

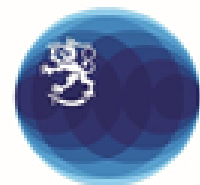


PARTICIPATORY PLANTATION FORESTRY PROGRAMME

PFP 2 ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 1 JULY 2021 TO 30 JUNE 2022



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



Embassy of Finland
Dar es Salaam

PFP 2 Annual Work Plan and Budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

July 2021, Iringa, Tanzania



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PFP 2 Annual Work Plan and Budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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Cover photo: Chainsaw training in the village of Ikonda, Makete District.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IX
1. BACKGROUND AND SITUATION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Situation update.....	1
2. OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS	4
2.1 RBMF output indicators	4
2.2 Milestones.....	10
3. WORK PLAN	11
3.1 Strategy	11
3.1.1 Broad management arrangement	11
3.1.2 Operationalising a human rights-based approach	12
3.1.3 Impact optimisation	13
3.1.4 External review of 2021	16
3.1.5 Training delivery arrangements.....	16
3.1.6 Corona virus	16
3.2 Inception phase activities carried forward	16
3.3 Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantation	17
3.3.1 Output 1.1 Private forestry organisation are strengthened	17
3.3.2 Output 1.2: Stakeholders’ capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	21
3.3.3 Output 1.3: Tree growers’ access to forest financing increased and diversified	22
3.3.4 Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires.....	23
3.3.5 Output 1.5. Strengthened communication	24
3.3.6 Output 1.6: Institutionalisation of private forestry	26
3.4 Result Area 2 SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises	27
3.4.1 Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	27
3.4.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	30
3.4.3 Output 2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	30
3.4.4 Output 2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	31
3.5 Tree out growers scheme project	32
4. RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND BUDGET	33
4.1 Human resources	33
4.2 Finance	34
4.2.1 Budget	34
4.2.2 Technical assistance days	38
4.3 Procurement	38
5. MONITORING AND REPORTING	39
5.1 Planned monitoring and evaluation arrangements.....	39
5.2 Reporting	39
6. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISK RESPONSE MEASURES	41
6.1 Assumptions	41
6.2 Risk response measures	41
6.2.1 Risks management strategy.....	41
6.2.2 Risks identified and analysis	41
7. SUSTAINABILITY.....	47

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1	Result Based Management Framework	50
Annex 2:	2021/22 Detailed budget	69
Annex 3	Procurement plan	72
Annex 4	Training plan	74
Annex 5	PFP 2 selected villages and status on VLUP and TGA formation	75
Annex 6	Seed orchard work plan.....	78

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1	PFP 2 villages in relation to forest industry cluster, district, and previously mapped plantation forest cover.....	15
Figure 4.1	Summary of the programme budget from July 2021 to June 2022	36
Figure 6.1	Risk analysis matrix	41

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	2020/21 activities continued into 2021/22 (with justification).....	2
Table 2.1	Targets and activities of output indicators	4
Table 2.2	Major milestones scheduled for the planning period	10
Table 3.1	Local government staff allocated for programme activities	11
Table 3.2	Operationalisation of the human rights-based approach.....	12
Table 3.3	Outputs grouped by common village selection criteria and next steps	14
Table 4.1	Programme staff	33
Table 4.2	Cumulative expenditure by June 2021 and the projected balance by the end of June 2022	37
Table 4.3	Technical assistance working days	38
Table 5.1	Schedule of meetings	39
Table 5.2	Reporting schedule.....	40
Table 6.1	Risk matrix	42

ABBREVIATIONS

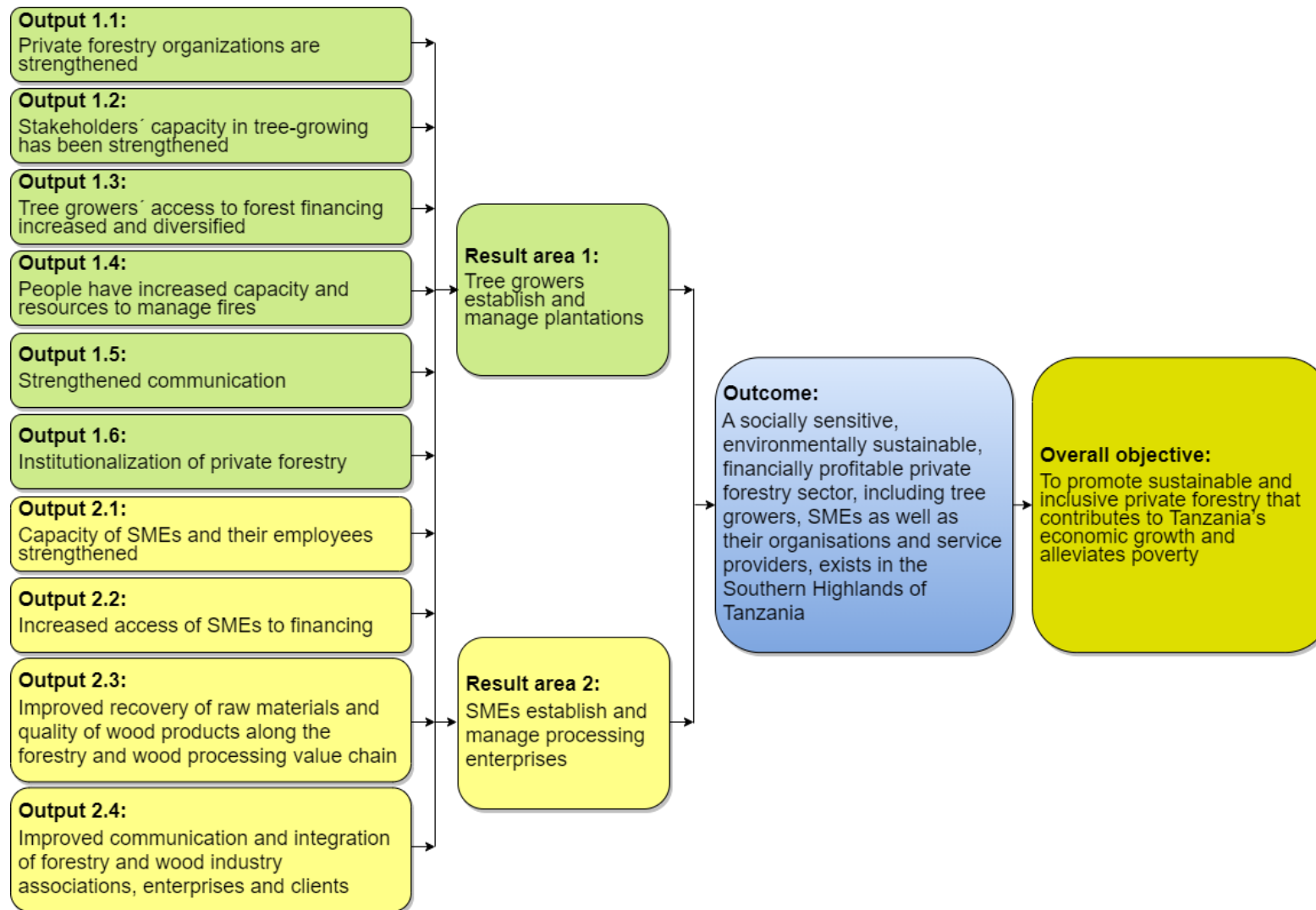
AF	African Forestry
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BoPs	Best operating practices
BRELA	Business registrations and licensing agency
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CMT	Council Management Team
COVID-19	Corona virus disease discovered in 2019
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DTSP	Directorate of Tree Seed Production
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
FDT	Forestry Development Trust
FIC	Forest industry cluster
FICC	Forest industry cluster coordinator
FITI	Forest Industries Training Institute
FMIS	Forestry management information system
FORVAC	Forest and Value Chain Programme
FTI	Forestry Training Institute
FWITC	Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre
GoF	Government of Finland
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HRBA	Human rights-based approach
MaIS	Market information system
MAST	Mobile Application to Secure Tenure
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoE	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPM	Mufingi Paper Mill
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NOFIA	Northern Forest Industries Associations
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
TOSP	Tree Out-growers Support Scheme
PD	Programme Document
PFP	Private Forestry Programme
PFP 2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – Phase 2
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PMT	Programme Management Team
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
QAT	Quality Assurance Team
RBMF	Results-based management framework
SAFIA	Southern Highlands Forest Industries Association
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SCABPU	Sustainable Charcoal and Briquette Producers Union
SHIVIMITA	Tanzania Forest Industries Federation
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TaFF	Tanzania Forest Fund
TAFORI	Tanzania Forest Research Institute
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
TC	Town council
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
TGA	Tree growers' association
TNBC	Tanzania national business council
TNA	Training needs assessment
ToR	Terms of reference

TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union
TZS	Tanzanian shillings
UWASA	Sao Hill Sawmillers Association
VAT	Value-added tax
VET	Vocational education and training
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Banking
VLUP	Village land-use planning
VSLA	Village savings and loan association
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

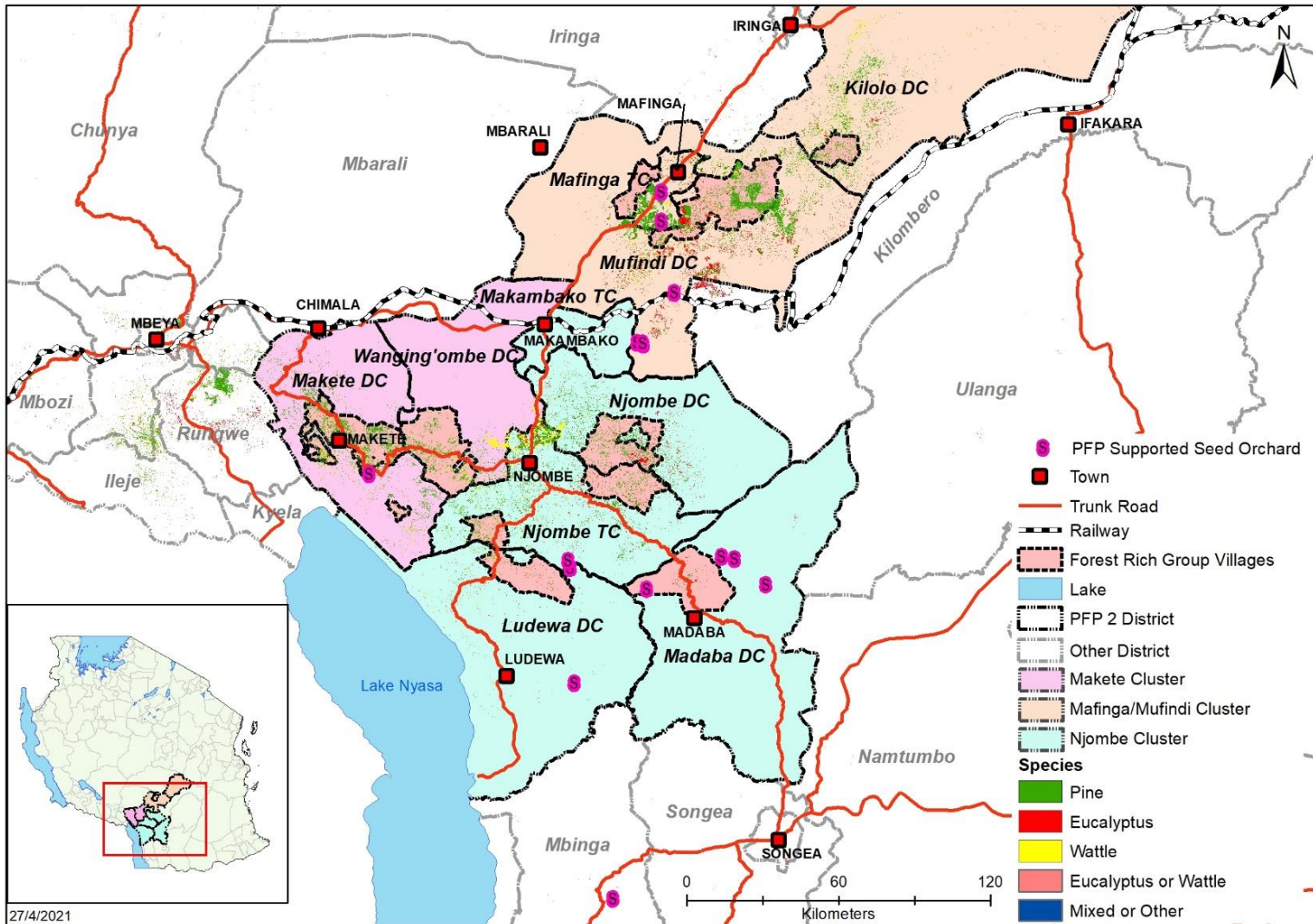
PROGRAMME FACTSHEET

Programme title:	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PPF2)	
Sub-sectors:	Forestry, private sector development, wood industries, SME development	
Expected impact:	Sustainable and inclusive plantation forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and poverty alleviation	
Programme outcome:	A socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs as well as their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania	
Geographical coverage:	7 districts in 3 regions of the Southern Highlands: Iringa (Kilolo DC, and Mufindi DC), Njombe (Njombe DC, Makete DC, Ludewa DC and Wanging'ombe DC) and Ruvuma (Madaba DC). Towns of Mafinga, Njombe, and Makambako.	
Duration:	Four years: From 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2023	
Programme financing:	Government of Finland 9.4 million euros Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 0.47 million euros	
Competent authorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland 	
Key stakeholders:		
1.	Rights holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private tree growers - SMEs in the forestry sector - Large forest companies - Employees in the forestry sector - Vulnerable people - Students in the forestry sector
2.	Duty bearers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD)/MNRT - Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)/MNRT - Local governments (regional and district authorities) - Training institutions (FTI, FITI, VETA, FWITC, SUA) - Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI) - Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)
3.	Other responsible actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry sector associations (TGAs, TTGAU, SHIVIMITA, AF, SCABPU, UWASA, SAFIA, NOFIA and others)
4.	Other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanzania national business council (TNBC) - Forestry Development Trust (FDT) - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Finnish Universities (UTU, UEF, Aalto University, Savonia University of Applied Sciences, and Karelia University of Applied Sciences) - Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) - SAGCOT and its partners - Service providers

PFP 2 RESULTS CHAIN



PROGRAMME AREA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme, now in its second phase (PFP 2), is a bilateral development cooperation programme between the governments of Tanzania and Finland implemented through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) respectively. It works to increase rural income by promoting the commercial management of smallholder plantations and wood-processing enterprises.

The programme was conceived as a sixteen-year intervention to be delivered in four phases. The Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1), which started in January 2014, was extended to 30 April 2019, and followed by a two-month bridging phase and then an additional four-month continuation that took it up to 31 October 2019. PFP 2 began on 1 November 2019.

The overall objective of the programme is **“to promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania’s economic growth and alleviates poverty”**.

The intended outcome of PFP 2 is to ensure that **“a socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs as well as their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania”**. In addition, the programme will safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups and support their participation in the forestry value chain.

The programme is human rights oriented in the sense that it is based on up-to-date human rights situation assessments, responds to the needs of the impoverished, and conforms to MFA criteria for such programmes.

During the 2020 – 2021 AWP, PFP 2, in collaboration with local government authorities, agreed to implement the programme in 80 villages in three town councils (Mafinga, Makambako and Njombe) and seven district councils (Kilolo, Mufindi, Njombe, Ludewa, Madaba, Wanging’ombe and Makete) in Iringa, Njombe and Ruvuma regions.

This annual work plan (AWP) and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 aims to facilitate the implementation of the programme during its second full fiscal year. The planning processes involved, in its drafting included consulting key programme stakeholders, such as tree growers, SMEs, local government authorities (LGAs), the Tanzania Tree Growers Associations’ Union (TTGAU), small and medium enterprise (SME) associations and other collaborating institutions.

Work plan

The programme is planning to implement its first supervisory board (SvB) meeting in August 2021. This will be preceded by the sixth and seventh programme steering committee (PSC) meeting as a preparatory endorsement body for the materials of the SvB meeting.

At the end of June 2021, some consultancies and service provision contract assignments were still ongoing. They will be carried forward to the 2021 – 2022 AWP. They include 1) consultancy work for the completion of baseline studies in the remaining programme areas, 2) service provision to contribute to PFP 2’s SME strengthening, and 3) service provision to strengthen PFP 2 communication. Work carried forward includes some targets which were not met during the 2020 – 2021 AWP period.

