energy product development was promoted, and many villages were exposed to opportunities for income generation by making sustainable energy products that substitute miombo charcoal from wood waste.

2.2 Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations

2.2.1 Output 1.1: Private forestry organisations are strengthened

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages	(i) No TGAs registered in 2020/21 AWP period and the TGA formation process is ongoing. 18 TGAs existed in 16 villages before PFP 2 (Of these: 10 were registered with districts and 8 with MOHA ¹)
Number of milestones reached by (i) TGA supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	(i) 36 milestones had previously been achieved by TGAs that were brought into PFP 2. All were previously registered and had elected permanent leaders. (ii) Data was not collected for TGAs outside the PFP 2 villages.
Number of TGAs paying membership subscription fees to TTGAU	10 TGAs were reportedly paying membership subscription fees to TTGAU
Share of women and vulnerable people in the memberships of PFP 2-facilitated TGAs	(i) Facilitation on TGA formation process was ongoing “ hence data collection was not Applicable ”. (ii) For previously existing TGAs (Baseline data): 1. 38% of TGA members were women 2. 2% of TGA members were vulnerable people.
Participation of women in management bodies of (i) TTGAU, and (ii) individual TGAs	(i) TTGAU management body will be changed in 2022/23. (ii) Data were not collected for the existing 18 TGAs.
Conclusion:	
- No TGAs were formed during 2020/21 because, the TGA formation process has changed and is longer and more sustainable than it was in PFP 1 now that PFP 2 has “Guideline for Facilitation of Tree Growers’ Association Establishment and Strengthening”.	

Activity 1.1.1: Forestry cluster support to forest rich villages

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
80 villages in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters verified and selected for PFP 2.	80 villages verified and selected for PFP 2 interventions: - Mafinga FIC: 23 villages - Njombe FIC: 24 villages - Makete FIC: 33 villages	Achieved
Participatory forest resources assessment initiated in 23 villages in Makete.	A total of 540 woodlots assessed and mapped in 33 villages of Makete FIC.	Achieved
Establishment process for 18 TGAs initiated	- 18 TGA already existed in 16 PFP 2 villages that were also supported during PFP 1. - TGA formation processes initiated in 80 villages (including 64 new villages and 16 PFP 1 villages)	Achieved

Eighty villages were selected for PFP 2 interventions with the agreement of local government authorities. This includes 33 villages in Makete FIC, 23 in Mafinga FIC and 24 in Njombe FIC. Also, the towns of Njombe, Makambako and Mafinga were included as wood processing industrial hubs for Njombe FIC and Mafinga FIC.

¹ MOHA is the Ministry of Home Affairs

The PFP 2's memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with local government authorities (three town and seven district councils) were developed and approved by the fourth PSC on 9 March 2021. The MoU signing ceremony was to be implemented on 19 July 2021.

During the reporting period, a total of 540 woodlots were measured via participatory forest resource assessment in all 33 PFP 2 villages of Makete FIC. Further details on the composition of the assessed woodlots disaggregated by area, gender, age, and vulnerability are detailed in section 2.2.2.

In December 2020, PFP 2 facilitated the development of "Guideline for Facilitation of Tree Growers' Association Establishment and Strengthening" which was published on the programme website (38 views were recorded by the end of June 2021).

In March 2021, the programme organised and conducted two one-day orientation events for district officials in seven councils (Makete DC, Wanging'ombe DC, Makambako TC, Ludewa DC, Njombe TC, Njombe DC and Madaba DC) on the facilitation of TGA establishment and strengthening.

In the programme area, there were 18 previously formed TGAs in 16 out of the 80 PFP 2 villages. Out of these, 10 were registered at the district level and 8 were registered at the Ministry of Home Affairs (Annex 3). These previously existing TGAs still required individual assessment of their strengthening needs.

Amongst the remaining 64 villages, 43 were at the "mobilisation stage" and 21 were at the "establishment stage" of the TGA formation and strengthening processes as laid out in the guideline.

By the end of the reporting period, a total of 251 hamlet-level TGA sensitisation meetings had been conducted in the three FICs; 200 in Makete FIC, 14 in Njombe FIC and 37 in Mafinga FIC.

Currently, PFP 2 collaborates with the TTGAU and local governments in TGA formation and strengthening.

Key success:

During the fourth PSC meeting on 9 March 2021, the programme management team (PMT) was informed about the possibility that the "Guideline for Facilitation of Tree Growers' Association Establishment and Strengthening" would be published by the MNRT.

The programme received strong support from Njombe and Mafinga FICs during the TGA formation processes.

Activity 1.1.2: Capacity building to support TGA establishment

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
23 TGAs receive governance training as per TGA establishment guideline.	21 TGAs received governance training as per the TGA establishment guideline. - Mafinga FIC: 12 villages - Njombe FIC: 9 villages	Progress being made

During the reporting period, the TGA formation and strengthening process was ongoing. Out of 64 villages without previously existing TGAs, 21 villages reached stage 2, establishment, and received governance trainings as per the "Guideline for Facilitation of Tree Growers' Association Establishment and Strengthening".

Activity 1.1.3: Forestry cluster development in Njombe and Mafinga

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Njombe and Mafinga forest industry clusters established for operations.	Njombe and Mafinga forest industry clusters established and operational.	Achieved

Mafinga and Njombe FICs were established and made operational. Twenty-three villages in Mafinga FIC and 24 villages in Njombe FIC were selected for PFP 2 interventions.

The forest industry cluster coordinators (FICC) for Mafinga and Njombe managed to identify and collect preliminary information on that status of TGA existence in PFP 2 villages (Annex 4). By

the end of the reporting period, the FICCs had completed village council meetings to introduce the programme in all their villages.

Terms of reference (ToRs) for consultancy to facilitate baseline studies in Njombe and Mafinga FICs were approved by the fourth PSC. By the end of the reporting period, woodlot, SME, human rights, and gender situational assessments were being implemented.

Activity 1.1.4: Support to PFP 1 TGAs,

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 1 TGAs assessed for support needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 1 TGAs existing in programme area assessed for support needs. - No assessment made for PFP 1 TGAs outside programme area. 	Progress being made

The 18 PFP 1 TGAs that were also included in PFP 2 were assessed for PFP 2 support needs. Most members were inactive and few if any were paying membership fees. TGAs were not providing services to their members and had no record keeping.

On 26 June 2021, the programme had a meeting with the TTGAU to further discuss arrangements for collaboration in supporting additional TGAs that were otherwise outside the field of PFP 2 supports. Through PFP facilitation, the TTGAU was to assess the support needs of other previously existing TGAs and come up with a proposal to strengthen them.

Activity 1.1.5: Support to lead TGAs

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
6 "TGAs of Excellence" will be established for demonstration purposes.	- Not identified	Not implemented

No progress. TGAs of excellence are only needed for exchange visits when TGA membership is known.

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

Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Quantity of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stand	Not Applicable for 2020/21 because seed orchards were immature. Harvesting will be piloted in July/August 2021.
Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed, and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Baseline data</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 66% (2/3) (ii) No improved practices <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 25% (1/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 31% <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% (2/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%
The proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Baseline data</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <p>Area shares with a good standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22% <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <p>Area shares with a good standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12% <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <p>Area shares with a good standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% Weeding: 0%

Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	<p>10,074 total people participated in forestry extension events, mainly field days and workshops.</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Male = 5,079 - Female = 4,995 <p>Age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 – 14 yrs = 17 - 15 – 24 yrs = 638 - 25 – 35 yrs= 2,796 - 36 – 59 yrs = 4,640 - 60 and above = 672 - Unspecified age² = 1,311 <p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants with disability were not identified. <p>702 public/elected participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 124 regional and district officials - 27 ward executive officers - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 391 hamlet leaders - Influencers were not identified <p>Vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 79 TASAF beneficiaries were recorded.
Number of people participating in forestry training	<p>1,253 total people participated in six forestry training courses organised by PFP 2.</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Male = 477 - Female = 557 <p>Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 125 - 25 – 35 yrs= 383 - 36 – 59 yrs = 568 - 60 and above = 35 - Unspecified age = 7 <p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable because data were not collected <p>Public/elected participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable because data were not collected <p>Vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No vulnerable recorded
Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2 villages	540 woodlot management plans produced for smallholders' tree growers in Makete FIC.

² Unspecified age refers to participants who did not specify their age category.

Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Baseline data:</p> <p>Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5% <p>Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13% <p>Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stocking: 52% (ii) Pruning: 27% (iii) Weeding: 0%
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallholders tree growers' skills and knowledge in managing their woodlots was being improved. Large number of beneficiaries capacitated through trainings and extension services. Overall, the age class from 25 to 59 (Adult) observed to be dominant in forest, with youth participation being low. 	

Activity 1.2.1: Familiarising village people, TGA leaders and facilitators

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
200 village leaders, TGA leaders / facilitators and influencers participated in awareness raising events.	578 village leaders and influencers familiarised and trained on forestry as livelihoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 27 ward executive officers - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 391 hamlet leaders - Influencers were not identified 	Achieved
30 demonstration plots established	37 demonstration plots established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 32 in Makete FIC - 5 in Njombe FIC 	Achieved

The programme provided extension services and raised awareness in all 80 villages on practical silvicultural operations and best operating practices in forest plantations management.

37 demonstration plots were established in the 37 villages of Makete FIC (32 demonstration plots in 32 villages) and Njombe FIC (5 demonstration plots in 5 villages) as shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1.

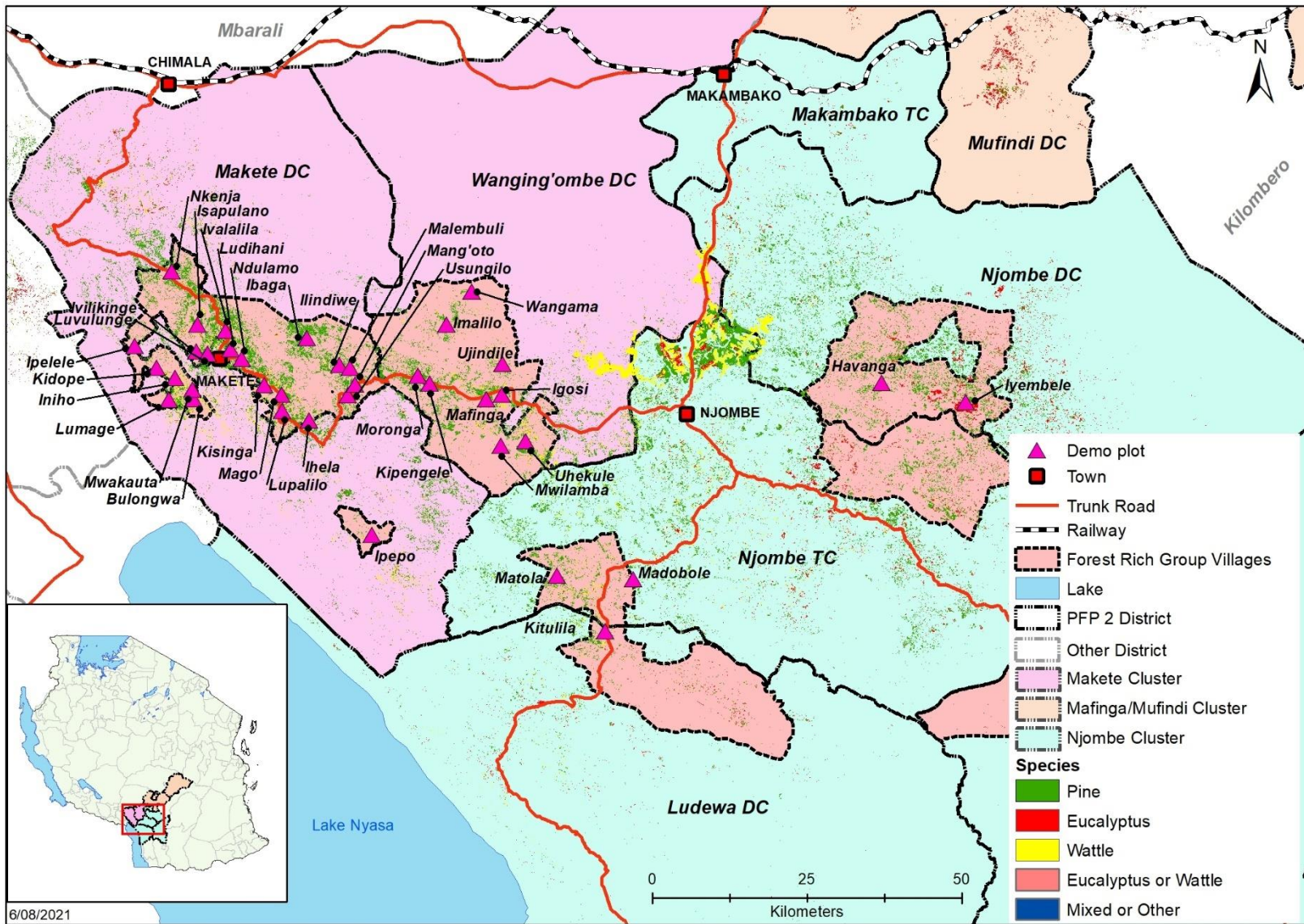
Table 2.1 Woodlot management demonstration plots

Demo plot name (by village name)	Ownership	Genus	Management activity (demonstration)	Planting date (Year)	Area (Ha)	
Makete FIC						
1	Bulongwa	Institution (KKKT church)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.3
2	Ibaga	Institution (Ibaga primary school)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.94
3	Igosi	Institution (Kitumbika primary school)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	2.17
4	Ihela	Institution (Ihela primary school)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2016	0.28
5	Illindiwe	Institution (Ilindiwe primary school)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2016	0.74
6	Imalilo	Institution (village government)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	2.23
7	Iniho	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2015	0.8
8	Ipelele	Institution (UVCCM)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2016	0.51
9	Ipepo	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2015	0.26
10	Isapulano	Institution (Roman Catholic church)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.86
11	Ivalalila	Institution (Ivalalila primary school)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2014	1.21
12	Ivilikinge	Institution (KKKT church)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	1.57

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Demo plot name (by village name)	Ownership	Genus	Management activity (demonstration)	Planting date (Year)	Area (Ha)	
13	Kidope	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.09
14	Kipengele	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.35
15	Kising'a	Institution (Kising'a primary school)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.15
16	Ludihani	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2016	0.84
17	Lumage	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	1.02
18	Lupalilo	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.31
19	Luvulunge	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.33
20	Mafinga	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2014	3.03
21	Mago	Institution (Mago primary school)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.45
22	Malembuli	Institution (KKKT church)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.27
23	Mang'oto	Institution (Mang'oto primary school)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2016	0.23
24	Moronga	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	1.37
25	Mwakauta	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.13
26	Mwilamba	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.78
27	Ndulamo	Institution (Ndulamo primary school)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.09
28	Nkenja	Institution (KKKT church)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.2
29	Uhekule	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.6
30	Ujindile	Institution (village government)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.37
31	Usungilo	Institution (Ndulamo primary school)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2019	0.31
32	Wangama	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.06
Sub total					22.85	
Njombe FIC						
33	Havanga	Institution (Havanga primary school)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.51
34	Kitulila	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.74
35	Lyembele	Institution (roman catholic church)	Pine	Re-spacing and weeding	2018	0.97
36	Madobole	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.51
37	Matola	Private (smallholder tree grower)	Pine	Pruning and thinning	2017	0.64
Sub total					3.37	
GRAND TOTAL					26.22	

Figure 2.1 Woodlot management demonstration plots



Overall, the programme reached a total of 702 ward/village/hamlet level leaders/other regional and district officials. This included 124 regional and district officials, 80 village executive officers, 80 village chairpersons, 27 ward executive officers, and 391 hamlet leaders.

Activity 1.2.2: Training of tree growers, farmers, and wood processors

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Nine training courses for 10 people organised in six villages. Total of 54 courses organised and 540 people trained.	six trainings conducted reaching 1,253 people	Progress being made

In addition to training needs identified during the baseline studies in Makete District, additional training needs were identified in Njombe and Mafinga FICs. These included saw doctoring, chainsaw operation and harvesting techniques; occupation; safety, and health; TGA governance; and business planning.

Six training courses were delivered in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs reaching 1,253 people. These courses include: 1) soilless tree nursery establishment and management, 2) saw doctoring, 3) chainsaw operations and harvesting techniques, 4) occupation, safety, and health, 5) TGA governance, and 6) business planning. For most courses trainers came from the FWITC. The TGA governance and business planning courses, however, were led the CDO and the CBO respectively.

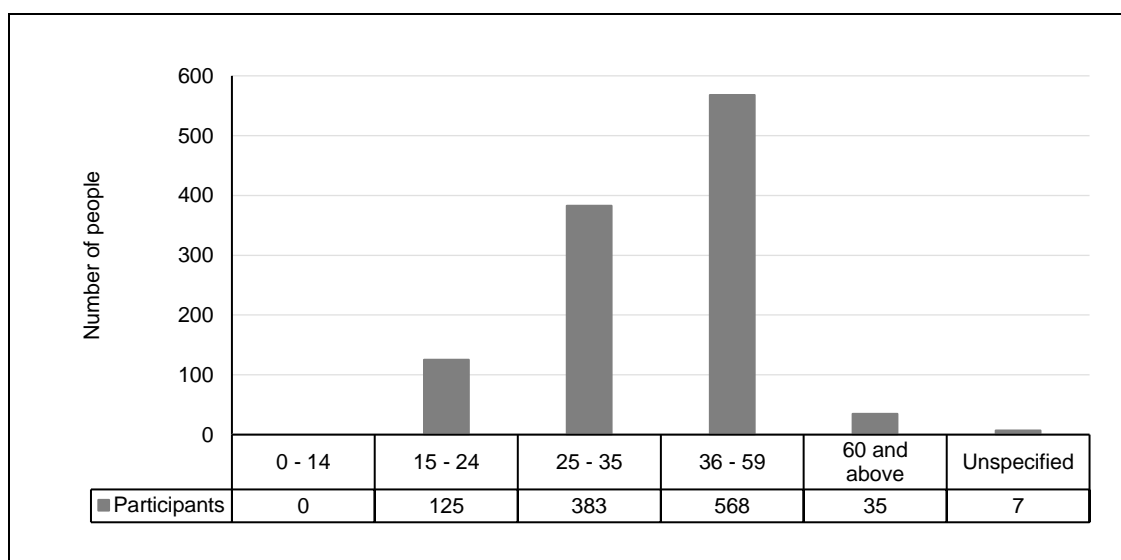
The 1,253 trainees included 858 tree growers and 395 wood processors (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Training’s delivery and participation

Training title		Training delivery by FIC			Participation by gender		
		Mafinga	Njombe	Makete	Male	Female	Total
1	Soilless tree nursery establishment and management	x	x		120	56	176
2	Saw doctoring	x		x	45		45
3	Chainsaw operation and harvesting technique	x		x	94		94
4	Occupation, safety, and health		x		53	7	60
5	TGA governance	x	x		357	501	858
6	business planning	x			15	5	20
Grand total							1,253

Data on disability and the participation of elected or public officials were not recorded. Most participants were adult (aged 35 to 59 years) as shown in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 Participation in trainings delivery by age class



A total of 684 men and 569 women participated in training. No women participated in either the saw doctoring, or the chainsaw operations and harvesting techniques training. The criteria for participation required that beneficiaries already be active in these activities and no women currently perform them.

Activity 1.2.3: Field days and exchange visits

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
700 people participated on exchange visits	No progress	Was not implemented

No exchange visits organised. TGA members had not been identified.

Activity 1.2.4: FWITC accreditation and registration

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
FWITC accredited and registered with VETA Tanzania	FWITC accredited and registered with VETA Tanzania	Achieved

By the end of the reporting period, the FWITC was already registered by the Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), and accredited and registered by VETA Tanzania (Annex 4).

The programme also continued to follow up on resolving the FWITC land tenure issue. On 8 September 2020, the permanent secretary (PS) from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) visited FWITC and showed interest in the possibility that the MNRT would procure the site.

The PS-MNRT communicated to the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development to re-evaluate the FWITC land. FWITC land re-evaluation was completed, and the evaluation report was submitted to the MNRT. Preliminary results from the report showed the value was decreased to TZS 670,000,000 (equivalent to Euro 262,745) from an estimate of 1.1 billion TZS.

As of 30 June 2021, MNRT had not established a budget line from which they could incur expenditure relating to FWITC.

