



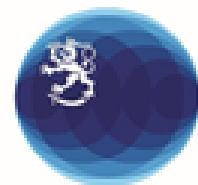
PARTICIPATORY PLANTATION FORESTRY PROGRAMME

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH AND GENDER SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF MAKETE DISTRICT

November 2020



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



Embassy of Finland
Dar es Salaam



Human Rights-Based Approach and Gender Situational Assessment: A Case Study of Makete District

Report

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Report Name

Report authors:

Name of author one Dr Marjo Paavola
Name of author two Joyce Msigwa

Other contributors:

Name of other contributors Dr Huruma Sigalla

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Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – Panda Miti Kibiashara

Plot No. 21, Block 1, Zone 1A
Gangilonga
P.O. Box 2244, Iringa.

www.privateforestry.or.tz

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMC	Business Model Canvas
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHF	Community Health Fund
EAC	East African Community
ELCT	Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Tanzania
EUR	Euro
FGD	Focus group discussion
FWITC	Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDIF	Human Development Innovation Fund
HRBA	Human rights-based approach
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	Key informant interview
LGAs	Local government authorities

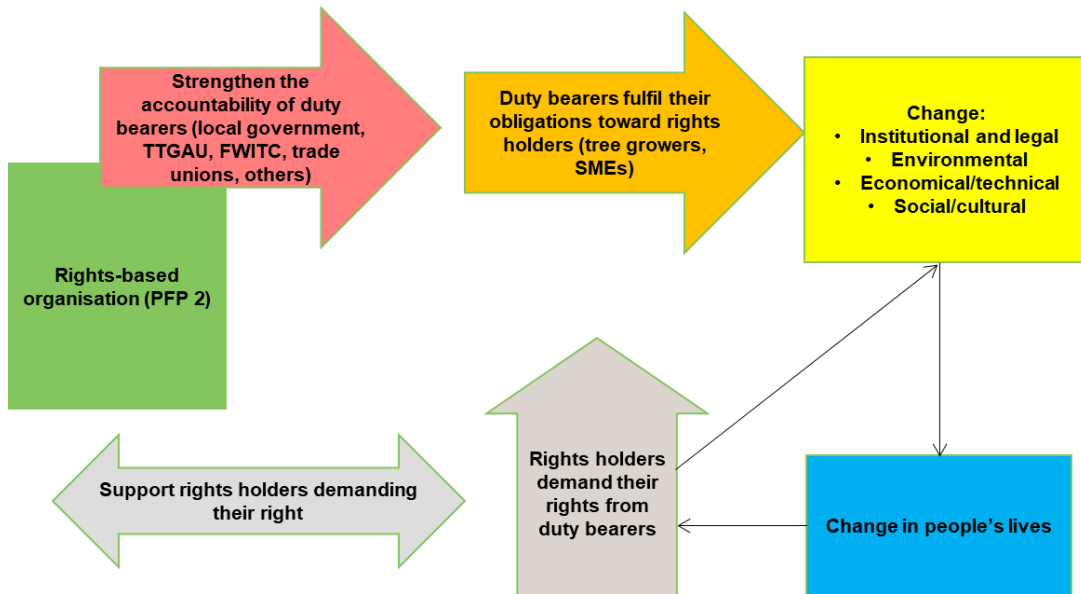
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NACSAP	National Anti-Corruption Strategies and Action Plan
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NHIF	National Health and Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys
PFP	Private Forestry Programme/Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
SACCOs	Savings and credit cooperatives
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHIVIMITA	Tanzania Forest Industries Federation
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SSRA	Social Security Regulatory Authority
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TGA	Tree growers' association
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union
TZS	Tanzanian shilling
UN	United Nations
UN CDP	United Nations Committee for Development Policy
URT	The United Republic of Tanzania
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VLUPs	Village land-use plans
VSLA	Village savings and loan association
WHO	World Health Organization

EXCHANGE RATE

1 EUR equals 2 700 TZS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to help PFP 2 become a more participation-oriented programme with a greater focus on the human rights-based approach (HRBA). In line with the expectation that PFP 2 will be a human rights-progressive programme, this document demonstrates that the application of human rights is a process and that the partial integration of HRBA is one of the expected results of the programme. The framework for the PFP 2's HRBA is as follows.



Through the application of its HRBA framework, PFP 2 anticipates successful outcomes: the structural and long-lasting changes that the HRBA introduces to society will improve the living conditions of local people in the programme area and, in that process, empower them in decision-making. With increased financial resources and improved social stability, local communities are more likely have the confidence to claim their rights. When PFP 2 applies the HRBA, it expects that poverty in its programme area will be reduced in the long-term. In addition, improving the exercise of rights and empowering local people, including vulnerable groups, can be linked to improved livelihoods and sustainable forest management.

Poverty

The root causes of poverty in Makete District are as follows:

- Limited awareness of scientific plantation management, a state leading to very low productivity, low timber quality and forest health issues;
- Unreliability of markets due to poor infrastructure, especially roads;
- Lack of access to markets, lack of market information and little bargaining power;
- Rural-urban migration; and
- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

It is recommended that more tree growers associations (TGAs) and tree growers' groups that are inclusive, participatory, transparent, and goal-oriented be established. The programme should work on improving existing tree growers' groups, like those in Mago.

In order to reduce poverty, women engaged in charcoal production and youth groups engaged in forestry should be supported with capital, technology and access to markets. Practical

education in financing opportunities, new and modern technologies, and the means to find accurate and relevant market information should be provided. There should also be more awareness-raising about the loan and grant opportunities available.

PFP 2 should work closely with government officials at all levels (national, regional, district, ward, village, and sub-village) in order to build their capacity and ensure the sustainability of the programme's results in the long term. The training-of-trainers approach and on-the-job training should be applied as far as feasible. Benchmarking and exposure tours and visits should be conducted within the country and abroad.

It is recommended that the government harmonise the levels of the CESS tax, a national government tax on basic commodities such as timber and charcoal. In practice, such harmonisation would align Makete's CESS taxes with the corresponding tax rates in other districts, especially neighbouring districts. In order to strengthen the forestry-related revenue collection of the local government, PFP 2 should work closely with local governments and other stakeholders in order to identify gaps in tax collection. In the long term, tax harmonisation is expected to decrease tax evasion and increase income for the district.

Training for forestry SMEs, tree growers, sawmill operators and district officers

Forestry small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have limited access to knowledge and information about technical, technological, environmental, business development and policy-related issues. Forestry entrepreneurs have a great need for additional business-related training, especially as many runs at a financial loss. It is recommended that SMEs receive training in the preparation of business plans, adoption of new technologies, and operation and maintenance of forestry equipment and machines. In the business plan training, various tools such as the business model canvas (BMC), a strategic management and lean start-up template, should be introduced. A BMC helps an entrepreneur to understand a business model in a straightforward, structured way. Using a BMC leads to insights about the customers an entrepreneur might expect, what value propositions are offered through what channels, and how an entrepreneur makes money.

In addition to SMEs, business planning and entrepreneurship training should also target tree growers, sawmill operators and district officers. One of the trainers could be RLabs, which has years of experience providing coaching and mentoring in the GROW leadership and asset-based models as well as conducting training in entrepreneurship, innovation, and design-thinking.

The programme should encourage SMEs to establish grassroot-level associations or affinity groups (e.g. between sawmill/ding dong operations and nurseries) and support them.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre (FWITC) be strengthened and developed into a centre of excellence. It is recommended to investigate opportunities for cooperating with the UK Aid-funded programme Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF), especially with regard to SME development, business planning, innovation and training. HDIF seeks to accelerate the testing and scaling up of innovation and to strengthen the innovation ecosystem through cross-sector networks, strategic partnerships, awards and events. One of HDIF's components concentrates on supporting innovation-ecosystem enablers such as hubs to create an enabling environment for innovation to thrive.

PFP 2 and the FWITC could also benefit from the Fingo Powerbank, which is coordinated by the Finnish development NGO Fingo. Fingo Powerbank supports the development of NGOs in three areas: innovation, technology solutions and private sector collaboration. PFP 2 and the FWITC could make use of Fingo Powerbank, especially in cooperation with RLabs.

Gender

Experience shows that what has been considered work or valuable in forests has commonly involved activities associated with men, like harvesting operations, pruning and thinning. Not actively addressing discrimination in the forestry sector in general and in PFP 2 in particular is not only a hindrance to the development of an equitable society but also a huge obstacle to sustainable forest management. In villages where TGAs do not yet exist, it is recommended that women join tree grower or informal groups concentrating on forestry. In this way, their access to markets and market information could be improved, thereby increasing their bargaining power with timber traders.

It is recommended that in PFP 2 a market opportunities newsletter be designed to broadcast over local community radio station and be distributed in hard copy to village councils, tree growers, charcoal producers, TGAs and SMEs. The newsletter should also be available online so that it can reach a wide audience. Having such sources of information would provide tree growers and charcoal producers, especially women, a means to increase their productivity, confidence and bargaining power.

Land rights

Poverty is closely related to the ownership of assets, and land is an important asset for rural communities. Owning land provides opportunities for planting trees and farming and can be leased and/or sold in a crisis. Access to and ownership of land enable an individual or a family to access and afford other assets, such as a house or consumables that meet basic needs.

In Makete District, cultural practice has it that land is owned by a clan and women cannot inherit land.

At the end of September 2020, 1,049 registered certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCROs) had been issued in Makete District. Of them, 316 (30%) were jointly owned by a wife and a husband.

PFP 1 strengthened the country's land-use planning process. Among other activities, it developed and piloted improved participatory planning methods and published a number of manuals.

In the second phase, the programme should apply and implement a gender-sensitive land tenure approach. This approach will entail educating and training district officers, ward and village councils, tree growers and other community members in the HRBA and land ownership rights. The roles of government agencies at all levels (district, ward and village) and how they act in land ownership contexts are of vital importance. Institutions directly involved in the formalisation processes granting forest and land rights often prioritise men. More creativity is needed to develop titling processes that positively affect women's lives in the different social and cultural contexts in Makete District.

HIV/AIDS

Makete District has one of the highest rates of HIV prevalence in Tanzania.

It is recommended that PFP 2 cooperate with the existing HIV/AIDS groups in the district and the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT) to target activities at youth groups. Forestry-related work should be promoted among persons with HIV/AIDS. Youths and orphans living with HIV/AIDS should also participate in the entrepreneurship and innovation training as well as in the coaching and mentoring provided in the GROW leadership model in forestry organised and conducted by RLabs.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to help PFP 2 become a more participation-oriented programme with a focus on HRBA. In line with the expectation that PFP 2 will be a human rights-progressive programme, this document demonstrates that the application of human rights is a process and that the partial integration of HRBA is one of the expected results in the programme. PFP 2's programme activities and expected results will emphasise the needs, concerns and capacities of different duty bearers and rights holders, especially vulnerable groups. This assessment systematically collected a large amount of data disaggregated by gender, age and other variables. This data will be systematically used and analysed during programme implementation.

1.2 PFP 2 and rationale for the HRBA situational assessment

There was an urgent need to investigate the root causes of poverty and impoverishment in Southern Highlands within the scope of PFP 2. This assessment was necessary to get recent information on impoverishment in programme implementation areas and to see if any human rights were being denied. In addition, stakeholders had demanded that persons and groups who are impoverished or otherwise vulnerable be identified in greater detail. This demand led to this assessment of the causes of poverty and vulnerability, which, in turn, will help the programme to effectively include the vulnerable in its poverty-reduction activities.

This assessment also deals with inequality and, more specifically, potential systemic barriers to advancement which might leave groups of people without a voice or representation within their communities. For a population to escape poverty, all groups must be involved in the decision-making process, especially when it comes to having a say in the factors that determine their place in society. Some of these factors may be obvious, but in other situations, they can be subtle.

Gender inequality, marginalisation based on employment, income, social protection, land ownership, rural-urban migration, HIV/AIDS, and/or childhood malnutrition, for instance, are all economic and social inequalities that result in the same outcome: little to no access to the resources needed to live a full, productive life. When these factors are added to different combinations of vulnerability and hazards, an already marginalised community may become even more vulnerable to the cycle of poverty.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE HRBA SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

The overall objective of the PFP 2 HRBA and gender situational assessment was to comprehensively assess the gender equality and human rights status and the vulnerability of rights holders and duty bearers in the forestry sector in the Southern Highlands. It focused on physical, social, economic, cultural and legislative barriers to exercising rights and accessing resources and engaging in decision-making among tree growers, community members, SMEs and workers in the forestry sector.

The assessment was expected to increase understanding about the root causes of poverty, power imbalances, and gender inequality and provide recommendations about what the programme should do in terms of defining its priorities, actions and objectives to most effectively improve the lives of poor and vulnerable people. Furthermore, the HRBA situational assessment was expected to increase awareness about the importance of HRBA-related issues among both stakeholders and PFP 2 staff.

Specifically, the assessment aimed to do the following:

1. Identify key household characteristics to define a benchmark to use in monitoring the implementation of PFP 2 and assessing its impacts and as a point of reference for future poverty monitoring in the region.
2. Contribute to a better understanding of the living conditions of the people in Makete District with a view to understanding the main factors associated with and perpetuating poverty and vulnerability.
3. Assess the assets and opportunities of the poor in the forestry community.
4. Assess the equal participation of tree grower communities in decision-making in matters affecting them (both as individuals and collectively).
5. Assess gender roles in the forestry value chain and their impacts on decision-making as well as access to resources and power.
6. Assess health and social security among tree growers and workers in the forestry value chain.
7. Assess access to information about policies and regulations related to land access and ownership among tree growers, women and vulnerable people.
8. Assess the prevalence of child labour in the forestry value chain.
9. Assess the prevalence and forms of corruption in the forestry value chain.
10. Identify and assess the capacity of different duty bearers to protect, respect and fulfil the rights of rights holders.

1.4 KEY STUDY DEFINITIONS

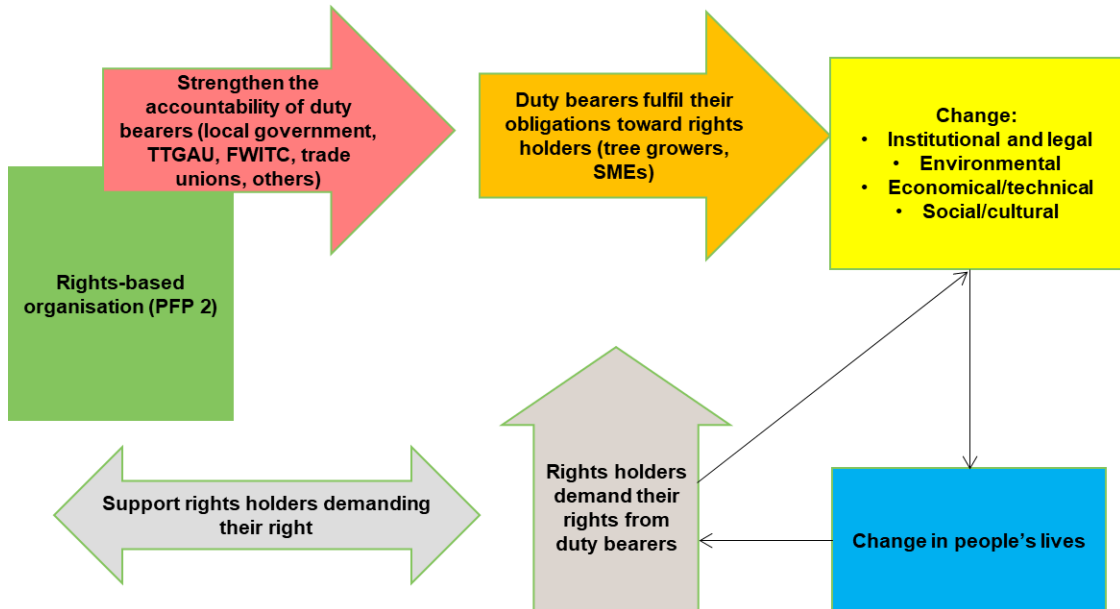
1.4.1 Human rights-based approach

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) defines the HRBA to development as an internationally agreed standard to protect human dignity. This approach includes civil and political as well as socio-economic and cultural rights. Adopting the HRBA in MFA Finland-funded projects and programmes means human rights are considered and applied in programming, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (MFA Finland, 2015).

Finland's main goal in its cooperative development activities is to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities. All actions take into account certain cross-cutting objectives, which are gender equality, non-discrimination, the position of people with disabilities, climate resilience and low-emission development (MFA Finland, 2019).

The framework for PFP 2's HRBA is presented in the figure below.

Figure 1 Process and impact of applying the HRBA in PFP 2



Source: Adapted from Kirkemann Boesen and Martin, 2007

The figure above shows the process and impact of the HRBA in PFP 2. This PFP 2-specific HRBA framework defines successful outcomes as introducing structural and long-lasting changes in society that improve the living conditions of local people in the programme area and, in that process, empower them in decision-making. With more financial resources and better social stability, local communities are more likely have the confidence to claim their rights. When PFP 2 applies the HRBA, it is expected that poverty will be reduced in the long term. Better exercise of rights and greater empowerment for local people in the programme area, including vulnerable groups, can be linked to improved livelihoods and sustainable forest management.

PFP 2's HRBA framework focuses on how to improve the living circumstances of the most vulnerable of groups and includes issues of gender and discrimination. Its principles include that (i) activities must put vulnerable, disadvantaged and excluded groups at the centre of their operation; (ii) attention should be given to the structural forms of vulnerability and discrimination, power structures and cultural practices; and (iii) strategies should highlight not only what is being done, but also what is not being done and those who are excluded.

1.4.2 Definition of vulnerability

PFP 2's definition of vulnerable people includes those who could benefit from forestry market systems but who are more likely than most to face severe obstacles to enjoying equal benefits due to limited access to land, power, and other resources; no reliable source of income; poor health and disability; a lack of appropriate skills; and no social protection.

This umbrella definition is applied in relation to different programme interventions to define those groups of people who are in a vulnerable position in the context of that specific intervention.

In addition, the programme recognises marginalised groups who have no potential to benefit directly from forestry market systems in order to uphold the principle of do-no-harm.

1.4.3 Other definitions

Poverty is assessed by establishing the cost of a minimum standard of living in a particular society and measures the number of households and/or the proportion of the population that are deemed not to be able to meet their basic needs (URT,2020). This definition is similar to how a surveyed community perceives poverty.

In Tanzania, poverty is measured by comparing a household's consumption per adult equivalent to the national poverty line using Household Budget Survey (HBS) data. The consumption aggregate comprises food, including food produced by a household itself, and expenditures on a range of other goods and services (e.g. clothing, utilities, transportation, communication, health, and education). According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), a food poverty line is the monetary value of a minimum food bundle or basket containing 2200 kilocalories per adult per day for one month, based on the food consumed by 10 to 50 percent of the population (URT, 2020).

Wealth is the possession of an asset which brings income to a person. Wealth represents command over a stock of economic resources and opportunities, and it provides people with greater financial comfort and security in times of crisis such as illness, disability, or the loss of a job (Oxford Bibliographies, 2016).

Child labour is classified as children's work which is of a nature or intensity that is detrimental to children's schooling or harmful to their health and development. The concern is with children who are denied their childhood and a future, who work at too young an age, who work long hours for low wages, who work under conditions harmful to their health and their physical and mental development, who are separated from their families, and/or who are deprived of education. Child labour can create irreversible damage to a child and violates both international law and, usually, national legislation (ILO, 2002).

The definition of child labour is met if a child under 12 years is economically active for 1 or more hours per week; a child 14 years and under is economically active for at least 14 hours per week; a child 17 years and under is economically active for at least 43 hours per week; a child 17 years and under participates in activities that are "hazardous by nature or circumstance" for 1 or more hours per week; or a child 17 years and under participates in an "unconditional worst form of child labour". The last category includes trafficked children as well as children in bondage and children engaged in forced labour, armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, and/or illicit activities (ILO, 2008).

Employment is part of a range of factors, including income, education and housing, that can have an impact on health (Walter, MM & Mooney, G, 2007).

Employment in the informal sector includes all jobs in informal sector enterprises and all persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one informal sector enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or a secondary job (ILO, 2004).

Informal sector enterprises are defined on the basis of the following criteria (ILO, 2000):

- They are private unincorporated enterprises, i.e., enterprises owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independent of their owners and for which no complete accounts are available that would permit a financial separation of the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of its owner(s). Private unincorporated enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same household as well as unincorporated partnerships and cooperatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete sets of accounts.

- All or at least some of the goods or services produced are meant for sale or barter, with the possible inclusion in the informal sector of households which produce domestic or personal services with the help of paid domestic employees.
- Their size in terms of employment is below a certain threshold to be determined according to national circumstances, and/or they are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factory or commercial acts; tax or social security laws; the regulatory acts of professional groups; or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies as distinct from local regulations for issuing trade licenses or business permits), and/or their employees (if any) are not registered.
- They are engaged in non-agricultural activities, including secondary non-agricultural activities or enterprises in the agricultural sector.

Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income, security in the workplace, social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, the freedom to express one's concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect one's life, and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men (ILO, 2020).

Occupational health includes the promotion of improved working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene (WHO, 2020).

Youth are defined by the United Nations for statistical purposes as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 without prejudice to other definitions by Member States (UN, 2020).

Orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents to any cause of death (UNICEF, 2020).

HIV incidence is a measure of the frequency with which new cases of HIV occur in a population over a period to time (Tanzania Commission for AIDS, 2018).

HIV prevalence is the proportion of living persons in a population who are living with HIV at a specific point in time (Tanzania Commission for AIDS, 2018).

2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Household survey

A household survey was employed to assess the socio-economic characteristics and living conditions of targeted communities in the programme area. The information that was collected included household demographics, housing conditions, education, health, wage/salary levels, employment, asset ownership, subjective poverty, food security, shocks and coping strategies, vulnerability, potential credit taking, practice of saving, social capital, land use, forest governance, and labour (household members engaged in any forestry activity in the last 12 months).

2.1.1 Sampling

The unit of analysis for the household survey was an individual household in a programme-targeted community. The survey included 23 villages in Makete District with a total of 5,812 households.

During the planning of the household survey, it was estimated that the total number of households per village in Makete ranged from 100 to 200, but the scarcity of information about the survey villages limited the accuracy of the calculation of sample size at the desk planning stage. Based on Cochran's (1963) Sample Size Formula and a 10% sample (<http://www.beaumontethics.ie/docs/application/samplesizecalculation.pdf>), it was agreed that in villages with 200 or fewer households, 10% of the households would be interviewed and that in villages with more than 200 households a total of at least 20 households would be interviewed. The estimated total sample size for the household survey, then, ranged from a minimum of 230 to a maximum of 460 households.

Vulnerable households, including those with persons with a disability, orphans, elderly persons, or people living with HIV/AIDS and those who were extremely poor or female-headed, were purposefully included in the sample,

Of the 456 households interviewed, 452 households were analysed. The results of four households were not included as they were inadvertently deleted from interviewer's phone before sending being sent to the cloud. According to the Daniel WW (1999) sampling formula, the sample size of 452 that was used for the analysis is representative.

The Daniel WW sampling formula is as follows:

$$n = N \cdot X / (X + N - 1),$$

where,

$$X = Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)} / \text{MOE}^2,$$

and $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of the normal distribution at $\alpha/2$ (for a confidence level of 95%, α is 0.05 and the critical value is 1.96),

MOE is the margin of error, 0.05

p is the sample proportion, 50, and

N is the population size, 5812.

Based on the above formula, a representative sample for this study is at least 383 households.

2.1.2 Data collection

Data collection for the household survey was conducted by extension officers and extension workers who work for PFP 2. A team of at least five people was responsible for conducting the household survey. All interviewers received two days of training on the objectives of the

programme and the baseline survey, the forestry value chain, the HRBA and the household survey questionnaire. Furthermore, the training included a pilot day, during which the household questionnaire was tested in a village not include among the 23 targeted villages.

Open Data Kit, an open-source Android application for data collection, was used to collect household survey data.

Random sampling was employed to select households for the survey.

The total number of sub-villages and households was obtained during a pre-survey visit to the targeted communities which was conducted by the participatory mapping team. The information was used to determine the sample size per each sub-village and to inform village leaders about the number of households that would be interviewed in each sub-village. The pre-survey visit was conducted the day before the actual data collection.

In the morning of the data collection day, the data collection team visited the village council office and met w village leaders. Where the council had a population register book available—in about 15 villages—the team leader randomly selected non-vulnerable households to be interviewed using the dots method. In villages where no list of selected households was available, sub-village leaders assisted in identifying households where potential respondents were at home. In these villages, the distance from one household to the next was deliberately selected to be at least 10 minutes' walk away.

For vulnerable households and in the villages where the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is implemented, the team leader used the TASAF register in the village office to randomly select households to be interviewed.

The definition of vulnerability was the subjective definition of the village in question. In most villages the vulnerable were people living in extreme poverty and beneficiaries of TASAF. In villages where TASAF was not implemented, the vulnerable were defined as poor people who needed support and who were, to some extent, socially supported by villages, such as people with disabilities and elderly people.