For the 2021/22, AWP the programme will implement activities under the following 10 outputs:

- Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations
 - Output 1.1: Private forestry organisations are strengthened.
 - Output 1.2: Stakeholder's capacity in tree-growing is strengthened.
 - Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest financing is increased and diversified.
 - Output 1.4: Capacity and resources to manage fires is increased
 - Output 1.5: Communication is strengthened
 - Output 1.6: Private forestry is institutionalised
- Result area 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises
 - Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees is strengthened
 - Output 2.2: SMEs' access to financing is increased
 - Output 2.3. Recovery of raw materials and quality of wood products along the forestry and wood processing value chain is improved
 - Output 2.4. Communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises and clients is improved

During 2021/22, the programme intends to achieve at least the following key interventions.

- Facilitate the formation of 64 new tree growers' associations (TGAs) and strengthen a total of 80 TGAs in forest-rich villages
- Identify 160 master tree growers from the 80 TGAs and enable them to provide services to other members
- Facilitate the production of 1,200 woodlot management plans
- Manage, protect, and start harvesting from programme-supported seed orchards with partners
- Facilitate 18 village land-use plans (VLUPs)
- Pilot Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) technology in issuing 1,500 CCROs
- Establish a landscape-level VLUP model that incorporates forest fire management
- Finalise and implement a communication strategy
- Produce an SME-strengthening manual and capacitate extension officers to implement it
- Demonstrate and provide training on appropriate harvesting and wood-processing technologies
- Promote new value chains in a) designer furniture and b) pine charcoal for the manufacture of briquettes for export
- Develop and pilot a woodlot management information system for coordinating TGA woodlot management as well as a timber yard with a functioning market information system
- Maintain close cooperative links with forest-rich district and town councils pursuant to getting them to invest more money more smartly in forestry and wood industry extension services and market infrastructure
- Develop a cadre of highly competent extension staff

Finances

The total funding provided by the Government of Finland is 9,400,000 euros. Of that, TA fees account for 2,338,500 euros. The Government of Tanzania's contribution 470,000 euros as an in-kind contribution.

The 2021/22 AWP budget is 3,182,635 euros, where 753,135 euros of which is carried forward from 2020/21.

Monitoring and reporting

Both internal and external monitoring and evaluation will be conducted. The internal monitoring of the programme will be implemented by the PMT, and the MFA, together with the Home Office Coordinator (HOC), will coordinate the external evaluation and audit, and communicate the results to the PMT.

The programme reporting will be implemented quarterly and will comprise of quarterly reports for the first and third quarters, a biannual report after the end of the second quarter and an annual report after the end of the year.

Report	Report time	Approval	Approval time				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	2020/21 annual progress report	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	To be endorsed by the sixth PSC meeting and approved by the first SvB meeting				
2	2021/22 annual work plan	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	To be endorsed by the sixth PSC meeting and approved by the first SvB meeting				
3	First quarter progress report	1 July 2021 – 30 September 2021	Seventh PSC meeting to approve				
4	Semi-annual progress report	1 July 2021 – 31 December 2021	Eighth PSC meeting to approve				
5	Third quarter progress report	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022	Ninth PFP 2 PSC meeting to approve				
6	2022/23 annual work plan	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	Tenth PSC meeting to endorse				
7	2021/22 annual progress report	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	10 th PFP 2 PSC meeting to endorse and second SvB to approve	First quarter of the next 2022/23 AWP			

Assumptions and risks

The assumptions and risks that were identified and described in the revised programme document remained unchanged.

A total of 18 risks were identified (including 7 contextual risks, 10 programmatic risks and 1 institutional risk). PFP 2 will continue to monitor, manage, and report on the identified risks. Out of the 18 risks identified in total, five are of immediate concern:

1. Changes in the regulatory environment regarding VAT exemption
2. Child labour
3. The COVID-19 pandemic
4. The unresolved FWITC land-tenure issue
5. The frequent turnover of council staff (RCs, DCs and other local government staff), which causes challenges for and delays in some activities.

Sustainability

Sustainability will be promoted by the following measures:

- Managing and protecting seed orchards in compliance with the MoUs that were agreed between concerned parties
- Collaborating with councils in promoting better forest management and gaining efficiencies in forest value chains
- Securing the land tenure of the FWITC
- Strengthening the capacity of both TGAs and the TTGAU to provide services to their members
- Researching how best to support SMEs and then documenting the findings in a manual and rolling out the techniques to extension staff.
- Promoting the case for PORALG to optimise investment in forestry and wood industry extension and marketing infrastructure in forest-rich districts.

1. BACKGROUND AND SITUATION

1.1 Background

The Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2) is a bilateral development cooperation programme carried out by the governments of Tanzania and Finland. It is currently in the implementation phase of the project cycle, as described in the manual for the bilateral programmes of the MFA¹.

PFP was conceived as a sixteen-year intervention to be delivered in four phases. The Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1), which started in January 2014, was intended to run for four years, but was extended by one year to December 2018 and then further extended up to 30 April 2019, by which time the original budget had been spent. The first phase was followed by a two-month bridging phase that required additional funding, which was provided by FORVAC.

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

Planning for PFP 2 commenced with formulation and appraisal missions during October 2017 and May 2018, respectively. The draft programme document (PD) that resulted from the inputs of these consultants was published by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) on 15 May 2019. During the 2020 – 2021 AWP period a revised PD was endorsed by the fifth PSC meeting on 8 June 2021.

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

The Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) was first approved on 14 July 2020. A revised version was then approved by the fifth PSC on 8 June 2021.

To ensure that the plantation forestry sector in Tanzania is all-inclusive, PFP 2 was formulated with a human rights-based approach (HRBA), which, in practice means that the realisation of human rights is a PFP 2 result. Furthermore, the PFP 2’s HRBA approach will emphasise inclusive, participatory, and non-discriminatory processes which are transparent, and which enhance accountability.

According to the MFA, the programme should be formulated as a human rights progressive one, a process that entails adhering to the following stipulations (i) the programme practices human rights-based approaches to produce results that respect, protect and fulfil human rights; (ii) the needs, concerns and capacities of different duty bearers and right holders especially vulnerable groups are addressed in the programme activities, a fact to be ascertained from the results; (iii) disaggregated data is systematically collected, used and analysed when planning, implementing and monitoring interventions and their respective results; and (iv) elements of capacity-building and advocacy are also included to maintain HRBA during programme implementation.

PFP 2 facilitates the development of three forest industry clusters (FIC); Mafinga FIC, Njombe FIC, and Makete FIC each of which is led by a forest industry cluster coordinator (FICC). It is implemented in three town councils (TC) and seven district councils (DC) of three regions: Iringa (Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC), Njombe (Makambako TC, Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Wang’ombe DC, Ludewa DC, Makete DC), and Ruvuma (Madaba DC).

1.2 Situation update

The programme is operational in three FICs: Mafinga, Njombe, and Makete (Figure 3.1). Baseline studies have been completed for 23 villages in Makete District.

¹Manual for bilateral programmes, 2018, page 48:

<https://um.fi/documents/35732/0/Manual+for+bilateral+programmes+2018.pdf/d0768089-d6c8-b6b4-2ca5-bf8d0b31a0cd>

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

During the third PSC meeting, the programme was directed to prioritise the completion of baseline studies in the remaining programme areas instead of carrying out the initial arrangement, which was to complete the baseline in Makete and expand gradually it into other areas, making it a rolling exercise. The programme revised its 2020/21 AWP to accommodate the PSC's directives. That document also introduced the 80 villages that the councils and PFP 2 selected for incorporation in the programme.

By the end of June 2021, the programme had completed the key inception-phase activities that had been carried forward to the implementation phase. The PD was revised and endorsed by the fifth PSC meeting on 8 June 2021, and the programme management team (PMT) and implementation partners were familiarised with the programme outcomes. On 9 March 2021, memorandums of understanding (MoU) were approved for signing at the fourth PSC meeting. M&E tools were refined and put in place.

As summarised in Table 1.1, some 2020/21 activities are continuing into 2021/22.