The fourth PSC meeting agreed on the issues to be discussed by the competent authorities and that the programme would continue renting the site up to June 2021.

On 13 March 2021, PFP 2 and the FWITC were visited by the LNRT parliamentary committee, and the members of the committee were introduced to PFP 2 and the FWITC. Also, the issue of the FWITC's land tenure was presented to the committee and was set to be discussed further between the committee and the MNRT.

Since FWITC is important for tree growers and SMEs in the Southern Highlands, Mafinga Town Council showed an interest in procuring the site by raising the issue in council meetings and communicating their interest to the MFA.

By the end of the reporting period despite, it being six years after first raising the issue, the FWITC land tenure issue was still not resolved.

Activity 1.2.5: VETA 1-2-3 Forestry and Wood Processing curricula and training material development

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Two-year VETA 1-2-3 Forestry and Wood Processing Attendant curricula accredited by VETA Tanzania.	The two-year VETA 1-2-3 Forestry and Wood Processing Attendant curricula accredited by VETA Tanzania.	Achieved
A plan to prepare training materials for the above two curricula prepared.	Curricula were piloted, evaluated, and approved by VETA.	

The VET 1-2-3 forestry and wood processing curricula were accredited by VETA Tanzania in a board meeting held on February 2021.

In PFP 1, a total of 40 students received training in forestry and wood-processing attendants' courses as piloting for VET 1-2-3 forestry and wood processing curricula. The students did not receive their certificates. PFP 2, through the FWITC, collected the certificates during fourth quarter of 2020/21 AWP.

The programme facilitated some students who had failed to repeat their examinations and the results are expected in July or August 2021.

Activity 1.2.6: Compensation to tree growers

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Compensation made to those tree growers affected and report prepared from compensations	Postponed to the next AWP 2021/2022.	

Under the “do no harm” principle we are obliged to compensate for damage done during the PFP 1 as a continuation programme. After a needs assessment of tree growers who received seedlings that were affected by pitch canker, the programme will compensate those who deserve compensation.

Compensatory action was already too late for this planting season, but after the needs assessment, arrangements will be made.

Activity 1.2.7: Assessment of employment opportunities

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Baseline study report prepared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This aspect was incorporated in the baseline studies. - Baseline studies were completed for Makete district - Baseline studies are ongoing in the remaining programme areas. 	Progress being made

The study was completed in Makete FIC and is to be extended to Mafinga and Njombe FICs.

By the end of the reporting period, field data collection was on progress. The collection of baseline studies field data is expected to be completed in July 2021 and reporting will be completed in August 2021.

Activity 1.2.8: Internship programme to expand service provisions

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 1 facilitators assessed	The status of PFP 1 facilitators assessed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 31 facilitators in 31 PFP 1 villages assessed. - 15 were still active and working with the TTGAU (three new replacing old ones) 	Achieved

During PFP 1, each TGA had a facilitator who participated in a variety of forestry and wood industry training courses to provide extension services as a sustainability strategy after phase 1 ended.

During the reporting period, an assessment was conducted in 31 TGAs of 31 villages that were supported during PFP 1. The assessment aimed to know their existence status and if they are still providing extension services to TGA members.

Fifteen facilitators were still active and working with the TTGAU in delivering various extension services to smallholder tree growers. The remaining 16 facilitators were not reachable by phone and the TTGAU had no information about them.

Activity 1.2.9: TGA tree orchard management

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Management roles and responsibilities agreed with actors responsible and seed orchards provided with needed protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed orchards/stands continued to be managed. - Management roles and responsibilities were agreed with responsible actors. 	Achieved

During PFP 1, the programme facilitated establishment of 15 seed orchards (Figure 2.3). PFP 2, the TFS and the TTGAU continued to collaborate in development of programme-supported seed orchards and stands.

Through the TTGAU, the programme facilitated various management activities in programme-supported TGA-based seed orchards. In Maweso, Ibumi, Njelela, Ifinga and Utiri, seed orchards were established in 2018, and marking within replications and tagging were performed.

Between October and December 2020, the programme facilitated two stakeholders' meetings, including a two-week visit by the director of DTSP accompanied by the TTGAU and PFP 2 to assess the latest status of the seed orchards prior to progress planning.

During the reporting period, the programme incorporated comments provided during the third PSC meeting (held on 3 December 2020) and published the first version of the "Improved Tree Seed Production manual"³. This manual will guide the development of detailed management plans for each programme-facilitated seed orchard and stand that is to be implemented in the 2021/2022 AWP.

A three-day stakeholders' workshop was organised by PFP 2 to agree on and develop MoUs for improved tree seed production. The workshop was conducted from 17 to 19 February 2021 and included PFP 2 staff, TGAs representatives, and officials of the TTGAU, MNRT, FWITC and Mbinga DCI.

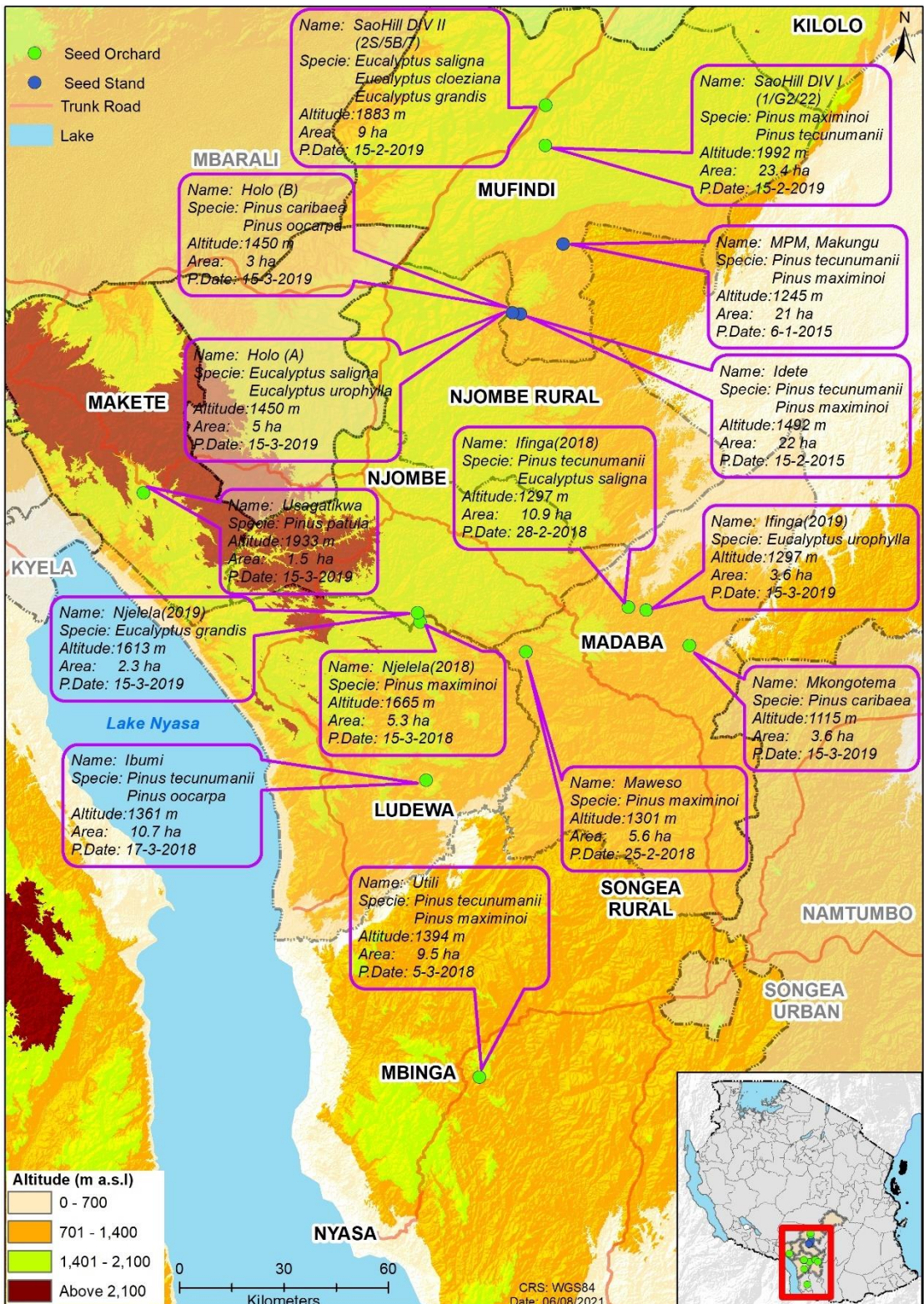
After the MoUs were developed, they were approved by the fourth PSC meeting held on 9 March 2021. The MoUs were scheduled to be signed on 19 July 2021 during the 2021/22 AWP period.

Thinning was conducted on seed stands located in idete/Holo village and Makungu village close to the Mufindi paper mill (MPM). Also, in these two seed orchards, a preliminary assessment of the seeds to be harvested was conducted. At the end of the reporting period, the results of the assessment were not yet out.

The seed orchards/stands signage was designed, and stakeholder's information updated to include stakeholders' contact information and names.

³ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2, (2020). Improved tree seed production manual: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/improved-tree-seed-production-manual-ver.6-april-2020>

Figure 2.3 Programme established seed orchards and stands



Activity 1.2.10: Support in woodlot management planning

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
300 woodlots management plans prepared	540 woodlots management plans prepared for smallholder tree growers (485 Makete and 43 Wanging'ombe): - 434 males - 94 females - 12 institutions (schools and churches)	Achieved
In 6 villages at least 80% of woodlots covered with management plans.	- Not assessed because TGA membership was not finalised. - Woodlot management planning support provided to potential TGA members.	Progress being made

410 hectares were covered through 540 woodlots management plans prepared with smallholders' tree growers in Makete FIC. This includes 497 for tree growers in Makete District and 43 for tree growers in Wanging'ombe District.

Most tree growers facilitated with woodlot management plans were adult (aged 36 and 59 years) (Table 2.3). A total of 528 woodlots were owned by smallholder tree growers (434 males and 94 females) and 12 woodlots were owned by institutions (seven primary schools and five village government woodlots).

Table 2.3 Facilitated tree growers age class

Age class	Number of tree growers
A 0 – 14 years	0
B 15 – 24 years	13
C 25 – 35 years	69
D 36 – 59 years	289
E 60 and above years	83
Unspecified	74
GRAND TOTAL	540

Most of the woodlots were between 2 and 10 years old (Figure 2.4). These 540 woodlots represent 27 villages: 23 in Makete District and four in Wanging'ombe District. Figure 2.5 presents the spatial distribution of smallholder tree growers' plantations with woodlot management plans.

Figure 2.4 Ages of woodlots supported with management planning

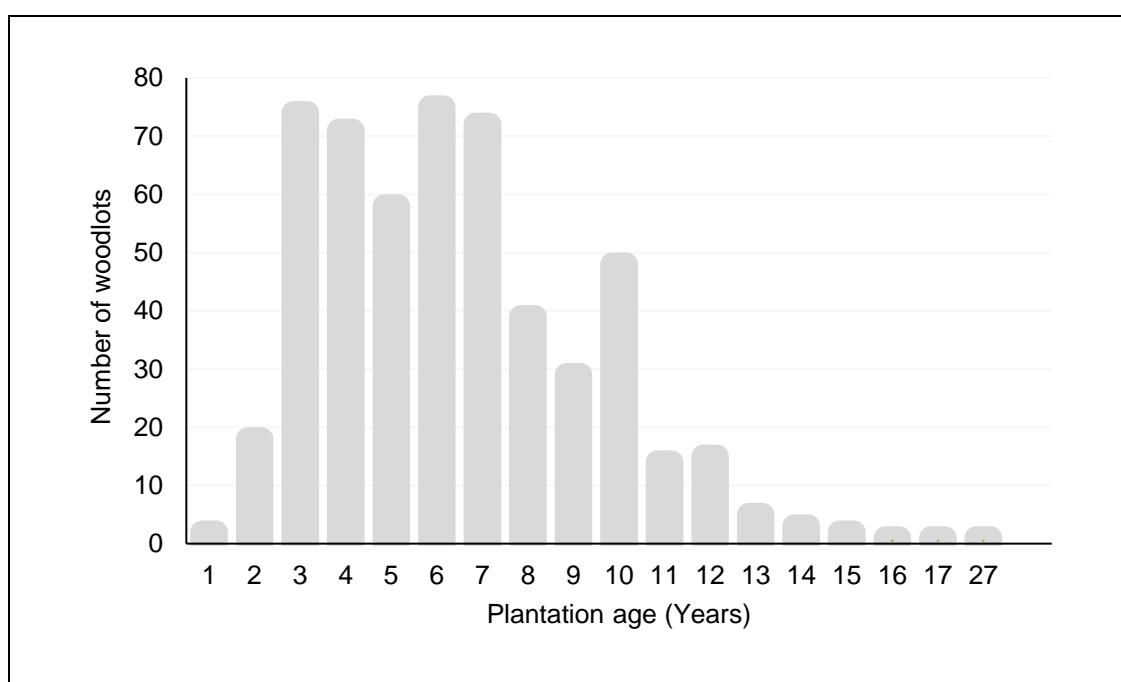
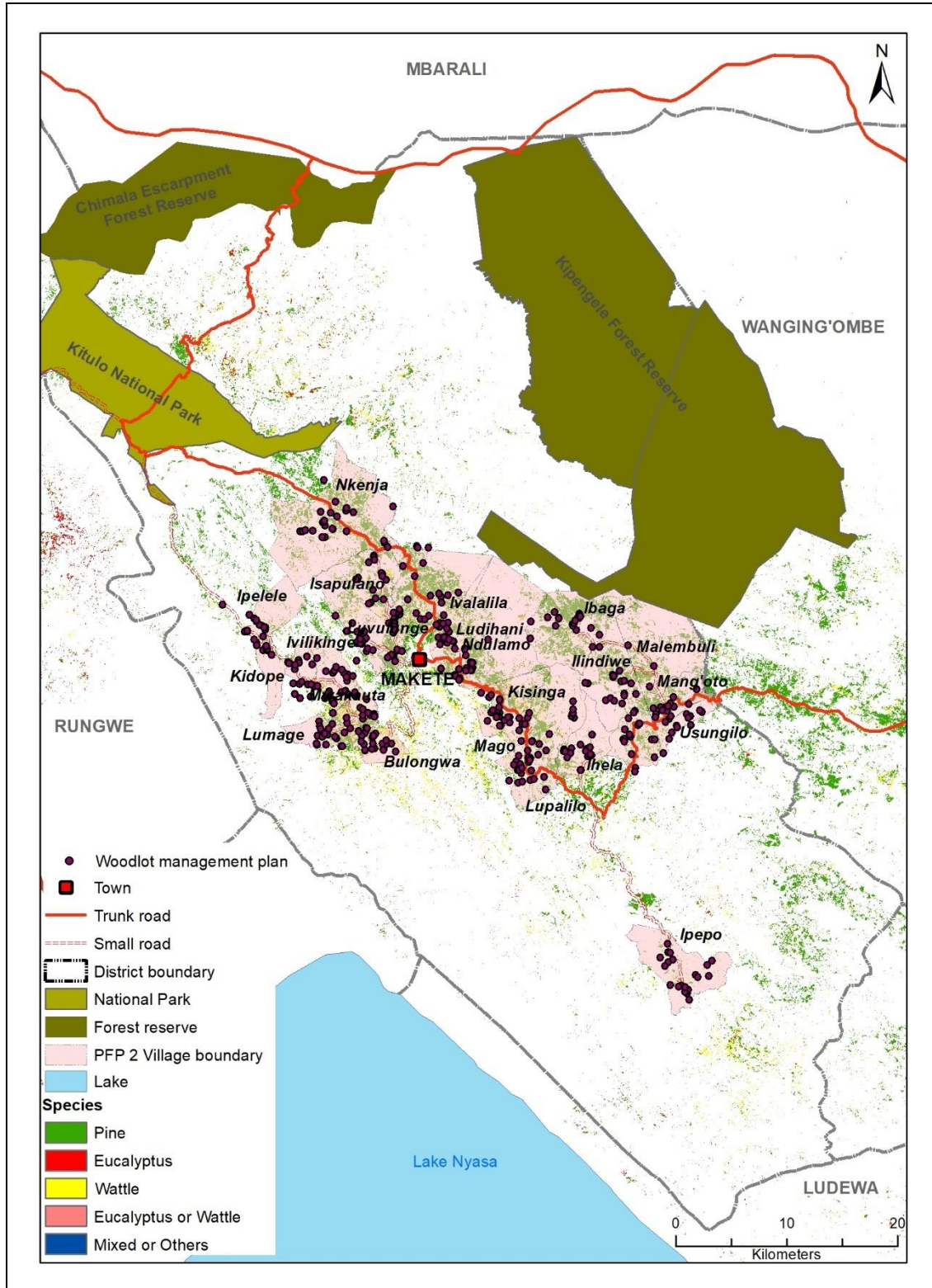


Figure 2.5 Woodlots supported with management planning



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

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs	Baseline data: Makete FIC: - 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Njombe FIC: - 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Mafinga FIC: - 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH
Volume of loans to vulnerable people and female headed households engaged in tree growing in villages supported by PFP 2	Baseline data Makete FIC: - Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS - Female headed HHs: 27,622 TZS Njombe FIC: - Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS - Female headed HHs: 277,541 TZS Mafinga FIC: - Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS - Female headed HHs: 37,292 TZS
Number of individuals (female and male) lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	Baseline data TTGAU - Males = 350 - Females = 387 PFP 2 Not Applicable because no VSLA groups have been facilitated yet by PFP 2.
A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	No carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area.
Conclusion: - Although, no finances recorded to be accessed by tree growers by the end of the reporting period (because of PFP 2 intervention), discussions with financial institutions implemented and awareness raised to tree growers on accessing finance to various financial institutions. - Further description and conclusion on loans access to tree growers for the presented baseline status was being described in baseline reports.	

Activity 1.3.1: VSLA/VICOBA evaluation

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 1 VSLA group evaluation completed	The evaluation was not conducted	No progress

No progress made. The plan was to assess PFP 1 VSLA groups to determine their relevance to PFP 2 but this remains premature because PFP 2 TGAs have not been registered yet and their membership is not finalised.

Activity 1.3.2: Support establishment of carbon forestry project

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No target for 2020/21 AWP period		

Although no specific target was set, progress was made in establishing a new charcoal briquette value chain that will depend on Forest Stewardship Council value chain certification.

Activity 1.3.3: External Forest finance

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No target for 2020/21 AWP period		

Although no specific target was set for 2020/21, applications were supported for green transition finance.

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

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Landscape-level planning has been introduced in two example cases	Landscape level planning was supported for Ifinga-block in Ruvuma and introduced in four villages in Makete District: Mwakauta, Ivilikingo, Isapulano and Lumage villages.
Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	No regional fire protection coordinating body was established.
The area shares of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	Not applicable. Woodlot management plans were facilitated during the January to June 2021 period when the fire season (August to November 2020) had passed. Although, 0 hectare out of 409.52 hectare of 540 woodlots with PFP 2-facilitated management plans were destroyed by fire.
Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	82 extension services events on forest fire management were organised:
Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	No formal trainings were organised by the programme on forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages.
Conclusion:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire was being reportedly as a major problem that require participatory approach as a mitigative measure. The programme introduced a landscape level planning approach ensures integrated forest fire management practices. Overall, the approach is being piloted in Makete and Njombe FIC. 	

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

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Landscape-level planning supported in Ifinga and introduced in Makete forest industry cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PFP 2 continued to support landscape level planning interventions in Ifinga block - Landscape level planning was introduced in four village during VLUP process in Makete FIC. 	Achieved

PFP 2 is currently supporting Ruvuma local government authorities, the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the TFS in implementing an integrated fire management strategy in Ifinga-block, Ruvuma. Discussion continues with the SUA and the TFS on opportunities for collaboration in implementing an integrated fire management strategy in Ifinga-block, Ruvuma.