The household sample size per village is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Household sample size per surveyed village

Village	Total number of households	Number of surveyed households		Total number of surveyed households
		Non-vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Bulongwa	423	10	9	19
Ibaga	171	12	8	20
Ihela	167	14	7	21
Ilindiwe	111	12	5	17
Iniho	241	9	15	24
Ipelele	406	4	18	22
Ipepo	245	15	5	20
Isapulano	498	15	6	21
Ivalalila	471	17	4	21
Ivilikinge	247	16	7	23
Kidope	227	10	10	20
Kisinga	271	13	7	20
Ludihani	124	15	5	20
Lumage	83	4	8	12
Lupalilo	366	16	4	20

Luvulunge	103	11	9	20
Mago	272	14	6	20
Malembuli	160	2	18	20
Mang'oto	236	10	6	16
Mwakauta	116	12	4	16
Ndulamo	549	16	4	20
Nkenja	295	14	6	20
Usungilo	197	14	6	20
TOTAL	5 812	275	177	452

2.2 Administrative record

Administrative records on the population and its distribution, nutritional status, and disability status as well as on different duty bearers working in programme-targeted communities were collected at the district level for each village.

With the assistance of the district community development officer, the team leader was responsible for collecting data.

2.3 Focus group discussions

Focus group discussions (FGDs) held in the communities involved tree growers, the general forestry community and vulnerable people. Participants in FGDs were randomly selected with assistance from the leaders of the respective villages. Each FGD had six or seven participants. The minimum number of members in each focus group was 6, and the maximum number was 7. The groups were divided according to gender, age and vulnerability to give women, youths and vulnerable people a safe environment in which to share their thoughts on matters affecting them. The groups for the community FGDs were as follows:

1. Adult men
2. Adult women
3. Young men from vulnerable households (18 to 24 years)
4. Young women from vulnerable households (18 to 24 years)
5. Vulnerable men (disabled, widowers, elderly-headed families, persons with HIV/AIDS)
6. Vulnerable women (disabled, widows, elderly-headed families, persons with HIV/AIDS)

In addition to community FGDs, there were three FGDs at primary schools, each with six participants for with a total of 18 participants. These FGDs concentrated mainly on understanding the situation of child labour.

The FGDs were conducted at the level of the plantation management unit (a PFP 2 geographical distribution of villages in Makete) to make room for meaningful discussion and wide participation. In total there were four plantation management units, each of which was supposed to host six FGDs. However, logistical challenges saw three FGDs cancelled, so just 21 FGDs were analysed.

The FGDs were conducted within two days at each plantation management unit except the one where three FGDs were cancelled due to logistical challenges. Each morning was dedicated to FGDs and the afternoon was set aside for note-taking by and discussions among the FGD facilitators and FGD note-takers. Debriefs were conducted daily.

With the consent of participants, Information collected during the FGDs was audio recorded for data quality assurance and later transcribed thematically.

To ensure nothing was missed during the discussion, a note-taker recorded at most two FGDs per day. The note-taker then worked with the facilitator to compile and transcribe (non-verbatim) all the notes before the next day and to fill in the discussion notes in the provided form (FGD Guide). The notes ensured that the results of the FGDs were in great detail and of high quality.

All FGD facilitators and note-takers received two days of training on the objectives and nature of PFP 2, the HRBA situational assessment, the forestry value chain, the HRBA and the FGD Guide. The training was accompanied by exercises and homework for the FGD facilitators and note-takers. Furthermore, the training included a pilot day during which the FGD Guide was tested in a village another than one of the 23 villages targeted for the HRBA situational assessment and baseline survey.

2.3.1 Profile of focus group discussion participants

A total of 120 participants were involved in the FGDs. Most were adults, but 29 were young people and 18 were primary school pupils. There were 47 vulnerable persons. The ages of the participants varied between 11 and 85 years. Most of the participants (60) had completed primary education, followed by 16 participants who claimed that they were illiterate. Ten participants had not completed primary education, whereas ten persons had completed secondary education and only two participants had graduated from institutions of higher education. The marital status of the participants also varied: 55 persons were married, 30 persons were widows or widowers, and 19 participants were single. Their professions varied from farmers (77 participants) to entrepreneurs (5 participants). Only three participants stated that they were unemployed. It is worth mentioning that not all demographic information was recorded for each participant. For instance, the sex of some participants was overlooked, particularly in the case of youths, who were simply grouped together as youth and their sex not recorded.

The three FGDs at primary schools had a total of 18 participants and concentrated mainly on understanding the situation of child labour.

2.4 Key informant interviews

Key informant interviews (KIIs) involved members of Makete District Council, ward councils in Makete District, village councils in Makete District, male forestry workers, female forestry workers, tree growers' associations (TGAs), Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU), NGOs, primary schools, Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), TANESCO and church representatives.

A total number of 63 key informants were interviewed, as follows.

Table 2 Key informant interviewees

Informants	Number of interviewees	Responsible person
District council officers (community development, social welfare, district land-user, district forest, district trade, district land and natural resources, district HIV/AIDS, district nutrition, and district planning officers, district land technician, district executive director and district councillor)	12	Team leaders (2 persons)

Ward community development officer	1	External facilitators (2 persons)
Village executive officer	15	External facilitators
Village chairperson	15	External Facilitators
Male forestry SME workers	3	External facilitators/Team leaders
Female forestry SME workers	3	External facilitators/Team leaders
TGAs	1	Team leaders
TtGAU	1	Team leaders
NGOs (DAI, MAPAO, NJIA, UDIAKONIA, SUMASESU, RLabs)	6	Team leaders
Church (Evangelical-Lutheran Church Tanzania/ELCT)	1	Team leaders
Primary schools (Ndulamo, Ivilikinge, Ivalalila)	3	Team leaders
Vocational Education Training Authority (VETA) Makete	1	Team leaders
TANESCO	1	Team leaders
Total	63	

The two external KII facilitators received two days of training on the objectives and nature of PFP 2, the HRBA situational assessment, the forestry value chain, the HRB approach and HRB practices, and the KII Guide. The training was accompanied by exercises and homework for the KII facilitators. The external facilitators translated the KII Guide into Swahili, and PFP 2's national socio-economist checked it.

2.5 Limitations

There are always some limitations to any a survey or assessment, and, to address them, mitigation strategies are applied. Among the challenges during the socio-economic part of the baseline survey and the HRBA situational assessment were the following:

- There were some limitations with regard to sensitisation to PFP 2, the baseline survey and the HRBA situational assessment in the villages. Before the survey began, the team realised that ward and village councils or villagers did not have enough information on the objectives of PFP 2, the baseline survey or the assessment among either. Furthermore, there were some limitations concerning knowledge about the benefits of the baseline survey for the councils and villagers. The fact that the PFP 2 technical assistance team and the consultants adopted a pragmatic and innovative approach and were experienced was valuable during the implementation of the baseline survey (and will be an asset throughout the programme). Prior to and during the actual field work and data collection exercise, sensitisation efforts were intensified: PFP coordinators and team leaders (socio-economists), in cooperation with district development officers, contacted and visited the ward executive officers of selected wards to discuss and inform them in greater detail about the PFP 2's objectives as well as the detailed contents of the baseline survey and the HRBA situation assessment. The benefits of PFP 2 and the survey for rights holders were also discussed. Among the benefits mentioned was the fact that various training events on forestry management practices would be provided by PFP 2 and the introduction of value addition to forestry.
- A survey and assessment cannot capture everything; it would simply be too long. However, complementary sources can be used to complement and triangulate data.

Also, the PFP 2 technical assistance team will continuously collect data and has a very competent technical assistance team in place to do so.

- The use of electronic data collection (smart phones and tablets) led to minor challenges and limitations in data quality assessment during the household survey. The data responses were coded and decoding them required technical assistance.

2.6 Triangulation

The term “triangulation” refers to the practice of using multiple sources of data to analyse and corroborate data to enhance the credibility of a survey or an assessment. The benefits of triangulation are that it aligns multiple perspectives and leads to a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of interest. Concerning the baseline study and the HRBA situational assessment, triangulation provided multiple lines of insight and multiple contexts to enrich understanding of the main investigation questions, especially the root causes of poverty and impoverishment. Triangulation was used to combine both the quantitative and qualitative data collected. It involved examining data from KIIs, FGDs, written archives and other sources.

In addition to collecting quantitative and qualitative data, the team conducted

site observations to shed light on resource endowments and the physical forestry-ecological setting of the surveyed households.

However, it must be emphasized that objective reality can never be completely achieved. We acquired more knowledge on the issue (e.g., the root causes of poverty in Makete District) through representatives, i.e., through the households sampled and participants selected for FGDs and KIIs, but the picture derived is not exact. The combination of multiple methodological practices, empirical materials, perspectives and observers in the socio-economic part of the baseline survey and the HRBA situation assessment is best understood, therefore, as a method that added precision, extent, complexity, richness and depth to the study and the assessment.

3. MAKETE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1 Population

Makete District consists of 98 villages, 23 of which are targeted by PFP 2.

The National Population and Housing Census 2012 shows that the total population of Makete was 97,266, of whom about 46 percent were men and 54 percent women. The estimated figures for the National Population and Housing Census 2020 showed that there the population would increase by more than 6,000 persons to 103,944 persons, with the same male-female ratio. The estimated number of households in 2020 was 25,957. The average household size in Makete District in 2020 was estimated to be about four persons. The significant increase in the population might be explained by the fact that the death rate among persons with HIV/AIDS is no longer as high as it used to be. The incidence of HIV/AIDS has also decreased remarkably over the past years. Another reason for the increase may be that migration from rural areas of Makete to large towns has slowed recently and the number of returnees has increased.

Table 3 below summarises demographic information on Makete District in 2012 and 2020 respectively.

Table 3 Population figures in Makete in 2012 and 2020 respectively

	Total population 2012	Projected total population 2020
Number of men	45,300	48,410
Number of women	51,966	55,534
Total population	97,266	103,944

Source: Population & Housing Censuses, 2012 and 2020 (Projection)

3.1.1 Population age classification

About 35% of Makete's population is below 15 years of age. Youths aged 15-24 comprise about 19% of the total population. According to the latest data from 2020, the total number of elderly persons is 8,997, and the total number of the most vulnerable children is 5,835.

3.1.2 People with disabilities

The number of persons with disabilities in 2020 was 1,527. The greatest proportions have a physical disability followed by a mental disability.

Table 4 Population of persons with disabilities by gender

Type of disability	Women	Men	Total
Physical disability	370	401	771
Blindness and vision impairment	71	73	144
Albinism	6	3	9
Mental disability	178	182	360
Deafness and hearing loss	44	52	96
Communication disability	78	69	147
Grand Total	747	780	1527

Source: District Council, Social Welfare Department Data, 2020

3.2 Main source of income

Forestry, followed by agriculture, are the main sources of income. Potato farming seems to be growing increasingly popular as one of the main sources of livelihood. The food available consists mainly of Irish potatoes.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF PFP 2-SUPPORTED VILLAGES IN MAKETE

4.1 Household profile

4.1.1 Household status

To ensure that vulnerable groups would be included in the sample survey, a total of 175 vulnerable households, or 38% of the total sample, were interviewed. About 18% of all the households interviewed were unemployed poor households and 15%, poor female-headed households

Table 5 Household status

Status	No. of households	Percentage
Non-vulnerable	277	61%
Orphans	1	0%
People with disabilities	10	2%
Poor female-headed households	67	15%
Poor people with HIV/AIDS	14	3%
Unemployed, poor households	83	18%
Grand total	452	100%

Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.1.2 Household composition

About 41% of all the households were headed by a woman. Of them, the majority were widows (39%). About 42% of all the households were headed by a person aged 60 or older. The average size of the surveyed households was 4.1 persons, which is below the national, 4.9 persons.

4.1.3 Household education and skills status

While 61% of household heads have completed a primary education, about 35% of household heads had had no formal education, the majority of those being female-household heads. The literacy rate among the heads of the surveyed households was 64.9%, which is below the national average literacy rate (78%). The top skills selected included agriculture, carpentry, cookery, masonry and forest harvesting-related skills (chainsaw and ding dong usage and pit sawing).

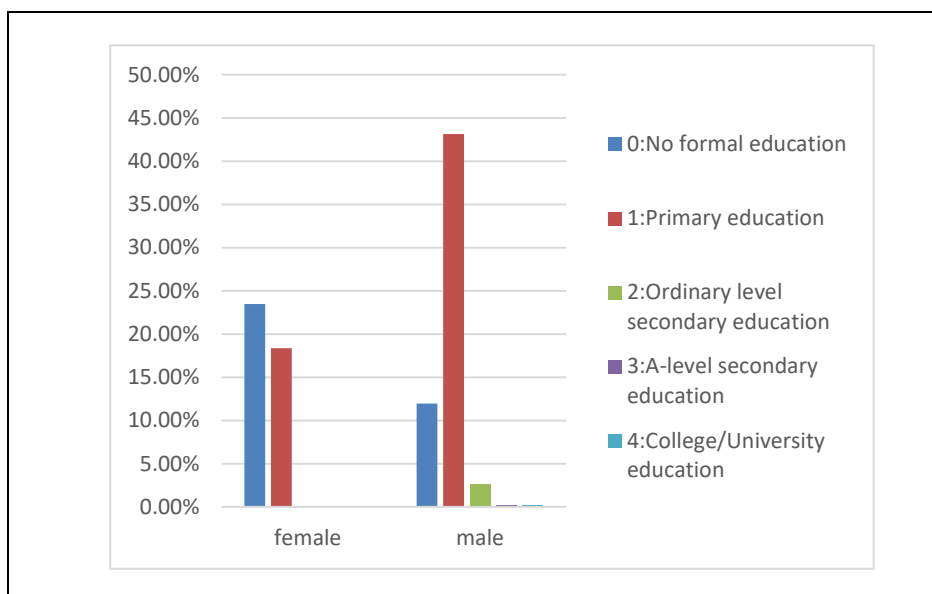
Table 6 Education status of household heads

Education level	Number of households	Percentage
No formal education	160	35.4%
Primary education	278	61.5%
Ordinary secondary education	12	2.65%
A-level secondary education	1	0.22%
College/University education	1	0.22%
Grand Total	452	100.0%

Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

Figure 2 below shows the education status of household heads by gender.

Figure 2 Education level of household heads by gender



Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.2 Household poverty indicators

To help the programme understand who is most likely to be poor, the survey used the Poverty Probability Index tool and the Household Budget Survey 2017/18 to examine non-income poverty indicators to measure household poverty.

The Poverty Probability Index is a poverty measurement tool used by organisations and businesses with a mission to serve the poor. It includes 10 questions about a household's characteristics and asset ownership. Each answer is scored and the scored answers provide the likelihood that the survey respondent's household is living below the national poverty line. The higher the score, the less likely a household is to fall below the poverty line. The Poverty Probability Index for Tanzania was created in June 2016 using Tanzania's 2011/12 Household Budget Survey.

The Household Budget Survey is a scientific household survey that has been conducted on the Tanzania mainland since 1991/92. It measures poverty and its associated characteristics and assesses the progress made in improving people's living standards (NBS, 2019).

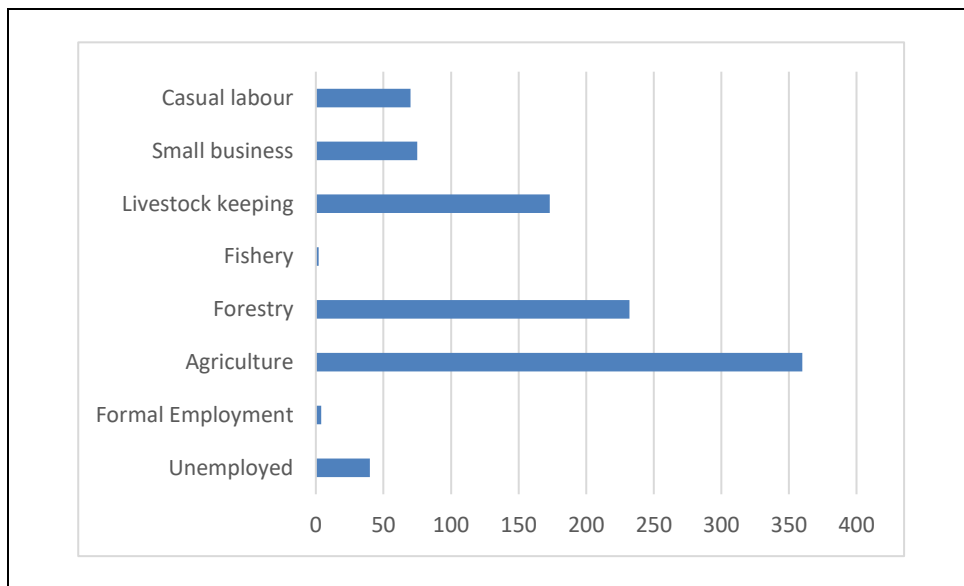
4.2.1 Percentage of households below the poverty line

Using the PPI score, the results show that 17.4% of the households in the surveyed villages live below the basic needs poverty line of TZS 49,320 per adult per month and that 4.6% of the households live below the food poverty line of TZS 33,748 per adult per month (World Bank, 2019). The poverty rate of the surveyed villages is higher than the poverty rate of Njombe Region (13.2% basic needs poverty and 3.3% food poverty) but very low compared to the national basic needs poverty (26.4%) and food poverty (8.0%) rates.

4.2.2 Household occupation

Agriculture and forestry are major sources of income. Other activities that were frequently mentioned include livestock-keeping, small businesses and casual labour.

Figure 3 Occupations of household heads

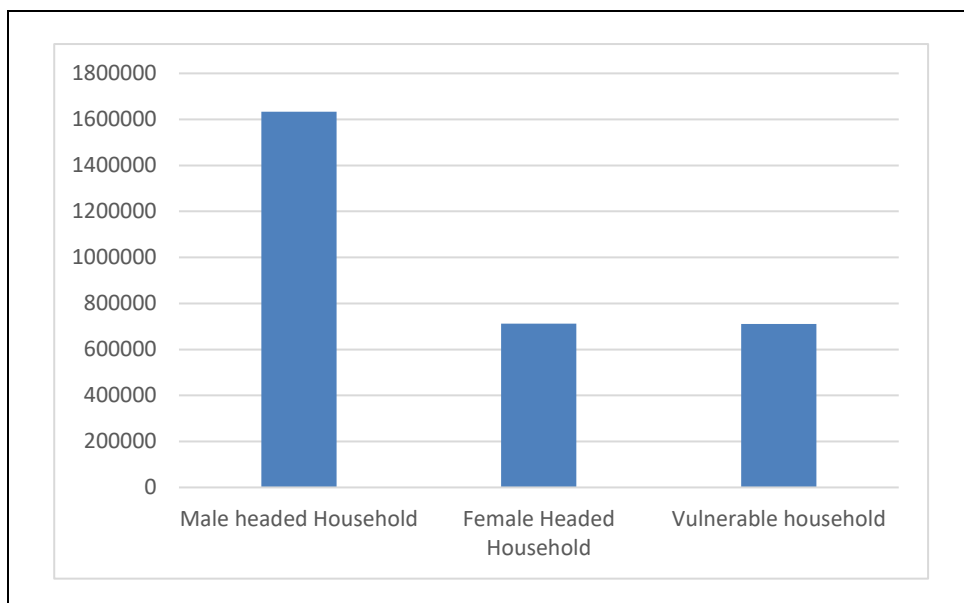


Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.2.3 Household annual income

The annual average income from the surveyed households is TZS 1,284,876 (475 EUR). There is a significant difference between the average annual income of female-headed households (TZS 711,912/260 EUR) and male-headed households (TZS 1,632,659/600 EUR). The annual average income for vulnerable households was similar to that of female-headed households (TZS 710,241/260 EUR).

Figure 4 Household average annual income, TZS



Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

The highest annual income from all the reported sources was TZS 11,600,000 (4,300 EUR) and the lowest reported income from all the sources was TZS 10,000 (3.7 EUR). The highest annual household income recorded from a single source (trading sawn wood) was TZS 10 million TZS (3 700 EUR), followed by TZS 8 million (3 000 EUR) from potato farming and about TZS 7 million (2 500 EUR) from small businesses. The table below shows annual incomes by the main source of income.

Table 7 Household annual income by the main source of income, TZS

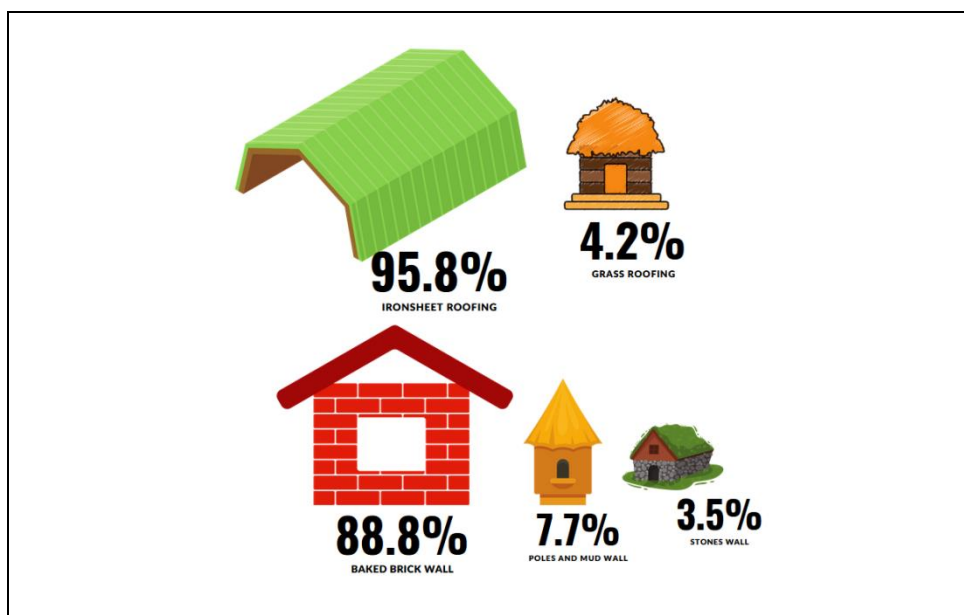
Source of income	Total annual income of all households (TZS)	Average annual income by source of income (TZS)	Minimum annual income per household (TZS)	Maximum annual income per household (TZS)
Trading/selling round wood (including logs, standing trees)	58,465,000	591,010	10,000	5,000,000
Trading/selling sawn wood (selling timber, furniture, poles and any added value forestry product)	68,190,000	1,894,167	50,000	10,000,000
Trading charcoal	35,981,000	705,510	8,000	6,000,000
Crop farming - potatoes	94,583,700	626,382	7,000	8,000,000
Crop farming - maize	24,969,000	161,090	5,000	1,500,000
Crop farming - wheat	6,299,000	170,243	10,000	750,000
Crop farming - vegetables/fruit	2,429,000	97,160	2,000.00	1,200,000
Crop farming - beans	2,900,500	93,710	20,000	300,000
Crop farming - millet	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Crop farming - cassava/sweet potatoes/yams	242,000	48,400	5,000	180,000
Pyrethrum	1,743,000	79,227	5,000	300,000
Other crops	1,781,000	178,100	20,000	730,000
Business	40,692,000	865,787	20,000	7,300,000
Livestock-keeping	24,200,000	331,506	8,000	3,600,000
Employment (wage-based)	52,287,000	576,258	12,000	5,000,000
Employment (salary-based)	4,632,000	926,400	720,000	1,800,000
Beekeeping	1,700,000	850,000	20,000	1,500,000
Grand total	362,749,200.00			

Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.2.4 Housing conditions

The majority of the houses in the surveyed villages are made of baked bricks and have iron-sheet roofing.

Figure 5 Housing conditions in PFP 2 villages



Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.2.5 Energy use

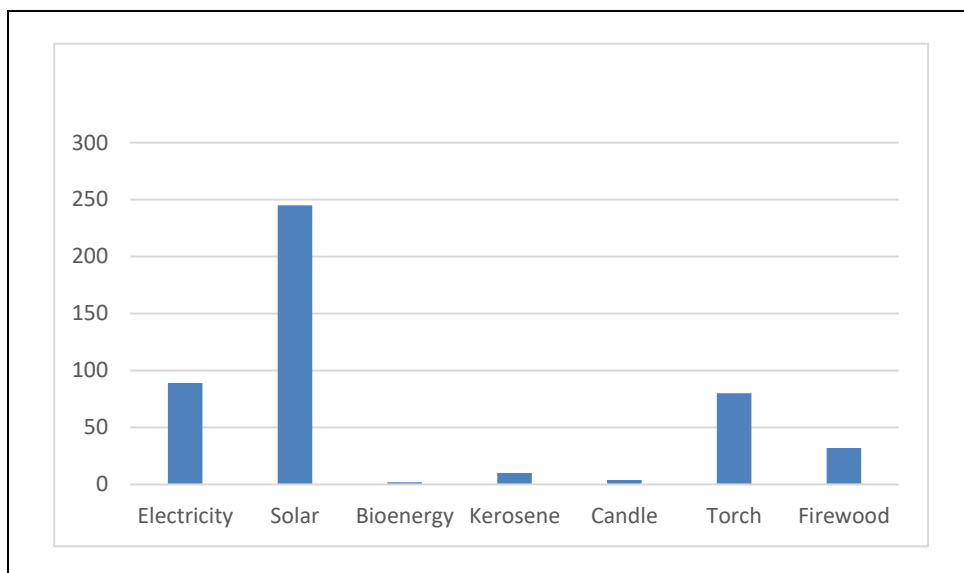
Electricity connectivity

Eleven of the 23 surveyed villages are connected to the national electricity grid. In total, 34 villages in Makete are connected to the national grid of electricity (TANESCO). About 25 more villages are expected to be connected to the national grid in the fiscal year 2020/2021 and the remaining 35 villages are expected to be connected by 2025.