Table 1.1 2020/21 activities continued into 2021/22 (with justification)

Activity		Implementation status	Justification for carrying it forward
Consultancies and service provision assignments			
1	Completion of baseline studies in the remaining programme areas	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The consultancies' ToRs were approved by the fourth PSC meeting on 9 March 2020, during the fifth PSC meeting. - The ToR incorporated PSC comments and the silent approval process ended on 28 March 2021. - The tendering procedure was completed in May 2021, at which point consultancies started the baseline design and planning - The data collection process is expected to end in July 2020 and reporting to end in August 2021.
2	Service provision to contribute to PFP 2's SME strengthening	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This was approved as a six-month contract. - The service provision ToRs were approved by the fourth PSC meeting on 9 March 2020. - The ToR included PSC comments and the silent approval process was finalised on 28 March 2021. - The tendering procedure was completed, and contracts signed on 3 May 2021. - By the end of June 2021, about two months had been delivered and four months remained to be delivered during 2021/22. - The assignment is expected to be completed in November 2021.
3	Service provision to strengthen PFP 2 communication.	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This was approved as a six-month contract. - The service provision was approved by the competent authorities in March 2021. - The tendering procedure was completed in April 2021, and the contract was signed on 6 May 2021. - By the end of June 2021, about two months had been completed. - The assignment is expected to continue until November 2021.
Result areas 1 and 2 activities			

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Activity		Implementation status	Justification for carrying it forward
4	Compensation of tree growers (Result 1: output 1.2)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity was postponed to 2021/22 - The programme will assess the need for seedling preparation for the 2022/2023 planting season.
5	Support establishment of carbon forestry project (Result 1: output 1.3)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporated in the 2021/22 AWP
6	External forest financing (Result 1: output 1.3)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporated in the 2021/22 AWP
7	Define investment profile for plantation establishment (Result 1: output 1.6)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporated in the 2021/22 AWP
8	Support to FWITC (Result 2: output 2.1)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scheduled for 2021/22 with the condition that the land tenure issue is satisfactorily resolved.
9	Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds (Result 2: output 2.2)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scheduled for 2021/22. This SME support was rephrased in the revised PD. In this AWP it will be changed to accommodate the suggested changes and to include loans from financial service providers.
10	Accomplish and synchronise FMIS and MaIS (Result 2: output 2.4)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporated in the 2021/22 AWP
11	Dissemination of FMIS and MaIS (Result 2: output 2.4)	Not scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporated in the 2021/22 AWP
12	Staff training on application of mobile training unit equipment (Result area 2)	Was scheduled for 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in VAT exemption regulation led to challenges in the clearance of mobile training unit items at the port of Tanzania. - By end of June 2021, the programme still had not managed to have the mobile training units delivered

2. OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS

2.1 RBMF output indicators

PFP 2's result-based management framework (RBMF) was updated and described in the revised PD. The detailed RBMF is presented in Annex 1, and the annual targets for 2021/22 are highlighted below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Targets and activities of output indicators

Results	Indicators	Annual target (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)
Result 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations		
1.1. Private forestry organisations are strengthened	Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages	64 TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]
	Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	(i) 360 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs (ii) 100 milestones reached by PFP 1-supported TGAs [TGA growth strengthened to at least Leadership and empowerment of members benchmark]
	Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU	15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]
	Number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2	Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
	Participation of women in management bodies of (i) TTGAU and (ii) individual TGAs	(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) 30% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)
Interventions to address progress under Output 1.1 annual targets for RBMF indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.1.1: TGA mobilisation, establishment and strengthening - Activity 1.1.2: Encourage the participation of women and vulnerable people in TGAs 		
1.2. Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	Quantity of improved seeds harvested from PFP-facilitated seed orchards/stands	>5 kilograms [Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]
	Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	10,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
	Number of people participating in forestry training	6000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Results	Indicators	Annual target (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)
	Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed, and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Increased share of nursery using (i) improved seed, and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2 villages	1,200 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]
	The proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]
	The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.2 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.2.1: Forestry training and extension - Activity 1.2.2: Support in woodlot management plans - Activity 1.2.3: Improved tree seed production development 		
1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	Volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs	Volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
	Number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	Increased number of individuals lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]
	A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	1
<u>Interventions to address progress under output 1.3 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.3.1: Forestry financing facilitation - Activity 1.3.2: Support for the establishment of carbon forestry project 		
1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area.	The landscape level planning introduced to one case
	Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	One regional fire protection coordinating body established

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Results	Indicators	Annual target (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)
	The area shares of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	Less than 20%
	Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	120 extension events organised, and local radio programmes broadcast to raise awareness about preventing fire
	Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	1,200 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.4 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.4.1: Establishment of landscape-level land-use planning model - Activity 1.4.2: Forest fire management training and extension 		
1.5. Strengthened communication	District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWP understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils]
	The share of TGA members in PFP 2-supported TGAs aware of policies and regulations relating to land acquisition and private tree growing	>30%
	Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	100
	Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads
	Number of awareness raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	5
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.5 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.5.1: Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration - Activity 1.5.2: Maintain programme communication media 		
1.6. Institutionalisation of private forestry	Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FIC and position characteristics (elected/Public pointed position)]
	The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	10 (DC & TC)
	Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Results	Indicators	Annual target (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)
	Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	18 VLUPs
	Number of people participating in VLUP process	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
	Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products	1
<p><u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.5 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.6.1: Integration of PFP 2 activities in district work plans - Activity 1.6.2: Facilitation of CCROs issuance - Activity 1.6.3: Facilitation of VLUPs - Activity 1.6.4: Definition of investment profiles for plantation establishment 		
<p><u>Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises</u></p>		
2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
	Number of people participating in wood industry training	2,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
	Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	Increased share of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work
	Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Increased share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Results	Indicators	Annual target (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)
	Number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]
<p><u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.1 annual targets for t RBF indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.1.1: Wood industries trainings and extension - Activity 2.1.2: Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies - Activity 2.1.3: Encouragement of the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable people in wood processing - Activity 2.1.4: Promotion of decent work, health, and safety in forestry 		
2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	At least 30% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account	At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	10
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks, or investment institutions	At least 20% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks, or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]
<p><u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.2 annual targets for RBF indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.2.1: Support SMEs in preparing business plans - Activity 2.2.2: Linking SMEs and financial institutions - Activity 2.2.3: Support SMEs in sourcing global investment funds 		
2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	Number of charcoal and briquette making technologies in PFP 2 supported SMEs.	4
	Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by machine/technology type]
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]
	Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	Follow up on enforcement

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Results	Indicators	Annual target (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)
	Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.3 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.3.1: Development of appropriate forest and wood-processing technologies - Activity 2.3.2: Product development and improved use of wood waste 		
2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)
	Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	At least 2
	Number of SME Association members participating in forest industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe.	150
	Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	2
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.4 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.4.1: Wood industry and forestry integration - Activity 2.4.2: Facilitation of dialogue and liaison platform - Activity 2.4.3: Association development in the wood-industry sector 		

2.2 Milestones

Planned interventions and milestones are discussed in Section 3, and Table 2.2 below summarises the major milestones for the planning period.

Table 2.2 Major milestones scheduled for the planning period

Deliverables	Time in quarters											
	Q1 (Jul – Sep)			Q2 (Oct – Dec)			Q3 (Jan – Mar)			Q4 (Apr – Jun)		
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Key programme meetings												
Annual progress reporting and planning meeting												
6 th PSC meeting												
First programme supervisory board meeting												
1 st quarterly progress reporting meeting												
7 th PSC meeting												
Bi-annual progress reporting meeting												
8 th PSC meeting												
3 rd quarterly progress reporting meeting												
9 th PSC meeting												
10 th PSC meeting												
Key programme reports												
2020/21 annual progress report approval												
2021/22 annual work plan												
Baseline studies reports												
1 st quarter progress report												
Bi-annual progress report												
3 rd quarter progress report												
2022/23 annual work plan												
2021/22 annual progress report	The report to be completed in July/August 2022											
Result 1												
64 TGAs registered												
TTGAU annual general meeting (AGM)												
18 VLUPs												
1,500 CCROs issued												
Thinning and pruning demo plots established												
Training in plantation management delivered												
1,200 woodlots management plans												
Improved tree seeds												
VSLA groups												
A carbon forest project introduced												
Fire control and management training												
Women-in-forestry workshop for Njombe and Makete FICs												
Communication strategy												
Investors' forum												
Result 2												
Manual for strengthening SMEs and capacitating wood industry extension staff.												
Mobile training unit TOT	Upon clearance of mobile training unit equipment port											
One-week investor forum												
Additional staff recruitment												
2 forestry extension workers – VET graduates												
10 interns												
Service provision and consultancies												
Training mobile training unit operators	Upon clearance of mobile training unit equipment											

3. WORK PLAN

3.1 Strategy

3.1.1 Broad management arrangement

PFP 2 will continue to be implemented in the FICs of Makete, Njombe and Mafinga. Here, with DC support, it will pilot the provision of extension services to 80 forest-rich villages. In addition, it will continue to support the provision of high-quality and affordable tree seed by developing tree seed orchards and seed stands (Figure 3.1).