On 29 and 30 April 2021, the programme was invited on a two-day workshop organised by the Ruvuma Regional Office through the regional administrative secretary and the regional forest officer. Participants included the TFS, fire and rescue force, Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiatives (MCDI), Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme (FORVAC), World Wildlife Fund – Forestry Program (WWF) and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT). The workshop resulted into three key resolutions:

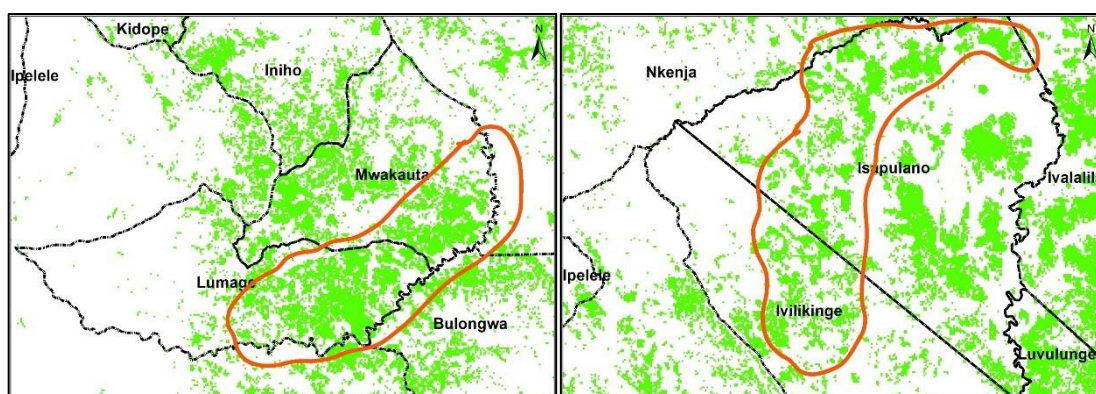
- Implementation of the Ifinga-block fire management strategy, where it was agreed PFP 2 would collaborate with the SUA and TFS-Wino in awareness- raising, a stakeholders' workshop, and leaflet production for Ifinga-block villages. **"This aligned with the**

ongoing programme intervention, so it was accepted". PFP 2 is supporting four villages in Ifinga-block: Igawisenga, Wino, Lilondo and Maweso villages.

- A feasibility study for the Mtwara corridor, where it was recommended that PFP 2 lead the study in collaboration with MCDI. This is to be done along the corridor from Mbamba bay to Mtwara via Songea. Because the study does not **align with the programme intervention area**, there are **budget implications**.
- Prosecution of forest fire cases where the fire and rescue force in Ruvuma assumed e responsibility. "PFP 2 could collaborate in following up on the intervention."

During the fourth quarter of the 2020/21 AWP, the programme introduced the landscape level planning⁴ approach in four villages in Makete District. Mwakauta, Isapulano, Ivilikinge and Lumage. It was incorporated in the VLUP process for adjacent villages, identifying patches of forest plantation that could be managed jointly, especially in terms of fire management and protection which takes advantage of existing natural features such as rivers (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Plantation areas for potential landscape level planning on fire management and control integrating Mwakauta and Lumage villages, and Ivilikinge and Isapulano villages.



The Makete District PLUM team was trained in fire management in relation to the landscape level planning approach. During the VLUP process, knowledge was delivered to villagers. During the VLUP process, village and district bylaws were reviewed to ensure that they include the exigencies of fire risk management and penalties for offenders.

Activity 1.4.2: Extension services to prevent forest fires

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
40 villages received fire management course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No formal trainings courses were provided to villages. - 80 villages received extension services in fire management. 	Progress being made

On 28 May 2021, a workshop on fire prevention and control strategies was organised by the programme. Various stakeholders participated, including smallholders tree growers from 24 Njombe FIC villages, SUA-Ifinga, TFS, TTGAU, large companies (TANWAT and Madebe company limited), local government authorities (Njombe-RC, Njombe and Ruvuma RFOs, district commissioners (Njombe DC, Ludewa DC and Songea DC), and village leaders), fire and rescue forces (Njombe and Ruvuma) and SMEs.

The objectives of the workshops were to: 1) identify and discuss stakeholders' roles in the forest fire prevention and control strategies, 2) discuss the workability of the Wino village fire management strategies on other areas, 3) adopt part of the Integrated Fire Management

⁴ Landscape-level planning is the art and science of developing land management plans for extensive areas. <https://www.sifco.ca/landscape-level-plan>

Strategy of the Ifinga Block which is under TFS – Wino Forest plantation, and 4) emphasize on the by-law’s enforcement.

Key resolutions of the workshop were the following

- Stakeholders agreed to adopt the integrated fire management strategy executed in Wino village (Ruvuma region) to be tested in other programme villages and other areas, including slight improvements in the strategy to ensure they suit other areas well.
- The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and government authorities were shared and agreed on for enforcement. This was a critical outcome because it made stakeholders aware of various stakeholders’ roles and responsibilities and set a benchmark for sustainable collaboration among stakeholders and government authorities.

PFP 2 continued to provide extension services in fire management and control in all 80 PFP 2 villages. Awareness raising events were conducted at the village level, including for key ward, village, and hamlet-level leaders (who are engaged in decision-making) as well as villagers.

During the Njombe and Makete FIC inception workshops, the Njombe-regional fire and rescue force raised awareness on forest fire prevention among stakeholders, including tree growers. Further discussion on the opportunity for collaboration was initiated at the cluster level.

2.2.5 Output 1.5 Strengthened communication

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWP understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	Seven districts: [Three town council and seven district councils].
The share of TGA members in PFP 2-supported TGAs aware of policies and regulations relating to land acquisition and private tree growing	Not applicable at this stage because it will be more cost effective to implement when TGAs membership is finalised.
Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	86 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners: Stakeholders’ meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 PSC meetings - 3 quarterly planning meetings Workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 workshop events - 57 stakeholders’ meetings Stakeholders’ visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Parliamentary visit by the committee for land, natural resources, and tourism - 1 visit from the PS-MNRT - 2 visit by the Minister of the MNRT - 2 visits by RC Iringa - 1 visit by the TFS’s Department of Extension and Publicity
Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	i. 7,238 website visitors ii. 1,107 downloads
Number of awareness raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	1
Conclusion:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication is being strengthened among key stakeholders of development in the forest sector. The programme implements regular meetings (quarterly meeting) with stakeholders. Also, roles and responsibilities agreed through MoUs to catalyse the realization of the potential of forestry in the Southern Highlands to contribute to development. 	

Activity 1.5.1: Disseminate objectives and outcomes of PFP 2

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Regional and district governments and other stakeholders involved in current PFP 2 AWP, understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	Local government authorities were thoroughly involved and PFP 2 objectives and outcomes were disseminated.	Achieved

During the 2020/21 AWP period, four PSC meetings were organised and implemented. This includes the second PSC meeting on 14 July 2020, the third PSC meeting on 3 December 2020, the fourth PSC meeting on 9 March 2021 and the fifth PSC meeting on 8 June 2021.

The programme document version of April 2019 was published in the PFP 2 website. Both the annual workplan of 14 July 2020 and the revised annual workplan approved by the fourth PSC were published in the programme website and a printout was shared with stakeholders.

Activity 1.5.2: Establish platform for regular meetings with stakeholders

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
TGAs have regular meetings with local government and SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No platform was established for TGAs regularly to meet local government authorities (LGAs) and SMEs - LGAs through CDOs, are engaged in TGA strengthening. 	Progress being made

A six-month communication service provision contract with African Forestry (AF) was eventually started in May 2021 and will complete in November 2021.

The programme was systematically invited to some district council meetings and business council meetings from the first quarter of 2020/21. The programme established regular quarterly progress reporting and planning meetings involving local government authorities, the TTGAU, and other service providers.

Activity 1.5.3: Maintaining PFP website

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
8,000 visitors	7,238 visitors	Progress being made
400 downloads	1,107 downloads	Achieved

A total of 7,238 visitors (cumulative unique visitors are recorded monthly) and 1,107 downloads were recorded for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Overall, the trend of unique visitors and downloads is continuously increasing as can be observed in Figure 2.7.

The programme established social media pages in Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn with 4,616 total followers (Figure 2.8). The monthly increase in unique visitors and downloads from the programme website was partly caused by links from these social media pages.

Figure 2.7 Programme website downloads and unique visitors

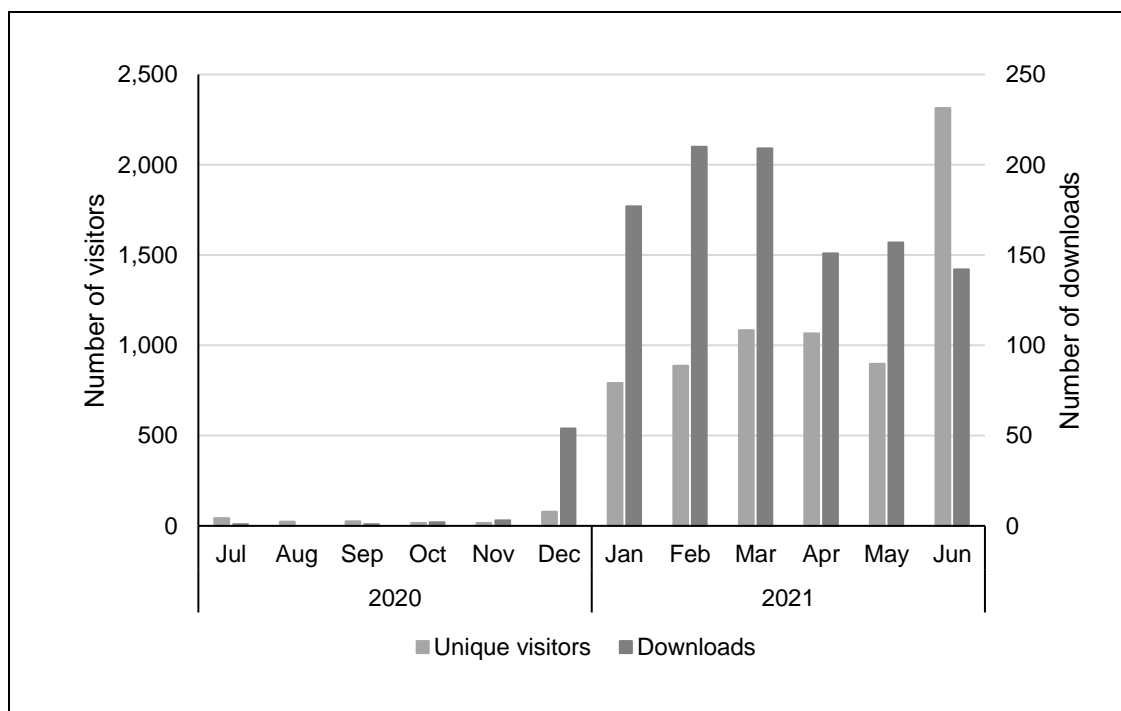
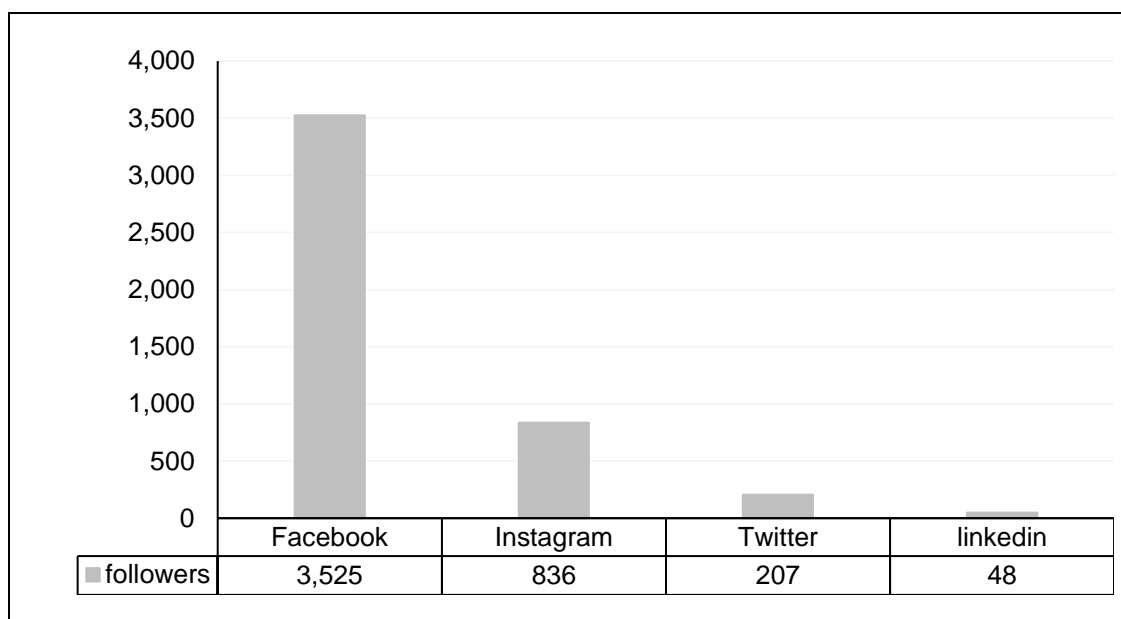


Figure 2.8 Followers of the programme’s social media pages



Activity 1.5.4: Establishment of forest and market information systems

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
FMIS designed	The idea conceptualised to link FMIS and MaIS with CCRO issuance and the establishment of timberyards. Then pilot FMIS in a few villages before expanding it to other areas and tree growers.	Progress being made
First version of MaIS designed and piloted.		
Forestry market assessed and forestry value chain actors identified in Makete district.	The “Makete Forest Resource Market Systems Assessment” in Makete District was completed and published on the programme website.	Achieved

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
3 participatory sum-up workshops organized to share information on forest value chain actors in the 3 PFP 2 forest industry clusters.	The programme incorporated the aspect in these organised events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 CMT baseline feedback workshop in Makete - 2 inception regional workshops in Njombe and Iringa for Makete FIC, Njombe FIC and Mafinga FIC. 	Achieved

Since the establishment of PFP 1 to date, the lack and inaccessibility of forest and market information to smallholder tree growers and other value chain actors have been a major challenge for the sustainable development of the forestry sector. This justifies PFP's continuous efforts to develop a forest management information system (FMIS) and market information system (MaIS). The programme has explored various options involving a wide range of stakeholders in developing these information systems, especially system-hosting sustainability.

During the reporting period, the programme decided to link the development of FMIS and MaIS with the piloting of CCROs issuance that is to be implemented during 2021/22. Aligning with stakeholders' views, CCROs issuance will provide data on woodlots and their ownership.

In February 2021, the "Makete Forest Resource Market Systems Assessment Study" was completed and published in the programme website⁵.

2.2.6 Output 1.6. Institutionalisation of private forestry

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	<p>Makete FIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District forest officers = 3 - Agricultural officers = 13 - Community development officer = 4 <p>Mafinga FIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District forest officers = 7 - Agricultural officers = 6 - Community development officer = 3 <p>Njombe FIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District forest officers = 4 - Agricultural officers = 7 - Community development officer = 6 <p>50 council staff allocated by the council to support the implementation of programme activities.</p>
The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No district annual workplan included PFP 2-supported activities. - 2020/21 PFP 2 planned activities integrated with the existing district annual workplans.
Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	No CCROs issued for private plantation facilitated by PFP
Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	<p>Four VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three VLUPs completed in Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikingo villages. - One VLUPs in Lumage village was not completed because the DC was waiting for details about a hydroelectric dam which has been planned for the village.

⁵ Participatory plantation forestry programme (PFP 2). 2021. The Makete forest resource market systems assessment: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/makete-forest-resource-market-systems-assessment>

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Number of people participating in VLUP process	<p>468 people participated in the VLUP process in three villages (Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikinge villages). This includes 451 villagers and their respective leaders, 4 ward leaders, 10 people from the PLUM team and 3 people from the NLUPC.</p> <p>Public/elected officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NLUPC = 3 - PLUM team = 10 - Village executive officers = 3 - Village chairpersons = 3 - Hamlets leaders = 12 - Ward leaders = 4 <p><u>Participation of villagers and their leaders</u></p> <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males = 187 - Females = 264 <p>Age distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 to 14 = 0 - 15 to 24 = 3 - 25 to 35 = 111 - 36 to 59 = 307 - 60 and above = 30 <p>Disability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with disability were not identified so 0 <p>Vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 TASAF beneficiary participated
Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products	0
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local government authorities, tree growers, SMEs, TTGAU, SHIVIMITA, FWITC and other stakeholders are actively engaged, participating and support programme interventions. - District and town councils are participating as well as they can in supporting forest sector development with their existing resources, but the level of investment remains sub-optimal and will only partly address the under performance of the forestry sector. 	

Activity 1.6.1: Integration of PFP activities in district work plans

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Mafinga, Makete and Njombe town and district council AWP include PFP 2 activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme's activities were not included in LGAs' AWPs, so, alternatively, programme activities were integrated with district council AWPs. - PFP 2 is currently collaborating with LGAs in programme implementation 	Progress being made

Two two-day inception workshops were organised to raise awareness about PFP 2 and the forestry value chain among key authorities and intended beneficiaries. This includes the Mafinga inception workshop on 16 and 17 December 2020 as well as the Njombe FIC and Makete FIC inception workshops on 28 and 29 January 2021 respectively. Over 400 stakeholders participated in these two workshops, which included smallholder tree growers, SMEs, TGAs, SMEs' associations, the TTGAU, SHIVIMITA, LGAs, and other collaborating institutions.

Key resolutions and outcomes from these two major workshops included the following:

- The rationale of PFP 2 and its outcomes were shared with key stakeholders, including LGAs.
- Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities were shared and opportunities for collaboration were initiated across various forest value chain actors.

The programme organised a detailed work planning workshop with LGAs from 1 to 5 February 2021, to discuss collaboration in programme implementation. The meeting resulted in the following key outcomes:

- Fifty council extension staff members were allocated for assisting in programme implementation activities (Table 2.4).
- Ten MoUs for collaborating in programme implementation were developed. Roles and responsibilities were agreed on enforcement of the MoUs. At the end of the reporting period, the MoUs with the 10 councils had not yet been signed.
- 80 villages for PFP 2 implementation selected and 3 towns (Njombe, Mafinga and Makambako) selected for PFP 2 interventions as industrial hub (Figure 1.1).
- An idea was floated to assess and develop a position paper to promote forestry reinvestment from CESS collection in 10 councils.

Table 2.4 Local government staff allocated for PFP 2 activities

Council name		Allocated council extension		
		Forest officers	Agriculture officers	Community development officers
Mafinga FIC				
1	Kilolo district council	2	1	
2	Mafinga town council	1	2	1
3	Mufindi district council	2	3	2
	Sub-total	5	6	3
Njombe FIC				
4	Makambako town council			
5	Njombe district council		1	2
6	Njombe town council			1
7	Ludewa district council		1	2
8	Madaba district council	1		1
	Sub-total	1	2	6
Makete FIC				
9	Makete district council	2	13	2
10	Wanging'ombe district council	3		2
	Sub-total	5	13	4
	Grand Total	10	27	13

Currently FICCs work closely and regularly participate in council management team meetings with regional and district governments to ensure coordination and complementary action in all sector-development interventions.

District AWP were already developed and operational when PFP 2 2020/21 AWP was being developed; hence, no district AWP included PFP 2 activities. Despite that, in mid-February 2021, after the five-day detailed work planning workshop, all ten councils participated in cluster-level meeting to integrate activities identified in district AWP with the 2020/21 AWP PFP 2 activities for collaborative implementation.

Activity 1.6.2: Facilitate issuing of CCROs to households

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
District staff are trained on MAST technology for issuing CCROs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District staff have not been trained on MAST technology for issuing CCROs. - CCROs have not been issued - The land tenure service provision tender was developed, approved, and advertised. It is expected to materialise in the 2021/22 AWP period. 	Progress being made
Process for issuing CCROs is known to villagers.		
At least 15 CCROs issued to vulnerable household/individuals		

Collaboration with the Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) project discussed the piloting of CCRO issuance in programme villages. The fourth PSC directed the programme management team to

prepare ToR for land tenure service provision and open the tendering procedure. The ToR were approved through PSC silent approval and in May 2021, the service provision was advertised for tendering.

The land tenure service provision contract will be implemented in 2021/22, piloting the issuance of 1,500 CCROs using MAST technology in selected villages in Makete FIC. The district staff will be trained in MAST technology via the same service provision contract. The programme will procure all the hardware required to facilitate the issuance of CCROs.