Main source of energy for lighting

About half of the households in the surveyed villages use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting.

Figure 6 Main source of energy for lighting by household



Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

Main source of energy for cooking

In total, 99.3% of the households in the surveyed villages used firewood as their main source of energy for cooking and only 0.7% used charcoal.

4.2.6 Ownership of transport and communication facilities

About 11% of the surveyed households owned a television and 61% owned a radio. About 75% owned a mobile phone and 22% did not. The majority of the households did not own any means of transport, but bicycles were owned by 9% and motorcycles by 7%.

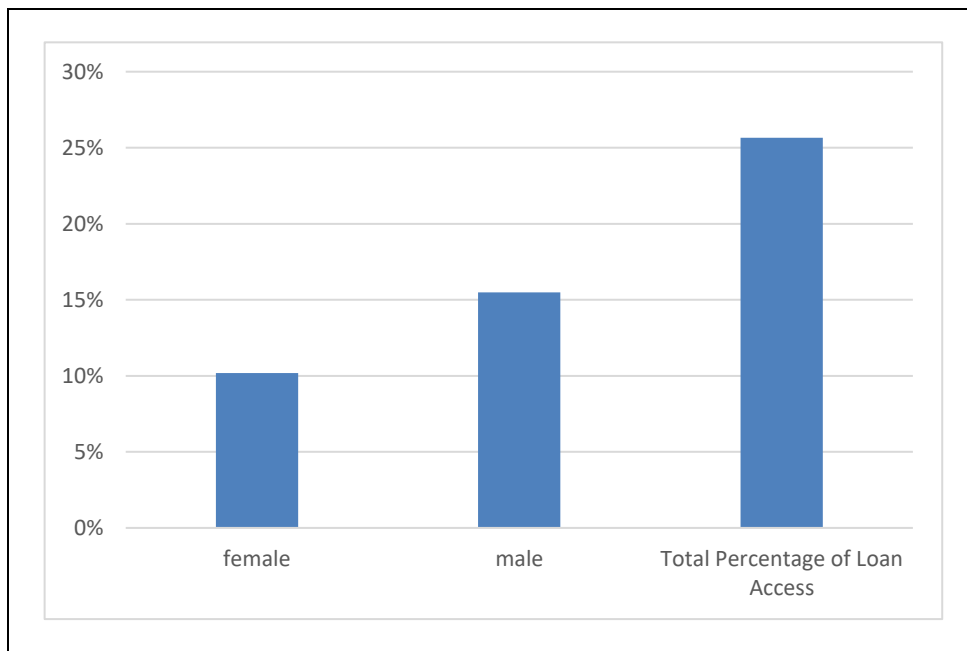
4.2.7 Ownership of bank/mobile money accounts

To measure access to finance, the survey used ownership of a bank or mobile money account as well as access to loans. About 95% of the surveyed households did not have a bank account. Only four female-headed households had a bank account. The majority of the households (65.5%) had access to financial services through mobile network operators.

4.2.8 Access to loans

About 26% of the total surveyed households had accessed loans in the past 12 months. Among them 10% were female-headed households and 16% were male-headed.

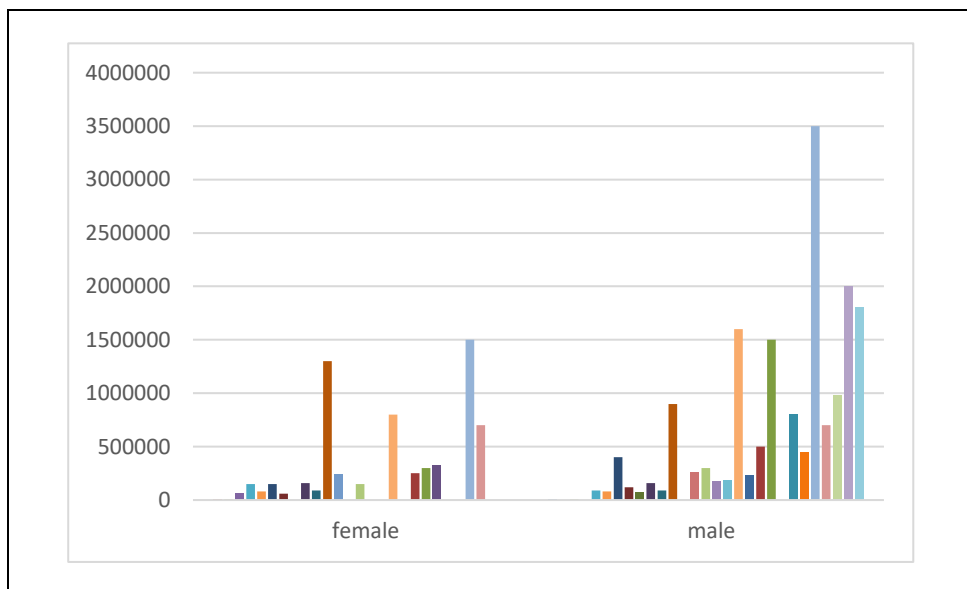
Figure 7 Household access to loans in the past 12 months by gender of the head



Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

The loans of greatest value were accessed by male-headed households. The largest loan a female-headed household received was TZS 1,500,000 (555 EUR).

Figure 8 Values of household loans by gender



Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

The main source of loans mentioned was VSLA, followed by social networks, including social groups. The table below shows the main sources of loans by gender.

Table 8 Loans received by gender

Source of loan	Number of households receiving loans	
	Male-headed	Female-headed
VSLA/VICOBA	33	20
Mobile network Operators	2	-
Private renters	2	-
Social network	29	21
Small industries development organisation/NGOs/Church/ Government	2	5
Local Government Fund	3	4

Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.2.9 Access to health services

About 64% of the surveyed households were able to access health services with no assistance in the past 12 months.

About 28% of the households had health insurance. The majority of those who had insurance were under the Community Health Fund. The table below shows access to health insurance by gender.

Table 9 Percentage of households with access to health insurance

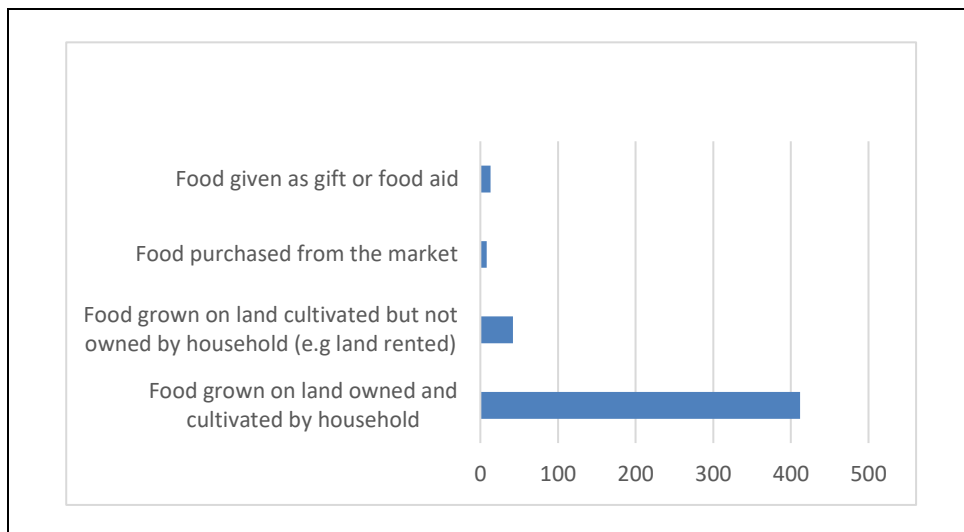
Health insurance status	Female-headed households	Male-headed households	Grand total
None	31%	41%	72%
CHF	6%	11%	17%
NHIF	3%	6%	8%
NSSF	0%	0%	0%
Private Insurance	2%	1%	3%

Source: PFP2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.3 Food consumption

Figure 9 below shows that the majority of the households consumed food grown on land they owned and cultivated themselves. About 25% of the household face food shortages for at least two months of the year.

Figure 9 Households' main source of food



Source: PFP 2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

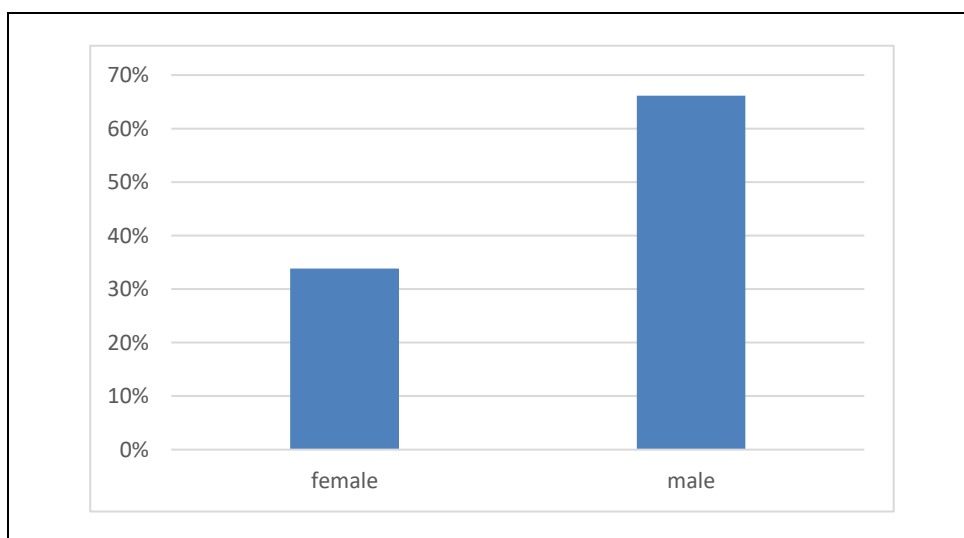
4.4 Land rights

About 93% of the surveyed households own land, but only 4% of the landowners have a CCRO for their land.

4.5 Tree growers

Seventy-one percent of the total surveyed household own woodlots, but among female-headed households that rate dropped to 34%. Figure 10 below shows woodlot ownership by gender.

Figure 10 Household woodlot ownership by gender of the head

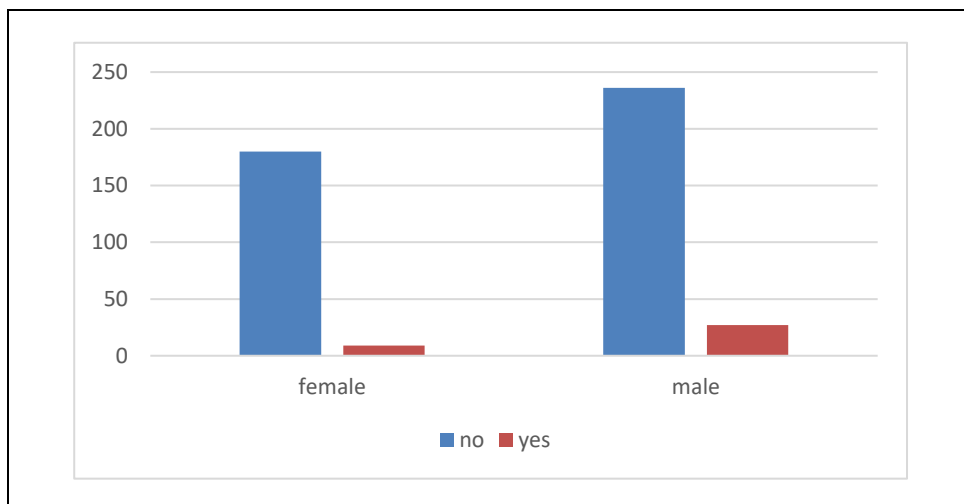


Source: PFP 2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.5.1 Membership in tree growers' associations

About 8% of the surveyed heads of households (6% male-headed and 2% female-headed) were members of either informal or PFP-supported TGAs or tree growers' groups. Fifty-nine percent of the non-TGA members said they were willing to join a TGA. Those who were not willing to join a TGA gave reasons like old age or sickness.

Figure 11 Household TGA membership by gender

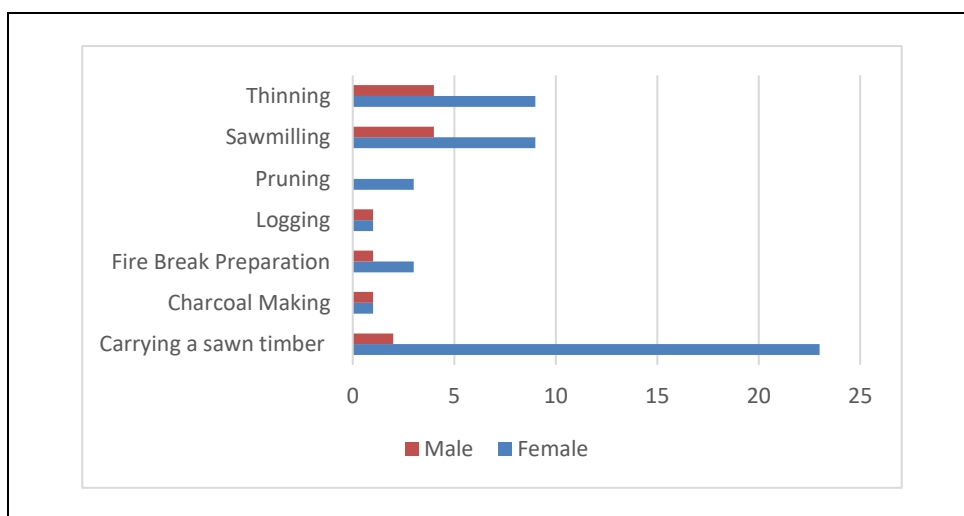


Source: PFP 2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

4.6 Forestry-related wage work

About 14% of all the households had at least one member who had done work related to forestry or non-timber forest products, such as charcoal production, over the preceding 12 months.

Figure 12 Forestry-related wage work by gender



Source: PFP 2 Baseline Survey, Makete 2020

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF TREE GROWERS

Tree growers are characterised by certain vulnerabilities which might lead to poverty in the long term. They are heavily affected by the low prices of forest products (trees and timber), lack of access to good markets, lack of market information in general and lack of reliable market information in particular, as well as low awareness about TGAs and tree growers' groups. Furthermore, tree growers lack the knowledge and skills they need to define and determine the input prices of their products. As of today, the price of one piece of timber about eight years old might be as low as TZS 1,700, and the price of a mature and good quality tree aged about 15 might be about TZS 10,000. According to FGDs, 5-10 years ago tree growers could sell a piece of mature timber for as much as TZS 50,000 (about 20 EUR), suggesting that timber prices are 4-5 times less than they were five years ago.

Tree growers' woodlots are generally far from markets and transportation is hampered by weak infrastructure, especially poor roads. Furthermore, the potential of the by-products of timber (e.g., sawdust and other residues) has not yet been realised. Fruit, like passion fruit, is harvested, but it usually rots because there is no market in which to sell it. Tree growers are, in most cases, reliant on market information provided by buyers and middlemen. Middlemen frequently provide incorrect and misleading information, claiming that there is no demand for timber when negotiating prices with tree growers.

One challenge for TGAs and tree growers' groups is the fact that there are simply not yet enough of them. Hence, there is a great need for establishing new TGAs and tree growers' groups. Existing TGAs are still rather weak in terms of their ability to provide support to tree growers in accessing markets and negotiating good timber prices. At the upper level, the TTGAU was established in order to promote the interests and be the voice of TGAs. The main objective of the TTGAU is to increase the incomes of its members by providing them with improved seeds (e.g., pine seeds), for instance. In addition, the TTGAU's objective is to provide inclusive opportunities in forestry for all groups, including women who are not currently involved in tree growing.

The TTGAU is supposed to support the marketing of the products of tree growers. Its services are based on the demands and potentiality of the respective TGAs, and TGAs have to meet certain criteria to get improved seeds. The criteria are as follows: (i) the readiness of the village government to support the provision of needed services, (ii) the readiness of people, (iii) the activeness of the TGA (iv) the size and suitability of the area for planting; and (v) the participation of women (no less than 40%). It might be that there are still challenges for existing TGAs and tree growers to fully use the services of the TTGAU. In addition, the TTGAU is a newly established entity registered only in 2018/2019.

As stated above, tree growers can participate in decision-making about their products and their prices only to a certain extent, in part because they have little knowledge about market prices. Many tree growers also sell their trees when they face challenges, such as urgent needs at home (e.g. a sick person or school materials to be purchased for the children). In these cases, tree growers are willing to accept any price which a buyer offers. Concerning decision-making, tree growers participated fully in decisions and interventions regarding land use, land-use planning and forest management.

The findings suggest that there are no social security schemes for tree growers in their own communities. FGD and KII participants pointed out that community members need to be sensitised and educated in order to raise awareness about social security and protection. Participants confirmed that trees are a source of income as well as a source of security during times of difficulty, such as illness. In order to improve social protection and social security, the majority suggested that improving accessibility to reliable markets for their products would translate into improved income and security. However, some communities, such as Ihela and Kisinga, have access to the government's national-level TASAF programme, which focuses on vulnerable groups (the poor, orphans, the elderly and persons with disabilities).

5.1 Conclusions

The majority of the FGD and KII participants confirmed that tree growers themselves decide the prices of their products. However, while they are involved in negotiating prices, they lack knowledge about the market value of their products and their production costs (such as the cost of nurseries and managing forests) as well as information about prices in end markets. The most extensive challenge identified was the low sale prices of timber, which, in some cases, were so low that growing trees had actually increased poverty among tree growers. These challenges place the tree growers in a difficult situation within the forestry/market value chain.

5.2 Recommendations

Strengthening existing TGAs and establishing strong new TGAs are key issues in order to improve the power of tree growers to negotiate prices and other matters (e.g. market access and marketing) when selling their timber. To empower TGAs, members need more training and capacity-building in the promotion of the rights of tree growers, negotiation skills, and the marketing of forest products. The TTGAU will play a key role in supporting TGAs and their members to access improved seeds and increase prices in the market. It will also support proper and focused marketing and represent TGAs in policy, planning and decision-making in matters that affect them.

There should also be a campaign to raise awareness about TGAs and their duties and responsibilities in communities in order to attract more members and communicate the importance of TGAs and tree growers' groups.

The programme, in collaboration with the district administration, should support small-scale tree growers in Makete District in establishing a common market within the district as Njombe, Makambako and Mafinga have. Doing so would help small-scale tree growers to access markets and receive better prices for their products as well as reduce the existing exploitation from middlemen.

There are currently no social security schemes for tree growers. It is recommended that there be more awareness-raising on social security schemes specifically targeted at tree growers. Furthermore, tree growers should be connected with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) so that they can identify opportunities and conditions for being included in the social security scheme.

Currently, forest extension services do not reach tree growers. Forestry training institutes and extension services should realise that smallholders are growing most of the nation's plantations and that they need extension services. If the country does not prioritise smallholders, it will lose a large part of the forest industry. Hence, forestry education should incorporate the needs of smallholders. PFP 2 extension officers should be used as far as possible to provide extension services. In the long term, PFP 2 extension officers could be recruited by the TTGAU.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ENTREPRENEURS/TRADERS

Entrepreneurs work mainly in saw-milling operations (e.g. using ding dong technology), charcoal production, and carpentry. They can, to a large extent, participate in decisions affecting them, specifically those about land use, market access, pricing, access to information, product quality and differentiation, and trading of forest products. As of today, entrepreneurs still use indigenous/local technologies, especially for charcoal-making. There are about 30 registered forestry enterprises in Makete, mainly in wood-processing, transportation and trading. All of them are led by men. There are about 1,500 registered enterprises in Makete, the majority of which are retail businesses.

Most entrepreneurs face several challenges. Although they generally have access to information on matters like prices and markets, they still have limited access to knowledge and information about technical, technological, environmental, business development and policy issues. Another challenge is related to financing and access to loans. As most forestry SMEs are not officially registered, they cannot access loans from commercial banks. Also, even if an enterprise is registered and would therefore have access to loans, the interest rates commercial banks charge is too high to be an attractive option for all entrepreneurs. Timber processors, in particular, have sought loans. The maximum loan granted to such processors was approximately TZS 20 million (about 7,400 EUR) and the average loan granted to forestry SMEs was between TZS 5 and 10 million (1,850-3,700 EUR). In order to get access to loans at commercial banks (e.g., CRDB Bank), SMEs need to be registered. Most of the registered SMEs in forestry in Makete District are timber transporters/traders.

6.1 Conclusions and recommendations

It can be concluded that forestry entrepreneurs in Makete have a great need for additional business-related training, especially as many of them run at a financial loss. The median capital investment of forestry SMEs was about TZS 1.1 million (about 400 EUR), while the median capital investment of sawmills was about TZS 3.2 million (about 1,200 EUR). On the other hand, the average capital investment of SMEs was about TZS 2 million (740 EUR), and the average capital investment of sawmills was TZS 4.3 million approximately (1 600 EUR). Hence, it is recommended that SMEs receive training in the preparation of business plans, adaptation of new technologies, and operation and maintenance of forestry equipment and machines. Business plan training should introduce various tools, such as the business model canvas (BMC). The BMC helps an entrepreneur understand a business model in a straightforward, structured way. Using the BMC will lead to insights into the customers an entrepreneur can expect, what value propositions are offered through what channels, and how an entrepreneur makes money. In addition to introducing tools for business plan preparation, the training should have the following objectives:

- Support participants in understanding the overall process of commercialising those of their products that address important needs for potential customers;
- Support entrepreneurs in understanding their developmental stage and challenges to be solved;
- Equip participants with the methodologies, tools and complementary skills they need to build a successful commercialisation model in times of high uncertainty;
- Develop the creative problem-solving skills required for bridging the gap between theoretical entrepreneurship frameworks and entrepreneurial practices in both the start-up and established company phases of a business cycle; and
- Provide participants with the skills they need to form entrepreneurial teams within an enterprise and build organisational alignments to conduct entrepreneurial work within organisations.

The training should be conducted in cooperation with the trade office of the district, which has experience in providing training in business planning and facilitation for business people.

Furthermore, PFP 2 should collaborate with the trade office with regard to activities related to promoting markets and the marketing of forest products. In addition to SMEs, the entrepreneurship training should target tree growers, saw-milling operators and district officers. One of the trainers could be RLabs, which has much experience conducting coaching and mentoring in GROW leadership and the asset-based model as well as in conducting training in entrepreneurship, innovation and design thinking.

For unregistered SMEs, joining village savings and loan associations should be considered an alternative as membership would allow SME members to deposit savings in a loan fund from which they could borrow small amounts. Generally, the size of a loan is up to three times the value of a member's individual savings. The loans are given for a maximum period of three months in the first year and may be repaid in flexible instalments at a monthly service charge determined by the group. This flexible repayment system has a decisive advantage over the rigid repayment demands of commercial banks and microfinance institutions. Experience has shown that savings-led microfinance groups prompt members to save through group support and codes of conduct that reinforce saving behaviour. Furthermore, the savings allow for the accumulation of fixed capital and help with technical innovation, which increases output and per capita income in the long term. Savings-led microfinance can also help expand the economy by supporting the growth of SMEs. Economic growth requires that funds acquired from increased savings, annual share-outs or loans exceed consumption needs and that resources invested in SMEs generate new jobs and other poverty-reduction opportunities.

The programme should encourage SMEs to establish grassroot-level associations or affinity groups and subscribe to them. These associations or affinity groups could concentrate on saw-milling, ding dong operations and nursery, for instance. With their help, SMEs could increase their bargaining power and ability to take a leading role in issues related to markets, quality, price and policies. There could also be provisions for training on topics like finance, business planning, forest economics, silviculture, good governance within the associations and groups. Exposure and benchmarking visits and trips to successful SMEs, relevant institutes and organisations and areas of interest could also be organised. Using local-level knowledge should be a priority. PFP 2 should involve the Tanzania Forest Industries Federation (SHIVIMITA), SOFIA (Southern Highlands Forest Industry Association) and/or SAFIA (Sawmillers Association), for instance, as appropriate.