Each FIC will continue to be led by a cluster coordinator, who will be supported by forestry extension officers and workers, and wood industry extension officers and workers.

FICs are subdivided into managements units, each of which consists of a group of forest-rich villages with an extension officer in charge.

The programme is partnering with seven DCs, three TCs and the TTGAU to maximise its impacts on organisational capacity-building, community outreach, and medium-term poverty reduction. Linking with local governments has brought 50 permanently employed government staff into the programme (Table 3.1). This partnership allows the programme to build the capacity of these organisations while also reaching 80 forest rich villages (Figure 3.1) where the programme can have greatest medium-term impact on poverty reduction. The programme has the best opportunity to prove the poverty reduction potential of improved forest management through providing services to TGAs and strengthening small- and medium-scale wood processors. In addition, this partnership has brought the councils into quarterly planning meetings at both the programme and the cluster level. These meetings have raised council awareness about their forest value chain opportunities and shared their problem of insufficient budget ceilings for investing in forestry. This informal grouping of forest rich councils will continue to be fostered as it brings the strength of a group to deal with issues that have seemed to be beyond the capacity of individual councils.

Table 3.1 Local government staff allocated for programme activities

Council name		Allocated council extension		
		Forest officers	Agriculture officers	Community development officers
Mafinga FIC				
1	Kilolo DC	2	1	
2	Mafinga TC	1	2	1
3	Mufindi DC	2	3	2
	Sub-total	5	6	3
Njombe FIC				
4	Makambako TC			
5	Njombe DC		4	2
6	Njombe TC		1	1
7	Ludewa DC		1	2
8	Madaba DC	1	1	1
	Sub-total	1	7	6
Makete FIC				
9	Makete DC	2	13	2
10	Wanging'ombe DC	3		2
	Sub-total	5	13	4
Grand Total		11	26	13

Recognising the long-term need to increase extension service provision for both smallholder tree growers and SMEs, the programme will continue to emphasise the development of a cadre of suitably qualified extension staff within the councils, the TTGAU and the PFP itself through continuous professional development. It will also continue to represent the case for increased local government support for the forestry sector in forestry districts and introduce an internship

programme for forestry graduates who have difficulty transitioning into full-time employment so that they can develop the capacities required by extension officers.

3.1.2 Operationalising a human rights-based approach

The programme's human rights-based approach (HRBA) is described in the revised programme document (PD). It is underpinned by an assessment of the human rights situation which was based on dedicated research in Makete. It describes the nature of impoverishment and outlines how PFP 2 can intervene to address that impoverishment. Field work to extend the human rights situation assessment to cover the remaining FICs started towards the end of 2020/21. It is expected that this research will pick up additional issues that may need specific attention later. During 2021/22 the programme will operationalise its HRBA as described in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Operationalisation of the human rights-based approach

Thematic area	Operational arrangements
Poverty	Facilitate establishment and strengthening of 64 new TGAs that are inclusive, participatory, and transparent and have clear goals. In addition, strengthen existing TGAs and start supporting them in delivering services to members so lessons can be learnt for scaling up this work later.
	Provide training to SMEs in subjects such as the preparation of business plans, adaptation of new technologies, and operation and maintenance of forestry equipment and machines. Apply the business model canvas (BMC) method. Support district administrators in understanding the potential of forestry and the need for investment in extension services and marketing infrastructure that is accessible to the poor.
	Prioritise extension services for tree growers and SMEs. To promote the transfer of forest management skills, engage primary school students in forest management as life skills training.
	Support women in charcoal production and youth groups in forestry with access to capital, technology, and markets and educate them in financing opportunities, new and modern technologies, and the means to find accurate and relevant market information. Also raise awareness about opportunities for loans and grants.
	Work closely with government officials at all levels (national, regional, district, ward, village, sub-village) to build their capacity and ensure the sustainability of the programme's results in the long-term perspective. The approaches may involve the training of trainers, training on the job, benchmarking, and study tours and visits.
	Facilitate government harmonisation of forest product CESS tax rates between districts and work closely with the government to identify gaps in tax collection.
	Pursue additional value chain opportunities such as those in furniture and wood energy.
Gender	Promote women's participation in TGAs and informal groups concentrating on forestry to improve their access to markets, market information, and bargaining power.
	Promote a gender-sensitive land tenure approach in the form of education and training on HRBA and land ownership rights to district officers, ward and village councils, tree growers, and other community members.
Training and capacity-building	Provide business planning and entrepreneurship training to tree growers, saw milling operators, and district officers. RLabs and their Grow Leadership model can be applied.
	Encourage SMEs to establish grass root-level associations or affinity groups (e.g., in sawmilling operations and nursery).
	Upon resolving FWITC land tenure issue, strengthen the Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre (FWITC) as a centre of excellence by investigating opportunities to cooperate with innovation funds existing in Tanzania regarding SME development, business planning, innovations, and training/mentorship.
Occupation safety and	Engage with NSSF and OSHA to raise awareness about social security and social protection among TGAs, SMEs associations.

Thematic area	Operational arrangements
health and social security	Programme in cooperation with OSHA to come up with a guideline/leaflet for SMEs and TGAs on safety matters in the workplace. OSHA can identify officers to be trained in OSH in forestry.
	Raise awareness among TGAs and SME associations regarding child labour, especially in physically demanding sectors such as forestry (e.g., timber collection) which can have far reaching consequences for the development of the children.
Land issues	Extend VLUP outreach by applying more efficient processes to cover all the programme villages. Local people, especially vulnerable groups, should be more involved in participatory VLUPs.
	Provide land registration software to the land offices of the DCs so they can provide more CCROs. The criteria for CCROs should be forest land and the recipients of CCRO should be members of vulnerable groups with priority given to women and girls.
HIV/AIDS	Cooperate with existing HIV/AIDS groups and the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT) in activities targeting youth groups. Promote forestry-related work for persons with HIV/AIDS. Youths and orphans living with HIV/AIDS could also participate in entrepreneurship and innovation training.

3.1.3 Impact optimisation

To have a strong development impact, the programme must be more than just the collection of outputs listed in the results chain. It will instead integrate those outputs sequentially and spatially to have a lasting effect. The PFP 2's basic strategy is discussed in the revised PD, and that strategy is being continuously and incrementally refined. Below we discuss the strategy for 2021/22.

During AWP 2020/21 the programme started conducting baseline studies and delivering forestry and SME extension services to 80 villages (with a mapped plantation area of 46,035 ha) in the three FICs. Progress was made in mobilising TGAs, and some were entering their establishment stages (which all should complete during the first half of the planning period). Progress was also made in developing approaches to strengthening forest-based SMEs.

Typically, individual woodlots are small (In Makete the average size is 0.7 ha, the median is 0.35 ha) and remote. They are sold to SMEs when they are considered ready for harvesting. Pine and eucalyptus trees are harvested and converted to sawn wood at tree stump. The sawn wood is then portered to roadsides, from where it is collected in small amounts by hauliers/agents who transport it to urban centres. Likewise, wattle and eucalyptus charcoal is produced right where the trees are harvested and portered to roadside aggregation points, from where it is collected by hauliers/agents who take it to wholesalers in urban centres. Premium markets do exist for pine, eucalyptus, and wattle charcoal from FSC certified sources, but these are not exploited.