Activity 1.6.3: Define criteria for new VLUPs and facilitate preparation

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
At least 4 new VLUPs established.	VLUP conducted in four villages: - Completed in three villages (Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikinge). - Ongoing for Lumage village and to be completed upon clear demarcation of the extent of the hydroelectric dam.	Progress being made
PLUM team trained on new VLUPs developments	Makete District PLUM team trained	Achieved
VLUPs will be done through a participatory landscape level approach practice.	Landscape level introduced in four villages facilitated with VLUP preparation: Mwakauta, Isapulano, Ivilikinge and Lumage	Achieved

In June 2021, the Makete District Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team participated in a three-day training in the VLUP development process.

In 2020/21 PFP 2 facilitated the development of four VLUPs in Mwakauta, Isapulano, Ivilikinge and Lumage villages. By the end of the reporting period, three VLUPs had been completed, one each for Mwakauta, Isapulano, and Ivilikinge villages. The lack of clarity about the boundary and demarcation of the to-be-constructed hydroelectric dam in Lumage village stalled the completion of its VLUP.

During the facilitation of these four VLUPs, five boundary conflicts between villages were resolved, including conflicts between (1) Mwakauta and Unyangogo villages, (2) Mwakauta and Iniho villages, (3) Mwakauta and Lumage villages, (4) Lumage and Madihani villages, and (5) Isapulano and Ivilikinge villages.

The trained PLUM team collaborated directly with the village land use management (VLUM) team in the development of the VLUPs. The VLUM team comprised of eight members and in all four villages the gender ratio was four men and four women.

To ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in VLUP process, villagers, through village assemblies, agreed to add three vulnerable people (including people with physical disabilities) who were elected and approved by the village assembly. These selected vulnerable people were added to the eight-member VLUM teams to make a total of 11 VLUM members.

A total of 464 people participated directly in the development of VLUPs in three villages (Ivilikinge, Mwakauta and Isapulano). This included 433 villagers, 18 village leaders, 4 ward leaders (2 executive officers and chairpersons), 10 district officials who are members of PLUM teams and 3 NLUPC officials.

Of the 451 villagers and their leaders who participated in the development of VLUPs, 187 were men and 264 were women (Table 2.5). People with disabilities were not recorded during the process and were counted among the 20 vulnerable people which mainly include TASAF beneficiaries. Figure 2.9 shows villagers' participation by age.

Table 2.5 VLUP development process participation by gender

Village		Gender	
		Male	Female
1	Ivilikinge	70	113
2	Mwakauta	33	65
3	Isapulano	84	86
GRAND TOTAL		187	264

Figure 2.9 VLUP development process participation by age class

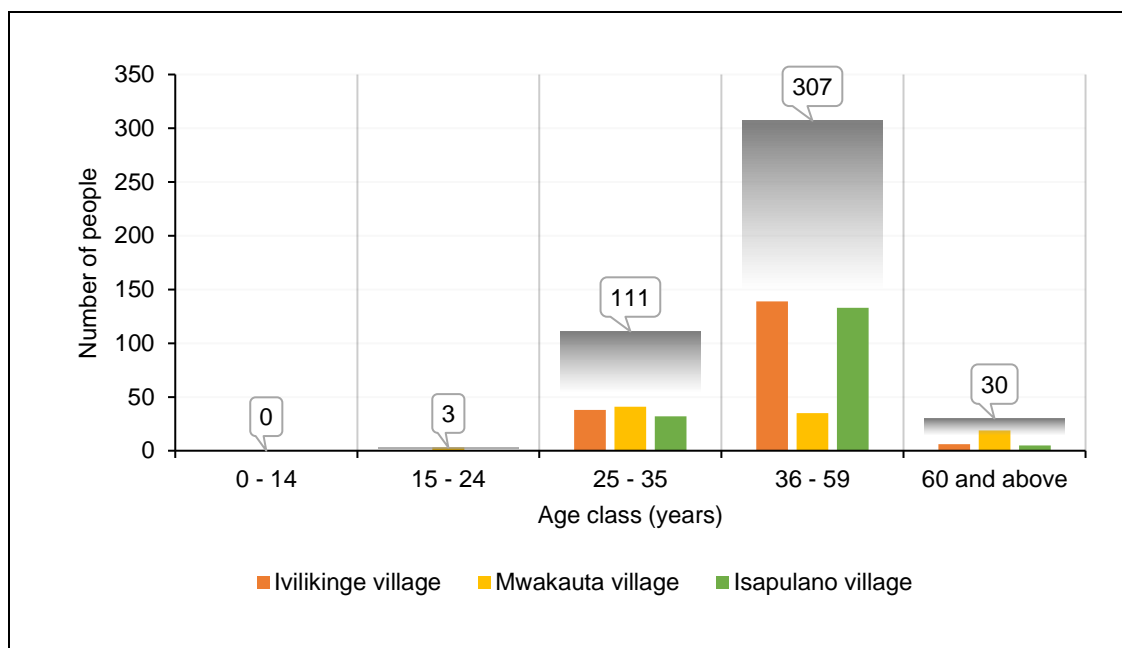


Figure 2.10, Figure 2.11, and Figure 2.12 summarises land use distribution with their respective areas in hectares for Ivilikinge, Isapulano and Mwakauta villages.

Figure 2.10 Planned land use in Mwakauta village

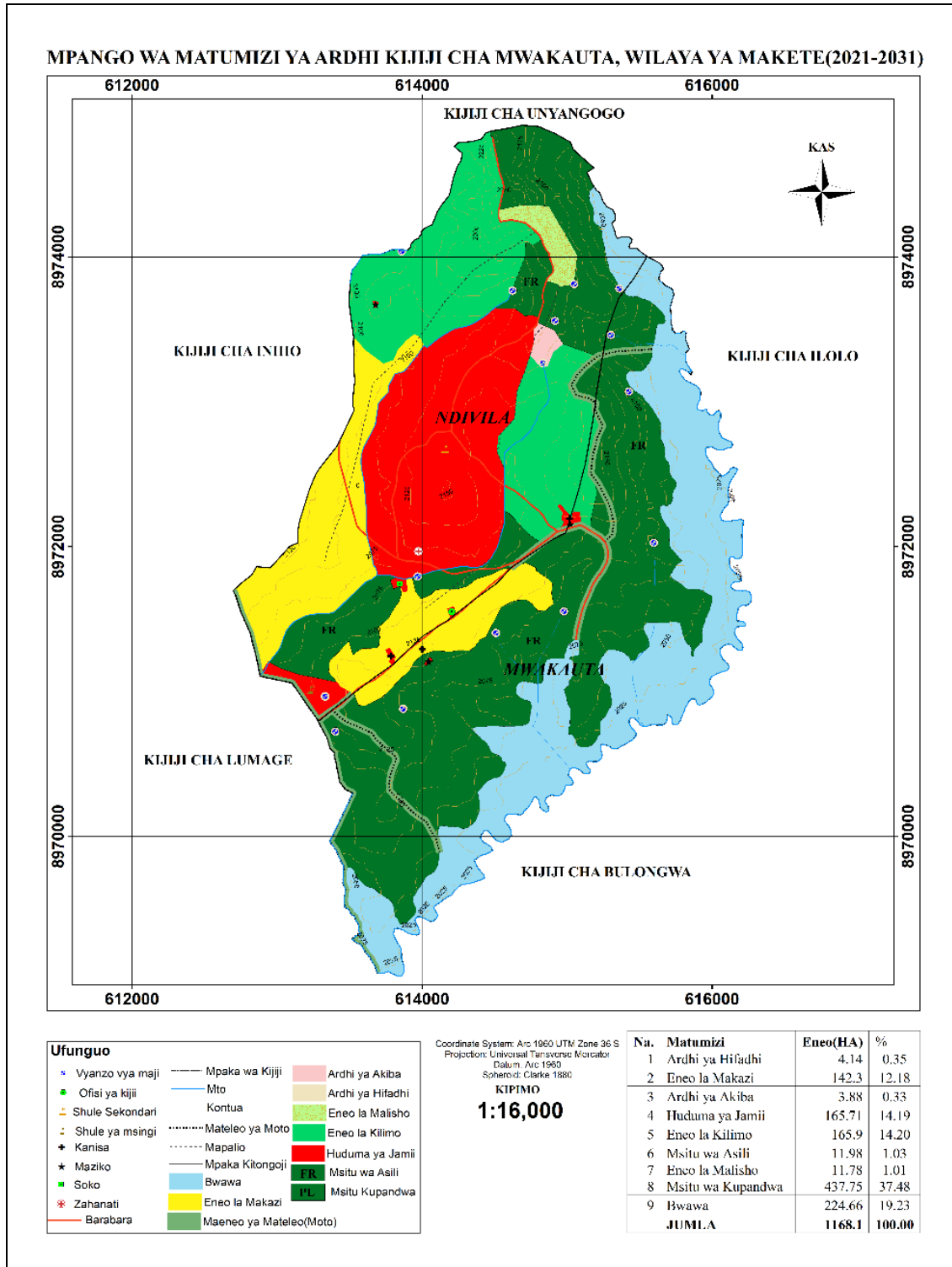
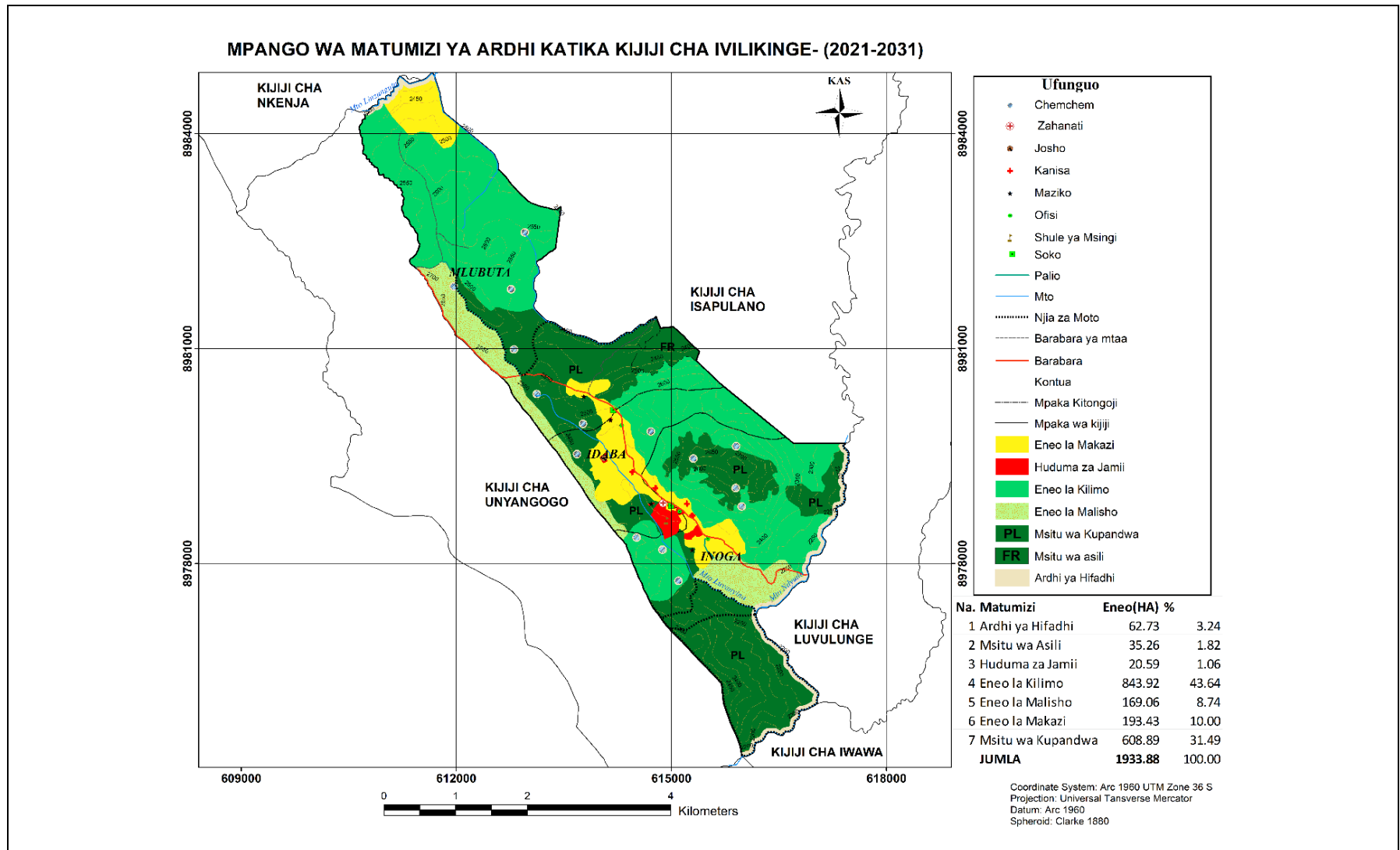


Figure 2.11 Planned land use in Ivilikinge village



Activity 1.6.4: Study on vulnerability inclusiveness

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
A clear definition of vulnerability for PFP 2 intervention.	The HRBA and gender situation report for Makete District was published on the programme's website.	Achieved
Inclusiveness of vulnerable groups into PFP 2 AWP 2021/22 guaranteed with clear participation already in planning process.	Currently inclusiveness of vulnerable groups is understood and implemented; hence, it is ensured.	Achieved

A study of the human rights and gender situation in Makete District was completed. In that study, a vulnerability definition that suits PFP 2 interventions was developed (page 6 of the report⁶).

Vulnerable people include ***“those who can potentially benefit from forestry market systems but who are simultaneously more likely or liable to face severe obstacles in enjoying equal benefits due to limited access to land, power, and a reliable source of income; poor health and disability; as well as lack of appropriate skills, social protection and sufficient access to resources”***.

During the reporting period, the HRBA and gender situational assessment study was continuing in Mafinga and Njombe FICs. It is expected to materialise in the 2021/22 AWP period.

Overall, in all programme interventions the inclusion of vulnerable groups has been ensured through various awareness-raising and training events.

Activity 1.6.5: Define investment profiles for plantation establishment

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No specific target for 2020/21		

This activity was scheduled to start in 2021/22 by which time the programme will have had time to make adequate preparations.

⁶ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2. 2020. Human rights-based approach and gender situational assessment: a case study of Makete district.
<https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/human-rights-based-approach-and-gender-situational-assessment-a-case-study-of-makete-district>

2.3 Result area 2: SMEs establish and manage value adding enterprises

2.3.1 Output 2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
<p>Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)</p>	<p>1,763 people participated in wood industry extension events, mainly field days and workshops.</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males = 712 - Females = 304 <p>Age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 – 14 yrs = 1 - 15 – 24 yrs = 96 - 25 – 35 yrs= 369 - 36 – 59 yrs = 456 - 60 and above = 74 - Unspecified age⁷ = 17 <p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants with disability were not identified <p>702 public/elected participants:⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 ward executive officers - 391 hamlet leaders - 124 regional and district officials <p>Vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29 TASAF beneficiaries <p>The total includes 45 students from Lungemba Rural Development Institute who are not in the disaggregated data (gender, age, disability, and vulnerability data were not collected and only total counts are available).</p>
<p>Number of people participating in wood industry training</p>	<p>219 people participated in wood industry training</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Males = 207 - Females = 12 <p>Age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 71 - 25 – 35 yrs= 108 - 36 – 59 yrs = 27 - 60 and above = 4 - Unspecified age = 9 <p>Public/elected officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 <p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants with disability were not identified <p>Vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0

⁷ Unspecified age refers to participants who did not specify their age category.

⁸ This overlap with information provided under section 2.2.2

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	<p>Baseline data</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 33% of SMEs employ women (ii) 29% of SMEs employ vulnerable people <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 25% of SMEs employ women (ii) 15% of SMEs employ vulnerable people <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 12% of SMEs employ women (ii) 0% of SMEs employ vulnerable people
Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	<p>Baseline data:</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35% <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29% <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13%
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	<p>Baseline data:</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 3% provide PPE (ii) 0% provide SSP <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 33% provide PPE (ii) 1% provide SSP <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 16% provide PPE (ii) 2% provide SSP
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	Data were not collected because the indicator was introduced recently.
Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	<p>Baseline data:</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11% <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23% <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 26%
Number of SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	- Data were not collected because the indicator was introduced recently. This is among the MFA aggregate indicators.
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large number of beneficiaries in wood processing were being capacitated. Training has focused on those that are actively engaged in the sector, so participation by women and vulnerable groups was limited. 	

Activity 2.1.1: FWITC development and training provisions

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Qualification criteria for SMEs to qualify for PFP 2 subsidised training developed and taken into use to offer skills training courses.	A service provision contract to develop a guideline for strengthening SMEs was ongoing and expected to materialise in 2021/22. Then the qualification criteria for SMEs to qualify for PFP 2 subsidised training will be developed and put into use to offer skills training courses.	Progress being made

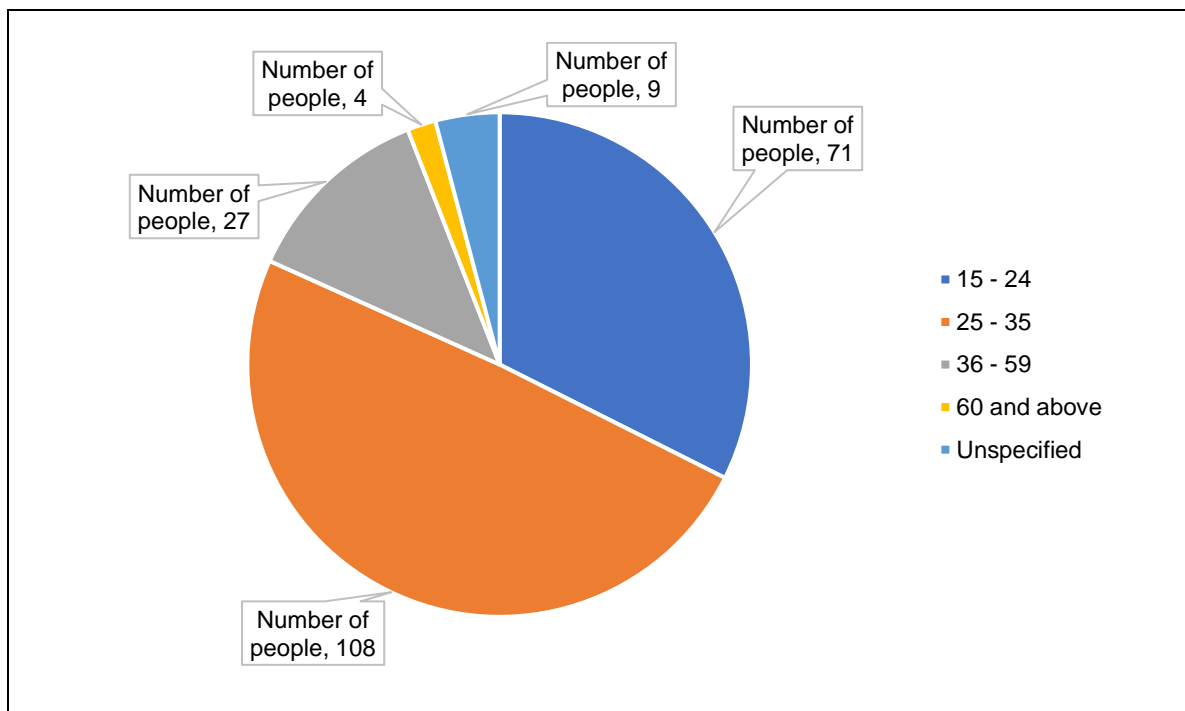
Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Fully equipped carpentry workshop established to FWITC.	The FWITC carpentry workshop was established and operational.	Achieved
100 SME owners, managers and supervisors trained in sawmill management, production records keeping and appreciation of improved recovery and profitability.	219 SMEs owners and operators trained: - 94 trained in chainsaw operation and harvesting techniques - 45 trained on saw doctoring - 60 trained in OSH - 20 trained in business planning	Achieved
40 saw doctors trained	45 saw doctors trained: 20 in Mafinga FIC and 25 in Makete FIC.	Achieved

PFP 2 continued to develop the FWITC to respond to the need for training forestry and wood processing. During 2020/21 the programme procured hand tools for carpentry and joinery to operationalise the wood and joinery FWITC section. The charcoal and briquette section is also operational.

Items for the mobile training unit were procured and arrived in Tanzania on 12 March 2021 (the ship berthed at the port on 25 March 2021). By the end of the reporting period clearance was ongoing and being delayed by value added tax (VAT) exemption issues (refer third quarter progress report⁹ – January to March 2021, Page 31).