Furthermore, the FWITC should be strengthened and made a centre of excellence. Hence, PFP 2 should investigate opportunities to cooperate with the UK Aid-funded programme The Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF) especially with regard to SME development, business planning, innovation and training. The HDIF seeks to accelerate the testing and scaling of innovation and the strengthening of the innovation ecosystem through cross-sector networks, strategic partnerships, awards and events. One of the HDIF's components concentrates on supporting innovation ecosystem enablers such as hubs to create an enabling environment for innovations to thrive.

The FWITC could also benefit from the Fingo Powerbank, which is coordinated by the Finnish Development NGO Fingo. Fingo Powerbank supports development NGOs in three areas: innovation, technology solutions and private sector collaboration. Fingo Powerbank organises trainings, shares information and promotes cooperation among different actors, among other things. PFP 2 and the FWITC could make use of Fingo Powerbank, especially in its collaboration with RLabs.

7. POVERTY ANALYSIS

Fundamentally, an HRBA approach to poverty is about empowering the poor. A major contribution of such an approach to poverty reduction is the empowerment of poor people and the expansion of their freedom of choice and ability to act to structure their own lives. While the common theme underlying poor people's experiences is one of powerlessness, the HRBA empowers individuals and communities by granting them entitlements that give rise to legal obligations on others. Provided the poor can access and enjoy their human rights, such rights can help to equalise the distribution and exercise of power both within and between societies. Poverty arises not only from a lack of resources but also from a lack of access to resources, information, opportunities, power and mobility. As the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights observes: "Sometimes poverty arises when people have no access to existing resources because of who they are, what they believe or where they live. Discrimination may cause poverty, just as poverty may cause discrimination" (OHCHR, 2004).

The experiences of certain countries show that it is possible to make significant advances towards "leaving no one behind" in relatively short periods of time, but a generalised shift towards development that leaves no one behind requires the transformation of deeply rooted systems — economic and political systems, governance structures and business models — that are often based on the unequal distribution of wealth and decision-making power. It is not enough to address inequality by focusing on those "left behind" at the bottom. It is also necessary to address the concentration of wealth, income and decision-making power at the top and break the link between economic and social exclusion and decision-making power (UN CDP, 2018).

7.1 Poverty at the national level

The current National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 (FYDP II) addresses issues pertaining to growth and economic transformation as well as poverty reduction and livelihood improvement (URT, 2016). One of the objectives of FYDP II is to accelerate broad-based and inclusive economic growth that reduces poverty substantially and allows for the sharing of benefits among the majority of people by increasing productive capacities and creating jobs, especially for youths and disadvantaged groups. PFP 2 is fully in line with this objective, and this HRBA situation assessment will strengthen follow-up on the objective of poverty reduction. Makete District follows the FYDP II as well as other national policies and strategies in its planning and implementation work.

According to the Poverty Trend from 1991 to 2020 (URT, 2020), in 2018 basic needs poverty was 26.4 percent at the national level. In 2007, in contrast, the national poverty rate was as high as 34.4 percent (World Bank, 2019). Between 2007 and 2018, then, the extreme poverty rate fell from 12 to 8 percent in the country as a whole. It is estimated that basic needs poverty dropped further to 25.7 percent in 2020. Food poverty was 8 percent in 2018 and estimated at 7.3 percent in 2020. In the year 2020, the proportion of primary school children aged 7 to 13 years attending school was estimated to be more than 90 percent.

Poverty figures at the national level have improved, mainly thanks to the fact that access to electricity has improved somewhat, as have access to piped water systems and household connections, mainly in urban areas. Access to basic and limited sanitation has improved considerably in urban areas but is still highly problematic in rural areas (World Bank, 2019). Furthermore, better access to roads, markets, and public transportation has also helped account for the rise in household living standards. Access to roads, public transportation, and markets improved throughout the country, but especially in rural areas and among poorer households. Ownership of modern assets has risen, while ownership of traditional goods has declined. Human development outcomes, particularly in education, are also better. Enrolment rates in primary schools went up slightly between 2012 and 2018 in both rural and urban areas. While more adults aged 15 and older are now attaining a lower secondary education,

the rate is still just 17 percent. It seems that the education profile has improved mostly among the younger generations. However, considering that Tanzania's economic growth has been remarkable (growth in gross domestic product averaged 6.3 percent from 2007 to 2017), the reduction in poverty has been very slow (World Bank, 2019).

It is also to be pointed out that many households are clustered around the poverty line, making these households susceptible to sliding below it if adverse conditions such as external shocks prevail. Measures have been taken by the government to reduce natural and man-made calamities that accelerate poverty. Data indicates that the number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster decreased from 678 per 100,000 people in 2016 to 257 per 100,00 in 2018 (URT, 2019). However, climate change-related disasters increased from 59 per 100,000 people in 2016 to 179 per 100,000 people in 2018. Measures taken to minimise the impact of disasters include the formulation of the Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Programme 2015-2025 and the National Framework for Climate Services 2018-2022.

Tanzania implements affirmative action measures to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups so that each and every individual enjoys the fruits of sustained inclusive economic growth and social progress. Groups that are at risk of being left behind include rural communities and poor people living in rural and urban areas, farmers, pastoralists, petty traders, children, people living with HIV, the elderly, youth and women. In order to implement the principle of "leave no one behind", a number of initiatives are being implemented. Of these initiatives, particularly noteworthy are (i) providing free education up to the lower secondary level, thus enabling children from poor families to attend school; (ii) lifting 5.1 million people out of poverty through the Productive Social Safety Net programme implemented by TASAF; and (iii) lifting 2 million people out of poverty through agricultural transformation (URT, 2019).

7.2 Duty bearers in poverty reduction

7.2.1 Local governments

District, or local, government authorities exist for the purpose of consolidating and giving more power to people to competently participate in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their respective areas and generally throughout the country. According to the Local Government Act of 1982, the basic functions of local governments (district authorities) in relation to poverty reduction include the following:

1. Promote the social welfare and economic wellbeing of all persons within their area of jurisdiction;
2. Further the social and economic development of their area of jurisdiction subject to national policy and plans for rural and urban development.

7.2.2 Tanzania Social Action Fund

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is a government programme under the President's Office with the objective of enabling poor households to increase their incomes and opportunities while improving consumption. The programme, which is currently in its third phase, targets people living under the basic needs' poverty line.

TASAF's Productive Social Safety Net programme provides four kinds of benefits to selected poor households: (i) basic benefits provided without any conditions; (ii) benefits which require households with children and pregnant women to comply with conditions like attending school or visiting prenatal clinics; (iii) wages for one member of the household who participates in a public works project improving infrastructure and environmental protection and meets other listed conditions and terms; and (iv) benefits conditional on compliance with the condition of school attendance of students studying in classes 1-6.

TASAF uses a bottom-up participatory approach to identify its beneficiaries. First, the leaders of villages, under the supervision of TASAF experts, call a public and open meeting to set and agree on criteria for determining poverty in the areas. Second, a team of youths elected at that meeting move from house to house to list households that meet the criteria selected. Third, the list of the poorest households is presented at another public meeting for review. The listed poor households need to fill in a questionnaire with relevant information. A computer system analyses the questionnaire and generate a final list of poor households qualified to enrol in the TASAF programme. A third public meeting in the village is organised in order to read the names of those households on the final list for inclusion in the TASAF programme. Finally, following this thorough analysis, the beneficiary households are included in the TASAF registry.

7.2.3 National Policy on Disability

The National Policy on Disability (2004) aims to improve the life situations of people with disabilities by undertaking the following actions:

- Encouraging the development of people with disabilities;
- Empowering the families of people with disabilities;
- Reviewing and amending legislation that is not disability-friendly;
- Improve service delivery;
- Enabling the participation of people with disabilities in decision-making and the implementation of important activities in the society; and
- Enabling families of people with disabilities and the society at large to participate in decisions about and the implementation of important disability-friendly activities.

Concerning employment, the National Policy on Disability states that the government, in collaboration with stakeholders, shall take measures to ensure that people with disabilities are provided work tools and seed money to enable them to establish or improve income-generating projects. According to the National Policy on Disability, the responsibilities of local authorities with regard to persons with disabilities are as follows:

- Assessing people with disabilities and their needs;
- Providing protection to people with disabilities;
- Providing basic needs;
- Including people with disabilities in the planning and implementation of income-generating programmes; and
- Identifying NGOs that provide services to people with disabilities and coordinate their activities.

The Persons with Disabilities Act (2010) protects the rights of persons with disabilities. Every person with a disability shall be assisted by his or her local government authority, relative, disability organisations, civil society or any other person to live as independently as possible and be integrated into the community. Furthermore, local government authorities (LGAs) have a duty to safeguard and promote the rights and welfare of all persons with disabilities within their area of jurisdiction. LGAs shall, within their area of jurisdiction, be required to provide assistance to persons with disabilities in order to enable them to develop their potential, be empowered, and achieve self-reliance. Where there is a vacant post fit for a person with a disability and such a person applies and meets the minimum qualification for the post, every employer, public or private, must, give the post to that person.

7.3 Poverty and vulnerability in Makete District

The total number of poor households in Makete District was 6,353 in 2020. As indicated above, the average household poverty rate (17.4 percent) in the villages surveyed in Makete is below the national average (26.4 percent). The survey identified a total of 1,465 vulnerable

and poor households in the 23 villages, or about 25 percent of the total 5,812 households. Table 10 below shows the number of vulnerable/poor households per village.

Table 10 Number of vulnerable households in surveyed villages

Village	Total number of poor households	Total number of households	Percent of poor households
Bulongwa	130	423	31
Ibaga	31	171	18
Ihela	28	167	17
Ilindiwe	58	111	52
Iniho	48	241	20
Ipelele	37	406	9
Ipepo	127	245	52
Isapulano	118	498	24
Ivalalila	122	471	26
Ivilikinge	61	247	25
Kidope	43	227	19
Kisinga	43	271	16
Ludihani	32	124	26
Lumage	42	83	51
Lupalilo	139	366	38
Luvulunge	29	103	28
Mago	38	272	14
Malembuli	35	160	22
Mang'oto	74	236	31
Mwakauta	30	116	26
Ndulamo	70	549	13
Nkenja	82	295	28
Usungilo	48	197	24
TOTAL	1465	5 812	25.2

Source: Makete District Council, 2020.

In Lumage, Ilindiwe and Ipepo, about half of the households were identified as vulnerable in the TASAF exercise conducted in September/October 2020. The reasons for the depth of poverty in these villages include a large number of elderly people who have no support, low economic productivity, a large number of dependents, and many people with chronic diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

The qualitative part of the assessment suggested that the issue of vulnerability was an emerging issue in the communities. Participants in FGDs and KIs confirmed that there were vulnerable groups in the villages. These included, but were not limited to, orphans, widows/widowers, elderly people, people with physical and mental disabilities, including dumbness, deafness, and blindness, and poor people with limited or no access to food. The

following table shows the most common disabilities and the number of cases mentioned by FGD participants.

Table 11 Types of disabilities discussed and mentioned in the FGDs

Type of disability	Number of FGDs
Being crippled	20
Dumbness	13
Deafness	11
Mental illness/disorder	10
Blindness	5

Source: PFP 2 HRBA Situational Assessment Focus Group Discussions, Makete 2020

When asked whether any institutions supported vulnerable people, the majority of the participants agreed that they did exist and named TASAF (at 16 FGDs), faith-based institutions (ELCT) (at 14 FGDs), and UDIAKONIA. Others mentioned community-based organisations (CBOs), such as SUMASESU. However, the participants in 16 FGDs stated that there were no support groups in their communities. With respect to vulnerable people and poverty, community members mentioned a number of existing poverty reduction strategies within their communities. These included, but were not limited to, the following activities: (i) providing access to TASAF aid by vulnerable households; (ii) educating community members about the importance of work and employment to development; (iii) emphasising food production and livestock-keeping; (iv) emphasising to parents/guardians the importance of education for children; and (v) involving vulnerable groups in development planning for communities. When asked about the impact of these poverty reduction measures, participants mentioned an increase in the living standards of some community members, an increase reflected in changes like the renovation of their houses, investment in children's education, involvement in farming activities (such as potato farming, which was mentioned by participants in two FGDs) and increase in wealth.

Furthermore, the situational assessment investigated how vulnerable people and persons with disabilities could be supported in order to improve their economic situation. The participants mentioned a number of measures, such as identifying market and economic opportunities for them, encouraging them to join tree growers' groups, providing more education about and sensitisation to the importance of growing trees and forestry, providing more access to loans and providing improved shelters. It is encouraging that both community members and the government said that they would support vulnerable groups, including the poorest of the poor and persons with disabilities, with monetary contributions and land on which they could grow trees.

Participants had different opinions concerning the engagement of vulnerable people in tree growing. Participants in 12 FGDs believed that they did have a role to play in activities such as planting and pruning trees and collecting firewood. It is to be emphasised that the participants in only four FGDs believed that vulnerable people do not play any role in tree-growing activities. These results suggest that there are space and opportunities to include vulnerable persons and persons with disabilities in activities in the forestry value chain.

The results suggest that opinions concerning poverty vary. Participants from 14 FGDs perceived a low prevalence of poverty in their communities because of an increase in the number of people engaging in income-generating activities. However, participants from six FGDs (Usungilo village, for instance) believed that the prevalence of poverty is high and participants from three FGDs (Ilindiwe village, for instance) suggested that the prevalence of poverty is moderate. These results must be interpreted with some caution because these determinations about poverty or impoverishment were based on the subjective assessments of the participants. The TASAF processes and criteria were probably applied when assessing

poverty, as this seems to be the most known and common poverty process and definition in the communities.

Synthesis of the data suggests that the root causes of poverty in Makete District are as follows:

- Limited awareness of scientific plantation management, leading to very low productivity, low timber quality and some forest health issues;
- Unreliability of markets due to poor infrastructure, especially roads;
- Lack of access to markets, lack of market information and limited bargaining power;
- Rural-urban migration;
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

The leading factors resulting in vulnerability and poverty are disability (especially physical disability) as well as being orphaned, widowed or elderly. Furthermore, it was said that laziness and heavy alcohol consumption lead to increased vulnerability and poverty. It can be concluded that vulnerability and poverty comprise economic, social, cultural and environmental factors.

Entrepreneurs and tree growers are affected by the fact that demand for their trees and timber in the woodlots is limited or non-existent. Forestry is characterised by limited awareness of scientific plantation management. Furthermore, timber is generally sold when it is still immature (only about eight years of age), a factor contributing to the extremely low prices of timber on the market. It seems that there is a lack of knowledge about proper silvicultural practices and thinning, in particular. These factors have all led to the perpetuation of impoverishment in the villages. It appears that buyers are waiting for the quality of timber to improve as a result of PFP 2 and other initiatives.

The unreliability of the market due to poor infrastructure has also had an impact on the continuance of poverty. Poor roads in particular mean that tree growers face the challenge of high transportation costs, costs which have increasingly influenced their poverty. Lack of access to markets and market information is exacerbated by untrustworthy middlemen and businessmen. Tree growers have relied on market information provided by middlemen and have not had any bargaining power. Middlemen have generally negotiated very low prices and have provided incorrect information about the market (e.g., pretending that there is no demand for timber as steel has replaced it). Improving the road from Mbeya and Njombe to Makete would make it possible for larger lorries to load timber in Makete than currently do and at the same time would reduce transportation costs. Also, with this improvement, larger businessmen are likely to operate in Makete and eliminate middlemen from the equation.

Rural-urban migration and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, other root causes of poverty are dealt with in the later chapters of this assessment.

In villages where wealth was perceived to have increased to some extent, participants said that there had been an increase in agricultural activities for commercial purposes, such as potato and wheat farming and more cultivation of *Pyrethrum spp* and fruit trees, especially apple. Villagers regarded these kinds of agricultural activities as more profitable than tree-growing. The booming charcoal business and the high involvement of women in that business also contributed to an increase in wealth in selected villages. As is true at the national level, the education level in Makete District, especially among youths, the new generation, has increased. This change, too, has helped improve the wealth situation in some villages. Another factor which might have contributed to increased wealth in the communities is the willingness of villagers to engage in training and capacity-building. Moreover, young men returnees made for a welcome increase in the labour force.

7.4 Income and employment

The majority of the population said that they depended on forests and especially tree-growing as a major source of income, followed by Irish potato farming and casual labour work (timber collection, selling firewood, saw-milling operations, pruning, brick collection, logging, charcoal-making and fruit-picking). Information collected at 16 FGDs suggested that all the members of the community were engaged in forestry activities in one way or another. The participants in three FGDs pointed out that forestry activities create employment, but they added that there were not enough opportunities to employ the majority of the community members. In contrast, participants from two FGDs indicated that forestry employed about 50 percent of the population in their communities and that the other half of the population farmed potatoes. Participants from fourteen and seven FGDs emphasised that forestry was a highly important and an important source of income respectively.

The community members ranked forestry activities, especially selling trees and timber, as highly important sources of employment and income. In fact, they ranked forestry activities as the number one source of employment. Casual forestry workers stated that their daily wages range from TZS 5,000 to TZS 20,000 on average, depending on the type of the work.

The majority of participants stated that loans were neither accessible nor available to small-scale tree growers within their communities. In addition, the majority (participants from 13 FGDs, including Lumage village) believed income had increased especially for those with assets such as trees. Participants from eight FGDs, including Mang'oto village, opined that income had decreased because the price per tree declined from TZS 5,000 in 2016 to about TZS 2,000 in 2020. The participants generally mentioned agriculture and livestock-keeping as other major sources of employment and income. When asked specifically about the major sources of income for women and vulnerable people, the participants mentioned food crop (wheat and maize) farming, livestock-keeping, selling firewood, collecting timber, selling food crops and charcoal-making. Table 11 below summarises the major sources of income for women and vulnerable people in Makete as well as the number of FGDs in which these sources of income were discussed or mentioned.

Table 12 Major sources of income for women and vulnerable people discussed or mentioned in FGDs

Type of source of income	Number of FGDs
Timber-collecting	20
Charcoal-making	15
Firewood-selling	13
Tree-growing	6
Nursery	4
Pruning	3

Source: PFP 2 HRBA Situational Assessment Focus Group Discussions, Makete 2020

Untapped income-generating activities, including beekeeping and avocado farming, were mentioned by a few participants. When asked if men and women had equal opportunities as far as tree-growing activities were concerned, the majority responded that young men had more economic opportunities than young women did.

The situation assessment also explored the socio-economic situation of unemployed people in Makete. Participants said that unemployed people frequently lack food. In fact, food shortage was mentioned at all FGDs and by all participants but especially in Mang'oto village. Despite the overall consensus in all the FGDs that the economic situation of unemployed people is weak, some averred that their situation was moderate. People who had no access to markets were said to experience the same sorts of difficulties and challenges that the unemployed do.

7.5 Access to finance

Despite participants' claims that they lacked access to loans, VSLAs were accessible to most women and communities. Furthermore, the Tanzania Forestry Fund (TFF) has provided grants to TGAs and tree growers groups. For instance, Mago Tree Growers' Group received a TZS 40 million (about 15,000 EUR) grant from the TFF for forestry activities, primarily nursery establishment and beekeeping. The following three issues are priority areas under TFF funding, receiving 30%, 60% and 10% of the total respectively:

- Forest resource conservation and management aimed at ensuring proper forest land management as well as ecosystem conservation and management;
- Improvement of community livelihoods, with a focus on promoting community conservation initiatives aimed at improving benefit-sharing and the livelihoods of communities adjacent to forest resource bases; and
- Applied and adaptive research on the management of forest resources.

Generally, the TFF provides three types of grants to realize its mandate: small, medium and large. These categories are differentiated by the total amount, eligible beneficiaries and duration of implementation as follows.

Small grants (amounts not exceeding TZS 5 million, or about 2,000 EUR): The TFF provides small grants to individuals and groups to support small-scale interventions in the priority areas. Proposals for small grants are reviewed internally and the TFF's recommendation is submitted to the Administrative Secretary for awarding decisions. A request to renew funding for activities under this grant category may be made if renewal would add value to the attainment of the results; otherwise, it is a one-time grant. Small grants fund projects that last up to one year and comprise 20% of the total available grant funds.

Medium grants (amounts exceeding TZS 5 million and up to TZS 20 million, or 2,000-7,400 EUR): Medium grants are provided to support interventions within the three priority areas. Individuals are not eligible for this type of grants. The duration of such grants varies depending on the nature of activities, but in most cases the funded projects are expected to be completed within one year. Proposals are subject to external technical review. Approval for funding is done by the Board of Trustees, and, under normal circumstances, medium grants comprise 50% of the available grant funds.

Large grants (amounts exceeding TZS 20 million and up to TZS 50 million, or 7,400-18,500 EUR): Large grants are provided to support projects that need many resources and much time in order to realize impact and sustainability. Most projects under this type of grant are multi-year projects. Individuals are not eligible for this type of grant. Project proposals are subject to review by an external technical team and funding approval is granted by the Board of Trustees. This type of grant comprises 30% of the total available grant funds.

Commercial banks such as CRDB provide loans to registered timber traders and transporters. Usually, the maximum amounts are TZS 10 million (about 3 700 EUR), but the interest rates charged, excess of 20 percent, are rather high.

Furthermore, the Local Government Fund for Vulnerable Groups provides loans to vulnerable and women households as well as to persons with disabilities. The Local Government Fund allocates 10 percent of the total fund to vulnerable groups (4% to women, 4% to youths and 2% to persons with disabilities). Both individuals and groups can receive loans. Table 13 below presents loan volumes, numbers and types of recipients as well as the percentages of loans for various forestry activities.

Table 13 Volume of loans provided to vulnerable and women households through the Local Government Fund for Vulnerable Groups in Makete in 2016-2020

Group	Total number of beneficiaries		Total volume of loans received, TZS	% of loans for forestry activities	Forestry activities
	Male	Female			
Youths	377	208	172,853,799	3	Carpentry and wood-processing
Women		908	161,389,591	5.4	Beekeeping
Persons with disabilities	59	55	25,858,000	14	Beekeeping and carpentry

Source: Makete District, 2016-2020

Table 10 Volume of loans provided to vulnerable and women households through the Local Government Fund for Vulnerable Groups in PFP 2 villages in 2016-2020

Group	Total number of groups	Total volume of loans received, TZS	% of loans for forestry activities	Forestry activities
Youth	13	24,900,000.00	6.02	Carpentry and wood-processing
Women	20	52,267,591.00	0	-
Persons with disabilities	13	11,272,000.00	27	Carpentry and beekeeping

Source: Makete District, 2016-2020, data extracted for PFP 2 villages

7.6 Income generation in forestry at the district level

Tax evasion and the under-collection of tax are a rather extensive challenge at the district, ward and village levels, especially when it comes to the CESS tax on timber and charcoal, a government tax at the state level on basic commodities. It is not more than 5% of the price of the product, but its level is decided by the district. The CESS tax for one piece of timber is TZS 150 in Makete but just TZS 100 in Njombe and Wanging'ombe. Furthermore, the CESS tax for one bag of charcoal is TZS 2,000 in Makete but only TZS 500 in Wanging'ombe District. For this reason, timber sellers and transporters find it appealing to pay the tax in Njombe or in other areas where the CESS tax is lower than it is in Makete. The transportation of timber to places with cheaper CESS taxes probably takes place at night. Neither the district nor wards and villages have proper checkpoints for tax collection.

Our interview with the district officer did reveal, however, that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) is preparing to harmonise the CESS tax for forestry products

across the whole country so that there would be a flat and equal CESS tax rate in all districts. There is no common understanding of forestry-related levies and taxation among different duty bearers, and it seems that there is a need for district-level support for strengthening capacity on forestry related-revenue collection.

In the period of 2019/2020, the total revenue from the CESS tax was about TZS 666,384,860 (about 247,000 EUR) from timber production in Makete District, about TZS 102 million (about 38,000 EUR) for charcoal production, about TZS 84 million (about 31 000 EUR), for forest production license fees (royalties), and TZS 15 million (about 56 000 EUR) from resin tapping/production. In addition, Tanzania Forest Service collected TZS 3,789,934 (about 1 400 EUR) from transit passes and then turned over 20 percent to the district council. The grand total of revenue collection from forestry products in 2019/2020 was TZS 872,050,864 (about 323,000 EUR).

7.7 Recommendations

It is recommended that more TGAs and tree growers' groups that are inclusive, participatory and transparent and have clear goals are established. In the long term, this strategy will motivate members and strengthen members' rights and bargaining power. The poverty of these groups should then gradually decrease. The programme should work with the existing tree growers' groups, such as those in Mago.

To further reduce poverty, women in charcoal-making and youth groups in forestry should be supported with capital, technology and access to markets. Education about financing opportunities, new and modern technologies, and the means to find accurate and relevant market information should be provided. There should also be more awareness-raising about available loan and grant opportunities.