As TGAs move from the establishment to the service delivery stage during 2022/23, it will be advantageous to have some more advanced TGAs ready to demonstrate approaches. To pilot how better prices can be obtained for tree growers by aggregating harvesting areas, a simple worksheet-based forest management information system (Output 1.5) will be developed and piloted with a lead TGA. For efficiency, the FMIS will be initially populated with woodlot data from the MAST CCRO piloting (Output 1.6) and woodlot management planning (Output 1.2). The criteria for a village to be selected to pilot these outputs are similar (Table 3.3), so it makes sense to conduct them together in a coordinated manner in Ibagu village. This village selection will, however, need to be confirmed and a few others in the same ward may also be included, depending on the interest of their tree-growing population and the availability of woodlot data.

To improve the efficiency of sawn wood and charcoal sales to hauliers/agents Makete DC will get PFP 2's support in developing a timberyard (Output 2.4) where multiple SMEs can lease plots to dry their timber and participate in combined large-volume sales through the timberyard management. Similarly, charcoal will be aggregated from small producers for sale to large-quantity buyers. Efforts will be made to have Makete certified by FSC as a district (Output 2.2) so SMEs can participate in premium markets. Timberyard managers will get support to develop a simple MaIS (Output 1.5), which will involve yard managers checking prices with major buyers throughout mainland Tanzania on a weekly basis and posting the results in a public place.

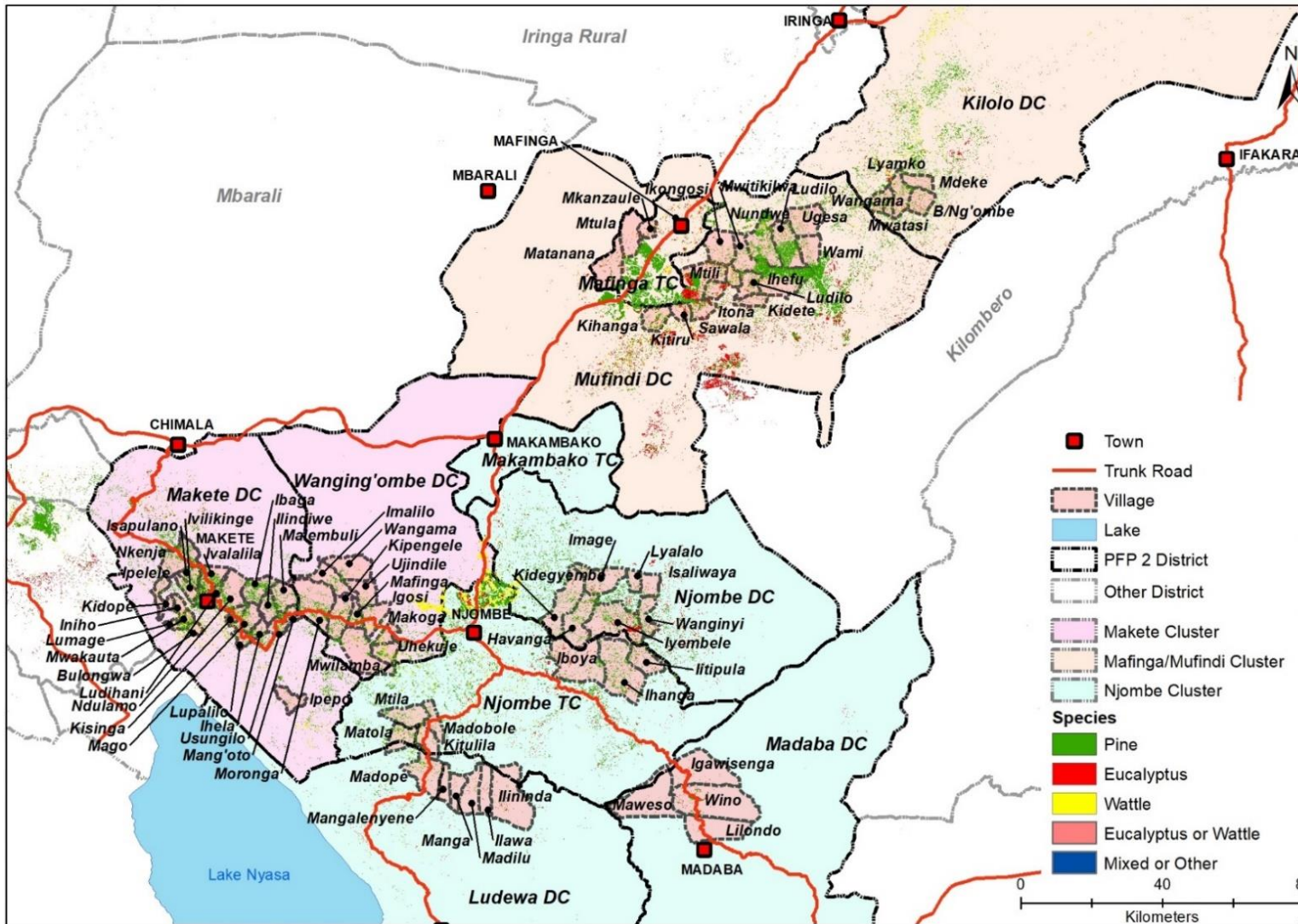
Timberyard managers will aggregate large-volume sales from multiple SMEs with major buyers/hauliers for agreed fees. The timberyard will also incorporate an office for local government to collect tax and make the timberyard a one-stop facility for hauliers/merchants. The village of Mang'oto in Makete seems most suitable for piloting a timberyard but its selection needs to be confirmed.

The business model for the timberyard is a major concern. Research into timberyard business models was supported in 2020/21. This support will be continued and be followed up on with participatory planning events with Makete DC and concerned TGAs and entrepreneurs. Ideally, local governments will have a CESS tax collection facility on-site so that hauliers can fill their trucks and pay their taxes smoothly and without undue delays.

Table 3.3 Outputs grouped by common village selection criteria and next steps

Deliverable	Village selection criteria	Next steps
Village selection for intense TGA support		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TGAs of excellence (Output 1.1) • Village for intense woodlot management planning (Output 1.2) • TGAs for piloting forest information system (FIS) (Output 1.5) • Village for piloting MAST CCRO processing (Output 1.6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >700 ha commercial woodlots • Motivated and trainable TGA members • Accessible timberyard • Village land use plan • Many woodlots management plans 	<p>Confirm the village of Ibagá Investigate models for timberyard management involving combinations of private businesspeople and SME associations.</p> <p>For efficiency, the yard could incorporate an office for local governments to collect tax and a weigh bridge.</p>
Village selection for timberyard		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market information system (Output 1.5) • Timberyard establishment (Output 2.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central to large blocks of merchantable forest • Adjacent to and easily accessible from a main artery road that can support 45 tonne trucks • > 5 ha level, well-drained and ventilated • Near district boundary (for CESS tax collection) 	<p>Confirm the village of Mangoto Workshop to discuss business model, location, and implementation arrangements</p>

Figure 3.1 PFP 2 villages in relation to forest industry cluster, district, and previously mapped plantation forest cover



3.1.4 External review of 2021

An annual, external review and evaluation of the programme was commissioned by the MFA, implemented remotely, and published in June 2021. Recommendations were provided. Most recommendations were acted on in 2020/21 and addressed in this 2021/22 AWP.

The review's comments on sustainability issues are addressed in Section 7 of this 2021/22 AWP.

3.1.5 Training delivery arrangements

During 2021/22 the programme will offer a range of formalised trainings to tree growers, SMEs, and their respective associations. For each training, formal preparations need to be considered before, during and after the training. Below are the issues to consider when delivering trainings.

1. Inclusion of the training in the AWP
2. Training needs formally identified
3. Detailed training plan prepared and approved by the CTA
 - a. Plan is prepared by a trainer or training coordinator
 - b. Logistics and financial arrangements are as specified in the programme implementation manual (PIM).
 - c. Training materials and the detailed training plan are shared and archived
 - d. The process of identifying and selecting trainees is agreed upon
 - e. Financial and logistical arrangements
4. Training implementation
5. Training evaluation and report including beneficiary list disaggregated by gender, age, public/elect officials, disability, and vulnerability.

3.1.6 Corona virus

PFP 2 will continue to adhere to instructions provided by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoH) in Tanzania and international health organisations on measures against COVID-19².