As Table 2.2 indicates, a total of 219 people in wood processing were trained in (i) chainsaw operation and harvesting techniques, (ii) saw doctoring, (iii) occupational health and safety, and (iv) business planning. This included 207 men and 12 women. Most participants were aged 25 to 35 years. Young people found the FWITC and its SME short courses particularly relevant.

Figure 2.13 Participation in wood processing trainings by age class



Furthermore, the TFS under its Department of Extension and Publicity, offered the FWITC and PFP 2 an opportunity to participate in documenting the contribution of the forest sector to Tanzania's economic development.

⁹ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2. 2021. Quarterly progress report for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2021: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/quarterly-progress-report-for-the-period-from-1-january-2021-to-31-march-2021>

Activity 2.1.2: Support to FWITC

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No target for AWP 2020/21		

Overall, there was no specific target for 2020/21 due to the unresolved FWITC land tenure issue. The programme in collaboration with the competent authorities continued to follow up on the FWITC land tenure issue and on 9 March 2021, the PSC agreed that the issue should be discussed at the competent authority level.

The FWITC continued to provide training in forestry and wood processing to various stakeholders like tree growers, SMEs, large entrepreneurs (such as KWIHAYA company limited, KVTC and GRL), and the TFS, and services related to carpentry and joinery, charcoal and briquetting, timber production and nursery management. Eighty-six trainees benefited from training organised through the FWITC and received training completion certificates. These trainees included 15 from GRL, 55 from KVTC, 8 from Sao Hill industries, 7 from TFS on seed orchards management, and 1 on wood treatment.

Activity 2.1.3: Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
10 demonstrations on the use of chain saws and brush cutters organised in every PFP 2 selected village	10 chainsaw and brush cutter demonstrations implemented in 10 villages of Mafinga FIC and Makete FIC.	Progress being made
10 demonstrations on forest harvesting, skidding and wood transport organized in every PFP 2 selected village	Demonstrations on forest harvesting, skidding and wood transport were implemented for villages surrounding the UTII B sawmill	Progress being made
10 demonstrations on small scale band saw and ding doing operations organized in every PFP 2 selected village	Was not implemented because the mobile training units were not delivered.	Was not implemented
10 demonstrations on charcoal and briquette production organised in PFP 2 villages	10 demonstrations on charcoal and briquette production organised in 10 village centres.	Progress being made
OSHA risk assessment of ding doing operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No risk assessment conducted by OSHA on ding dong operation. - OSH awareness and trainings provided. 	Progress being made

Between January and March 2021, the programme conducted a rapid internal assessment of SME training needs in PFP 2 villages. Key aspects in which SMEs need capacitation included business management (the development of business plans and record keeping), occupational safety and health, sustainable charcoal and briquette production, marketing, and wood-processing operations.

On 16 March 2021 a total of 45 students from Lungemba Rural Development Institute visited the FWITC and watched demonstrations of carpentry and joinery, sawmilling, nursery management and charcoal and briquetting production.

Overall, a total of 1,763 people benefited from extension services, including the demonstration of appropriate wood-processing technologies. In addition to 45 students from from Lungemba Rural Development Institute and 702 public/elected officials¹⁰, 712 men and 304 women were reached. Table 2.6 shows participation in wood processing extension services by different age groups.

Table 2.6 Participation in wood processing extension services by age groups

Age class (Years)		Number of people
A	0 to 14 years	1
B	15 to 24 years	96

¹⁰ The public/elected category is position and not people-based; hence it is more realistic to estimate as a total count than to disaggregate it by gender, and age class. Many changes in public and elected officials were made during the year.

Age class (Years)		Number of people
C	25 to 35 years	369
D	36 to 59 years	456
E	60 and above years	74
Unspecified		17
GRAND TOTAL		1,013

PFP 2 initiated discussions with OSHA regarding opportunities for collaboration and the possibility of OSHA's conducting risk assessment for ding-dong operations. By the end of the reporting period, however, the discussed assessment had not yet been implemented.

Formal training and awareness-raising about OHS were provided and incorporated in awareness-raising events.

Activity 2.1.4: Encourage participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Women powered workshops organised in each PFP 2 forest industry cluster to start business plan development, establishment of business start-ups and establishment of women managed and employed business	one workshop on a "women in forest round table" was organised for the Mafinga FIC	Progress being made
Awareness raising campaigns for women's participation in forestry and wood processing operations organized in Makete	Women's participation in forestry and wood processing operations through various workshops, training, and extension events.	Achieved

The programme continued to encourage the participation of women, youths and vulnerable groups participation in forestry and wood industry investment.

On 3 May 2021 the programme organised a "women in forestry roundtable" event that included a media tour, networking, and showcasing of wood business products made and activities engaged by women. A total of 50 people participated including 5 men and 45 women. The guest of honour was the district commissioner in Kilolo district.

In 2020/21 the programme reached a total of 10,607 women, youth, and vulnerable people through in all provided trainings and/or extension services. This includes 5,868 women, 4,631 youths falling between 15 to 35 years of age, and 108 vulnerable people, mainly TASAF beneficiaries, as well as including people with disability.

Also 15 women SMEs a combined group involving a total of 150 members, in Mafinga FIC, were identified and reached.

Activity 2.1.5: Awareness raising of SMEs in company responsibilities

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
A leaflet prepared for HRBA aspect	No progress made	No progress being made

The idea of the programme to develop a "leaflet on the HRBA aspect" was supposed planned to be implemented during the fourth quarter of the 2020/21 AWP period, but it was postponed.

2.3.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	<u>Baseline data:</u> Makete FIC: 2% Mafinga FIC: 25% Njombe FIC: 18%

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account	<p>Baseline data:</p> <p>Makete FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 21% (ii) 22% <p>Mafinga FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 10% (ii) 16% <p>Njombe FIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 6% (ii) 10%
Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	<p>Three major interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mafinga FIC inception workshop - Njombe and Makete FICs inception workshop <p>Consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 youth-led groups received a 23 million TZS loan from Mafinga Town Council. - 1 carpentry group (association) received a 7 million TZS loan from Mafinga Town Council.
Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks, or investment institutions	<p>Baseline data:</p> <p>Makete FIC: 15 SMEs out of 191 interviewed</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 11 SMEs out of 74 interviewed</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 20 SMEs out of 52 interviewed</p>
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through awareness raising events SMEs were made aware of criteria for accessing loans through various financial institutions including the district and town council. - In Mafinga FIC, a total of 30 million TZS was accessed by groups in forest value chain (who were not aware of such opportunity). This included 27 million TZS for 5 youth led groups in Mafinga and 7 million TZS for the carpentry association in Mafinga. 	

Activity 2.2.1: Support SMEs in preparing business plans

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 2 staff trained in business plan preparation	PFP 2 staff were trained in business plan preparation	Achieved
60 SME owners facilitated in preparing business plan	Facilitation of 60 SMEs in improving their businesses and preparing business plans is ongoing and being implemented through the SME service provision contract.	Progress being made

In July 2020, the programme extension staff received general training to capacitate them in various aspects for smooth implementation of PFP 2 activities. PFP 2 staffs were trained by SIDO on facilitation process for preparing business plans mainly theories. In 2021/22 after development of the SMEs strengthening guideline a practical facilitation capacity building will be needed to both programme extension staffs and district allocated staffs.

A total of 327 SMEs mapped and reached in Makete FIC, as potential beneficiaries for the ongoing SME strengthening service provision contract prior to selection of 60 SMEs as planned. This includes 66 charcoal SMEs, 32 carpenters, 29 wood processing SMEs and 200 SMEs engaged in other forest-related value chain-like building. Of From the staff of the reached SMEs, 118 were female and 209 were male. Most of the staff of mapped/reached SMEs fell were falling between the ages of 36 to 59 years, as shown in Figure 2.14.

By the end of the reporting period, 72 SMEs (27 charcoal, 23 carpentry and 22 wood-processing) in Makete FIC had been identified and were being facilitated on improving their businesses. This help includes capacity-building in the preparation of business improvement plans (Annex 5)

Annex 5 In 2020/21, a total of 690 SMEs and large businesses were mapped in 23 villages and Mafinga town for Mafinga FIC, of which 614 were SMEs and 76 were large businesses. The majority of the SMEs were related to sawmilling and were particularly involved in ding dong activities (260 SMEs), and carpentry and furniture (143 SMEs). Table 2.7 provides a summary of the mapped SMEs categorised on three bases: type, machine, and product.

Sensitisation meetings and awareness raising were offered to SMEs that were potential beneficiaries of programme support.

Figure 2.14 Age groups of the potential beneficiaries of SME service provision

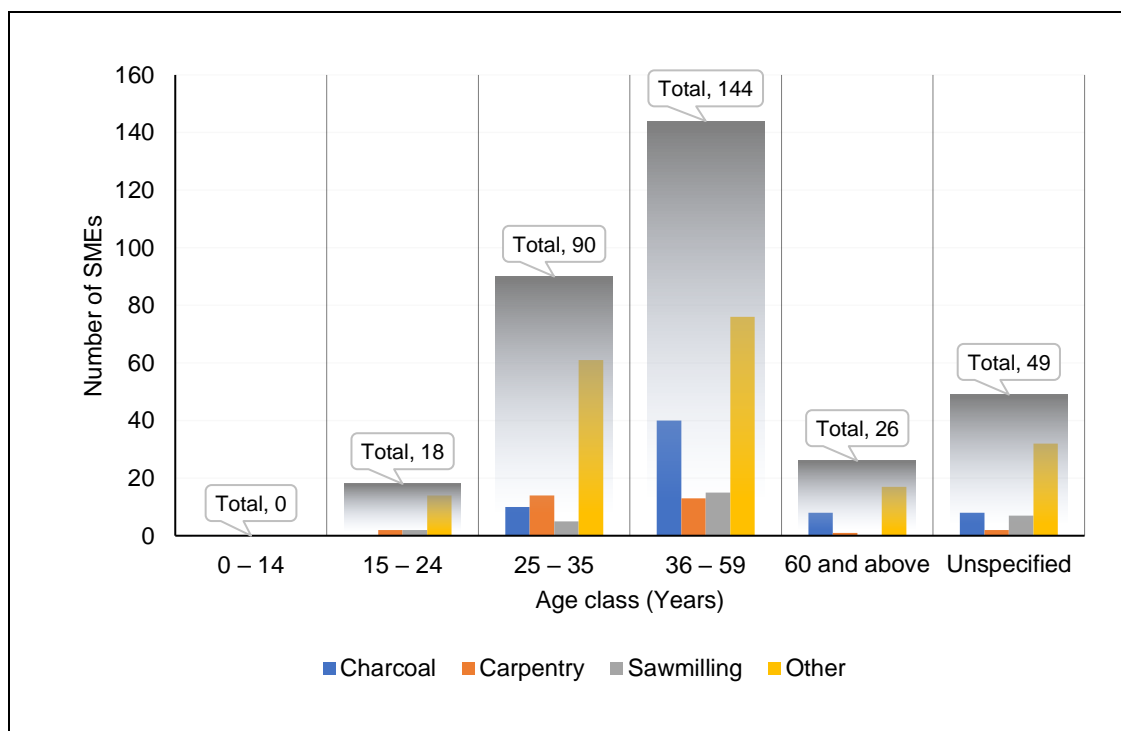


Table 2.7 Summary of the identified SMEs and large businesses in Mafinga FIC

s/n	SMEs businesses (by type and number)		Harvesting and sawmilling businesses (by type of machine and number)		Forestry processing industries (industry type)	
	1	Veneer milling	0	Amec/Ding dong	260	Sawmilling
2	Raw pole suppliers	8	Wood mizer	52	Briquettes mill	3
3	Harvesting contractors	0	Circular saw (CVT)	6	Plywood mill	11
4	Pole treatment	1	Laimet	14	Block board mill	1
5	Timber yards	36	Noolywood	6	Treated poles mill	7
6	Carpentry & furniture	143	Band saw	36	Veneer mill	2
7	Charcoal	48	Slide tech	1	Factory	1
8	Briquettes	0	Timber king	1	Paper mill	1
9	Transportation	0	Lucas mill	1	Veneer mill	12
10	Resin	0	Hewsaw	1	Resin	2
Total		236			378	76

Activity 2.2.2: Linking SMEs and financial institutions

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Facilitation workshop organized in each of the three PFP 2 forest industry clusters	The programme organised two regional inception workshops for Njombe and Iringa regions. SMEs were linked with financial institutions	Achieved

In reference to Section 2.2.6, PFP 2 organised two regional inception workshops that linked financial institutions with SMEs. This included, the Mafinga FIC inception workshop, and the Njombe and Makete FICs inception workshop.

Through these interventions, SMEs received the chance to explore various options for accessing loans and found out the criteria needed.

In collaboration with Mafinga Town Council, the programme facilitated 25 SMEs in wood joinery and carpentry in establishing an association of furniture and carpenters. Through sensitization meetings organised by the programme, the association received a 7 million TZS loan from Mafinga Town Council.

Furthermore, through these interventions, a total of 23 million TZS in loans received by five youth-led groups to support them to engage in forest value chain businesses from Mafinga Town Council.

Key success

Through various programme interventions to link SMEs with financial institutions, SMEs in Mafinga FIC received a total loan of 30 million TZS (11,000 Euro).

Activity 2.2.3: Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No target for AWP 2020/21		

Although there was no specific target for the 2020/21 AWP period, PFP 2 facilitated the FWITC, MKAA ENDELEVU, SUA, TAFORI and SCABPU to apply for a total of 538,745 Euro from the European Union Transition (EUT). Unfortunately, the application was not successful.

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

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Number of charcoal and briquette making technologies in PFP 2 supported SMEs.	3 charcoal making technologies 1. Earth kiln technology 2. Oil drum kiln technology 3. Semi transportable metal kiln
Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	Estimated 35% recovery rate (ding dong sawmilling)
Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	Baseline data: Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60) Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34) Njombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)
Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	The log and sawn timber standards approved and gazetted on 9 October 2020: - 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)"
Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	Twelve innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2: Pine charcoal, extruder sawdust briquettes, extruder carbonised briquettes, pillow carbonised briquettes with binder, bio char as a nursery growing medium, high frequency vacuum kiln, eucalyptus furniture, improved furniture design, improved saw doctoring, saw specialists narrow band saw, slidetec mobile sawmill, multi rip circular saw line,

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sawn timber structural standards were developed to be voluntary standards but gazetted as compulsory standards and have not been implemented. - Recovery rates remain low and processing wasteful 	

Activity 2.3.1: Development and deployment of log and sawn timber grading

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Log and sawn timber sorting and grading rules accredited and published	Log and sawn timber sorting and grading were gazetted by GN No. 882 and published on 9 October 2020.	Achieved

Through government notice (GN) number 882, the “TZS 387:2020 timber-strength of coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine) for structural use” and “TZS 256-1:1:2020 timber-dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine)” were gazetted and published in October 2020.

Currently the TFS is enforcing these structural sawn timber grading rules. Stakeholders’ awareness was raised at the Njombe regional inception workshop and the participatory district planning workshop.

During the reporting period, PFP 2 followed up on the enforcement of the published log and sawn timber sorting and grading rules and engaged in discussion with various actors including the TFS.

Activity 2.3.2: Support wood industry sector for sustainable raw material procurement

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Three participatory and all-inclusive workshops organized to integrate private and public tree growers, TTGAU and TGAs with SME wood processors	This aspect was incorporated in three participatory and all-inclusive workshops organised by the programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mafinga FIC inception workshop - Njombe inception workshop that merged Makete FIC and Njombe FIC - A workshop on the possibility of having tree growers supply 2,500 tonnes of charcoal annually to MKAA ENDELEVU 	Achieved

In 2020/21, PFP 2 successfully collaborated with LGAs in programme implementation. Through the two-PFP 2 organised inception workshops (see Section 2.2.6), and a workshop on the possibility of having smallholder tree growers supply 2,500 tonnes per annum to MKAA ENDELEVU, private and public tree growers, the TTGAU and TGAs integrated with SME wood processors.

Opportunities were explored with smallholder tree growers through their respective associations to supply raw materials to SMEs and large processing companies.

Activity 2.3.3: Development of appropriate forest and wood processing technologies

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 2 staff trained for use of appropriate forest harvesting and mobile sawmill technologies to be used in introduction and demonstration for tree growers and SME sawmillers	The mobile training unit equipment the programme had ordered arrived at the port of Tanzania. The VAT exemption application and clearance was in progress.	Progress being made
2 times 40” containers of second-hand forest and wood processing machines imported to Tanzania	Two 40 (Inches) containers of new forestry and wood-processing machines were imported to Tanzania and clearance in progress.	Progress being made
Improved ding dong model with improved production operations established for training and demonstrations	The programme facilitated the improvement of the ding-dong sawmill model designed by Kisweswe.	Achieved

PFP 2 managed to procure items for the mobile training unit. They arrived in Tanzania in early March 2021. As Section 2.3.1 describes, at the end of the reporting period, clearance of the procured items was still in progress. Thus, training in its use was not conducted and the service provision consultancy for offering “training of trainers” in the application of the mobile training unit was not implemented.

During the fourth quarter (April to June 2021), an improved ding-dong sawmilling machine was designed by Kisweswe¹¹ and delivered to the FWITC for demonstration (Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15 Improved ding dong sawmilling machine



Activity 2.3.4: Product development and improved use of wood waste

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Afri-furniture Design Project started, and 1 st workshops organized to engage and commit stakeholders and partners to the project	Afri-furniture project completed its first phase.	Achieved
Biochar from wood waste being marketed for briquette manufacture and possibly for agriculture	The programme continued to raise awareness on biochar from wood waste to promote market for briquette manufacture	Achieved

The first phase of afri-furniture project was completed, and the completion report was published in PFP 2 website¹².

Awareness continued to be raised on production of charcoal and briquetting including biochar in the programme area. Through SME strengthening service provision contract, a feasibility study will be conducted on valuation of the biochar and charcoal from wood waste mainly from thinning to assess the profit margins for smallholders’ tree growers. By the end of the reporting period the serviced provision contract was ongoing expected to materialised in 2021/22.

¹¹ Kisweswe is the owner of a highly innovative local engineering workshop in Mafinga.

¹² Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2). 2021. Transitioning towards amore sustainable and resilient furniture market in Tanzania:
<https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/transitioning-toward-a-more-sustainable-and-resilient-furniture-market-in-tanzania>

On biochar, the main challenge observed for sustainability of charcoal and briquetting production business is availability of spare parts of machines. In collaboration with SCABPU, discussions initiated with Tanzania Automotive Technology Centre (TATC) Nyumbu in Morogoro on possibility to manufacture spare parts for sustainable charcoal and briquetting.

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

RBMF Indicators	Status by end of June 2021
Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	"0" because MaIS was not yet developed
Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	2 regional inception meetings (workshops) organised by PFP 2 for Iringa (Mafinga FIC) and Njombe (Njombe FIC and Makete FIC)
Number of SME Association members participating in forest industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe.	- Data were not collected: - SME associations membership status was unknown.
Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholders' tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MCAA ENDELEVU.
Conclusion:	
- Sectoral challenges are being addressed through the continuous improved communication among associations. This promotes integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients.	

Activity 2.4.1: Awareness raising in utilization of forest and wood products

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Wood products and wood utilisation promoted in Tanzania households	The programme promoted utilisation of wood products in all participated trade fairs.	Achieved

PFP 2 facilitated piloting of semi transportable metal kiln (n=5) for charcoal production in four villages in Makete FIC including Bulongwa, Ludihani, Mago and Ilindiwe villages. The metal kilns were introduced to ensure charcoal production even during the rain seasons.

The programme continued to promote Wood products and wood utilisation in Tanzania households through various PFP 2 organised events (including invited events), trainings and extension services.

During August 2020, PFP 2 and FWITC presented various opportunities on forestry sector through TBC session titled "Tanzania ya Kijani". The session is facilitated by TFS under the department of extension and publicity.

In December 2020, through the invitation from the Iringa regional office to participate on "investment opportunities fair in Iringa region". PFP 2 and FWITC demonstrated and raised awareness to various stakeholders on utilization of forest and wood products.

On May 2021, through TFS-department of extension and publicity, PFP 2 and FWITC participated in "environmental week fair" that were organised through vice president office union and environment matters.

Activity 2.4.2: Accomplish and synchronize FMIS and MaIS

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No target for 2020/2021 AWP		

There was no specific target for 2020/21 hence FMIS and MaIS were not yet developed by the end of the reporting period. The progress being made and arrangement for 2021/22 on development of these information systems can be referred to section 2.2.5.