PFP 2 should work closely with government officials at all levels (national, regional, district, ward, village, and sub-village) in order to build their capacity and ensure the sustainability of the programme results in the long term. A training-of-trainers approach and on-the-job training should be applied as far as is feasible. Benchmarking tours should be conducted within the country and abroad.

The poverty reduction measures of PFP 2 work to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, which seeks to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. According to SDG 1, poverty is increasingly recognised as a multidimensional concept. Target 1.1 of SDG 1 focuses on consumption poverty by calling for the eradication of extreme poverty as defined by a monetary threshold ("eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day"). However, SDG 1 also engages with other dimensions of poverty, recognising poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (Target 1.2: Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions). Targets 1.3-1.5 specify how to reduce poverty: by ensuring that the poor are covered by social protection systems; by securing the rights of the poor to economic resources, access to basic services and property ownership; and by building their resilience to economic, social and environmental shocks. SDG 1.3-1.5 targets are as follows:

- 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;
- 1.4: Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance;

1.5: Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

It is recommended that the government harmonise the levels of CESS taxes across the country. Doing so would mean that Makete CESS taxes would be more in line with the corresponding tax rates in other districts, especially neighbouring districts. In order to strengthen the forestry-related revenue collection of local governments, PFP 2 should work closely with local governments and other stakeholders in order to identify gaps in tax collection. In the long term, tax harmonisation is expected to decrease tax evasion and increase tax-based income for the district.

In order to broaden sources of income for smallholder tree growers in Makete District, people should be encouraged and supported to engage in beekeeping. The quality of honey from Makete is better than that of honey from other parts of Tanzania, such as Singida and Tabora, but people have not yet realised that honey is an untapped potential for stimulating the economy of Makete District. In addition, beekeeping provides wax, which is a needed product, especially in the Njombe region, including in Uwemba, as well as nationally and internationally.

8. ISSUES RELATED TO LABOUR IN FORESTRY IN MAKETE

8.1 Regulatory framework

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) guarantees the rights to work and to fair remuneration. Labour rights are governed primarily by the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004), the Labour Institutions Act (2004) and the Workers Compensation Act (2008). Social security schemes are regulated by the Social Security Regulatory Authority (SSRA) and the governing law is the Social Security Regulatory Act (2015). Health and safety in the workplace are regulated by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003), which provides for many occupational health and safety issues, including protective equipment, as follows:

- Where in any factory or workplace, workers are employed in any process involving exposure to any injurious or offensive substance or environment, effective protective equipment shall be provided and maintained by the employer for the use of the persons employed.

The Workers Compensation Act (2008) stipulates the status of and regulations for the establishment of the Workers Compensation Fund. The Workers Compensation Act makes it mandatory for employers to contribute and submit an agreed amount to the Workers Compensation Fund.

The monies submitted to the Workers Compensation Fund include the following:

- (i) The assessments paid by the employers under this act;
- (ii) Any other money paid by employers to the fund under this act;
- (iii) Any penalty imposed under this act, other than by a court;
- (iv) Any interest on the investments of the fund;
- (v) Any subvention from the government; and
- (vi) Other money legally acquired.

The Constitution and relevant labour laws prohibit discrimination in workplaces and protect the rights of vulnerable groups, like orphans and maidservants. The Labour Institutions Act (2004) states that the Minister of Labour and Employment can appoint a wage board to investigate remuneration and the terms and conditions of employment in any sector or area and report on its findings and recommendations. The functions of such a wage board are as follows:

- To conduct an investigation on minimum remuneration for and other conditions of employment;
- To promote collective bargaining between registered trade unions, employers and registered employers' associations; and
- To make recommendations to the minister on a minimum wage for and conditions of employment.

8.2 Makete forestry worker situation

Generally, forestry value chain workers have limited rights and decision-making power with regard to payment for their work and wage levels. Wages are based on the amount of work one does and by agreement. One female SME worker in Ivalalila village had the following to say:

“There is no possibility for us to negotiate payment. If we are not happy with our wages, we should just stop working and let other workers continue.”

Most forestry value chain workers work to survive, a fact which, in practice, means that they agree to whatever working conditions their employers provide. However, in some cases, such as when an employer is overloaded with work and needs overtime work, workers might be able to exercise some decision-making power. Also, in cases in which only a few workers are

available, a worker might have considerable power to negotiate wage rates. In some cases, workers are able to negotiate their working hours, but they ordinarily work 10 hours per day and six days a week.

Forestry value chain workers are often young men and women. Young men usually work in saw-milling, harvesting, transportation, carpentry and, to some extent, charcoal-making. A large majority of young women, on the other hand, work in timber collection and charcoal-making. They all work as casual labourers.

Health and safety issues are normally not negotiated. It is taken for granted that workers themselves are responsible for safety equipment. The most common accidents are leg injuries when carrying timber and chopped off fingers in saw-milling operations (a common injury when using a ding dong). There are also cases of workers dying because of dangerous and risky working conditions in the forestry value chain.

8.3 Occupational safety and health issues

The district council does not include an occupational safety and health (OSH) officer. Generally, forestry workers do not receive any training in OSH. Training on OSH issues takes place in the form of training on the job; in other words, workers themselves are responsible for OSH and they learn about safety measures from other workers. Saw-milling and other forestry value chain operations are generally not regarded as safe at all: if a worker gets injured it is his or her responsibility to take care of the injury. He or she also bears all the costs related to whatever injuries he or she sustains. For this reason, forestry workers take precautions when working in forests. In addition to injuries and accidents, workers are subject to coughs and runny noses as a consequence of timber dust. In the long-term, these symptoms can lead to serious allergies or even asthma and other respiratory diseases.

Some workers wear rubber boots in saw-milling operations but most work barefoot. Furthermore, the workers wear casual clothes instead of safe clothing and do not wear gloves, helmets, glasses or headphones. When carrying timber few precautions are taken other than using a walking stick and putting a cloth over one's head. While workers are quite aware of the importance of safety and health issues in the workplace as well as the importance of proper and appropriate safety equipment, nobody has taken any action to improve working conditions.

In the highly forest-dependent village of Mago, for instance, it was reported that two persons had died and many people had been injured doing forestry work over the past 12 months and that the situation was about the same every year. However, other communities and villages did not report having had any injuries in the forestry sector over the past 12 years despite having wood-processing factories in their area.

OSH in Tanzania falls under the aegis of the Occupational Safety and Health Authority, (OSHA) which has a regional office in Mbeya but only four workers who are responsible for serving about six regions, a load which limits their capacity to reach a large population. None of the district officials interviewed was aware about OSHA or its responsibilities. Not surprisingly, OSHA has inadequate knowledge about OSH issues in the forestry sector, a fact which results in it overlooking the forestry sector, which in large part operates informally anyway.

8.4 Workers' social security

Generally, there is no social security system for forestry workers, but members of informal groups in some villages contribute money to the common funds of their groups and share these monetary contributions with each other when emergencies arise.

The Community Health Fund (CHF) was mentioned at only one of the 21 FDGs. The CHF is a "voluntary community-based financing scheme in which households pay contributions to

finance part of their basic health care services to compliment the government health financing efforts.” The main objectives of the CHF’s are as follows:

- To provide a sustainable financial mechanism which enables communities to contribute to their health care costs;
- To improve access to health care for rural communities and those in the informal economy;
- To improve the quality of health care through equipment, supplies, and human resources; and
- To promote decentralisation and community empowerment with the aim of improving health care management.

8.5 Recommendations on improving labour conditions in forestry

It is recommended that the district council identify and appoint an OSH officer to the district council to be responsible for (i) providing information on establishing and maintaining safe working places, including plants (machinery and equipment) in the district; (ii) providing information on maintaining safe systems of work, for example, controlling entry to high-risk areas and providing systems to prevent falls during timber carrying and collection; (iii) ensuring information-sharing about the safe use, handling, storage and transport of timber, plants and substances; (iv) providing information on keeping workplaces in a safe condition and free of risks to health (for example, ensuring that there is safety equipment and that the worksite is generally tidy); (v) providing information on suitable facilities for welfare in all workplaces; and (vi) giving employers and employees in the district the information, instruction, training and/or supervision they need to do their work in a way that is safe and without risks to health.

Despite some awareness of OSH issues among employers and forestry workers, an extensive training programme on OSH is needed in the district. The programme should concentrate on the above-mentioned issues, i.e. the responsibilities of the suggested district OSH officer.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act should be enforced at all levels.

It is also recommended that forestry workers join VSLA groups, whose social funds provide members with a basic form of insurance. Social funds serve as a community safety net for a number of purposes, such as emergency assistance (e.g. injuries, accidents, medical treatment, and local disasters such as floods and wildfires), education, festivals and funeral expenses. Members agree upon the contribution that all members must make at every meeting. The social fund is not intended to grow but is instead set at a level that covers basic insurance needs. The money is not distributed back to the members at the end of the annual cycle but remains a group asset.

One of the main benefits of the VSLA system is that it gives people access to social support. Most insurance packages cover both VSLA members and their families. VSLA groups may also help some members improve their diets; with their help, vulnerable members once occasionally hungry no longer have difficulty getting proper nutrition. Having access to social funds could also reduce the need to sell assets like trees or livestock when health or other emergencies arise, thus making VSLA members and their families more financially stable. In the long term VSLA membership is expected to have the following benefits for forestry workers and other segments of the population: (i) the diversification of livelihood options and, as a result, an increase in opportunities for wealth creation; (ii) more opportunities to educate children; (iii) greater equality by providing opportunities to all segments of the population; and (iv) the ability to keep trees growing to maturity and thereby to earn more income from forestry.

It is recommended that an association of forestry workers be established in order to promote and guarantee basic income security for older persons as well as for persons of active age

who are unable to earn a sufficient income, including in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability.

Furthermore, the possibility of increasing the coverage and use of the CHF scheme in the programme villages should be investigated. The CHF was piloted in Igunga District in Tabora Region in 1996 and nation-wide implementation was planned. Ten regions were outlined for the first phase of implementation under the CHF Act in 2001, and CHFs are now mandatory in all of the remaining regions. CHF membership was based on household enrolment and had a predefined household size. One membership card was issued per household and was valid for a period of 12 months. The annual contribution from each household in 2011 was 5,000–15,000 TZS, as defined by the districts. The government subsidises CHF schemes with matching-fund contributions. Many VSLA members would be able to purchase affordable group health insurance from the government through CHF.

CHF membership allows a household to access primary-level medical services without co-payments. The benefit package is offered at the discretion of a district. In most cases, benefits are limited to primary-level care; only in rare cases do they include secondary care. Poor households that are unable to pay the premium may be issued CHF membership cards or an exemption letter upon recommendation by a village council. Other households without CHF membership must pay user fees to access care. CHF is intended to be a risk-sharing health financing mechanism, but, unfortunately, it has not been as effective as hoped in reducing risk for members.

9. CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is prohibited under the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) and the Child Act (2009). Both of these acts state as follows: (i) No person shall employ a child under the age of fourteen years; (ii) A child of fourteen years of age may only be employed to do light work, which is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development; and does not prejudice the child's attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from the instruction received; (iii) A child under eighteen years of age shall not be employed in a mine, factory or as crew on a ship or in any other worksite including non-formal settings and agriculture, where work conditions may be considered hazardous by the Minister. For the purpose of this subsection, "ship" includes a vessel of any description used for navigation.

9.1 Situation of child labour in Makete

It is common for children in Makete District to work in forestry and agricultural activities. The most common of these are timber collection, brick collection, fruit-picking and potato collection/farming. Two forms of child labour can be distinguished: (i) work for basic needs support, which is mainly conducted by children from vulnerable households and orphans who are as young as six 6 years old and older though the majority are eleven years old or older, and (ii) work to obtain an income to buy school materials, such as exercise books, pens, pencils, school uniforms, shoes and sometimes part of school fees. The majority of children who work for extra income are in grades five and six (11 to 14 years old).

The major part of the work executed by both groups is done during weekends and school holidays. Both boys and girls collect timber. For most children, working has not resulted in dropping out of school. There might have been some temporary declines in attendance, but such attrition was not detected extensively at either the district or the village level.

Child labour is concentrated in villages such as Ndulamo, Ivilikinge and Ivalalila, all of which are located near forests. In Ndulamo, for instance, a major part of the population works in the forestry value chain. In this village, after harvesting operations, mothers collect timber and, as a result of their long working hours, end up neglecting their children. Sometimes, after following their mothers, children also collect timber.

Tree-growing is the main livelihood in the village of Ivilikinge. Previously, child labour was a big challenge as the timber business was doing very well and children participated in a lot of harvesting activities, especially timber collection. The children of Ivilikinge still sometimes work on Saturdays and in evenings, but the frequency with which they work depends on the availability of timber. That said, over the past 10 years the village council has adopted measures to curb child labour. There are village by-laws which prohibit children from engaging in forestry activities. The enforcement of these by-laws is still a struggle since many parents expect their children to help collect timber. The local school has not detected any dropouts due to work. In Ivilikinge, as in other villages, there is a child protection committee, which was established in 2009 to support the rights of children.

In the forest-dependent village of Ivalalila, child labour still seems to be a challenge. Many children collect timber, especially on weekends. There is an initiative to restrict child labour: teachers call parents whenever they discover child labour has taken place. However, it is difficult to prohibit child labour because most children and households are poor and affected by HIV/AIDS. In addition to collecting timber, children farm, collect bricks, and graze cattle. While no pupil dropped out of school to work, in some cases, child labour has seen the academic performances of some pupils decrease.

The strategy of the district council was designed to ensure that all children stay at school, and the district works closely with ward and village councils through ward and village child protection committees on child labour issues and the prevention of child labour. There are

certain challenges in following up on child labour, however. For example, working children and their families sometimes migrate to other districts.

Interview with six pupils (3 girls and 3 boys) at Ndulamo primary school (age 12-13) – child labour

In Ndulamo village most adults are working in forestry sector. Most pupils had never heard about the child labour. However, the pupils stated the casual labour to be as follows: *“We regard the casual labour as timber collection, farming of vegetables and other crops, vegetables sales, brick collection, and production of seedlings. Casual labour also includes forced labour and violence against children. We think that forced labour is a situation when academic work is forgotten, economic situation is not good, orphans do in order to get income and the fact that children do not like being casual labour.”*

The children had conducted casual labour in the form of timber collection, farming of crops and gardening. Payments for this work had been as follows: 200-500 TZS for one timber (it is possible to collect two timbers per day), 2000 TZS for five timbers, and 3000 TZS for gardening per day. Sometimes it is possible to get as much as 20 000 TZS for timber collection during 2 days and 5000 TZS during 1 day depending on the timber price. The work usually takes place during Saturdays (whole day or part time). However, non-payment, partial payment and delayed payment are typical and frequent illegal payment procedures for children and also for women. The child labour work is mainly done in order to get basic needs (buying clothes, snacks, school bags, food contribution to school, or to tackle with life difficulties).

Most pupils regarded the following as benefits with the work: earn money to buy exercise books and others, and support parents. The major disadvantages of the work are injuries such as neck and leg pain as well as headache. Most pupils wished to continue the forestry work. However, some answered that then it is difficult to concentrate on the school work.

There is no comparable study on child labour in Makete District. However, a study by Lugalla and Sigalla (2010) in the rural district of Iringa revealed that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS increases the number of cases of child labour in fishing and commercial agriculture activities. According to the Tanzania National Child Labour Survey (2014), about 29 percent of children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in some form of work that has deprived them of their childhood, their potential or their dignity (URT, 2014). Forestry is amongst the economic sectors that contribute to the large number of child labourers in Tanzania (URT, 2014). In Njombe, for instance, school non-attendance is high among boys who drop out of school to work on farms and in the lumber sector (Njombe District Council, 2015). According to a report from Njombe District (2015), that district experienced an increase in child labour as result of HIV/AIDS, poverty, weak extended families, parental negligence and peer pressure.

9.2 Conclusions

Increasing income and income-generating opportunities are key issues in the selected villages. Poverty often obliges children to work on some weekends and during school holidays, or even more frequently. They work mainly to purchase basic necessities (e.g., soap) for their families or themselves if they are orphans, to purchase school-related materials (pens, exercise books, school uniforms, shoes) and to support parents and grandparents.

In addition to the fact that the children are subject to child labour and must work in physically difficult conditions (e.g., carrying timber from farms to roads), children are exploited in other ways and their working conditions put them at risk of sexual abuse. It was found that traders do not always pay children for their work or that they sometimes give them only partial payment or delay payment for long periods. Furthermore, in many cases traders pay a very low wage as poor working children have almost no power to negotiate. Many women are also subjected to similar exploitation. It can be concluded that child labour is an extensive problem in Makete District, mainly in forest-rich villages.

9.3 Recommendations

With regard to child labour, PFP 2 could support parents by providing education on tree-growing, and, at the same time by educating grandparents, parents and children about the importance of children's going to school. Also, there could be more support to the district social welfare unit and officers so they realise the importance of providing training to grandparents and parents on the proper care of children and avoidance of negligence. Generally, awareness about child labour should be raised and the prohibition of child labour, especially in physically-demanding sectors such as forestry (e.g. timber collection), encouraged if the far-reaching adverse consequences such work has on the development of the children are to be avoided. Communities should be sensitised to the impacts of child labour in the long term.

One of the main issues concerning child labour is the exploitation of children against the law (the Child Act, village by-laws) and lack of payment or very low payment for the work of children, including orphans. Generally, children and orphans are paid only when traders have sold the purchased timber. Many of these orphans are HIV positive or were infected by HIV/AIDS at a young age. The exploitation of children, orphans and women should be forbidden by all means and at all levels.

One recommendation for the future is that young orphans join existing youth groups, like those the ELCT has been implementing for about 10 years and which target children and young people with HIV/AIDS. In this way, orphans with HIV/AIDS would receive focused and piloted support in health issue and hygiene and training in voluntary testing centres. They would get support in acquiring a health insurance card. Furthermore, they would receive assistance in psychological issues such as counselling and be connected with a church and a hospital. Finally, orphans living with HIV/AIDS could be provided with focused livelihood support accompanied by entrepreneurship and innovation training through RLabs. In addition to providing training, RLabs could provide coaching and mentoring in the GROW leadership model in forestry and conduct training in design thinking.

Furthermore, PFP 2, in cooperation with the ELCT, could support orphans and other working children and primary schools in selected forest-dependent villages with high rates of child labour with the purchase of school-related materials. In the long term, providing educational necessities is expected to reduce the use of child labour in forestry.

Schools in forest-dependent villages could also be supported by PFP 2 in the form of training in forest management and income-generating activities. Many schools own forest land (e.g., Ivilikinge Primary School owns 8 acres of land and Ivalalila Primary School, 25 acres of land and four woodlots). The training could concentrate on the untapped income opportunities in

forestry: e.g., beekeeping and training in proper forest management, including technical aspects such as silviculture, protection and forest regulation. The silviculture training could concentrate on thinning and pruning and especially on the importance and impact of thinning operations on forests and woodlots. With training, in the long term, schools would be able to generate more income from their woodlots and use the generated income to purchase school equipment. The end result would likely be a remarkable decrease in the use of child labour in forest-dependent villages.

10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

10.1 Regulatory framework

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania endorses gender equality and equity and guarantees full participation in social, economic and political life to all women and men. The government also implements its international commitments as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and on the Human Rights Declaration (1948), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women (2003) World Summit 2005 Resolution on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, Policy on Women and Gender Development (2000), Southern African Development Community Declaration on Gender and Development (1999), and Addendum on Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children (1998). Furthermore, the government follows the East African Community (EAC) Gender Policy (2018). Despite efforts to implement these declarations, conventions and policies, gender imbalances still exist.

According to the current National Strategy for Gender Development (2008), women are to be empowered so that they can participate fully and equally with men in decision-making at all levels. One of the objectives of this policy statement is to institute a mechanism for career development programmes for girls, women and men. Furthermore, the Strategy for Gender Development states that a suitable environment shall be put in place to ensure that women and men are economically empowered and have access to capital and markets. The objective of this statement is economically empowering women and enhancing their opportunities. The strategies to achieve this objective are as follows: (i) sensitise women and men to establish economic groups such as savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) and, through them, to access credit for income-generating activities; and (ii) provide women with training in entrepreneurship and facilitate their access to profitable markets.

Furthermore, the National Strategy for Gender Development (2008), which Makete District follows and applies, states that a conducive environment for equal opportunities in employment for both women and men shall be created. One of the objectives, among others, is to enhance entrepreneurship and managerial skills for women and men. This objective is to be achieved through (i) providing and improving entrepreneurship skills and credit facilities; (ii) establishing a database on types of employment and positions by sex; and (iii) improving occupational health and safety control measures to safeguard both men's and women's health.

Gender is a priority sector in the 5th EAC Development Strategy (2016/17–2020/21). The strategy under the objective "enhancement of community empowerment" provides for mainstreaming gender into all strategic interventions of the community, promoting women in socio-economic development and business, and promoting the participation of the citizenry (women, men, youth, civil society organisations and the private sector organisations). In addition, the Sectoral Council on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development, a decision-making organ of the EAC, is responsible for all policy matters related to gender, youth, children, social protection, persons with disabilities and community development. It has spearheaded discussions on the development of the EAC Gender Policy (East African Community, 2018).

The EAC (Gender Policy (2018) is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Promote the development, coordination, harmonisation and reporting on gender equality commitments by the community;
- b) Strengthen the mainstreaming of gender concerns in all sectors of the planning and budgetary processes of EAC organs and institutions and partner states;

- c) Promote women's participation in political and decision-making at all levels;
- d) Promote equal access to and control of productive resources and participation in regional trade;
- e) Strengthen measures that prevent and respond to gender-based violence and other harmful cultural practices;
- f) Enhance processes that include women in peace and security at all levels of prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery.

Concerning trade, business and economic empowerment, the EAC (2018) states that partner states shall:

- a) Enhance gender analysis in macro-economic policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- b) Strengthen gender mainstreaming in national economic processes, economic policy formulation and gender budgeting initiatives;
- c) Support and promote the participation of women in small, medium and large enterprise development and cross-border trade;
- d) Create and strengthen credit-guarantee schemes with key partners and link them to financial institutions to enable them to design gender-sensitive products;
- e) Promote equitable access by women and men to national, regional and international markets, including trade negotiations;
- f) Support the capacity-building of women entrepreneurs to increase uptake of ICT-driven innovations and leverage existing platforms to enhance usage and competitiveness;
- g) Promote cooperative movements and innovative entrepreneurial programmes for both women and men in high-value sectors;
- h) Promote affirmative action initiatives to enable women to conduct business with the public- and private-sector entities of partner states.

Furthermore, the EAC states that partner states will promote equity of gender in the employment sector through enabling policies and legislation and support and promote the participation of women in all sectors of labour provision and employment and across borders. It also declares that partner states will support interventions aimed at the equitable participation of men and women in the sustainable utilisation of natural resources for economic benefits, including opportunities for carbon trading.

In Tanzania the proportion of women-owned enterprises increased from 35 percent in the early 1990s to 54.3 per cent in 2012 (EAC, 2018). Furthermore, at the national level, 13 percent of the women own land and comprise 69.9 percent of the agricultural labour force (URT, 2017).

In addition to the above-mentioned gender policies and strategies, there exists a Millennium Challenge Account, Tanzania (MCA-T) Gender Policy (2009), whose purpose is primarily to ensure that MCA-T funded interventions in the infrastructure sector facilitate unbiased access to opportunities and that benefits are equally awarded to women, men, female and male youths, the disabled, and other stakeholders. The overall goal of the MCA-T Gender Policy is to promote gender integration in MCA-T-supported economic growth so as to enhance the income earnings of households and raise quality of life and social wellbeing through social and economically sustainable approaches to the improvement of transport, energy and water supply infrastructures.

According to the Guideline for Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation (2020), gender is one aspect of equality within a human rights framework. The focus on gender equality as per Finland's cross-cutting priorities means that specific attention needs to be paid to the gendered impacts of all actions. Such gendered impacts have to be looked at within the framework of human rights. A key foundation of work toward gender equality is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

(CEDAW) and the country- and sector-specific normative guidance that the committee supervising the implementation of the convention produces. The aim of gender equality as a cross-cutting objective is to ensure that all people, regardless of their gender, can equally contribute to and benefit from development. It does so by systematically assessing and addressing gender-based discrimination (MFA Finland, 2020).

10.2 Women’s and men’s roles in the forestry value chain in Makete

The results indicated that all community members (women, men and youths) engage in tree-growing activities. Evidence also suggests that there is a division of labour based on gender. Information collected from FGDs shows that women engage mostly in tree plantation, charcoal production and the collection and sale of firewood. They also collect timber from sawmills to be carried to roads for further transportation. Men, in contrast, are more involved in sawmilling and log carrying. The following table presents women’s and men’s roles in the forestry value chain in greater detail.