As described in the PIM³, PFP 2's COVID-19 strategy is built on the four pillars of social distancing, masks, screening, and hygiene and each of these pillars requires support. The programme will emphasise the importance of following of the official COVID-19 strategy.

3.2 Inception phase activities carried forward

Some Inception phase activities could not be completed during the eight-month inception period for reasons that are well known. They were, however, almost all completed during AWP 2020/21.

- The original PIM and a first revision of it were both approved
- Planned baseline studies were completed and the collection of field data for additional baseline studies was started.
- The PD was approved.

²Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, 2021: <https://www.moh.go.tz/en/>

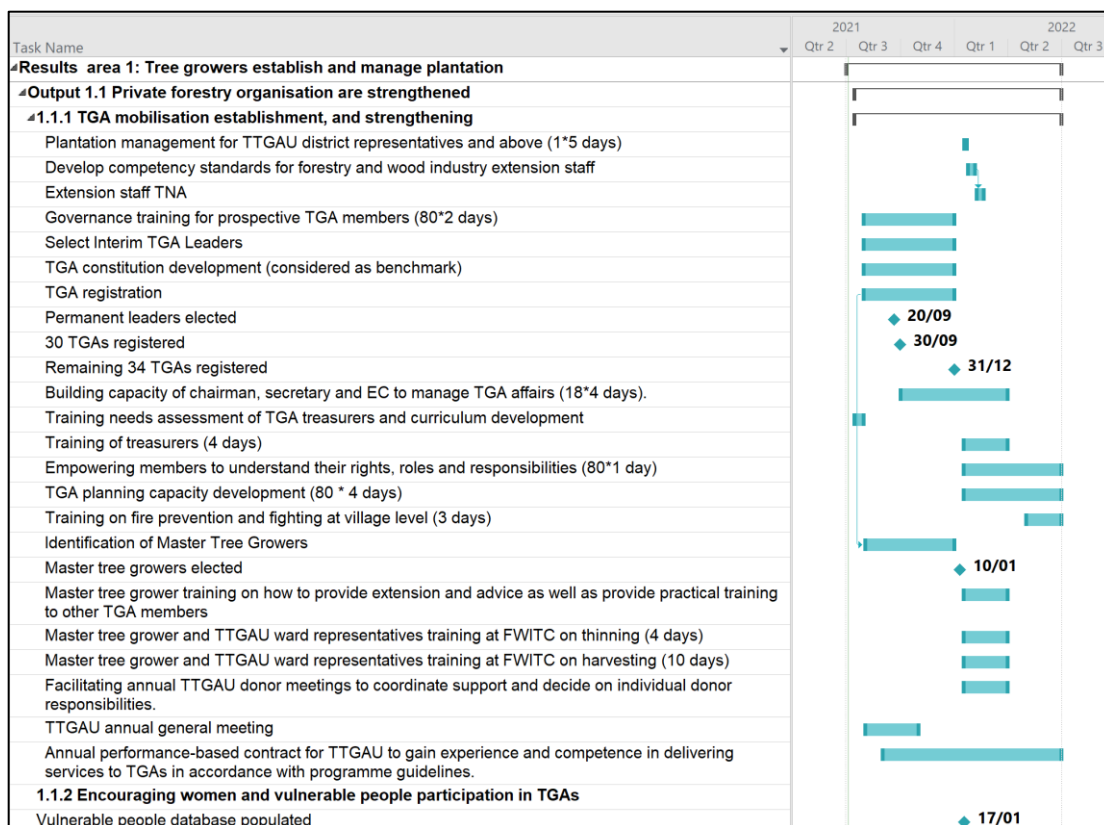
³Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2), Programme implementation manual, 2020: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/programme-implementation-manual-endorsed-by-psc-2020-07-14>

- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools were in place.

All that was left was to elaborate a formal communications strategy. A service provider was contracted to complete this work during August and September 2021.

3.3 Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantation

3.3.1 Output 1.1 Private forestry organisation are strengthened



Activity 1.1.1 TGA mobilisation, establishment, and strengthening

Deliverables	Time (Months)
64 TGAs registered	December 2021
Permanent leaders elected	March 2022
TGAs' master tree growers elected	December 2021
Advanced TGAs start delivering services to members	March 2022

During December 2020, PFP 2 published its "Guideline for Facilitation of Tree Growers' Association Establishment and Strengthening," which detailed two main steps in facilitating the establishment of TGAs:

- Mobilisation
- Establishment

The first step (mobilisation) was subdivided into a series of stages which are discussed in the manual and listed below:

- Preparatory meetings prior to engagement in village
 - Communication with relevant institutions
 - Communication with relevant authorities
- Meetings at the village level
 - Meetings at the ward office

- b. Village council meeting
- c. Village assembly
- d. Awareness-raising in hamlets
- e. Village assembly

By 30 June 2021, the programme had advanced TGAs in 80 villages through most of the mobilisation stages (Annex 5) though a few were still in their early establishment stages with the selection of interim leaders. The establishment stages are as listed below:

- 1) Governance training
- 2) Selection of interim leaders
- 3) Development of a constitution (considered as benchmark)
- 4) Registration (considered as a benchmark and RBMF indicator)

During the planning period, the programme will facilitate TGAs to progress through their establishment stages and into their capacity-strengthening and service delivery stages with the identification of master tree growers and the strengthening of tree growers' capacity in forestry. Wherever possible, the programme will prioritise service delivery through TGAs but because time is limited some training for tree growers will continue to be delivered directly through the programme until TGAs are ready to take up this work independently.

The programme will facilitate TGA registration with Ministry of Home Affairs. By the end of the planning period, all 80 villages should have registered TGAs with constitutions and elected executive committees who are capacitated in their roles. Several TGAs should have moved on to delivering services to members.

Strengthening TGA capacity for administration and management will include three main types of interventions. These are detailed in the guidelines and briefly itemised below:

- 1) Building the capacity of the elected leadership to manage TGA affairs.
- 2) Empowering members to understand their rights, roles, and responsibilities.
- 3) Strengthening leaders' and members' visions of what their TGA is and what it could be, or, in other words, building their capacity for planning and developing plans:

Building leaders' capacity: The capacity of the elected leadership to manage TGA affairs will be developed through two training modules, both explained in the guidelines:

- 1) Training module for chairpersons, secretaries, and EC members
- 2) Training module for training treasurers

Empowering members: Members will be empowered to enhance good governance and foster inclusiveness by strengthening the ability of TGA members to understand their rights and obligations as TGA members and hold leaders accountable. One-day members' awareness meetings will be scheduled to allow for all to participate equally and have their voices heard. Such meetings may be repeated as necessary to gradually strengthen governance. The topics that are covered will be the same as those for the leadership but will not be as detailed and will focus on the level of understanding a member needs.

Strengthening leaders' and members' visions of their TGAs: The framework for the module designed to strengthen leaders and members' perspectives on what their TGA is and what it could be is laid out below.

- 1) Prior to implementing the training module, the facilitator has gained a thorough understanding of the challenges and opportunities relating to tree growing and value addition in the village.
- 2) The training approach is adapted to the realities, skills and understanding of the TGA and is not a standard "school-book" type training.
- 3) All TGA members and village leaders are invited.

- 4) The module builds leaders' and members understanding of HRBA' and participatory and inclusive approaches.
- 5) During the training, the TGA is taken through the whole planning process and the result is that a plan is completed (an annual, strategic, or business plan)

With its 66-extension staff (including the 50 assigned by the councils) the programme is starting to provide extension services to smallholders' tree growers of up to 46,035 ha in its 80 assigned villages out of the over 150,000 ha in the Southern Highlands. It follows that to optimise these services throughout the Southern Highlands, more than 200 professional extension staff would be needed.

Providing extension services to small tree growers and their associations is a new venture for the GoT and capacities must be developed along a spectrum, from front-end extension staff with, their immediate personal capacity development needs and continuous professional development requirements, to training institutes such as FWITC, FTI and FITI, which will need to capacitate these extension staff.

Building and retaining optimal extension capability is a major challenge for the GoT. PFP 2 has started building the capacity of its assigned extension staff and is working with the councils to find a way for them to be able to retain and finance suitable extension capacity after PFP 2. Capacity-building will continue as a long-term intervention with African Forestry. Forestry Development Trust and other partners.