Activity 2.4.3: Dissemination of FMIS and MaIS

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
No target for 2020/2021 AWP		

There was no specific target for 2020/21 hence FMIS and MaIS were not developed by the end of the reporting period (Refer to section 2.2.5).

Activity 2.4.4: PFP forest industry cluster development

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 2 staff trained and facilitated for forest industry cluster development	PFP 2 staff trained and facilitated for forest industry cluster development	Achieved

During first and second quarter of the 2020/21 AWP period, the programme staff were trained on the development of forest industry clusters' approach. The staffs were familiarised with Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters as well as made aware of other potential clusters in the southern highland i.e. Kilolo FIC, Songea FIC, and Mbeya FIC.

This capacity building was aimed to ensure common understanding for easy communication and implementation of programme activities.

2.3.5 Output 2.5. Policy and partnership support

The output 2.5 was dropped from the results chain for PFP 2 and incorporated in the revised PD. The budgeting of the activities under 2.5 were merged to output 2.4.

Activity 2.5.1: Facilitation of dialogue and liaison platform

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Forest and wood industry development related information shared to regional and district authorities	Forest and wood industry development related information shared to regional and district authorities	Achieved
A study to assess current level of district investment in forestry and wood industries extension and business environment improvement; and how this investment might be optimised.	The study completed, and a validation workshop implemented. Currently the study is handled at MNRT level hence open when published by MNRT.	Achieved

Concerning dialogues and engagement events refer to output 1.5, 1.6 and 2.4. Overall, the forest and wood industry development shared with regional and district authorities and are participating actively in development of the sector.

Key success

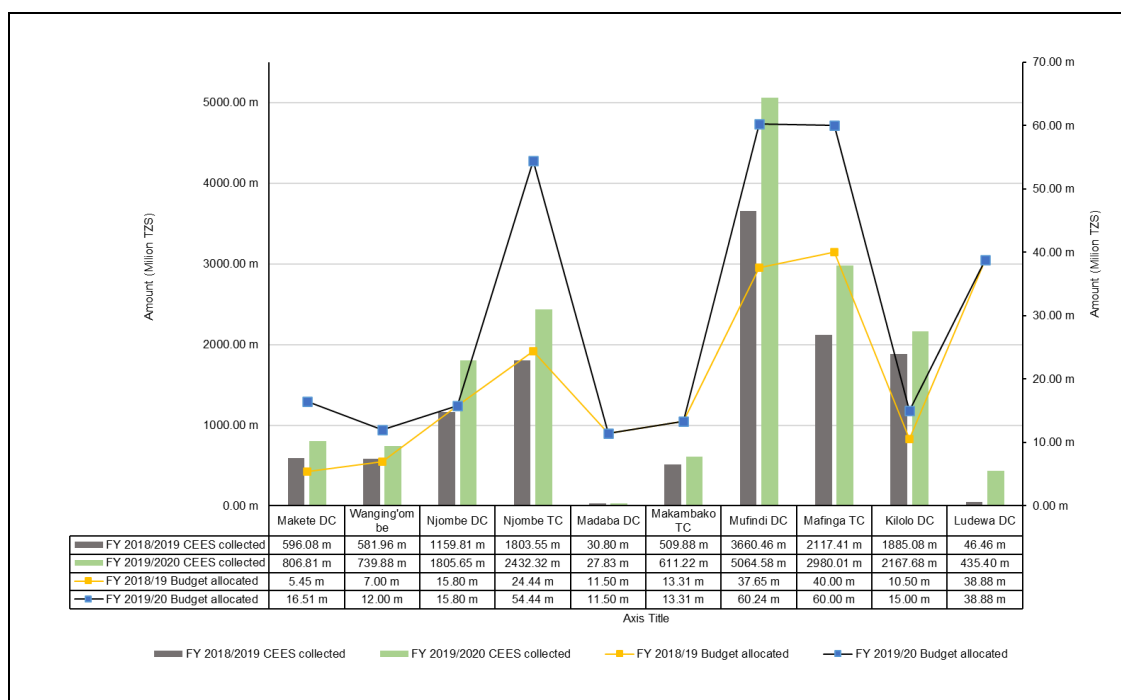
Through regional and district government involvement, CESS was harmonised to 5%. Example in Makete district CESS was dropped from 20% to 5% for forest related products because of continuously programme engaging the local government.

Overall, CESS tax has been harmonised in many programme areas to 5%.

PFP 2 facilitated a study to assess current level of district investment in forestry and wood industries extension and business environment improvements; and how this investment might be optimised. Data were collected in 10 programme area councils making a case on CESS collection versus reinvestment (Figure 2.16). Generally, less than 1% observed to be reinvested back to support forestry production and wood processing environment.

On 7 May 2021, a validation workshop organised involving the local government authorities with other stakeholders including FDT to discuss a way forward on the outcome of the study. The position paper was submitted to MNRT for further action.

Figure 2.16 CESS collection versus reinvestment in 10 PFP 2 council



Activity 2.5.2: Association development in wood industry sector

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
Guideline prepared for strengthening SMEs and their associations.	The preparation of the guideline for strengthening SMEs and their associations is on progress and part of the SMEs service provision contract expected to materialise in 2021/22 AWP.	Progress being made
SMEs associations supported	The programme continued to provide support to SMEs associations.	Achieved

Development of the guideline for strengthening SMEs and their respective association is part of the ongoing SME strengthening service provision contract that will be completed during 2021/22.

The programme is continuing to collaborate with SMEs association in improving the business environment for SMEs. Through various interventions organised by the programme and other stakeholders, as potential beneficiaries, SMEs associations have been supported and guiding the programme intervention on the ground. Such associations include, SHIVIMITA, SAFIA, NOFIA, UWASA and SCABPU.

For example, SCAPBU was facilitated during the application for the EUT fund in which it had a chance of securing 20,000 Euro.

Activity 2.5.3: Facilitation and enforcement of HRBAs in PFP 2 implementation

Annual target	Progress	Achievement status
PFP 2 staff trained in HBRA issues to ensure they understand and include facilitation of these to their day-to-day work	PFP 2 staffs and other stakeholders including LGA staffs trained on HRBA.	Achieved

The PFP 2 staff training on HRBA aspect during the first quarter of the 2020/2021 annual work plan period to ensure all staff members understand the importance of these issues in their day-to-day work.

The programme continued to ensure and promote the rights and obligations of workers and whenever PFP 2 staff will be involved in programme interventions to encourage and co-operate with local government authorities to enforce existing forestry work and employment regulation.

Also, the programme continued to monitor and follow workers' skills training provided to include occupation, safety and health issues as part of the training programme.

2.4 Progress of the inception phase outputs carried to implementation period

2020/21 AWP activity		Annual Target	Progress	Achievement status
Code	Activity			
3.2.1	Programme document revision	Programme document revised and approved	PD revised and endorsed by the PSC	Achieved
3.2.2	Familiarization of programme management team and stakeholders	No specific milestone	Programme management team and stakeholders familiarised on PFP 2	Achieved
3.2.3	Development of MoUs with districts and partners	No specific milestone	PFP 2 developed: MoU with NLUPC (not signed yet) 10 MoU with LGA (Not signed yet) 2 master MoU for improved tree seed production (Not signed) 1 MoU with AF (signed)	Achieved
3.2.4	Establishment of annual service provision contracts	No specific milestone	The annual service provision piloted with TTGAU and arrangement discussed for implementation.	Achieved
3.2.5	Development of PFP 2 communication strategy	Communication strategy developed	The communication strategy is being developed.	Progress being made
3.2.6	Development of monitoring and evaluation plan for PFP 2	Monitoring and evaluation plan developed	Monitoring and evaluation tools in place	Progress being made

Activity 3.2.1: Programme document revision

PFP 2 revised its programme document (PD), and it was endorsed by the fifth PSC meeting on 8 June 2021. The programme document is expected to be approved by the first programme supervisory board in either August or September 2021.

Activity 3.2.2: Familiarization of programme management team and stakeholders

The programme management team and stakeholders are familiar of PFP 2 including outcomes and interventions. The programme has continuously been engaging stakeholders in various activities to ensure inclusivity of all social groups including vulnerable people.

Activity 3.2.3: Development of MoUs with districts and partners

The memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) was approved by the competent authorities on the fourth PSC. The MoU was submitted to the NLUPC for further actions.

Through the participatory district planning workshop on February 1 to 5, 2021, the programme together with the 10 councils under supervision of a lawyer from MNRT drafted 10 MoU with the local government authority for the implementation of PFP 2 in 80 selected villages of the 10 councils. Through the improved tree seed production stakeholders workshop conducted from 17 to 19 February 2021, the programme managed to facilitate development of the two (2) improved tree seed production master MoUs with key stakeholders to collaborate in supervision and management of the PFP supported seed orchards and stands.

All these MoUs were already approved by the fourth PSC meeting on 9 March 2021 and by the end of reporting period they were not yet signed. Main reason being change of leadership in the government which affected the signing arrangements and caused delays in logistic arrangements. The programme managed to complete signing of only MoU with African Forestry.

Activity 3.2.4 Establishment of annual service provision contracts

The service provision contracts piloted under performance-based contract arrangements with TTGAU. Further arrangements discussed and agreed for implementation on 2021/22 AWP.

Activity 3.2.5 Development of PFP 2 communication strategy

The PFP 2 communication strategy is being developed and it is expected to materialise during 2021/22 AWP period. It is part of the six-months service provision contract for facilitation of the programme communication.

Activity 3.2.6 Development of monitoring and evaluation plan for PFP 2

The monitoring and evaluation tools were refined and are in place. This includes the revised programme document, the programme implementation manual and annual work plans. For 2021/22 the monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed to track progress of the programme as guided by the programme document, PIM and AWPs.

2.5 Auditing MFA out growers support programme

MFA through Embassy of Finland in Dar es salaam appointed PFP 2 to audit the tree grower's support program (TOSP) provided by MFA through TTGAU, New Forest Company (NFC) and Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC). The silvicultural evaluation and audit of the TOSP for 2019/20 planting season conducted in December 2020 and January 2021 and the reports were submitted to the embassy of Finland in Dar es salaam for further actions (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 Summary of the silvicultural evaluation and audit for 2019/20 planting season

Category	Statistics
TTGAU	
Field assessment	From 9 to 17 December 2020
Place surveyed	7 district and 27 villages in Iringa and Njombe region
Sample woodlots	73 woodlots from 68 beneficiaries in 11 villages of 6 districts
Report completed	December 2020
KVTC	
Field assessment	From 29 November to 5 December 2020
Place surveyed	Kilombero and Ulanga Districts
Sample woodlots	40 woodlots surveyed out of 46 established woodlots
Report completed	January 2021
NFC	
Field assessment	From 7 to 8 then 18 to 22 December 2020
Place surveyed	18 villages of Kilolo district
Sample woodlots	109
Report completed	January 2021

3. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

3.1 Human resources

During the 2020/21 the IFPPE was not able to travel to Tanzania, due to COVID-19. Therefore, the programme was implemented without the IFPPE. The IFPPE informed during the reporting period (March 2021) that he was not any more available for the position.

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

Table 3.1 PFP 2 staff composition

Staff	Position
International TA	
1	Michael Hawkes Chief Technical Advisor - CTA
2	Juha Kiuru ¹³ Forestry Products and Processing Expert - FPPE
National TA	
3	Pius Dominick National Finance and Procurement Expert - NFPE
4	Joyce Msigwa Socio-Economist (SE)
5	Eliya Mtupile Market System Development Specialist -MSDS
6	Andrew Ferdinands Land Use Planning Expert – LUPE
Operational staff	
7	Hosea E. Kiyogoma Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Makete)
8	Mahendeka Jeremiah Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Njombe)
9	Nyachia R. Warucha Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Mafinga)
10	Davis J. Chidodo Monitoring and Evaluation Expert (MEE)
11	Raheli J. Swai Nursery Manager (NM)/ Acting FWITC Manager
12	Fahima C Tindamanyire Bio-Energy Tutor (BET)
13	Anastazia S. Kasase Forestry Extension Officer (FEO) - Seed Orchard
14	Judith Mdoti Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
15	Nickson Marandu Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
16	Anjela Mashera Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
17	Teresia Bashiri Mchome Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
18	Gaston Masalu Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
19	Caren Riite Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
20	Lidya J Fredrick Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
21	George J. Munish Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
22	Herman S. Mmelo Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
23	Edina Wilson Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
24	Zabron J. Mgeta Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
25	Augustino F. Mng'ong'o Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
26	Hashim Sanya Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
27	Sesilia M Mgani Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
28	Azizi Adam Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
29	Yeriko M Lwila Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
30	Philipo Simon Sanga Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
31	Lulu F. Pandila Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
32	Freeman D. Massawe Wood Industry Tutor VET I – III tutor (WIT)
33	Walter B. Mushi Wood Industry Tutor VET I – III tutor (WIT)
34	Chamba B. Pamba Forestry Tutor VET I – III tutor (
35	George Chalamila FWITC workshop manager
36	Nuru Mswaki FWITC joinery workshop manager
Administrative staff	
37	Gelwada Kika Administrator
38	Tunu Mwalami Accountant/Cashier - Iringa
39	Judith Michael Office assistant – Iringa
40	Happy S. Mtenzi Office assistant – FWITC
41	Dilys Musila Office assistant –Makete
42	Leo J. Kiliwa Driver
43	Habibu G. Mahanga Driver

¹³ Was due to COVID-19 not available and resigned in March 2021.

Staff	Position	
44	Mussa Mhina	Driver
45	Simon H. Mbala	Driver
46	Joseph S. Mahali	Driver
47	Essau M. Masonda	Driver
48	Mfaume H. Kambi	Driver
49	Florian Mlelwa	Driver
50	Richard Msitu	Driver
51	Abdala Abdala	Driver
52	Thomas Tovagonze	Driver
Service provider		
53	Leonard Chisokole	Database and IT support

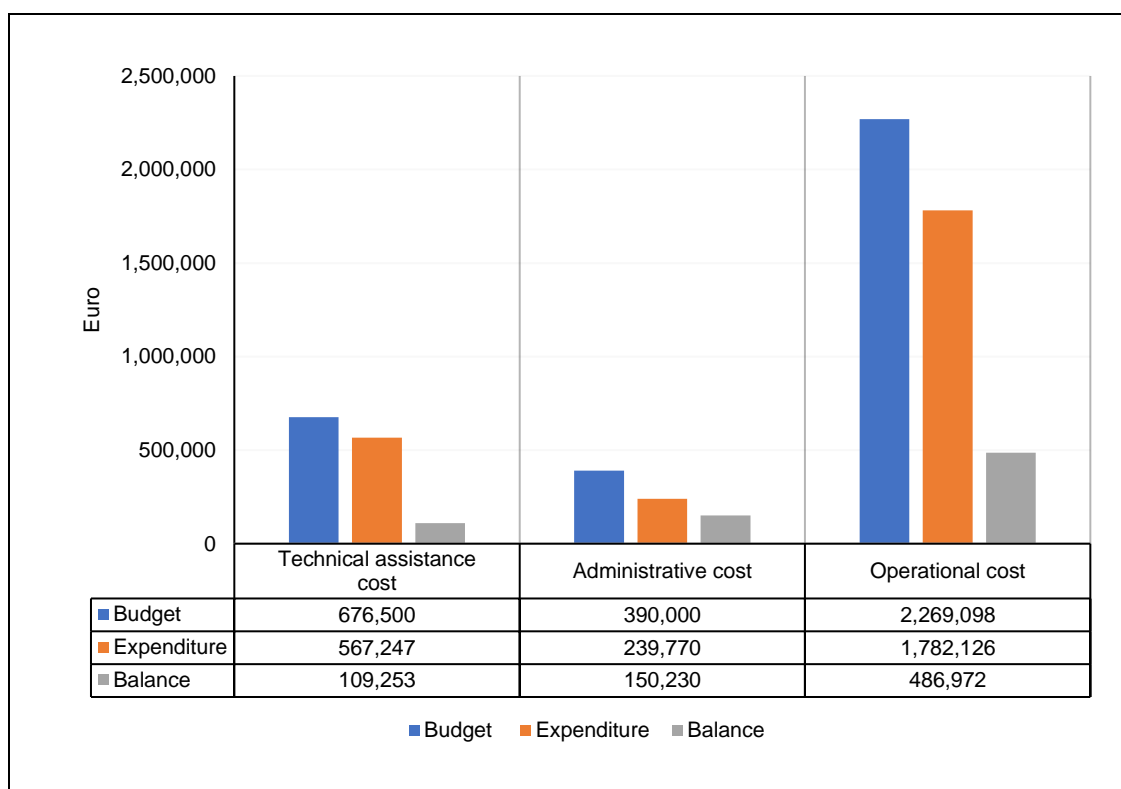
3.2 Finance

The total MFA budget for PFP 2 is 9.4 million euros. In addition, the GoT provides an in-kind contribution. By the end of the reporting period, 36% of the MFA provided fund was utilized.

A total of 3,335,599 euros was budgeted for 2020/21 AWP period. By the end of June 2021, a total of 2,591,854 euros spent which is equivalent to 78% of the planned budget (Table 3.2). Figure 3.1 provides summary overview of the planned budget and actual expenditure by the end of June 2021.

Table 3.2 provides detailed summary of the planned budget and expenditure for 2020/21 period. Major deviations described under section 3.3, contribute to the under expenditure.

Figure 3.1 Comparison summary of the budget versus expenditure for 2020/21



Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Table 3.2 2020/21 budget versus expenditure

Results		Programme budget (Euro)	2019/2020 expenditure (Euro)	2020/21 in Euro			Cumulative expenditure (Euro)	Programme balance by June 2021 (Euro)
Code	description			Budget	Expenditure	Balance		
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE								
	Technical assistance fee (International)	1,449,500	223,870	351,500	312,190	39,310	536,060	913,440
	Technical assistance fee (National)	889,000	59,903	325,000	255,056	69,944	314,959	574,041
Total technical assistance fee		2,338,500	283,773	676,500	567,246	109,254	851,019	1,487,481
OPERATIONAL COST								
Result 1	Tree growers establish and manage plantations	2,665,800	126,036	763,000	816,664	-53,664	942,700	1,723,100
Output 1.1	Private forestry organisations are strengthened	680,400	59,785	130,000	352,327	-222,327	412,112	268,288
Output 1.2	Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	935,400	64,799	270,000	260,089	9,911	324,888	610,512
Output 1.3	Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	220,000	977	34,000	1,309	32,691	2,286	217,714
Output 1.4	Increased capacity and resources to manage fires	130,000	0	30,000	6,978	23,022	6,978	123,022
Output 1.5	Strengthened communication	240,000	476	59,000	86,372	-27,372	86,848	153,152
Output 1.6	Institutionalization of private forestry	460,000	0	240,000	109,589	130,411	109,589	350,411
Result 2	SMEs establish and manage value adding enterprises	1,735,300	52,303	590,000	258,361	331,639	310,664	1,424,636
Output 2.1	Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	698,500	36,601	150,000	194,661	-44,661	231,262	467,238
Output 2.2	Increased access of SMEs to financing	131,800	0	40,000	12,175	27,825	12,175	119,625
Output 2.3	Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain	665,000	6,087	200,000	30,636	169,364	36,723	628,277
Output 2.4	Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	240,000	9,615	200,000	20,889	179,111	30,504	209,496
Programme procurement		1,040,000	153,295	816,098	701,409	114,689	854,704	185,296
	Procurement A			408,098	328,167	79,931	328,167	
	Procurement B			13,000	12,250	750	12,250	
	Vehicles and other operational costs		153,295	395,000	360,992	34,008	514,287	
Tree Out growers' scheme		30,000	0	100,000	5,692	94,308	5,692	24,308
	Tree out growers scheme Silvicultural audit	30,000	0	100,000	5,692	94,308	5,692	24,308
Total operational cost		5,471,100	331,634	2,269,098	1,782,126	486,972	2,113,760	3,357,340
ADMINISTRATIVE COST								
	Administrative cost (Administrative staff, TA re-allocation, TA housing, Duty travel and office running costs)	1,453,400	186,669	390,000	239,770	150,230	426,439	1,026,961
Total administrative costs		1,453,400	186,669	390,000	239,770	150,230	426,439	1,026,961
EXTERNAL AUDIT								
	ERET audit and review	60,000	0	0	2,713	0	2,713	57,287
Total external audit cost		60,000	0	0	2,713	0	2,713	57,287
CONTINGENCY								
	Contingency	77,000	0	0	0	0	0	77,000
Total contingency		77,000	0	0	0	0	0	77,000
GRAND TOTAL		9,400,000	802,076	3,335,598	2,591,855	746,456	3,393,931	6,006,069

3.3 Deviations from the work plan and budget

Broad programme arrangements

The 3rd PSC meeting directed the programme to expand programme interventions to all three clusters as opposed to previously approved rolling approach. Change in these arrangements amongst others led to revision of the 2020/21 annual work plan that was approved and published during March 2021. Furthermore, expansion of the baseline studies to the remaining area was incorporated in the revised AWP. By the end of the reporting period the baseline assessments were still continuing and so some of the budget remained unspent.