Table 15 Women’s and men’s main roles in forestry activities

Forest activities	Participation
Tree planting	Men and women
Pruning and thinning	Men
Harvesting operations	Men
Sawmilling	Men
Timber collection	Women and children
Timber transportation	Men
Charcoal production	Women and men

Women are more engaged in caring and domestic work than men are, and their work is perceived to be lighter than men’s work. Women work more than men in charcoal production, selling firewood and collecting timber, while men are more involved in income-generating activities, especially manual work, usually casual labour. Typical jobs for men are sawmilling, pulling and pushing logs during sawing operations, land-clearing, farm preparation, nursery activities, pruning, thinning and harvesting timber.

10.3 Women’s and men’s decision-making and power relations in the forestry value chain in Makete

Generally, community members have a positive attitude towards female leadership and believe that men and women have equal rights. The results from the 21 FGDs indicate that community members have a positive perception of female leadership but that, socially, men and women have prescribed roles. The majority of the community members declared that there was no discrimination between men and women when it comes to electing a leader. As a matter of fact, many said they thought that women were better leaders than men because they were honest, transparent, faithful, and capable in terms of both professionalism and leadership. Results from eight FGDs indicated that women held leadership positions in TGAs and in SMEs.

Participants asserted that men and women make decisions together, but participants in eight FGDs pointed out men have the final decision-making power more than women do. Furthermore, men assume a leading role in issues related to money. Community members in Mwakauta village explained their leadership as follows: *“When it comes to finance, it is the man who decides what should be done with the money”*.

Some community members explained the power relations between men and women by claiming that *“the man makes the final decision because he is the head of the family”*.

Furthermore, community members from 10 FGDs opined that decisions related to forest products, such as marketing, sales and pricing, are more often made by men than by women. Only four FGDs suggested that women play a leading role in making decisions about activities such as selling firewood.

The findings also suggested that there is a difference between men’s and women’s control of forest resources. However, while participants in 12 FGDs said that although women have access to forest resources, they do not have equal control of forest resources, participants from 10 FGDs stated that women do have equal control. Opinion, thus, seemed fairly evenly divided. Another two FGDs did not provide a clear opinion on this issue. For this reason, it was not possible to reach a conclusion about the relative control of forest resources by gender.

The participants in 14 FGDs claimed that men and women do not have equal access to market information but the participants in the remaining seven FGDs said that accessibility to market information is a problem for the majority of people, regardless of their sex.

Participants from FGDs suggested that more sensitisation is needed in order to encourage women to engage in tree-growing activities as well as to educate men to treat women as equal actors in forestry activities. Furthermore, it was proposed that access to reliable and affordable loans should be improved and that more training and skills in forest activities such as pruning, harvesting, and sawing should be provided to women.

10.4 Conclusions and recommendations

It is extremely important to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls in the forestry value chain contexts in PFP 2. This importance is highlighted by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and its targets, especially those that follow:

5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;

5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work;

5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels in political, economic and public life;

5.A: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Experience and evidence show that what has been considered work or of value in forests has commonly involved activities associated with men, like harvesting operations, pruning and thinning. Not actively addressing discrimination in the forestry sector in general and PFP 2 in particular is not only a hindrance to an equitable society but also a huge obstacle to sustainable forest management.

Around the world, women are often overburdened with care work at home and perform much of the total volume of unpaid domestic labour. This assessment found a similar state in Makete. As a natural consequence of women’s doing work for free, the incomes of women and entire families are considerably reduced. Most women’s forest-based labour is unpaid or the payment comes late or is paid only partially (e.g., in timber collection when traders pay women

only after they have sold the purchased timber), and forest products that women are responsible for are often less economically valuable (e.g., charcoal and firewood). Furthermore, women's tremendous workload makes it impossible for many of them to engage in forest-based labour. In these cases, other family members must take care of forest-based labour work.

Given these facts, there is a need for a systemic and contextual understanding that, among other things, addresses paid and unpaid forest-related labour in one framework. Such a framework must recognise both care and domestic work at home and the subsistence work that men and women carry out in forests. It seems that there is a pressing need for interconnected policies and programmes (e.g., in social protection, social security, and OSH). Duty bearers, authorities and other official actors play a vital role in these efforts, as does the private sector.

Informal employment characterises the lives of most working women and many working men in Makete. Furthermore, issues regarding land, marketing, markets and crop choices are generally decided by men. However, women usually decide about their own business activities. Women's need to control their participation in forest-related markets (timber, charcoal, etc.), marketing and accessing market information must be addressed. In practice, this means that where TGAs exist, women should join them and use the market information they provide as much as it is possible. At the same time, TGAs need to be strengthened so that they can acquire better market information and make it more accessible, among other things. In villages where TGAs do not yet exist, it is recommended that women join tree growers' groups or other informal groups concentrating on forestry in order to improve their access to markets and market information as well as their bargaining power with timber traders.

The ability of tree growers and charcoal producers, especially those that are women, to negotiate fair prices for their products and services depends largely on their access to up-to-date market information. It is recommended that PFP 2 plan to broadcast a "market opportunities" news or information letter over local community radio stations and provide a hard copy to village councils, tree growers, charcoal producers, TGAs and SMEs. This newsletter should also be made available online for a wider audience. This news or information letter would make up-to-date market information available, thereby empowering tree growers and charcoal makers, especially those that are women, to increase their productivity, confidence and bargaining power in the forestry value chain. In addition to market-related information, the newsletter could also be used to share messages and information on gender equality policies and the role of women in forestry in particular and economic development in general.

In the long term, market information could be introduced to TGAs, SMEs, women-led enterprises (e.g., charcoal-making) and tree growers through e-commerce and local community radios. The introduction to market information could take place in the form of a training event in which different e-commerce and selling platforms were introduced. The participants in the training could also be guided in setting up and designing online stores to sell their products directly to traders, resellers and businessmen. Local community radio stations can be effective in disseminating information about markets in real time.

It is highly recommended that PFP 2 promote VSLAs and women's groups for the access to finance and other benefits they promise. More awareness-raising about financing opportunities, including grants from the Tanzania Forest Fund (TFF) and loans from the Local Government Fund, is needed as the results of the assessment revealed that no women's groups had received any forestry-related loans in any of the 23 programme villages of Makete District.

Furthermore, women will need more training in new technologies in the forestry value chain and especially in charcoal production. The training should concentrate on introducing charcoal

production that uses sustainably managed resources and improved technologies. The training should also take into consideration the need to sustainably produce charcoal from natural woodlands, alongside other strategies to reduce charcoal dependence in the medium to long term. The training could be accompanied by guidance on alternative income-generating opportunities like beekeeping and the cultivation of cash crops when waiting for timber to mature and on proper and timely silvicultural activities, especially thinning.

It is also recommended that RLabs organise and conduct training on the GROW leadership model in forestry, entrepreneurship, innovation, and design thinking, especially for women tree growers, SMEs and district officers. The GROW leadership model training would help trainees develop a learning attitude towards their work, which, in practice, would mean learning, discovering, challenging preconceptions, and growing and improving their work. Furthermore, the trainees would develop a new mindset towards the communities and clients in and with which they work. There are rich social and physical resources to build, that, if recognised, can help individuals and teams achieve much greater success in their work and in PFP 2. The training would also increase trainees' motivation and commitment to make a difference with their work.

11. ISSUES RELATED TO LAND OWNERSHIP

Poverty is closely related to the ownership of assets. Land is an important asset for rural communities. It provides opportunities for planting trees, farming, and, in a crisis, leasing and/or selling land. Access to and ownership of land enable an individual or a family to access and afford other assets, such as a house or consumables meeting basic needs.

11.1 Regulatory framework for land ownership

The National Land Policy of Tanzania (1997) has set specific objectives to promote the equitable distribution of and access to land by all citizens. It also ensures that existing rights to land, especially the customary rights of smallholders (i.e., the peasants and herdsman who comprise the majority of the population in the country), are recognised, clarified, and secured in law and sets ceilings on land ownership which will later be translated into statutory ceilings to prevent or avoid the phenomenon of land concentration (i.e., land-grabbing). The policy also ensures that land is put to its most productive use to promote the rapid social and economic development of the country; modifies and streamlines existing land management systems and improves the efficiency of land delivery systems. Other aims are to streamline and make more transparent institutional arrangements in land administration and land dispute adjudication; promote sound land information management; and protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development.

The Village Land Act of Tanzania (1999) comprises the following chapters: (i) Definition of Village Land; (ii) Management of Village Land; (iii) Advice by the District Council; (iv) Conflict of Interest; (v) Joint Village Land-Use Agreements between Villages; (vi) Division of Village Land; and (vii) Communal Village Land. The act states that the commissioner of the district shall issue to every village whose boundaries have been demarcated or agreed a certificate of ownership of village land.

The Land Act (1999) guarantees women the same land rights as men, while the Village Land Act (1999) states that any customary practices discriminating against women, children or persons with disabilities are void and inoperative. In addition, the Village Land Act (1999) emphasizes that a customary right of occupancy has, in every respect, the same status and effect as a granted right of occupancy.

The village council is empowered to issue CCROs to formalise village/customary land rights.

In line with the fundamental principles of the National Land Policy (1997), the Village Land Act also states that an independent, expeditious and just system for the adjudication of land disputes which will hear and determine land disputes without undue delay needs to be established. Furthermore, following the National Land Policy, the Village Land Act is to facilitate the equitable distribution of land to all citizens and ensure that all have access to land.

The purpose of the Village Land Act is to ensure that land is used productively and that any such productive use complies with the principles of sustainable development. The objective of the Village Land Act is to enable all citizens to participate in decision-making on matters connected with their occupation or use of land.

Significantly, no village council shall allocate land or grant a customary right of occupancy without the prior approval of the concerned village assembly. A district council may provide advice and guidance to any village council situated within its area of jurisdiction concerning the administration by that village council of village land either in response to a request for that advice and guidance or of its own volition, and any village council to which advice and guidance is provided must give attention to it.

11.2 Issues related to women's land rights

As stated above, both the National Land Policy and the Village Land Act promotes the equitable distribution of land to all citizens and access to land by all citizens. The Village Land Act also declares as follows: "the right of every woman to acquire, hold, use and deal with land shall to the same extent and subject to the same restriction be treated as the right of any man."

At the end of September 2020 there were 1,049 registered CCROs in Makete, of which 316 were jointly owned by wife and husband.

According to the Village Land Act, men and women are equal in land ownership issues. However, based on Makete culture, land is owned by a clan and women cannot inherit land. This practice is highlighted especially when a woman becomes a widow and her land ownership is transferred to her dead husband's family. In this way, a widow loses her assets and, in the worst of cases, even her livelihood. Generally, the insecurity of land rights for women leads to their under-investing in land. Women tree growers and farmers are less likely to invest in their land or to adopt more efficient forestry and/or agricultural practices if they are uncertain of receiving the benefits in the long term. Insecurity of land rights also reduces women's ability to pledge their land as collateral for loans.

As stated above, theoretically and from the legal point of view, every citizen can own land. However, data indicates that most land in Makete is owned through inheritance. The fact is that while both men and women have the right to inherit land, participants from 12 FDGs—more than half—claimed that, in most cases, land is mainly owned by men because, traditionally, land, being clan property, has to remain within a particular clan. One participant from one of the FDGs stated as follows: "*There is a difference in land ownership because the title deed does not show the woman's name first but the man's name*". Participants from 10 FDGs (42 percent) averred that there is no difference between men and women as far as land ownership is concerned. Men are culturally responsible for maintaining and protecting clan property (such as land) for the next generation. Thus, culture favours men when it comes to land ownership and that this practice is socially acceptable to both men and women.

Data confirms that there are very few cases of land conflicts but that most of these occur within families. Land conflicts occur mainly when a husband dies, and, in consequence, parents-in-law attempt to take the widow's property, including her land. Poor people are more vulnerable to losing their property, including their land assets. Qualitative data indicates that poor people in Makete District include widows, orphans and the elderly. The majority of the FGD participants believed that poor and vulnerable people had the same opportunity as others to own land. However, these participants provided contradictory information by arguing at the same time that poor people (elderly, widows and orphans) have no land or may be at risk of losing their land. In order to improve the security of vulnerable and poor people with regard to land ownership, findings suggest that the communities should be sensitised to the importance of documenting family property. Some participants mentioned the importance of preparing a will within the family in order to protect women's and children's rights. Other measures which participants stated included improving land allocation based on fairness and equality among family members.

The majority of the FGD participants confirmed that they had heard about participatory village land-use plans (VLUPs), but that none had been implemented within their communities. However, according to the district land office, about 30 villages in Makete have VLUPs. FDG participants also said that no CCROs had been issued in the communities but that there was a demand for them. In the long term the issuance of CCROs is expected to reduce land conflicts and protect widows' and orphans' rights to land ownership.

11.3 Conclusions and recommendations

The PFP has already strengthened the country's land-use planning process. It developed and piloted improved participatory planning methods and, in collaboration with the National Land Use Planning Commission, published a practical manual "Tools and Spatial Technologies for Village Land-Use Planning: A Practitioner's Manual for Active Community Engagement" for implementing those methods. The programme also helped update the national "Guidelines for Participatory Village Land-Use Planning, Administration and Management in Tanzania" published by the National Land-Use Planning Commission. The PFP also trained eight district planning teams in its area of operations to use the guidelines. Leveraging PFP 1's effort in village land-use planning, SUMASESU, a community development organisation in Makete, helped 131 individuals (young women and men and married couples) from villages that had VLUPs to obtain CCROs.

Despite the remarkable achievements of PFP 1, an extension of VLUP outreach by applying more efficient processes to cover all the programme villages should be implemented. Local people, especially vulnerable groups, should be more involved in participatory VLUPs.

The programme should also start to promote and implement a gender-sensitive land tenure approach. This approach should be conducted in the form of education about and training in the HRBA and land ownership rights for district officers, ward and village councils, tree growers and other community members. How government agencies at all levels (district, ward and village) act in land ownership contexts is of vital importance. Institutions directly involved in the formalisation processes that grant forest and land rights often prioritise men. More creativity is needed to develop titling processes that positively affect women's lives in different social and cultural contexts, such as the ones in Makete District.

In line with a gender-sensitive land tenure approach, it is recommended that women's, village and sub-village sensitisation meetings be organised in order to raise awareness about the HRBA, land ownership rights and CCROs. These meetings should be accompanied by meetings to strengthen women's groups as well as aware-building about and training in accessing financial support from banks. CCROs should serve as collateral for loans at commercial banks. Experience has shown that women prefer direct discussions and communication on land rights issues. Furthermore, experience has also shown that the preferred model is to hold women's sensitisation meetings on land issues before holding common sensitisation assembly meetings with both women and men.

Makete District lacks a computer-based land administration and registration system. Thus, it is recommended that PFP 2 provide land registration software to the land office of the district council so that they can provide more CCROs. Furthermore, it is recommended that PFP 2 support the provision of CCROs for a maximum of 10 percent of the total village land area. The criteria for receiving a CCRO should be ownership of forest land and membership in a vulnerable group. The granting of CCROs might help prevent the potential land-grabbing that might occur due to the rapid development of Makete District.

12. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

Young men and women used to migrate to urban areas to look for economic opportunities soon after finishing standard seven at school. At that time the Makete labour force was characterised by older people. Recently, however, the number of returnees, especially young men, has increased due to growing opportunities in forestry and potato farming. Even so, outmigration to urban areas is still more extensive than in-migration. Today, both men and women migrate to urban centres but more men migrate more do women, a trend which is not unique to Makete District. It was found that the rate of migration has been decreasing of late.

Youth rural-urban migration shapes economies and ecologies profoundly. Young men and women bring vitality to rural communities such as Makete. But in rural areas, young people must weigh their chances for wealth: they must decide whether to remain in their place of origin, migrate in search of education or work, or even return home with new skills, capital and ideas. The reasons youth leave rural areas and forest landscapes– both push and pull –are varied, gender-specific and interconnected and linked to perceptions of future success. In forest-dependent communities, youth often experience a lack of access to land, economic opportunities, social networks, social protection, healthcare and vocational education. They generally have poor working conditions. Some, such as youths in Makete, wish to escape cultural restrictions, too.

Gender differences also affect rural-urban migration. This is particularly true for young women, who face obvious gender gaps in employment status. Young women in rural areas are more likely to be contributing family workers and less likely to be paid workers than young men. In addition, training programmes (e.g. that of Vocational Education Training Authority (VETA) Makete) mostly provide training that meets the needs of young men and not of young women.

The impacts of migration on Makete communities include a decrease in productivity, an increase in unwanted pregnancies among girls and a deterioration in community development (e.g. it takes a long time to accomplish various development projects due to the lack of an adequate labour force).

12.1 Conclusions and recommendations

Although rural-urban migration has been decreasing recently, Makete District should still consider various strategies to curb migration supported by PFP 2. The district could consider context-specific youth engagement strategies, which separate out different approaches and options for different types of youth: those who remain, those who leave, and those who return. It might also be useful to have different approaches for young women, younger youths, and less-skilled youths.

It would be good to recognise the unique qualities and innovative ideas of youths who remain in Makete District it, and include them in making strategic decisions and identifying work that is meaningful to them. Having a young leader's group or a youth club is an option. Individual youths could take responsibility for climate-smart farming innovations and forest extension services, technological innovation and value addition, or transport and logistics. Social media skills might also position them as GIS tenure-mapping agents, stock inventory specialists, product-quality agents responsible for certification, marketing agents developing websites or social media marketing, or finance managers responsible for organising VSLAs and mobile banking.

For youths who leave Makete District, migrating on a seasonal or long-term basis, some form of youth-associate status could be considered to help maintain an attachment to Makete District. News could be sent from home to migrants and migrant could send home their insights from cities and towns. Leavers are sources of remittance finance, contacts and knowledge. Experience has shown that women tend to send home more remittance and make more productive use of remittance received than men do. Maintaining dialogue with youth

associates on urban market opportunities, service provision options, new technologies, transport options and potential business partners makes considerable sense.

For youths who return, providing a reintegration package, including linkages to key support agencies, should be considered. Debriefing sessions with returnees could identify useful external knowledge and contacts, which could in turn improve the competitiveness of Makete SMEs. For example, returnees with existing urban business interests could help the district and its SMEs develop beneficial partnership arrangements. PFP 2 could also support More seasonal migration, especially of youths to cities or other rural areas for income-generating purposes besides their main occupation in forestry in Makete.

13. HIV/AIDS

In Makete District the incidence rate of HIV was 6.1 in June 2020, meaning that for every 100 persons tested six persons are at risk of being HIV positive. Despite the decrease in new cases of HIV, Makete District still has one of the highest rates of HIV prevalence in Tanzania. The national average for HIV incidence is currently 4 percent. The most affected group are women. There are 13 care treatment centres (CTCs) and 15 mobile clinics for HIV/AIDS in Makete.

As of June 2020, a total of 19,416 persons with HIV/AIDS were registered at CTCs. Out of them 10,049 were receiving care and treatment.

A network of 75 groups of persons with HIV/AIDS has been created to focus on income-generating activities, but just 40 groups are active. There are also five teenagers' clubs with a total of 106 members at hospitals and health care centres. Through these clubs, teenagers receive treatment and other support to help them to avoid stigmatisation due to HIV/AIDS. The teenagers meet every month to participate in antiretroviral therapy and to take antiretroviral drugs as well as to exchange ideas and learn about income-generating activities such as making soap. As of April 2020, there were 584 persons aged one to 19 who were receiving antiretroviral therapy. The groups are supported by the district council, and the teenager's clubs receive some help from a donor (USAID). Of late, however, the groups have been facing challenges getting sufficient funding.

The district works through the council, ward and village multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS prevention committees in order to complete the following tasks:

- Assess the HIV/AIDS situation at the community level;
- Assess the causes of infection and risky behaviours;
- Look for funding to support HIV/AIDS interventions at the community level;
- Identify risk groups at the community level;
- Prepare action plans for risk groups and vulnerable people;
- Raise awareness on all issues related to HIV/AIDS;
- Identify stakeholders who work in HIV/AIDS;
- Manage funds and conduct reporting.

At-risk groups and people vulnerable to HIV/AIDS include widows, orphans and the most vulnerable of children (children living with HIV/AIDS, affected by gender-based violence and from poor families).

Most FGD participants opined, as current data has it, that the number of new cases of HIV/AIDS has been decreasing. Factors contributing to the decrease include increased education, improved sensitization, increased awareness of HIV/AIDS among community members, use of condoms and male circumcision. FGD participants said that factors contributing to the decrease in mortality included access to ARV treatment and drugs. Although some persons with HIV/AIDS do engage in employment activities such as tree planting, having HIV/AIDS in general decreased productivity and reduced manpower and working hours. Psychologically and socially, HIV/AIDS reduces happiness within families when a family member is affected. The number of persons with HIV/AIDS who engage in tree-planting is low due to the long wait-time before harvesting.

13.1 Conclusions and recommendations

PFP 2 should cooperate with the existing HIV/AIDS groups of the district and the ELCT, many of whose activities are targeted at youth. In addition to treatment activities, forestry-related work could be promoted to the affected. Youths and orphans living with HIV/AIDS could also participate in entrepreneurship and innovation training as well as in coaching and mentoring in the GROW leadership model in forestry organised and conducted by RLabs. Furthermore, persons with HIV/AIDS should be encouraged to invest more in tree-planting.

14. CHILDHOOD MALNUTRITION AND STUNTING

At the national level, the stunting, or chronic malnutrition, of children decreased significantly, from 34.7 percent in 2014 to 31.8 percent in 2018. Severe stunting was found in 10 percent of children countrywide. On the mainland, according to the new 2018 UNICEF-WHO classification, the level of stunting was considered “very high” ($\geq 30\%$) in 15 regions out of 26. The most affected regions, with a prevalence of stunting exceeding 40%, were Ruvuma (41.0%), Iringa (47.1%), Rukwa (47.9%), Kigoma (42.3%), Njombe (53.6%) and Songwe (43.3%). According to the results of the Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2018, approximately 3 million children under five years of age were stunted in Tanzania (Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, 2018).

Makete District lies in Njombe Region, where the prevalence of stunting is very high. More than half of the children in this region are affected by stunting, as noted above. Stunting exists in Makete but it is difficult to measure as there are no statistics of stunting in Makete District alone. Even so, it can be concluded that stunting is an extensive problem in Makete District.

In 2018, the prevalence rates of moderate and acute malnutrition among children 0-59 months of age were 3.1 percent and 0.4 percent respectively in mainland Tanzania and just 1.9 percent and 0.2 percent respectively in Njombe Region (Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, 2018).

Also, in 2018, the prevalence rates of moderate and severe underweight among children 0-59 months of age were 11.9 percent and 2.7 percent in mainland Tanzania in 2018 and 14.2 percent and 1.6 percent respectively in Njombe Region. The fact that the rate of moderate underweight in Njombe Region is higher than the average might be explained partly by the fact that stunting is still a large problem in Njombe Region and especially in Makete District.

There are 13,541 children in Makete District according to the latest information, which is for the fiscal year of 2019/2020. There were 49 malnourished children, of whom seven died and 39 recovered. Wasting among children is regarded as worse than stunting as wasted children are more likely to die than stunted children are. Community health officers carefully monitor the situation regarding children’s health and childhood malnutrition.

The findings indicate that the main causes of childhood malnutrition are poor feeding and/or the lack of a balanced diet (i.e., the lack of one or more nutritional groups: carbohydrates, animal sources of food, legumes, fruit, vegetables, sugar, honey, or oils). It seems that the childhood diet in Makete is carbohydrate-heavy and that more legumes and oil-related nutrition groups should be used. Since animal sources of food and oils are not readily available in Makete, children should eat more legumes, vegetables and pumpkin and other seeds. Furthermore, childhood malnutrition is exacerbated also by mothers who are so occupied with their work that they do not have time to pay attention to feeding their children. The district does strive to provide support, however, in the form of day care centres for children in villages, for instance.

The district runs an ongoing nutrition programme with an NGO called Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA) and Doctors of Africa. The programme provides counselling on nutrition, advice on horticulture, and support in livestock-keeping and has trained 154 communities. Today, many people are aware about malnutrition and its consequences. This programme phased out in December 2020.

Results from the FGDs confirm the above-mentioned findings. The majority of the FGD participants opined that childhood malnutrition is moderate in Makete. Furthermore, it was stated that the reasons for childhood malnutrition are the shortage of food, limited knowledge about nutrition, income poverty and poor eating habits, especially among the pregnant women. Diets could be improved if a number of measures were taken, such as sensitising communities to and educating them about nutrition and good eating habits. FDG participants averred that there was no direct relationship between forestry activities and childhood malnutrition.

14.1 Conclusions and recommendations

Findings suggest that the malnutrition rate is moderate. However, stunting is a serious problem in Makete District and rates seem to be increasing. While the data did not show any direct relationship between malnutrition and forestry activities, participants suggested that income poverty somewhat influenced the extent of malnutrition. The programme can play a role in reducing malnutrition by raising community awareness about nutritious foods available locally and the preparation of nutritious food and instilling better eating habits, especially among pregnant women and children under-five years of age. Proper feeding practices for infants are equally important. In order to achieve this, the programme can collaborate with the district council by involving health, nutrition and agricultural experts within the district. Another possibility would be to involve other institutions in counselling and advice, such as Sokoine University of Agriculture.

Establishing nutrition clubs among small-scale tree growers (especially girls and women) might speed up awareness-building and help increase knowledge about and skills in nutrition in the targeted communities.

PFP 2 could investigate whether moringa plants or trees could be utilised more in Makete District to make up for the lack or shortage of certain nutrients in Makete. Moringa could become an important food source, especially for children. Moringa can be grown quite cheaply and easily, and since its leaves retain a lot of vitamins and minerals when dried, it could be used to fight childhood malnutrition. The immature green pods (drumsticks) of moringa are prepared as green beans are, while the seeds are removed from more mature pods and cooked like peas or roasted like nuts. The leaves of moringa are cooked and used like spinach or dried and powdered for use as a condiment. Moringa contains protein, vitamins, and minerals. Depending on the results of PFP 2's investigation of moringa as a potential nutritional supplement in Makete, PFP could train TGAs on the effective planting of moringa. This training could be conducted as a part of other technical training for TGAs.

Furthermore, PFP 2 examined whether grain amaranth plants could be introduced to TGAs in Makete. The seeds of grain amaranth are rich in macronutrients, including protein, dietary fibre, and fats, as well as micronutrients such as vitamins and minerals. Besides, grain amaranth seeds contain high levels of oil. This potential additional nutrient could help decrease childhood malnutrition and stunting in Makete to some extent.

The programme should help to improve the income poverty of small-scale tree growers through forestry products, including non-timber forest products. An improvement in income levels will reduce the incidence of income poverty of all actors in the forestry value chain, including vulnerable people (children, orphans, elderly, and widows/widowers) who might be prone to malnutrition.

15. CORRUPTION IN THE FORESTRY VALUE CHAIN

The United Republic of Tanzania implements programmes to combat corruption in the country, and reports by local and international private institutions on corruption have shown that the country has made improvements in preventing and combating corruption. However, according to Transparency International, the Corruption Perceptions Index of Tanzania was 37 points in 2019 (Transparency International, 2019), where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. In 2015, the Corruption Perceptions Index dropped to 30 points but has gradually increased since.

In practice, Tanzania conducts public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS) on funds allocated for supporting development projects, particularly among local government authorities (LGAs) to ensure value for money is achieved. The fight against corruption has started showing encouraging results. Solid political support and commitment by the Fifth Phase Government has taken anti-corruption to great heights and made significant achievements. These steps are attributed to the country's pursuing a policy of zero tolerance for corruption; the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategies and Action Plan (NACSAP III); observance of ratified international conventions and declarations, cooperation with international agencies and authorities for building capacity, exchanging relevant information for completing investigations and support from the public at large (URT, 2019).

The field work conducted during the assessment did not find evidence of corrupt practices. However, participants and interviewees complained about the high levies (i.e. the CESS tax, which is a government tax of no more than 5% of the price of basic commodities such as timber and charcoal imposed at the state level) which local authorities collect from timber businesses. The interviewed persons suggested that a reduction in the CESS tax would increase their income from selling timber.

15.1 Conclusions and recommendations

Tax evasion and the under-collection of taxes are challenges at the district, ward and village levels. From the PFP 2's point of view it is worth following up on the potential disparity between non-collected and collected CESS taxes as far as it is possible. To address the CESS tax issue and increase transparency in the forestry sector, it is recommended that PFP 2 increasingly cooperate with the TTGAU, African Forestry and other relevant forestry associations in Tanzania, particularly in advocating and lobbying for policies and decision-making on matters affecting tree growers and SMEs.

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Annex 1

List of Persons Interviewed

S/No	Title	District/Ward/Village	Name	Gender	Phone Number
1	District Executive Director	Makete District	Francis Namahumbo	M	0754636968
2	Acting District Land and Natural Resources Officer	Makete District	Joshua Namahumbo	M	0784301487
3	Acting Community Development Officer	Makete District	Jackline Mrosso	F	0747383552
4	TASAF District Coordinator	Makete District	Jackline Mrosso	F	0747383552
5	District Environment & Conservation Officer	Makete District	Upendo Mgya	F	0762537081
6	District Land Officer	Makete District	Edward Karumiana Mwaigomile	M	0625750862
7	District Land Technician	Makete District	Ibrahim Juma Butallah	M	0755226764
8	District Forest Officer	Makete District	Emma	F	
9	Tanzania Forest Service Manager at Makete District	Makete District	Mosess Ndiwi	M	0766082961
10	District Nutritional Officer	Makete District	Jackline Nanauka	F	0655921921
11	District Social Welfare Officer	Makete District	Subilaga Kisisile Mwaigwisya	F	0767642997/0784 642997
12	District Educational Officer (Primary School)	Makete District	Sylvia Chawaka	F	0759788024
13	District Trade Officer	Makete District	Edonia Mahenge	M	0753012500/0684 931919
14	District Planning Officer	Makete District	Eliab Simba	M	0769418118
15	District Council HIV and AIDS Coordinator	Makete District	Esther Ramusay	F	0756404098
16	Ward Community Development Officer	Iwawa	Anna Mwanjeka	F	0759527154
17	Ward Executive Officer	Isapulano	Fidelis Mahenge	M	0753263888
18	Ward Executive Officer	Bulongwa	Yusti Konga	M	0753709644
19	Ward Executive Officer	Iniho	Nolia Bukuku	F	0752210768
20	Ward Community Development Officer	Iniho	Bonifa Boniphace Sanga	F	0768270991
21	Ward Executive Officer	Ipelele	Faith Emmanuel Myoka	F	0766699330
22	Ward Community Development Officer	Ipelele	Verena Miluko	F	0769396341
23	Ward Executive Officer	Kitulo	Bathlomeo Sajilo Makome	M	0785835807
24	Ward Educational Coordinator	Kitulo	Boazi Issa Mahenge	M	0782593610
25	Ward Executive Officer	Ipepo		M	0753104294/0654

					100522
26	Ward Executive Officer	Lupalilo		M	0765408567
27	Ward Executive Officer	Tandala		M	0766988255
28	Ward Executive Officer	Mangoto	Bertha H. Adelberth	F	0625895898
29	Village Chairperson	Ihela	Huruma Sanga	M	0754281456
30	Village Chairperson	Lupalilo	Yuda Almasi	M	-
31	Village Executive Officer	Lupalilo	Salim Salim	M	0768359501
32	Village Executive Officer	Kisinga	Veronica Kalinga	F	0621130800
33	Village Executive Officer	Ibaga	Remgius Magere	F	0655411993
34	Village Executive Officer	Mang'oto	Tetwigisi Turuka	F	0625650403
35	Village Executive Officer	Usungilo	Happiness Chibinda	F	0753013035
36	Village Chairperson	Usungilo	Josse Chengula	M	-
37	Village Chairperson	Nkenja	Edwin Mussa	M	0683338422
38	Village Chairperson	Iniho	Robson Luvanda	M	0764270991
39	Village Chairperson	Mwakauta	Nelson Tweve	M	-
40	Village Chairman	Kidope	Lazaro Mwakyoma	M	0768675983
41	Village Executive Officer	Bulongwa	Victoria Mwafumbila	F	0744162873
42	Village Chairperson	Bulongwa	Gabriel Sanga	M	-
43	Village Chairperson	Mago	Athanas M. Sanga	M	0715621424
44	Village Executive Officer	Ilindiwe	Victor Mapunda	M	0625727081
45	Village Executive Officer	Malembuli	Stella R. Sechela	F	0624457563
46	Village Chairperson	Isapulano	Mwakindi Mbilinyi	M	0764100843
47	Village Executive Officer	Isapulano	Said Mkubwa	M	0767844356
48	Village Executive Officer	Luvulunge	EmaTweve	F	0762613411
49	Village Chairperson	Ivilikinge	CosmasLuvanda	M	0768404274
50	Village Executive Officer	Ivilikinge	VEO	M	0755215366
51	Village Chairperson	Lumage	Essau P. Fungo	F	0755914824
52	Village Executive Officer	Iniho	Pensia Nantunga	F	0752210768
53	Village Executive Officer	Ipelele	Emmanuel Chisunga	M	0752398370
54	Village Chairperson	Ipelele		M	0762735799
55	Village Executive Officer	Ndulamo	Mariam C. Charahani	F	0767034489
56	Village Executive Officer	Ludian	Brison I. Sanga	M	0769850688
57	Village Chairperson	Ludian	David A. Mahenge	M	0699470991
58	SUMASESU Director	Ikonda	Mtawa Agnitus	M	0755306517

59	SUMASESU Project Officer	Ikonda	Veronica Mathias	F	0764447234
60	Director of Evangelical- Lutheran Church Tanzania NGO (ELCT)	Makete Town	Rev Ezekiel Sanga	M	0763857929/0785 025667
61	Director of Manifestation of Patriotism Organization (MAPAO)	Makete Town	Pastor Sinene Denis	M	0767424993
62	Coordinator of Manifestation of Patriotism Organization (MAPAO)	Makete Town	Neema E. Sanga	F	0752222488
63	VETA Training Coordinator & Vice Principal	Makete Town	Xavier Meta	M	-
64	UDIAKONIA Centre	Ikonda	Rev Zedekia Luvanda	M	0762501585

Annex 2

Household Questionnaire

Questionnaire No:

Date: _____

Name of enumerator: _____

Village: _____ Ward: _____

District: _____

Management Unit

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

GPS Coordinates _____

Status of household:

- 1. Non-vulnerable
- 2. People with disability,
- 3. Poor female headed household,
- 4. Orphan
- 5. Child headed Household (Below 18 Years)
- 6. Poor people with HIV/AIDS,
- 7. Unemployed, poor household
- 8. Other (Specify)

A. RESPONDENT DETAILS

1. Respondent Name: _____ (optional)

2. Relationship to head of household

1 = head of household (Skip to section B)

2 = spouse

3 = son/daughter

4 = son-in-law/daughter-in-law

5 = grandson/granddaughter

6 = father/mother

7 = father-in-law/mother-in-law

8 = brother/sister

- 9 = brother-in-law/sister-in-law
- 10 = uncle/aunt
- 11 = niece/nephew
- 12 = stepchild/adopted child
- 13 = other family members
- 14 = members not related to household head

3. What is your highest level of education?

- 1 = No formal education
- 2 = Primary education
- 3 = Ordinary level secondary education
- 4 = A-level secondary education
- 5 = College/University education

4. Do you have any of the following vocational skills?

- 01. Plumbing
- 02. Automotive repair/Auto mechanics
- 03. Culinary arts/cooking
- 04. Masonry
- 05. Electrician
- 06. Graphic design
- 07. Fashion design
- 08. Welding
- 09. Cosmetology
- 10. Massage therapy
- 11. Carpentry
- 12. Bookkeeping
- 13. Home remodeling and repair
- 14. Computer programming
- 15. Website design
- 16. Dressmaking
- 17. Pet grooming
- 18. Photography
- 19. Daycare management
- 20. Motorcycle or small engine repair
- 21. Court reporting

- 22. Forestry/Agriculture extension skills
- 23. Others (Specify)

B. (HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD DETAILS)

Name: _____ (optional)

5. Gender:

1 = Male

2 = Female

6. Age: _____ years

7. Marital status:

1 = Single

2 = Married/Living together

3 = Divorced

4 = Separated

5 = Widowed

8. How many members are there in this household (people who share meals on a daily basis)?

1 = Adult males _____

2 = Adult females _____

3 = Children (below 18 years old) _____

9. Head of Household highest level of education?

1 = No formal education

2 = Primary education

3 = Ordinary level secondary education

4 = A-level secondary education

5 = College/University education

10. Do you have any of the following vocational skills?

01. Plumbing

02. Automotive repair/Auto mechanics/Motorcycle or small engine repair

03. Culinary arts/cooking

04. Masonry

05. Electrician
06. Graphic design
07. Fashion design/Dressmaking
08. Welding
09. Cosmetology
10. Carpentry
11. Bookkeeping
12. Home remodeling and repair
13. Computer programming
14. Website design
15. Photography
16. Daycare management
17. Forestry/Agriculture extension skills
18. Others (Specify)

11. What is your main Occupation

1=Not employed/economically inactive

2= Formal employment in agriculture

3= Fishery

4= Forestry/wood processing

5= Livestock Keeping

5= Beekeeping

6= Small business

7= Casual labour

8= Mechanics

9= Others (Specify)

12. What are your main sources of income? (multiple selection). Please choose the most relevant ones and rank them accordingly (1 = the most important one).

S/N	Source of income	Ranking main sources of income
1	Trading/selling round wood (including logs, standing trees)	
2	Trading/selling sawn wood (selling timber, furniture, poles and any added value forestry product)	
3	Trading charcoal	
4	Crop farming	
5	Business	
6	Livestock keeping	
7	Fishing	
8	Employment (wage-based)	
9	Employment (salary-based)	
10	Beekeeping	
11	Others (specify)	

13. What is the estimate of annual income of your household?

S/N	Source of income	Annual income (TZS)
1	Trading round wood	
2	Trading sawn wood	
3	Trading charcoal	
4	Crop farming	
5	Business	
6	Livestock keeping	
7	Fishing	
8	Employment (wage-based)	
9	Employment (salary-based)	
10	Beekeeping	
11	Others (specify)	
	TOTAL	

14. What is the estimate of the annual income of your household from the formal employment?

15. Are you a tree grower?

1 = Yes

2 = No (Skip to Section C)

16. If you are a tree grower, are you a member of a Tree Growers Association (TGA)?

1 = Yes (Skip to Section C)

2 = No

17. If you are not a member of the tree grower association, would you like to be a member?

1 = Yes (Skip to Section C)

2 = No

18. If No, Why?

1 = I need more information about the association

2 = I am not interested in being any association member

3= I am not interested in Tanzania Grower Association

4= The fees are high

5= I don't see any benefit

6= It has a bad reputation

7= Others (Specify)

C. HOUSEHOLD WEALTH RANKING (Poverty Probability Index)

19. How many household members are 18 years old or younger? _____

20. Are all household members ages 6 to 18 currently in school?

1= Yes

2= No

3= No members from ages 6 to 18

21. What is the main building material used for the walls of the main building? (Observe)

1= Baked bricks

2= Poles and mud, grass, sun-dried bricks, or other

3= Stones, cement bricks, or timber

22. What is the main building material used for the roof of the main building? (Observe)

1) Grass/leaves, mud and leaves, or other

2) Iron sheets, tiles, concrete, or asbestos

23. What is the main fuel used for cooking?

1) Firewood, coal, solar, gas (biogas), wood or farm residuals, or animal residuals

2) Charcoal, paraffin, gas (industrial), electricity, generator/private source, or other

24. Does your household have any television?

1) No 2) Yes

25. Does your household have any radios, cassette/tape recorders, or hi-fi systems?

1) No 2) Yes

26. Does your household own any lanterns/solar lanterns?

1) No 2) Yes

27. Does your household have any tables?

1) No 2) Yes

28. Do you own a mobile phone?

1) Feature Mobile phone

2) Smart Mobile Phone

3) No Mobile phone

29. If the household cultivated any crops in the last 12 months, does it currently own any bulls, cows, steers, heifers, male calves, female calves, or oxen?

1) No crops and no cattle

2) No crops, but cattle

3) Crops, but no cattle

4) Crops and cattle

D. FOOD AND NUTRITION

30. What is the main source of your food?

i) Food grown on land owned and cultivated by household

ii) Food grown on land cultivated but not owned by household (e.g land rented)

iii) Food purchased from the market

iv) Food from forest (e.g mushroom, fruit, bush meat)

v) Food given as gift or food aid

vi) Other

31. Please describe the foods (meals and snacks) that you usually eat at your household?

i. Breakfast _____

ii. Lunch _____

iii. Dinner _____

(Note write none if meal is not taken)

32. In the last 12 months, have you been faced with a situation when you did not have? enough food to feed the household?

1 = yes

2 = no >> [SKIP to Next Section]

33. How many months in the past 12 months did you not have enough food to feed the household? _____

E. ASSETS

34. Do you own the house you live in?

1 = Yes

2 = No

35. What is the main source of energy in your household?

1 = Electricity

2 = Solar

3= Wind

4= Kerosene

5 = Biomass/Bioenergy

6= Others (Specify)

36. Do you own land?

1 = Yes

2 = No (Skip to QN 36)

37. What are the main categories of the land you own? (multiple choice)

1 = Crop farming

2 = Tree planting

3 = Residential

4 = Other uses

38. What is the total size of the land you own, in acres? _____ acres

39. If you own tree planting land, what is the total land you own for tree planting, in acre _____Acres.

40. How far is it from the house/homestead to the land you own for tree planting? (Nearest)_____Km _____Hours by Walking _____Hours/Time by Motorcycle

41. How far is it from the house/homestead to the land you own for tree planting? (farthest)_____Km _____Hours by Walking _____Hours/Time by Motorcycle

42. Do you have documentation as proof of ownership (Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy/CCRO) for your own land?

1 = Yes

2 = No

43. Do you own the following productive assets?

S/ N	Productive asset	Yes	No
1	Tractor		
2	Plough animal (e.g. donkey, oxen, bulls)		
3	Motor pump sprayer		
4	Generator		
5	Hand hoe		
6	Power tiller		
7	Motorised chainsaw		
8	Mobile small scale saw mill/Ding Dong		
9	Wood processing machine		
10	Other (specify)		

44. Do you have the following means of transportation?

S/ N	Transport asset	Yes	No
1	Bicycle		
2	Motorised Tricycle		
3	Motorcycle		
4	Motor vehicle		
5	Handcart		
6	Donkey		
7	Power tiller / Tractor		
8	Other (specify)		

F. ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

45. In the past 12 months, did your household have access to good health services?

1 = Yes, with no assistance

2 = Yes, but only with assistance

3 = Unable to support health services for all

4 = Don't know

46. Does your household have any medical insurance? (tick all that apply)

1. CHF

2. NHIF

3. NSSF

4. Others (AAR, JUBILEE, etc.)

5. None? (Skip to QN 41)

47. How many household members are covered by the insurance?

1= Adult _____

2 = Children under 18 years _____

G. EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY VALUE CHAIN

48. During the past 12 months have you or any member of your household done any kind of wage work related to forestry or non-timber forest products (charcoal Production)

1. Yes

2. No (Skip to Next Section)

49. How many family members did any kind of wage work related to forestry or non-timber forest products (charcoal Production) during the past 12 months

1= Female members (number)

2= Male members (number)

50. What kind of wage work does a household member usually do? (Tick all that apply)

Occupation	Female 1	Female 2	Female 3	Male 1	Male 2	Male 3
Tree plantations/woodlots						
Processing (Sawn wood, charcoal)						
Logging/harvesting operations						
Tree nurseries						
Timber yards						
Carpentry						
Transport						
Marketing/management						
Forest guard/ranger						
Forest guide/tourism						
Handicraft manufacture						
Other (specify)						

51. What payment does [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] typically receive for this work?

Occupation	Female 1	Female 2	Female 3	Male 1	Male 2	Male 3
Tree plantations/woodlots						
Processing (Sawn wood, charcoal)						
Logging/harvesting operations						
Tree nurseries						
Timber yards						
Carpentry						
Transport						
Marketing/management						

Forest guard/ranger						
Forest guide/tourism						
Handicraft manufacture						
Other (specify)						

52. What is the period of time covered by these payments?

1 = hour 2 = day 3 = week 4 = month 5 = year 6 = unit, specify: 99

Occupation	Female 1	Female 2	Female 3	Male 1	Male 2	Male 3
Tree plantations/woodlots						
Processing (Sawn wood, charcoal)						
Logging/harvesting operations						
Tree nurseries						
Timber yards						
Carpentry						
Transport						
Marketing/management						
Forest guard/ranger						
Forest guide/tourism						
Handicraft manufacture						
Other (specify)						

53. During the last 12 months, how many months did [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] work this job? (MAXIMUM AMOUNT: 12)

Occupation	Female 1	Female 2	Female 3	Male 1	Male 2	Male 3
Tree plantations/woodlots						
Processing (Sawn wood, charcoal)						
Logging/harvesting operations						
Tree nurseries						
Timber yards						
Carpentry						
Transport						
Marketing/management						
Forest guard/ranger						
Forest guide/tourism						
Handicraft manufacture						
Other (specify)						

54. During the last 12 months, how many weeks per month did [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] work this job? (MAXIMUM AMOUNT: 4

Occupation	Female 1	Female 2	Female 3	Male 1	Male 2	Male 3
Tree plantations/woodlots						
Processing (Sawn wood, charcoal)						
Logging/harvesting operations						
Tree nurseries						
Timber yards						
Carpentry						
Transport						

Marketing/management						
Forest guard/ranger						
Forest guide/tourism						
Handicraft manufacture						
Other (specify)						

55. During the last 12 months, how many hours per week did [NAME] work this job? (MAXIMUM AMOUNT: 168)

Occupation	Female 1	Female 2	Female 3	Male 1	Male 2	Male 3
Tree plantations/woodlots						
Processing (Sawn wood, charcoal)						
Logging/harvesting operations						
Tree nurseries						
Timber yards						
Carpentry						
Transport						
Marketing/management						
Forest guard/ranger						
Forest guide/tourism						
Handicraft manufacture						
Other (specify)						

56. Have you harvested any trees on your farm/woodlot in the past 24 months?

1 = Yes

2 = No (Skip to section H)

57. If you have harvested any trees on your farm/woodlot in the past 24 months, are this been harvested for 2

1= Subsistence needs

2= For commercial purpose (investment benefits)

3= To cover economic distress/redress shock

4= Construction

6= Education

7= Others (Specify)

H. ACCESS TO FINANCE

58. Does any member of a household have a bank account?

1.= Yes

2.= No

59. Does any member of a household have a mobile money account?

1= Yes

2= No

60. In the past 12 months did any member of your family receive credit or loan?

1= Yes

2= No (Skip to QN 55)

61. What was the source and total amount of loan received?

S/ N	Source of loan	Amount (TZS)
1	VSLA/VICOBA	
2	Bank/Microfinance	
3	Mobile money owners	
3	Private money lenders	
4	Social network (Family member/friend/neighbour)	
5	EFTA/SIDO/NGOS/Government schemes/church	
	District Disable, Youth and Women fund	
	Other sources	
	TOTAL	

62. How would you rate the accessibility of credits/loans from financial entities?

- 1 = Easily accessible
- 2 = Moderately accessible
- 3 = Inaccessible
- 4 = Don't know

I. GENDER AND YOUTH

63. During the last three years, have any children below 18 years old from your household dropped out of school due to forestry-related labour demands?

- 1= Yes
- 2= No

64. Now I will read to you a few statements related to gender. Please tell me to what extent you agree with each of them. The option will be (1= I agree, 2 = partly agree, 3= disagree, 4= no opinion):

- a. All women should be encouraged to express their opinions in public meetings?
- b. Women should occupy leadership positions in your society (formal + informal)?
- c. Women should contest for various leadership positions in the societies?
- d. Women are supposed to earn a fair and equal wage as men?

65. Now I will read to you a few statements related to youth. Please tell me to what extent you agree with each of them. The option will be (1= I agree, 2 = partly agree, 3= disagree, 4= no opinion):

- a. Male youth should participate in public meetings?
- b. Female youth should participate in public meetings?
- c. All youth be encouraged to express their opinions in public meetings?
- d. Youth can occupy leadership positions in my society?
- e. Male youth can contest for various leadership positions in the societies?
- f. Female youth can contest for various leadership positions in the societies?

End (Thank you for taking part in this survey)

Annex 3

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide

Background	
Ward	
Management Unit	
Village	
Group for Focus Group Discussion	

Hello, we are socio-economists from the PFP2 programme, implemented in Southern Highlands that aims to promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and alleviates poverty. We have been hired by the programme to conduct socio-economic baseline survey and HRBA situation assessment for the programme. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania is the competent authority for PFP 2.

We have been assigned to collect various information relating to tree growers, forestry entrepreneurs, other forestry actors, youth, vulnerable men and women that are important aspects for designing and implementation of PFP 2 programme. More specifically this data and information collection will benefit the HRBA situation assessment to be conducted by the programme.

You have been selected to participate in the discussion regarding vulnerability and related thematic areas, therefore we would appreciate having around 3 hours to learn about this. Your responses will be completely confidential and not shared, only used by the programme.

We have a few themes that we would like to hear your views about them. Your opinions and experiences may be similar or very different from the ones of other persons in this discussion. Please try to ensure that your voice is heard even when your views differ from the ones of other group members.

Do you have any questions before we proceed with our conversation? If somebody is not comfortable to be part of the discussion, please let us know now. This is not a problem.

Before we start, it would be useful to learn a little about yourself and the group. We will take turns to **say our names, age, position** [a participant list will be circulated to include name, position and contact details of each participant].