Service provision and consultancies

Due to delays in clearance of the mobile training units and in fabrication of the tractor and kesla equipment the programme was not able to recruit the proposed consultant to train trainers. At the end of the reporting period, the SME strengthening, and communication service contracts were still ongoing and expected to materialise in 2021/22. These issues caused under expenditure in output 1.5, 2.1, and 2.3.

Human resources

Due to COVID-19 and the IFPPE belonging to the at-risk group, the expert was not able to travel to Tanzania during the reporting period. In March 2021 the expert informed the programme that he was no longer available for the position. The programme made arrangements to reallocate the unspent TA time and budget.

Procurement

Procurement deviated considerably from that planned in the revised AWP as may be noted on perusal of Annex 2. The reasons for the deviations included: a) supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19, b) concerns about FWITC site security making it inappropriate to invest in permanent structures at that site, and c) uncertainty regarding changing regulations for the application of VAT.

Finance

Item	Reason for over or under expenditure	
Operational		
Result 1	Tree growers establish and manage plantations	
Output 1.1	Private forestry organisations are strengthened	- The programme operational staff budget line was changed during the course of the year.
Output 1.3	Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	- Access to forest finance was mostly promoted as a secondary activity at events that were undertaken for other purposes and so charged against other budget lines.
Output 1.4	Increased capacity and resources to manage fires	- The main progress achieved was the extension service on fire management under this output. - Staffing cost were mainly charged against output 1.1 hence under spending.
Output 1.5	Strengthened communication	- The overspending was caused by more intensive communication/inclusive planning events at regional and district level than were originally budgeted for.
Output 1.6	Institutionalization of private forestry	- The programme was unable to contract out the land tenure service provision as intended and so this expenditure became delayed to 2021/22.
Result 2	SMEs establish and manage value adding enterprises	
Output 2.1	Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	- As explained under output 1.1.
Output 2.2	Increased access of SMEs to financing	- The programme was unable to contract out SME service provision as intended and so this expenditure became delayed to 2021/22.
Output 2.3	Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain	- The challenge in mobile training units procurement discussed above caused delay to train trainers and undertake demonstrations with equipment that was still in transit.

Item		Reason for over or under expenditure
Output 2.4	Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	- Most of the events conducted for this purpose were included with events that were organised for other purposes and so were charged against other budget lines.
	Programme procurement	- The under expenditure was caused by the unresolved FWITC land tenure issue, uncertainty related to VAT regulations, and supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19.
Technical assistance fee and administrative cost		
	Technical assistance	- Absence of IFFPE as justified under the HR subsection above. - Some of the planned expenditure on consultancy for baseline surveys could not be realised during 2020/21 and so were pending to 2021/22.

3.4 Procurement

3.4.1 Service provision and consultancy update

The status of implementation of service provision contract and consultancies for 2020/21 are described below:

- SME strengthening and their respective association service provision contract: the contract was signed on 3 May 2021. It is a six-months contract worth 81,060,000 TZS (30,000 euro) and expected to end in November 2021. By the end of the reporting period the implementation was ongoing contributing progress for result area 2.
- Communication service provision: the contract was also signed on 3 May 2021, and it is a six-month contract worth 13,700,000 TZS (5,000 euro), expected to end in November 2021. By end of June 2021 the implementation was ongoing.
- The training of trainers on application of the mobile training unit was not implemented due unavailability of the mobile training unit items. Still the clearance at the port was on progress hence postponed to 2021/22.
- Two consultancies for refining the improved tree seed production manual were deployed during the first and second quarter of 2020/21 AWP. The manual refined and the first version is in use and published to the programme website.
- A performance-based contract with TTGAU on collaborating to oversee seed orchards management activities implemented and completed.
- A training coordinator consultant deployed for 3-months to coordinate staff training during the first quarter.

3.4.2 Equipment procurements

The detailed procurement summary is presented under Annex 2.

4. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

4.1 Assumptions

Assumptions that were identified and described in the revised PD remain unchanged.

4.2 Risks

The risks remained unchanged as presented in the revised programme document that was endorsed by the PSC on 8 June 2021 and presented in Table 4.1.

- In 2020/21 the programme experienced one major challenge of frequent turnover of council staffs (RCs, DCs and other local government staffs) which has caused challenges to and delays in some activities (such the signing of the MoUs). The programme works closely with DCs to minimise this negative impact.

During 2020/21 the programme experienced xx major emerging risks as listed and described in Table 4.1:

1. Changes in the regulatory environment on VAT exemption
2. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic
3. The unresolved FWITC land tenure issue
4. Child labour issue as presented from baseline studies.

Table 4.1 Risk matrix

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
Contextual Risks				
COVID-19 pandemic	High	High	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 baseline studies. In addition, communications were heavily impacted because of controls on public gatherings. In June 2021 it was still very difficult to get expatriates to work in-country and up to this point no mass vaccination programme has taken place.	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 use of remote communications was introduced to substitute for in-person meetings
Changes in regulatory environment	High	High	Due to changes in VAT regulations. the Tanzanian management company (NIRAS) must charge 18% VAT on top of the costs of providing staff in addition to 18% on their management fee. The programme was declared VAT exempt in January 2021, and this resolved the problem for NIRAS. In June 2021, the programme still had two containers stuck in Dar port. They have been incurring demurrage charges since March 2021 while VAT is negotiated. The items being held back relate to Result 2 and the programme is facing implementation delays	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. The programme is devoting significant human resources to attempt to resolve this problem and is working with the MFA in this regard.

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
			because the ordered equipment is not available for use.	
Possible deterioration of the country's democratic, human rights and good governance situation.	Medium	High	The referendum for a new constitution, which provides for the explicit prohibition of both direct and indirect discrimination against women, has been postponed. In 2016 the perceived level of public-sector corruption ranked Tanzania 117 th out of 168 countries.	Mostly outside the influence of the PFP 2. The programme is systematically human rights progressive and promotes trade associations.
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 the 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 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 produce in local markets.
Child labour.	High	High	Despite concentrated efforts by LGAs, baseline studies in Makete 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				
Unavailability of support services for growers.	High	High	Poor performance of the sector due to massive underinvestment in extension services and	The programme is integrating with LGAs with significant value

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
			incentives (for tree growers, SMEs, and government staff), and infrastructure.	chain activity to strengthen 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. Raise awareness among all partners and assist local communities in negotiating land deals with investors. Make sure that all VLUPs include enough land for food production.
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 in the landscape. Its loss is mostly because of agriculture. The estimated forest plantation area covers only 207,000 ha (PFP 2017), mostly as 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, 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 the risks and reminded repeatedly.

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
Violation of workers' labour rights in 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 SME awareness about worker and labour rights, support organisations such as workers unions to organize themselves and lobby for their rights, and encourage 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 ownership 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 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 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.	Strengthen institutional capacity and formalise sources of revenue to ensure that TGAs, SMEs associations and the TTGAU have the capacity to meet their objectives.
Unsustainability of the demonstration and training facilities, arrangements, and courses. (FWITC, VET	High	High	PFP has invested considerably in the FWITC and 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

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
forestry and wood-processing courses).				assets for redeployment in the 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 are either burnt or remain on the sawmilling sites. This creates environmental problems and increases short-term carbon emissions.	Support existing and promote the development of new and innovative ways of using waste products. Support the shift to more efficient sawmilling technologies.
Institutional Risks				
Reduced interest by the GoT in supporting private forestry and an increased 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 private forestry sectors 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

5.1 Approaches

To ensure sustainability of the programme efforts and interventions, three key approaches implemented: 1) awareness raising, 2) stakeholders' engagements in implementation of programme activities and 3) development of a procedure for facilitating resources support.

Awareness raising

Programme stakeholders were led through the PFP 2 and its expected outcomes. During the first quarter all programme staffs were mentored through a formalised training on various services to be delivered by the programme. Later in the second quarter, the trained programme staffs collaborated with local government authority and service providers to assess the current situation in the forest value chain prior to programme implementation.

The key stakeholders were brought up to date on the situation and through a participatory approach planned for programme interventions. Hence currently most of the key programme stakeholders are aware of the PFP 2 and its outcome as well as are up to date of various aspects related to forest sector development.

Stakeholders' engagements in PFP 2 activities

Currently the local government authority is directly engaged and collaborating in providing extension services to smallholders' tree growers and SMEs. During the third quarter, 10 MoUs developed with 10 councils in programme area for programme implementation in 80 villages for PFP 2.

On the other hand, 3 master MoUs for the development of tree improved seed production were developed involving MNRT, TFS, TTGAU, TGAs and local government authorities. Roles and responsibilities agreed among key stakeholders in managing the established seed orchards and stands.

In 2020/22 quarterly meetings with all key stakeholders (including service providers) were held. This is to ensure local government authorities, collaborating institutions and service providers become accountable of the roles and responsibility agreed to raise sense of ownership.

Resources support

Concerning support related to materials and other facilities, the programme in collaboration with the competent authorities and decision-making bodies, updated the PIM and laid down various procedures for guiding collaboration and service delivery.

The guide and procedures were laid down understanding the situation on the ground to ensure sustainability.

5.2 Sustainability for key interventions

Table 5.1 Key interventions to ensure suitability of programme activities

Intervention		Description
1	Improved tree seed production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three masters MoUs developed, and roles and responsibilities agreed among stakeholders for managing and development of the PFP facilitated 15 established seed orchards and stands. - Currently all 15 seed orchards and stands are being managed in collaboration with tree growers, TGAs, TTGAU, LGA and TFS.
2	Plantation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The awareness raised on support for extension services as a result, the LGA allocated 50 staffs to support extension services in 80 villages selected for PFP 2 interventions.

Intervention		Description
3	FWITC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The land tenure issue was not resolved. - The programme together with the CA and LGA are following it up closely. - Limited support is being provided to FWITC from the programme until the land tenure issue is resolved.
4	TGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure that TGA are strengthened in a formalised approach and deliver services to their members, the programme facilitated development of a "Guideline for facilitation of tree growers' association establishment and strengthening". The manual is operational. - Although the programme will promote registration of TGAs to MOHA, also it will continue to strengthen TGAs registered at district. Hence LGA and TTGAU are actively engaged in the facilitation process to ensure sustainability of the formed TGAs.
5	TTGAU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance based contract approach piloted and in 2021/22 AWP period annual service provision contract will be agreed and implemented.
6	SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SMEs area is less formalised in aspect of support and strengthening as compared to tree growers and their respective TGAs. Due to this, and through the ongoing SME service provision contract, a guideline/manual will be developed to guide SMEs strengthening and guide support provision.
7	Extension services provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme is actively engaging the government available staffs in extension services. - 50 LGA extension staffs allocated to support programme activities in PFP 2 villages - 10 MoUs with LGA developed to agree on roles and responsibilities.

6. LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The programme was impacted by COVID-19, FWITC land tenure, unclarity regarding changes in VAT regulations, and changes in local government staffing.

- COVID-19 caused delays in recruiting staff and consultants and made difficult to retain staff. Furthermore, it led to travel and meeting restrictions and made it difficult to operate in a participatory manner. COVID-19 also disrupted supply chains and caused delays in procurement.
- The FWITC land tenure issue which has remained unresolved for six years disrupted plans to develop this important institution for building the capacity of workers in the southern highlands and promoting innovation in the industries.
- Lack of clarity about application of changing VAT regulation delayed recruitment of national staff by six month and made it impractical to undertake procurement as desired.
- Changes in local government staffing disrupted working relations that the programme had invested heavily in and made it necessary to re-establish new relations and repeat capacity building and knowledge transfer events.

Overall, the programme is recommending urgent attention to:

1. Resolving the long standing FWITC land tenure issue.
2. Smoothing processes for importation of programme equipment and machinery.

Annex 1 Result Based management framework

	Indicator	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (2030)	Means of verification ¹⁴	Assumptions
Overall objective						
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 ¹⁵	Data were not collected	Substantial increase	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 TSZ), or 3.1% of the GDP in 2014 ¹⁶	1,312 million EUR (3,608,190 million TSZ), or 3.2% of the GDP in 2020 ¹⁷	Value increased significantly by year 2030	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>	Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 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	FAOSTAT¹⁸ , 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	Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capital per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capital per month	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	National Bureau of Statistics¹⁹ , Local government authority reports	

¹⁴ Baseline source in **bold**

¹⁵ 2017. 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

¹⁶ 2019. National Bureau of Statistics. National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland.

https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/na/National_Accounts_of_Tanzania%20Mainland_Publication_2017.pdf

¹⁷ 2021. National Bureau of Statistics. Economic survey 2020 (Swahili version). <https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/>

¹⁸ FAOSTAT [Website]. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO>

¹⁹ 2014. National Bureau of Statistics. Household Budget Survey 2011/12.

<https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/census-surveys/poverty-indicators-statistics/household-budget-survey-hbs/149-household-budget-survey-main-report-2011-12>

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
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	The share of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best operating practices	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	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	At least 30% of of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 50 % of PFP 2 supported of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	50% of PFP 2 supported of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey on smallholders' woodlots	Government policies continue to support private sector forestry development and related value chains.
	The share of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability	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	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	At least 20% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among SMEs 	
	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	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%	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%	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty line. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty line. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Household survey	
	Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions	0	"N/A" Newly introduced indicator and data were not collected	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official,	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official,	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official,	Survey among beneficiaries	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages	0	"N/A" Newly introduced indicator and data were not collected	Increased number of Jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	Increased number of Jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	Increased number of Jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	Survey across the value chain	
Income to households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	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 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	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 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	Increased income to female headed households and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal [Disaggregated by characteristics of the household header (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Increased income to female headed households and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal [Disaggregated by characteristics of the household header (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Increased income to female headed households and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal [Disaggregated by characteristics of the household header (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Household survey	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	CESS collection from forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters	<p>Makete FIC: 750,000,000 Total CESS collection for Makete DC.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	<p>Makete FIC: [Data were not available] total CESS collection for Makete DC and Wanging'ombe DC)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 600,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Makete DC.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 10,800,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 4,480,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	Will be updated in 2022/23 after local government planning is complete	Increased CESS collection from forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters [Disaggregated by FICs.]	<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)	<p>(i) No TGAs registered in 2020/21 AWP period and TGA formation process is ongoing.</p> <p>(ii) 18 TGAs exist in 16 villages established before PFP 2: - 10 at District - 8 at MOHA</p>	64 TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	N/A	80 PFP 2 facilitated TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TGA registration documents District records 	Private forestry organizations are an effective means of collaboration between tree growers
	Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	0	<p>(i) 36 milestones for the existing TGAs. All registered and permanent leaders exist.</p> <p>(ii) Data were not collected for existing TGA outside PFP 2 implementation area.</p>	<p>(i) 360 milestone reached by PFP 2 supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 100 milestone reached by PFP 1 supported</p> <p>[TGA growth strengthened to at least Leadership and empowerment of members benchmark]</p>	<p>(i) 360 milestone reached by PFP 2 supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 100 milestone reached by PFP 1 supported</p> <p>[TGA growth strengthened to at least Finance management benchmark]</p>	<p>(i) 750 milestone reached by PFP 2 supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 200 milestone reached by PFP 1 supported</p> <p>[TGA growth strengthened to at least Finance management benchmark]</p>	Survey-based assessment	
	Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU	9 TGAs	10 TGAs	15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	40 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	TTGAU database	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
<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>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>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>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>	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 (PFP 1 TGAs in Makete)</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)</p>	<p>(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<p>(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by TTGAU • Survey among TGAs
<p>1.2. Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened.</p>	<p>0</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>>20 kg</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	<p>Increased amount improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stand</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	PFP internal reporting	<p>Tree growers wish to improve their forestry practices</p> <p>Government of Tanzania supports</p>

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	<p>10,074 total people participated in forestry extension events mainly field days and workshops.</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 5,079 - Female = 4,995</p> <p>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</p> <p>Disability: Participants with disability “were not identified”</p> <p>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”</p> <p>Vulnerable: 79 TASAF beneficiaries were recorded.</p>	10,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	10,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	30,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	PFP internal reporting	competence-based forestry education
Number of people participating in forestry training	0	<p>1,253 total people participated in 6 forestry training courses organised by PFP 2.</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 477 - Female = 557</p> <p>Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 125</p>	6000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	6000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	At least 12,000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
		- 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: “Not applicable” because data were not collected Vulnerable: No vulnerable recorded					
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%	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]	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey among nurseries	
Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2 villages	0	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 type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	1,200 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	At least 2,500 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	FIS records	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
The proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Makete FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Makete FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Survey on smallholders' woodlots</p>	
The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 52% (ii) Pruning: 27% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 52% (ii) Pruning: 27% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Survey on smallholders' woodlots</p>	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions	
1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	Volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs ²⁰	<p>Makete FIC: 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS female-headed HHs 27,622 TZS</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS female-headed HHs 277,541 TZS</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS female-headed HHs 37,292 TZS</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS female-headed HHs 27,622 TZS</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS female-headed HHs 277,541 TZS</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS female-headed HHs 37,292 TZS</p>	<p>Volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>Volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs above the lower limit of 2021/22</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>Volume of loans increase to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	Survey among 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	<p>(i) TTGAU: 387 female & 350 male</p> <p>(ii) PFP 2: 0</p>	<p>(i) TTGAU: 387 female & 350 male</p> <p>(ii) PFP 2: 0</p>	<p>Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> <p>[Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p>	<p>Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> <p>[Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p>	<p>Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> <p>[Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p>	<p>Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> <p>[Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p>		VSLA bookkeeping reports
	A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	0	0	1	1	At least 1 carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	List of certified projects in internet		

²⁰ The baseline data were collected based on the original indicators, which were “Volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs” and “Volume of loans to vulnerable people and female headed households engaged in tree growing in villages supported by PFP 2”. The indicator changed to serve as input for aggregate indicators in the Finland’s development policy.

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area.	0	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 introduced to one case	At least two example cases introduced for landscape-level planning.	Landscape level plans	All stakeholders believe that fires can be controlled by collective actions
	Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	0	No regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational.	One regional fire protection coordinating body established	One regional fire protection coordinating body operational	At least two regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational.	Minutes of coordination meetings	
	The area share of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	0	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%	Less than 10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys based on reported wildfires Remote sensing data 	
	Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	0	82 extension services events organised on forest fire.	120 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	120 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	240 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	0	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]	1,200 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	2,400 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	PFP internal reporting	
1.5. Strengthened communication	District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWP understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	0	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	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	"0%" because no TGA formed during the reporting period and issues of land acquisition (CCRO issuance) was not implemented in 2020/21.	30%	>50%	>50%	Survey	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	acquisition and private tree growing							
	Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	0	86 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	100	100	300 engagement and meetings	Meeting minutes, BTORs, and event reports	
	Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	0	(i) 7,238 visitors (ii) 1,107 downloads	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads	(i) at least 17,000 visitors (ii) at least 2,000 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	1 awareness raising event organised for women titled "Women in forest round table"	5	5	At least 10 events.	PFP internal reporting	
1.6. Institutionalization of private forestry	Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 5 Njombe FIC District Forester = 1	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 the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	PFP 2 and District reports	Government wishes to engage and create an enabling environment for forestry There are ways that vulnerable people can be supported by private forestry sector
	The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	0	"0"	10 (DC & TC)	10 (DC & TC)	20 (DC & TC)	District workplans	
	Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	0	0	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	>200 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	District reports	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	0	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	18	40	VLUP registry in districts	
Number of people participating in VLUP process	0	468 people participated in the VLUP process in 3 villages (Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikinge 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 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 4,800 people participated in the VLUP process (40 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	VLUP documents and reports from the preparation process	
Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing	0	0	1	1	At least 1	Printed investment profiles	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	and transportation of forest products							
Result area 2								
	2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	0	<p>1,763 total people participated in wood industry extension events mainly field days and workshops.</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 712 - Female = 304</p> <p>Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 1 - 15 – 24 yrs = 96 - 25 – 35 yrs = 369 - 36 – 59 yrs = 456 - 60 and above = 74 - Unspecified age = 17</p> <p>Disability: Participants with disability “were not identified”</p> <p>702 Public/elected participants: - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 Ward executive officers - 391 Hamlet leaders - 124 regional and district officials</p> <p>Vulnerable: 29 TASAF beneficiaries</p> <p>45 people in which data were not disaggregated.</p>	<p>At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>At least 10,000 people participated in wood industry extension events.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	<p>SMEs and their employees are interested in learning new skills</p> <p>Government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education</p> <p>An interested private sector or other non-government party can be found to run the FWITC</p>
	Number of people participating in wood industry training	0	<p>219 people participated in wood industry training</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 207 - Female = 12</p> <p>Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 71 - 25 – 35 yrs = 108</p>	<p>2,000 people participated in wood industry training.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>2,000 people participated in wood industry training.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry training.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
		- 36 – 59 yrs = 27 - 0 and above = 4 - Unspecified age = 9 Public/elected officials: - Data were not collected based on this category Disability: Participants with disability “were not identified” Vulnerable: No vulnerable people recorded					
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	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	Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	
Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC: 35% Mafinga FIC: 29% Njombe FIC: 13%	Makete FIC: 35% Mafinga FIC: 29% Njombe FIC: 13%	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	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	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]	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey among SMEs	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	0	"Data were not collected" because the indicator was introduced recently.	Increased share of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	Increased share of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	At least 50% 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%	Makete FIC: 11% Mafinga FIC: 23% Njombe FIC: 26%	Increased 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	30% of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Survey among SMEs	
Number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	0	"Data were not collected" because the indicator was introduced recently.	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Increased number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices. [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	All PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	PFP internal reporting	
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%	Makete FIC: 2% Mafinga FIC: 25% Njombe FIC: 18%	At least 30% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 50% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	More than 50% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	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%	Makete FIC: (i) 21% (ii) 22% Mafinga FIC: (i) 10% (ii) 16% Njombe FIC: (i) 6% (ii) 10%	>30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	>50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	0	3	10	10	>20	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	Makete FIC: 15/191 Mafinga FIC: 11/74 Njombe FIC: 20/52	At least 20% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	30% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	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	3 charcoal making technologies: (1) Earth kiln technology, (2) Oil drum kiln technology, and (3) Semi transportable metal kiln	4	5	5	Survey among SMEs	Government supports the implementation of the grading system
	Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	Makete FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills) Mafinga FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills) Njombe FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)	Makete FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills) Mafinga FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills) Njombe FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]	• Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among SMEs	Market is sensitive to the product quality
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60) Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34) Njombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)	Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60) Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34) Njombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)	Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	Developed	The log and sawn timber standards approved and gazetted on 9 October 2020: 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)"	Follow up on enforcement	Follow up on enforcement	Approved and in use	MNRT/TFS reports	
	Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	0	12 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2: 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 band saw, SlideTec mobile sawmill, multi rip circular saw line.	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	15 number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	PFP internal reporting	
2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations,	Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	0	"0" because the MaIS was not yet developed	Increased 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 Market Information System (MaIS)	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	MaIS user register	Stakeholders are willing to engage with each other and there is value for them to do so

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

	Indicators	Baseline	Status by 30 Jun 2021	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
enterprises, and clients	Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	0	2 The 2 regional inception workshops organised by the programme for Mafinga FIC, and Njombe and Makete FICs	at least 2	at least 3	6	Reporting by stakeholder associations	
	Number of SME Association members participating in forest industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe.	0	Data were not collected: SME associations membership status was unknown.	150	150	300	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	0	1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholders' tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MCAA ENDELEVU.	2	>3	>3	PFP internal reporting	

Annex 2 Status of planned procurement as at 30 June 2021

Item	Justification	Status
Procurement of 12-seater 4WD		
Procurement of 12-seater 4WD		Cancelled
Industrial washing machines		
Industrial washing machine (n=1)	For maintaining of trainers and workers' clothes that will be recycled	Cancelled
Industrial pressure washing machine (n=2)	For cars, machines, tractors and equipment maintenance and cleaning	Cancelled
Industrial vacuum cleaners (n=2)	For cars and office cleaning and maintenance of project assets	Cancelled
Professional Forest harvesting tools and equipment		
Professional chainsaws with a spare part kit (n=10)	For forestry mobile training units to train TGA members, farmers and loggers in the villages close to trainees	Clearing process in ongoing
Consumables for chainsaw operations (n=10)		
Other tools and materials for chainsaws		
Hand tools set for chainsaw operators (n=10)		
Set of forest hand tools for training and demonstrations (n=10)		
Training equipment for chainsaw training and demonstration (2 sets)		
Brush cutter with spares and extra saw blades and trimmer heads (n=10)		
Heavy duty chain saw (80 cc) for resawing of eucalyptus log	For forestry and sawmilling mobile training units to train TGA members, farmers, loggers and sawmillers for cutting of bog size eucalyptus log in the villages close to trainees	Clearing process in ongoing
Timbering and guide bars for the chainsaw to resaw eucalyptus sawlogs		
Personal protective gears for chainsaws		
Personal protective gear for chainsaw operations (n=50)	For work safety both trainees and workers when working for PFP or are under training programmes of PFP	Clearing process in ongoing
Mobile band saw and accessories for field-based demonstration and FWITC-based training		
Mobile band saw and accessories for field-based demonstration and FWITC-based training (n=1)	For establishing a wood processing mobile training units to train entrepreneurs, wood processors and sawmillers in the villages and field close to trainees' homes	Clearing process in ongoing
Grinding machine and setting device for maintenance of band saw blades for demonstration and training (n=1)		
Band saw blades for the band saw (n=100)		
Grinding stones and accessories for maintaining band saw blades	As above + to facilitate sawmillers and saw doctors training at FWITC	Clearing process in ongoing
Saw doctoring machines for maintenance of carbide tipped circular saw blades and spring set saw blades		
Grinding stones and accessories for maintaining circular saw blades		
Multipurpose 6 cutter planer moulder and necessary grinders and knives (second-hand machine)	To demonstrate and introduce new high quality and value wood products for Tanzanian markets and to improve FWITC's sustainability through appropriate wood further processing operations to add value for wood products	Not ordered
Hand tools and equipment for manufacturing of log cabin houses (2 sets)	As above, but to be done at the village levels to introduce new type of housing opportunities for villages around forests	Not ordered
Joinery workshop equipment		
Thicknesser planer	To demonstrate and introduce new high quality and wood products for Tanzanian markets and to improve	Not ordered
Surface planer		
Spindle moulder		
Panel saw bench		

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Item	Justification	Status
Belt sanding machine	FWITC's sustainability through appropriate wood further processing operations to add value for wood products	
Mortising and lathe machine		
Handheld tools set (angle grinders, sanding and drilling machines, planer machine, circular saw etc.)		
Knife grinders		
Consumables, grinding stones, knives, saw blades, screws, sandpapers, nail guns, nails etc.		
FWITC training equipment, tools and materials (separate list of procurement)		
Firefighting training with materials for training and trainers	This lump sum procurement is required for FWITC's short courses training and VETA 1- 2-3 level formal trainings to be started at FWITC in July 2020.	Not ordered
Forest nursery training materials		On progress
Seed orchard training requirements		On progress
Sawmill and wood working tools and equipment		Not ordered although limited items sourced locally
Saw doctoring tools and equipment for training		Not ordered
Tools and equipment for wood energy training		Not ordered
Saw dust extraction system for wood working workshop and sawmill (2 sets)		Not ordered
Briquettes extruder and hammer mill for pillow briquettes (second and machine)		Not ordered
Tractor, heavy-duty front-end loader and hooklift tractor trailer with containers and accessories to establish mobile training units for forestry, wood processing and firewood making		
Tractor 175 hp fitted with protective guards for forestry and equipped with a heavy-duty front-end loader	Heavy-duty well-equipped forestry tractor is required for multi-purposes e.g. transporting hooklifted forestry and wood processing mobile training units (container type) from village to village, for demonstrating of mobile circular saw operations with Slidetec mobile sawmill, hauling of logs and wood raw materials from forest to the road-side and processing units, material handling and loading at PFP's Makete, Njombe and Mafinga Industry Clusters	Manufacturing ongoing
Hooklift tractor trailer suitable for moving mobile training unit containers between the villages and demonstration venues	Required for transporting special type of hooklifted / containerized mobile training units as explained above. Needed to organize training in the villages close to trainees' homes	Manufacturing ongoing
Container for hooklift tractor trailer to be built as a mobile training unit for logging, harvesting and forest management	Required for establish mobile training units to organize forestry training and demonstrations in the villages close to trainees' homes (Container to be equipped with appropriate training materials, machines, equipment and tools in Finland before export and freight from Finland)	Manufacturing ongoing
Container for hooklift tractor trailer to be built as a mobile training unit for band saw and ding dong saw operations with saw doctoring equipment and tools	Required for establish mobile training units to organize wood processing training and demonstrations in the villages close to trainees' homes. (Container to be equipped with appropriate training materials, machines, equipment and tools in Finland before export and freight from Finland)	Clearing process ongoing

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Item	Justification	Status
Tools and equipment for two (2) containerized mobile training units (generator and set of hand tools)	Required for establishing appropriate forestry and wood processing mobile training units to organize PFP training in the villages close to trainees' homes	Clearing process ongoing
Materials for construction of two (2) containerized mobile training units for forestry and wood processing training	As above	Clearing process ongoing
Labour for construction of two (2) containerized mobile training units for forestry and wood processing training	Two mobile training units should be specifically built in Finland with all machines, equipment and tools ready- fixed to the container. Therefore, a service provider or company to be contracted for building the containers and equip them.	Utilized
Firewood making machine to demonstrate firewood making	Required for demonstrations to introduce options for better utilization of forest resources, especially from young (3-7 years) tree standings and introduction of new forest/wood product business to be invested	Not ordered
Tractor mounted logging trailer with crane		
Tractor mounted logging trailer with crane	Required for demonstration, training and introduction of new forest harvesting technologies for wood transportation from forest to the roadside and production units	Manufacturing ongoing
Tractor mounted double drum winch for tracking pulling and hauling logs to the roadside		
Tractor mounted double drum winch for tracking pulling and hauling logs to the roadside	Required for both training and demonstrations to introduce appropriate forest haulage technologies within the forest plantations	Manufacturing ongoing
Tractor mounted winch for tracking, pulling and hauling of small diameter logs to the roadside		
Trade and professional publications and journals		
Trade and professional publications and journals	Needed for awareness improvement and knowledge sharing about new appropriate forest and wood processing technologies for PFP staff and trainees of PFP training programmes	Partly procured
Car hire and gasoline for hired cars		
Car hire and gasoline for hired cars	Required for mobilizing the PFP staff for operations and implementation of PFP activities to achieve results and impact	On progress
Car tracking system annual fee		
Car tracking system annual fee	As above	On progress
Car tracking system installation		
Car tracking system installation	As above	Procured
Project vehicles; insurances		
Project vehicles; insurances	As above	Procured
Project vehicles; maintenance		
Project vehicles; maintenance	As above	On progress
Fuel for programme cars		
Fuel for programme cars	As above	On progress
Project motorcycles; maintenance and insurance		
Project motorcycles; maintenance and insurance	As above	On progress
Fuel, motorcycles		
Fuel, motorcycles	As above	On progress
Office equipment		
Computers 30 laptops for workers + 20 desktops for FWITC, 40 phones	Required to mobilize and facilitate newly recruited PFP staff and to establish FWITC with appropriate IT facilities	Laptops procured and 20 desktop for land tenure service provision (CCRO)

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Item	Justification	Status
Other office equipment	Required for facilitating effective PFP management and administration as well as implementation of planned activities	On progress
Other office costs		
Office rent and renovation, Iringa	As above	On progress
Office rent and renovation, FWITC	As above	On progress
Classrooms renovation at FWITC and toilet renovations at Iringa office	Required to organize PFP's internal staff training (newly recruited new staff) and to begin VET 1-2-3 level training in July 2020	Cancelled
Hall renovations and library establishment for FWITC to establish a "Centre of Excellency for Forestry and Wood Technology Knowledge and Information"	Required, if FWITC is expected to be run sustainably through training courses, seminars, demonstrations and as a hub of information and knowledge centre for appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies	Cancelled
FWITC sawmill and carpentry workshop construction and modification with conveyor constructions to the sawmill	Required for efficient production operations and appropriate wood technology training if sustainability of FWITC would need to be maintained	Cancelled
Constructing a dormitory to FWITC for trainees	Required if the Government of Tanzania will purchase the FWITC site and FWITC will start organizing formal VET level 1-2-3 Wood Processing Attendant education. In this case there will be 30 students living at the FWITC site for about 10 months / 2-year period in which case it is more economical to construct FWITC's own dormitory and hostel facilities	Cancelled
Hardware and equipment for PFP 2 communication systems development	This development is important for ensuring PFP 2 communication between PFP2 internal field stations and external partners, which is and will be required due to COVID-19 pandemics.	Procured
Procurement A + B clearing and forwarding costs		
Customs clearance and agency fee for 2 containers	Required for importation of the proposed procurements	When due
Documentation for procurements of 2 containers Bill of Lading (BL)		
TASAC FEES for 2 Containers		
Terminal handling & verification charges		
Port wharfage total for procurement		

Annex 3 Status of TGA formation in 80 PFP 2 villages

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

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Village name	Management Unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	TGA existence status			Mobilisation stage						Establishment stage				
					Presence of TGA	Number of TGAs	Registered at:	Communicate with relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at 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
31	Uhekule	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
32	Ujindile	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
33	Wangama	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No			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	
35	Wami	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	Yes	1	District										
36	Ugesa	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
37	Vikula	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	Yes	1	MoH										
38	Nundwe	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	Yes	1	MoH										
39	Mwitikilwa	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
40	Ihefu	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
41	Ifwagi	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
42	Ludilo	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			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		
44	Kihanga	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
45	Kitiru	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
46	Sawala	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
47	Itona	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
48	Mtili	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x				
49	Matanana	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	Yes	No			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		
51	Mwenzeule	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	No	No			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		
53	Boma la ng'ombe	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
54	Lyamko	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	Yes	Yes	1	District										
55	Mwatasi	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No			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		
Njombe forest industry cluster																		
57	Lyalalo	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			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		
59	Wanginyi	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			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		
61	Kidegembye	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Village name	Management Unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	TGA existence status			Mobilisation stage						Establishment stage					
					Presence of TGA	Number of TGAs	Registered at:	Communicate with relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at 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	
62	Havanga	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No			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				
64	Iboya	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	Yes	Yes	1	District											
65	Ihanga	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x						
66	Itipula	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x					
67	Mtila	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x					
68	Madobole	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			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			
70	Kitulila	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
71	Madope	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	Yes	Yes	1	District											
72	Mangalanyene	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x	x					
73	Manga	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x						
74	Madilu	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x						
75	Ilawa	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x						
76	Ilininda	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No			x	x	x	x	x						
77	Igawisenga	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	No	Yes	1	MoH											
78	Wino	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	2	1 MoH and 1 District											
79	Lilondo	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	2	1 MoH and 1 District											
80	Maweso	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	1	District											
Industrial Hubs																			
	Mafinga town	MU-4	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	Mafinga forest industry cluster														
	Makambako town	-	Njombe	Makambako TC	Njombe forest industry cluster														

Annex 4 FWITC accreditation and registration letter by VETA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITY

HEAD OFFICE
P.O.BOX 2849,
DAR ES SALAAM
Telephone: (022) 2863407
2863409
2863683
Fax: (022)2863408
Email: veta@raha.com



REGIONAL OFFICE,
P.O. BOX 818,
IRINGA.
Telephones: (026) - 2702351
Dir. Line: (026) - 2700590
Fax: (026) - 2700693
Email: vetahighlandzone@veta.go.tz

In reply please quote:

Ref. No. VETA/IRS/VTC.195/VOL.I/4

04th June, 2021


✓ TRAINING CENTRE MANAGER,
FWITC,
P. O. BOX 516,
MAFINGA.

RE: REGISTRATION OF YOUR CENTRE

Refer to the heading above and physical Assessment which was done at your centre for Preliminary Registration.

2. Please be informed that during the Assessment of the Centre, it was found that you have enough facilities and teaching Staff to provide training as per standards.
3. By this letter therefore, you are permitted to continue with other preparations while waiting for Approval of the VET Board.
4. Please be guided accordingly.

For and On Behalf of; VETA Highland Zone,


SUZAN MAGANI
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
VETA HIGHLANDS ZONE
P.O.BOX 818
IRINGA

All official Correspondence Should be addressed to the Regional Director

Annex 5 List of SMEs being strengthened through SMEs service provision

SME Name (By owner's name)	Ownership type	Village
SMEs engaging in charcoal business		
1	Gabriel Sanga	Bulongwa
2	Ahimdiwe Nkwama	Bulongwa
3	Goodluck Ninula	Bulongwa
4	Isaya swallo	Bulongwa
5	Agnesi Nsemwa	Bulongwa
6	Aliko Lupondo	Bulongwa
7	Maiko Kabelege	Bulongwa
8	Felister tweve	Bulongwa
9	Anilea sanga	Bulongwa
10	Gabriel Sanga	Ihela
11	Wacha Mwehelela	Ihela
12	Abraham sanga	Ihela
13	Robert Charles	Iniho
14	Onesmo	Iniho
15	Faidon Sanga	Iniho
16	Victor Fungo	Iniho
17	Faraja Sanga	Iniho
18	Wastani Luvanda	Isapulano
19	Niblet Ngogo	Isapulano
20	Immakulata Swalo	Kisinga
21	Lucia Valentine	Kisinga
22	Efati Sanga	Lupalilo
23	Eliza Mahenga	Ndulamo
24	Ausilio Mahenge	Ndulamo
25	Ozwadi Chaula	Ndulamo
26	Atupiye Mahenge	Ndulamo
27	Propesa Chaula	Ndulamo
SME engaging in carpentry		
28	Nikutelekea Sanga	Bulongwa
29	Gabriel Sanga	Bulongwa
30	Pausoni Sanga	Bulongwa
31	Alex Lupondo	Bulongwa
32	Asfiwe	Bulongwa
33	Beni Mgimba	Bulongwa
34	Musa Sanga	Iniho
35	Bluno pilla	Ipepo
36	Laiton Tweve	Ipepo
37	Daudi Sanga	Ipepo
38	Felasi Tweve	Ipepo
39	Tupatupa Sanga	Ipepo
40	Jasil Mahenge	Isapulano
41	Cholse Mahenge	Isapulano
42	Jitahid Tweve	Isapulano
43	Eliabu Msigwa	Isapulano
44	Yusuphu mahenge	Ludihani
45	Fred Fwiko	Lumage
46	Nathanage Fungo	Lumage
47	Zephania Kilunde	Lupalilo
48	Hemedi Sanga	Madihani
49	Henrick Sanga	Mago
50	Creto Gomano	Mago
SMEs engaged in wood processing (Sawmilling)		
51	Joseph Ngole	Bulongwa
52	Huruma Sanga	Ihela
53	Eliasi Mbilinyi	Ihela
54	Chesco Mbilinyi	Ihela
55	Joseph lubava	Ipepo
56	Alas tweve	Ipepo
57	David tweve	Ipepo
58	Filipachi Sanga	Ipepo

Annual Progress Report for the Period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

SME Name (By owner's name)	Ownership type	Village	
59	Agenda Sanga	Individual owned	Kisinga
60	Demetrius Msigwa	Individual owned	Kisinga
61	Emmanuel augustino	Individual owned	Ludihani
62	Efron mahenge	Individual owned	Ludihani
63	Heri halimasi	Individual owned	Lupalilo
64	Eda Mwalikisha	Individual owned	Lupalilo
65	Nickson Mwaluksye	Individual owned	Lupalilo
66	Philipo Kilunde	Individual owned	Lupalilo
67	Jacksoni Sanga	Individual owned	Mago
68	Godsoni Sanga	Individual owned	Mago
69	Athanasi Sanga	Individual owned	Mago
70	Lucas Ngulo	Individual owned	Mago
71	Michaeli Sanga	Individual owned	Mago
72	Theresia	Individual owned	Mago



Indufor ...forest intelligence

NIRAS