*Make sure the respondents talk **on behalf of themselves**. In a group of tree growers' men, for instance, probe about tree growers' men. This way, we do not talk about the "typical" tree grower man, but are able to capture **diversity** among the tree growers.*

INCLUSIVENESS, VULNERABILITY¹, POVERTY AND DISABILITY

¹PFP 2 definition for vulnerable people includes 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

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. Who participates in tree growing activities in your community? How do they participate in the tree growing activities?	
2. What kind of vulnerabilities are most common in your community?	
3. What kind of disabilities are most common in your community?	
4. Are there any institutions that are helping vulnerable people and people with disability in your community/village? Are there already existing groups which support the youth in your community/village?	
5. Do vulnerable people or people with disability have a role in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection? If yes, what kind of roles?	
6. How could vulnerable people and people with disability be supported to become more economically active in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
7. What is your opinion about the poverty in your community? Has the wealth ² increased in your community in the past 1 year? If yes, how can you see this? If yes, can you benefit from the increased wealth in the community? If not, why?	
8. What are the main reasons for poverty in your community?	
9. Which factors are keeping people poor?	
10. What kind of poverty reduction measures have there been in your community?	
11. What has been the impact of these poverty reduction measures?	
12. How could people participate more in work in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OPPORTUNITIES

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. How much forestry employs your community members?	
2. What is the role of forestry as an income source in your community? Could you rank the importance of forestry among all livelihoods?	
3. What is the number and value of loans for forestry activities in your community? How have you/tree growers benefited from these loans?	
4. Which institutions provide the loans for forestry activities?	
5. What is the number and value of loans to vulnerable people and female headed households engaged with forestry in your	

to land, power, lack of reliable source of income, poor health, disability, lack of appropriate skills, lack of social protection and limited access to resources.

This umbrella definition is applied in relation to different programme interventions to define the group of people who are in a vulnerable position in the context of that specific intervention.

In addition, the programme recognises marginalised groups who have no potential to benefit directly from the forestry market systems in order to secure the principle of do-no-harm.

² A possession of an asset which brings income to a person.

community? How have you/vulnerable people and female headed households engaged with forestry benefited from these loans?	
6. What is your estimation, has the income increased to women and vulnerable people from selling round wood, sawn wood and charcoal?	
7. What are the major sources of income for women and vulnerable people in your community?	
8. What are the major sources of income for women and vulnerable people among the following: tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
9. What are the major obstacles for reaching decent income and jobs for households in your community?	
10. What are the major obstacles for reaching decent income and jobs for women and vulnerable people in your community?	
11. Do you have ideas on how to increase the income from forestry activities?	
12. Do you have ideas on untapped income generating activities for youth ³ in your community?	
13. Do young men and young women have equal opportunities for income generating activities? If not, how do they differ?	
14. What is the socio-economic situation of the unemployed in your community?	
15. What is the socio-economic situation of the people who do not have access to the market?	

SOCIAL PROTECTION and OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What kind of social security scheme exists for tree growers in your community?	
2. How could the social security scheme for tree growers be improved?	
3. What is the role of woodlots/trees as a social contingency for their owners? Are woodlots often sold or cut earlier than intended? If yes, what would be needed for the situation to improve?	
4. Has there been any activities funded or supported by Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)? If yes, what kind of activities and what has been the impact?	
5. What kind of social security exists for forestry workers?	
6. How could the social security for forestry workers be improved?	
7. What is the occupational safety and health situation like for tree growers in your community?	
8. What is the occupational health and safety situation like for forestry workers in your community?	
9. Have you been trained in occupational health?	
10. What could be improved in the occupational safety and health	

³Persons who are 18-24 years of age.

issues?	
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DECISION-MAKING

QUESTION	NOTES
1. Can tree growers participate in decision-making on issues affecting them (land use, market access, pricing, access to information, product quality and differentiation, forest/harvesting policy, trading of forest products)? If yes, in which way can they participate? Do you usually participate in decision-making? If not, why?	
2. Can entrepreneurs participate in decision-making on issues affecting them (land use, market access, pricing, access to information, product quality and differentiation, forest/harvesting policy, trading of forest products)? If yes, in which way can they participate? Do you usually participate in decision-making? If not, why?	
3. Can forestry workers participate in decision-making on issues affecting them (e.g. working hours, occupational safety and health)? If yes, in which way can they participate? Do you usually participate in decision-making? If not, why?	
4. Do women hold leadership positions in TGAs and SMEs?	
5. How are women leaders perceived in your community?	
6. If women are not holding leadership positions, what is the main reason?	
7. How could you involve women more in leadership positions?	

GENDER POWER RELATIONS

QUESTION	NOTES
1. What are men's and women's roles in your community?	
2. What are men's and women's roles in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection and any other forestry related activities?	
3. How men's and women's decision-making and power relations differ from each other in your community?	
4. How men's and women's decision-making and power relations differ from each other in forestry?	
5. Do men and women have equal control over forestry resources? If not, what is the main reason?	
6. Do men and women have equal access to market information? If not, what is the main reason?	
7. How should the situation change that there would be more women working in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection and any other forestry related activities?	

LAND OWNERSHIP ISSUES

QUESTION	NOTES
1. How is land ownership and land titling organised in your community?	
2. Are there differences in land ownership between men and women in your community? If yes, what is the reason?	
3. Do men and women have equal right to inherit the land? If no,	

what is the reason?	
4. How could it be ensured that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land in comparison to men and boys?	
5. Are there some disputes, conflicts and corruption in respect to tenure of land? If yes, what kind of disputes, conflicts and corruption?	
6. How could potential tenure disputes, conflicts and corruption be prevented?	
7. Are the poor and vulnerable provided with full opportunities to acquire legal recognition of their tenure rights? If not, how the situation should be changed?	
8. Is there any group of people in your community that does not have land, or their land is threatened to be taken away or anything that would cause their land to be taken away?	
9. What kind of measures should be taken in order to promote and facilitate tenure rights?	
10. Have participatory village land use plans (VLUPs) been prepared in your community? If yes, what have been the challenges with VLUPs? If yes, what has been the impact of the VLUPs?	
11. Have granting of certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO) taken place in your community? If yes, what have been the challenges with CCROs? If yes, what has been the impact of the CCROs?	
12. If your village/community does not have CCROs, would there be need for them? Would there be any benefits with the CCROs? Would there be any problems with the CCROs?	

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

QUESTION	NOTES
1. Who migrates to urban centers in your community?	
2. What are the reasons for the migration? Has the migration increased or decreased recently? Why?	
3. What has been the impact of the migration on your community?	

HIV/AIDS

QUESTION	NOTES
1. How has HIV/AIDS had an impact on the productivity and income of your families and community?	
2. How has HIV/AIDS had an impact on labour force, family composition and heads of your households?	
3. How has HIV/AIDS had an impact on poverty in your families and community?	
4. How has HIV/AIDS had an impact on inheritance related to land?	
5. Are people living with HIV/AIDS involved and working in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection? If yes, which of them? If not, what are the main reasons that they are not included?	
6. How has HIV/AIDS had an impact on tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in your families and community?	
7. How could people living with HIV/AIDS be included more in tree	

growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
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CHILDHOOD MALNUTRITION AND STUNTING

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What is the situation of childhood malnutrition and stunting in your community?	
2. What are the reasons and causes for childhood malnutrition and stunting in your community?	
3. How have government action plans had an impact on childhood malnutrition?	
4. How could nutritional rights be ensured in your community?	
5. Are households involved in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection having child malnutrition? If yes, how could the situation of these households be improved?	

CHILD LABOUR⁴

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. Are children in your community working in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection? If yes, what is the extent of child labour in your community?	
2. Are there orphans among the children who are working?	
3. What are the causes for prevalence of child labour in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in your community?	
4. What do you think of the phenomenon of children working in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
5. How should the situation change with regard to child labour in the according to your mind?	

CORRUPTION IN TREE GROWING, SAWMILLS, NURSERY, HARVESTING OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTING, CHARCOAL MAKING, RESIN COLLECTION AND PASSION FRUIT COLLECTIONS

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What are the major problems with tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection with regard to corruption and illicit activities?	
2. In which context and extent, the corruption exists in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal	

⁴A child under 12 who is economically active for 1 or more hours per week; a child 14 and under who is economically active for at least 14 hours per week; a child 17 and under who is economically active for at least 43 hours per week; a child 17 and under who participates in activities that are "hazardous by nature or circumstance" for 1 or more hours per week; a child 17 and under who participates in an "unconditional worst form of child labour" such as trafficked children, children in bondage or forced labour, armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, illicit activities. ILO (2008) Defining child labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research.

making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
3. Do you need to pay for getting services which would otherwise be free of charge?	
4. How should the situation change be concerning the corruption in tree growing, sawmills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	

Thank you for participating in our assessment. We are grateful for your time and will use what you have told us carefully.

Annex 4

Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide

Background	
Ward	
Management Unit	
Village	
Group for Key Informant Interview	

Hello, we are socio-economists from the PFP2 programmes, implemented in Southern Highlands that aims to promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and alleviates poverty. We have been hired by the programme to conduct socio-economic baseline survey and HRBA situation assessment for the programme. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania is the competent authority for PFP 2.

We have been assigned to collect various information relating to tree growers, entrepreneurs, tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection workers, other forestry actors, youth, vulnerable men and women that are important aspects for designing and implementation of PFP 2 programme. Furthermore, we have been assigned to collect relevant and valid information from district, ward and village councils in order to deepen the study and to receive different angles for the assessment. Qualitative and quantitative information is also gathered among the TGAs, TTGAU, NGOs and Church.

Site observations are also done to shed light on the resources, assets and the potential forestry related issues of the households.

More specifically this data and information collection will benefit the HRBA situation assessment to be conducted by the programme.

You have been selected to be interviewed regarding vulnerability and related thematic areas, therefore we would appreciate having around two hours to learn about this. Your responses will be completely confidential and not shared, only used by the programme.

We have a few topics that we would like to hear your views about. Your opinions and experiences may be similar or very different from the other persons whom we might interview in this organisation.

Do you have any questions before we proceed with our interview?

Before we start, it would be useful to learn a little about yourself in this interview. Please say your **name, organisation and position** [a participant list will be prepared to include name, organisation, position and contact details of the participant].

SITUATION OF COMMUNITY AND COMMUNITY PEOPLE

QUESTION

1. What are the most common livelihoods among men, women, youth and vulnerable people in your community/region/Makete district/Southern Highlands? Do you have some data/statistics on this?
2. How do you view the situation of men, women, youth and vulnerable people in your community/district in general? What are the main challenges of men, women, youth and vulnerable people in your community in relation to job opportunities and income generation in general and in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in particular? Do you have any employment and income data/statistics available of your community/district?
3. How do you view the situation of other excluded people (e.g. unemployed, people who do not have access to market)?
4. Do you have ideas on untapped income generating or increasing activities for men, women, youth and vulnerable people in your community/district?
5. Do men and women have equal opportunities for income generation in general and in the tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in particular? If not, how do they differ?

NOTES

INCLUSIVENESS, VULNERABILITY⁵, POVERTY AND DISABILITY

QUESTION	NOTES
1. Who participates in tree growing activities in your community/district? How do they participate in the tree growing activities? Do you have any data/statistics on this?	
2. Whom do you consider vulnerable people in your village/community/ward/district?	
3. What kind of vulnerabilities are most common in your community/district? Do you have any statistics on this?	
4. What kind of disabilities are most common in your community/district? Do you have any statistics on this?	
5. Do vulnerable people and people with disability have a role in TGAs, enterprises and institutions within tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	

⁵PFP 2 definition for vulnerable people includes 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, lack of reliable source of income, poor health, disability, lack of appropriate skills, lack of social protection and limited access to resources.

This umbrella definition is applied in relation to different programme interventions to define the group of people who are in a vulnerable position in the context of that specific intervention.

In addition, the programme recognises marginalised groups who have no potential to benefit directly from the forestry market systems in order to secure the principle of do-no-harm.

6. How could vulnerable people and people with disability be supported to become more economically active in TGAs, enterprises and institutions within tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
7. What is your opinion about the poverty in your community? Has the wealth ⁶ increased in your community in the past 1 year? If yes, how can you see this? If yes, can you benefit from the increased wealth in the community? If not, why?	
8. What are the main reasons for poverty in your community? Do you have any statistics on poverty in your community/district?	
9. Which factors are keeping people poor?	
10. What kind of poverty reduction measures have there been in your community?	
11. What has been the impact of these poverty reduction measures? How did you cope with this impact?	
12. How could people participate more in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collections?	

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OPPORTUNITIES

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What is the number of people employed in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in programme villages, disaggregated by gender and age? Do you have any statistics on this?	
2. What is the role of tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection as an income source in your community/TGA? Do you have any statistics on this?	
3. What is the volume and value of loans for forestry activities in your community/district/TGA? How have tree growers benefited from these loans? Do you have any statistics on this?	
4. What is the volume and value of loans to vulnerable people and female headed households engaged with forestry in your community/district/TGA? How have vulnerable people and female headed households engaged with forestry benefited from these loans?	
5. Where do you/communities/TGAs get loans from for forestry activities?	
6. What is your estimation, has the income increased to women and vulnerable people from selling round wood, sawn wood and charcoal? Do you have any statistics on this?	
7. What are the major sources of income for women and vulnerable people in your community?	
8. What are the major sources of income for women and vulnerable people among tree growing, saw mills, nursery,	

⁶A possession of an asset which brings income to a person

harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
9. What are the major obstacles for reaching decent income and jobs for households in your community/district?	
10. What are the major obstacles for reaching decent income and jobs for women and vulnerable people in your community/district?	
11. What are the major obstacles for reaching decent income and jobs for women and vulnerable people in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in your community/district?	
12. Do you have ideas on how to increase the income from forestry activities?	

SOCIAL PROTECTION and OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What kind of social security scheme exists for tree growers in your district/community/TGA? Do you have any reports on this?	
2. How could the social security scheme for tree growers be improved?	
3. Has there been any activities funded or supported by Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)? If yes, what kind of activities and what has been the impact?	
4. What kind of social security exists for forestry workers? Do you have any reports on this?	
5. How could the social security for forestry workers be improved?	
6. What is the occupational safety and health situation like for tree growers in your community?	
7. What is the occupational health and safety situation like for forestry workers in your community?	
8. Have forestry workers been trained in occupational health?	
9. Do forestry workers use safety equipment?	
10. What is the level of awareness of occupational health and safety issues among forestry workers and employees?	
11. What is your view of accidents at work in your community/district? Do you have any statistics on this? Have the number accidents at work decreased or increased during the past three years? Why?	
12. What could be improved in the occupational safety and health issues?	

DECISION-MAKING

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. Can tree growers participate in decision-making on issues affecting them (land use, market access, pricing, access to information, product quality and differentiation, forest/harvesting policy, trading of forest products)? If yes, in which way can they participate?	
2. Can entrepreneurs participate in decision-making on issues affecting them (land use, market access, pricing, access to information, product quality and differentiation, forest/harvesting policy, trading of forest products)? If yes, in which way can they	

participate?	
3. Can forestry workers participate in decision-making on issues affecting them (e.g. working hours, occupational safety and health)? If yes, in which way can they participate?	
4. Do women hold leadership positions in district/ward/village councils, TGAs and SMEs?	
5. How are women leaders perceived in your community?	
6. If women are not holding leadership positions, what is the main reason?	

GENDER POWER RELATIONS

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What are men's and women's roles in your community?	
2. What are men's and women's roles in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
3. How men's and women's decision-making and power relations differ from each other in your community?	
4. How men's and women's decision-making and power relations differ from each other in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
5. Do men and women have equal control over forestry resources? If not, what is the main reason?	
6. Do men and women have equal access to market information? If not, what is the main reason?	
7. Have there been noticeable increases or decreases in gender disparities in the past three years? Why?	
8. How should the situation change that there would be more women working in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	

LAND OWNERSHIP ISSUES

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What is the nature of land ownership and access to land in your community/district? Do you have any statistics/data on this?	
2. How much land does the Village Council own?	
3. Are there differences in land ownership and access to land between men and women in your community? If yes, what is the reason?	
4. Do men and women have equal right to inherit the land? If not, what is the reason?	
5. How could it be ensured that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land in comparison to men and boys?	
6. What is the nature of household forest access: rights, distance, transport time?	
7. Are there some disputes, conflicts and corruption in respect to tenure of land? If yes, what kind of disputes, conflicts and corruption?	
8. How could potential tenure disputes, conflicts and corruption be prevented?	
9. Are the poor and vulnerable provided with full opportunities to	

acquire legal recognition of their tenure rights? If not, how the situation should be changed?	
10. Would you/the Village Council be ready to allocate land to vulnerable people?	
11. What kind of measures should be taken in order to promote and facilitate tenure rights?	
12. Have participatory village land use plans (VLUPs) been prepared in your community? If yes, what have been the challenges with VLUPs? If yes, what has been the impact of the VLUPs?	
13. Have granting of certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO) taken place in your community? If yes, what have been the challenges with CCROs? If yes, what has been the impact of the CCROs? If no, why?	

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. Are there any migration from here to urban centers? Who migrates to urban centers in your community? Do you have any statistics/data on this?	
2. What are the reasons for the migration? Has the migration increased or decreased recently? Why?	
3. What has been the impact of the migration on your community?	
4. How do you deal with youth migration? Have employment opportunities been promoted for them in your community/district? If yes, what has been the impact?	
5. Is the migration causing added stress within the community/district? If yes, why?	

HIV/AIDS

<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>NOTES</i>
1. What is the current HIV/AIDS prevalence in your community/district? Do you have statistics/data on this?	
2. What are the reasons for such HIV/AIDS prevalence?	
3. How has HIV/AIDS had an impact on the productivity, income, labour force, family composition, heads of households, poverty and inheritance related to land in the families/community/district/TGA?	
4. Are people living with HIV/AIDS involved in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection? If yes, which of them? If not, what are the main reasons that they are not included?	
5. How could people living with HIV/AIDS be included more in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
6. What is the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS in your community/district?	
7. How do you deal with orphans in your community/district? Do you have statistics/data on orphans?	
8. How could the situation of orphans be improved, also including tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	

CHILDHOOD MALNUTRITION AND STUNTING

QUESTION	NOTES
1. What is the situation of childhood malnutrition and stunting in your community/district? Do you have any statistics/data on this?	
2. What are the reasons and causes for childhood malnutrition and stunting in your community?	
3. How have government action plans had an impact on childhood malnutrition?	
4. How could nutritional rights be ensured in your community?	
5. Are households involved in the forestry value chain having child malnutrition? If yes, how could their situation be improved?	

CHILD LABOUR⁷

QUESTION	NOTES
1. Are children in your community working in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection? If yes, what is the extent of child labour in the tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in your community? Do you have any data on this?	
2. Are there orphans among the children who are working?	
3. What are the causes for prevalence of child labour in the tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection in your community?	
4. What do you think of the phenomenon of children working in the tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
5. How should the situation change with regard to child labour in the tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection according to your mind?	

CORRUPTION IN TREE GROWING, SAW MILLS, NURSERY, HARVESTING OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTING, CHARCOAL MAKING, RESIN COLLECTION AND PASSION FRUIT COLLECTION

QUESTION	NOTES
1. What are the major problems with tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection with regard to	

⁷A child under 12 who is economically active for 1 or more hours per week; a child 14 and under who is economically active for at least 14 hours per week; a child 17 and under who is economically active for at least 43 hours per week; a child 17 and under who participates in activities that are "hazardous by nature or circumstance" for 1 or more hours per week; a child 17 and under who participates in an "unconditional worst form of child labour" such as trafficked children, children in bondage or forced labour, armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, illicit activities. ILO (2008) Defining child labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research.

corruption and illicit activities?	
2. In which context and extent, the corruption exists in tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	
3. How does corruption influences people's socio-economic situation in your community/district?	
4. Do people need to pay for getting public services which would otherwise be free of charge?	
5. How should the situation change concerning the corruption in the tree growing, saw mills, nursery, harvesting operations, transporting, charcoal making, resin collection and passion fruit collection?	

Thank you for participating in our assessment. We are grateful for your time and will use what you have told us carefully.

Background

Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PPF 2), is to promote sustainable and inclusive plantation forestry value chains that contribute to socio-economic development and poverty reduction; focusing on tree-growing smallholders and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the Southern Highlands. It will focus on villages which are already rich in smallholder forestry but where the forest value chains are not yet contributing to poverty reduction in a commensurate manner. It will improve wood markets by supporting diversification and quality improvement of wood products, whilst providing knowledge and facilitation for an enabling environment for tree growers to bring their plantations into scientific, commercial production. The Programme will promote increased incomes through business and employment, with a strong human rights-based approach and respect for the environment.

The Programme will focus on facilitation, communication, and partnerships. Public sector duty bearers such as local government authorities; and private sector organisations, especially the Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union (TTGAU), Wood Industry Associations, and the Forestry and Wood Industry Training Centre (FWITC) will take on profound roles in delivering support services, and nurturing activities that create sustainable jobs and well-being. The Programme will strengthen their capacities; and as facilitator, it will give special attention to inclusion, participatory approaches, non-discrimination, accountability and equity.

Attention will be focused on performance and accountability of public sector duty bearers to right holders who are engaged in forest value chains and private sector organizations around them to respect, protect and fulfil their rights. This affects the approach to planning, monitoring, review, evaluation and impact assessment, because:

- all duty bearers are accountable to rights-holders
- a broader situation analysis is required, focusing on people's rights and responsibilities
- the Programme should aim to have an impact on the root causes of rights violations, as well as immediate problems
- people have a right to participate in decisions that affect them, and
- all people have rights, and this emphasises the importance of non-discrimination and equality.

Any process of change promoted through PPF 2 will therefore have to be participatory, accountable, and transparent with equity in decision making and sharing of the benefits of the process. In other words, PPF 2 will respect the dignity and individual autonomy of right holders, including the poorest and the most excluded, including minorities and other vulnerable, often discriminated against groups. The programme will create opportunities for their participation-opportunities that are not dependent on the whim of a benevolent outsider but rooted in institutions and procedures. This means we are talking about a particularly strong and deep form of participation here. we seek to make the most of the transformative potential of participation as a process through which those who are otherwise excluded from the decisions and institutions that affect their lives can exercise rights to voice and choice: as agents rather than as instruments or objects.

The Programme is preparing to recruit a long-term, academically qualified and suitably skilled national socio-economist to maximise its contribution to inclusive, participatory, non-discriminatory, accountable and equitable socio-economic development through forestry and MSME wood industry development. The Socio-economist will contribute to: Programme internal HRBA culture; situation analysis; planning; implementation; monitoring, evaluation and feedback. In addition, a **Senior International Socio-economist** is required (during multiple inputs) to: a) support design and analysis of baseline surveys, b) mentor the national socio-economist; c) orient programme staff and partners at

all levels on the purpose and practical aspects of human rights based approach in PFP 2 development work; d) support the CTA and PMT in ensuring that core programme documents including the Programme Implementation Manual, Programme Document, Inception Phase Work Plan and Annual Work Plan for 2020/21 are consistently HRBA progressive and do no harm.

Terms of Reference for First Short Term Input (3 weeks during the period February - March 2020)

At this stage whilst we are still in the recruitment process for the national socio economist it is not possible to know whether the process will be successful and what will be the capabilities and limitations of the possible recruit. We do however know that we need to progress with: a) designing the HRBA baseline situation analysis (which is also referred to in the draft PD as complete HRBA and gender situation analysis); b) mentor programme staff and partners on the purpose and practical aspect of HRBA in PFP2, and c) ensure that all core programme documents are consistently HRBA progressive and will not lead to any harm.

The **Senior International Socio-economist** will therefore need to adopt a mature and flexible approach in supporting the programme management team to ensure that it starts out with a consistently progressive HRBA approach:

S/he will:

1. Lead work within the programme management team in designing the HRBA baseline situation analysis (which is also referred to in the draft PD as complete HRBA and gender situation analysis).
2. Through workshop and individual one on one support mentor programme staff and partners on the purpose and practical aspect of HRBA in PFP2
3. Support the CTA and PMT in ensuring that all core programme documents are consistently HRBA progressive and will not lead to any harm (which is also referred to in the PD as Human Rights Impact Assessment)

Education:

Minimum MSc in sociology, or socio-economics.

Language:

Must be fluent in English (reading, and comprehension) and demonstrate proven competence to write in English to professional publication standard

Other qualifications

- Minimum 5 years of directly relevant senior level professional experience in reputed international development assistance organization
- Proven experience and capability in designing, implementing, and analysing human rights situation analyses
- Proven experience and capability in leading human rights impact assessments
- Demonstrated familiarity with rural development, and organization development
- Understanding of results-based management including organisation of surveys to collect indicator data, and analysis of indicator data
- Good general knowledge of private sector development and enterprise development.

Duration

PFP 2 has a total provision for 2-months Senior International Socio-economist input. This initial assignment is for three weeks during which time the need and schedule for future inputs will be decided and provided for in a revised PD.



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