The programme will assess the capacity-building needs of its internal extension staff, the TTGAU and the 10 councils and set about supporting priority capacity development as well as strengthening the organisations (FWITC and FTI) that are responsible for this capacity-building. Because there will eventually be a need to field over 200 forestry extension staff in the Southern Highlands and because of the high turnover of council staff, these capacity-building needs are beyond the resources of the programme. For this reason, it will focus on the priority needs directly related to the 80 villages with which it is currently working.

In addition to the above initiatives, the TTGAU is developing its local level networks at the ward level and needs to build capacities at all levels within it. At the district level and above, a special training on plantation management is a priority. Ward representatives will likely be selected from among TGA executive committee members and master tree growers, so they will be included for in their capacity building.

Developing TGA service delivery capacity

Service delivery is about building capacity relating to technical and commercial issues along the forestry value chain and, at the same time, recognising the need to be able to address potential land conflicts and human rights issues.

Benefits from the TGA in the form of services are the incentive for a tree grower to become, or continue being, a member in a TGA (and pay the membership fee). Payment for services is the backbone in the economy of a well-functioning TGA. Therefore, TGAs must strengthen their service delivery to sustain themselves in the long run. Strengthening service delivery may imply providing additional services (enlarging the service palette) or improving the availability, quality, or cost of existing services.

If support interventions targeting tree growers involved in woodlot management (e.g., thinning) are to, at the same time, strengthen TGAs as institutions, such support must have aspects that strengthens TGAs' service delivery capacity in those same area's topic (e.g. thinning). For this reason, outside facilitation which focuses only on tree growers' woodlot management will not strengthen the service delivery of a TGA and consequently not enhance the sustainability of the organisation.

To strengthen TGA service delivery, PFP 2 will introduce the concept of master tree growers (MTGs) and integrate it into TGA institutions. The vision is that MTGs will be the starting point for increasing service delivery by TGAs and that, as the TGA develops, MTGs will gradually evolve into forestry professionals who get job opportunities through employment by TGAs.

The MTG is to be a member of a TGA and living in the village it serves. MTGs will fall within the TGA's organisational structure and his/her service delivery will be organised by TGA leaders.

MTGs will be elected by the members of the TGA. Initially two MTGs (one male and one female) will be elected for each TGA. The period of the mandate of a MTG is to be defined by each TGA and the MTG may be re-elected. It is recommended that MTGs knows how to read and write, are respected and are committed to pass on their knowledge to other tree growers, i.e. committed to service delivery. While facilitating the selection of MTGs, PFP 2 staff should emphasise the need to confirm the commitment of candidates. MTGs will need to promise to pass on their skills and knowledge to other members. The process for establishing an MTG in a TGA will be as follows:

- 1) The MTG concept is presented to TGA members, building awareness about the aim of having MTGs, criteria for MTGs, selection and management procedures, and the role of MTGs. Only if a TGA decides to select MTGs does the establishment process continue.
- 2) TGA members identify MTG candidates, and the candidates are presented.
- 3) The qualifications and commitment of candidates are confirmed.
- 4) The TGA selects two MTGs.
- 5) The names and contact details of the MTGs are recorded and the TTGAU is informed if the TGA is a member of the union. The DC and PFP 2 are also informed.

MTGs will receive the same local-level training as other tree growers as well as additional training on selected topics through specific training modules carried out at, for example, the FWITC. In addition to, the MTGs will be provided training on how to provide extension and advice as well as practical training to other TGA members.

Activity 1.1.2 Encouraging women and vulnerable people to participate in TGAs

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Increase percentage of women and vulnerable people in TGAs	Continuous
Increase percentage of women in TGAs management bodies and the TTGAU.	Continuous

Hamlet activities for TGA formation are done deliberately to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are reached and encouraged to join TGAs. In the mobilisation activities for TGA facilitation, women comprised about 50% of all tree growers reached.

To enhance women’s participation in management bodies of TGA, governance training for TGAs will include trainings on gender mainstreaming to ensure that TGA constitutions, plans and decision-making are shaped by a gender-inclusive perspective. The programme will work with gender trainers to facilitate these trainings. It is expected that at least one-third of TGA managers will be women.

To increase the participation of women and the vulnerable in TGA development activities, TGAs will be trained to collect and disaggregated data on gender and vulnerability when planning and monitoring their activities.

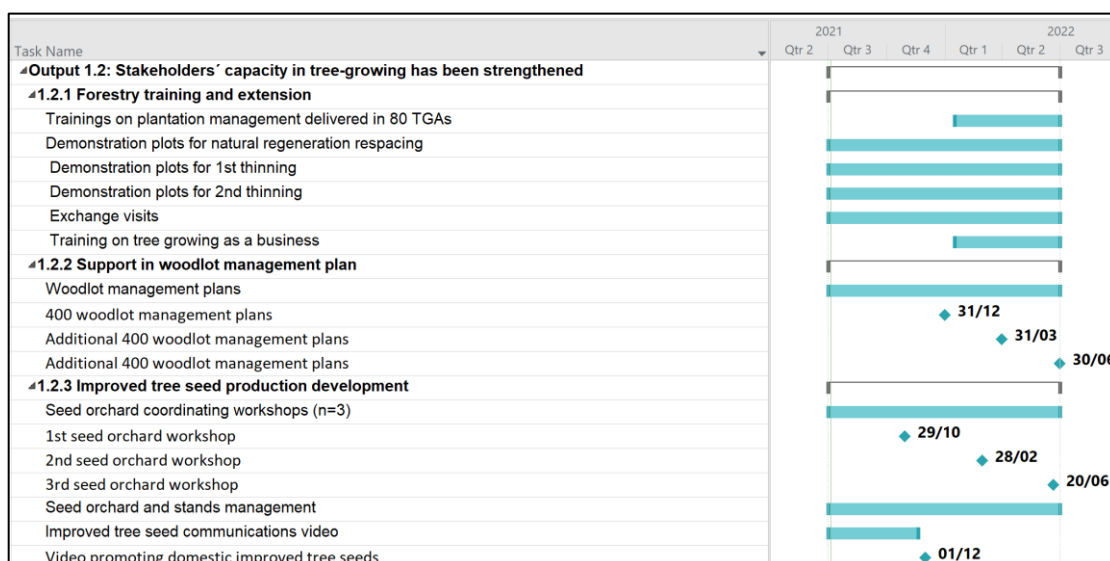
The TTGAU's strategic plan states that increasing women’s participation in TTGAU activities is a challenge. The programme will work with the TTGAU in facilitating training on gender mainstreaming to TTGAU members to enhance women’s participation in the management body of TTGAU as well as in TTGAU activities. In TTGAU annual general meetings, the participation of women will be encouraged.

TGA woodlot management for advanced TGAs

Coordinated TGA-level forest management and harvesting that delivers economies of scale are major advantages of TGAs but benefiting requires information, cooperation among members, and behavioural change.

Progress in woodlot management planning (Output 1.2) and the planned land tenure intervention (Output 1.6) will provide a bonanza of woodlot information that can be used to pilot a simple forest information system to support coordinated management in a few Makete FIC TGAs. In its more highly developed logs markets, Mafinga FIC also provides opportunities for coordinated woodlot management that will yield benefits of scale.

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



Activity 1.2.1 Forestry training and extension

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Trainings on plantation management delivered in 80	June 2022
Demonstration plots first and second thinning established	June 2022

Finland country strategy for Tanzania 2021-2024 states that “more resources will be channelled to address skills gaps and encourage entrepreneurship and innovations linked to forest sector and climate change, in a practical approach to influence the business environment.” During the planning period the needs for aligning FWITC, FITI and FTI with 21st century industry needs will be assessed, and additional finance will be sought to enable these changes.

For the sake of sustainability, it is important that TGAs and DCs learn to mentor tree growers but until they are capacitated (by the PFP 2), the PFP 2 itself must assume this role. The programme must also provide training to influential people such as councillors.

The training modules to be delivered include those listed below.

- 1) Respacing of natural regeneration, including awareness-raising about best operating practices through communicating locally appropriate guidelines, creating demonstration plots, and arranging exchange visits
- 2) Plantation silviculture, including awareness-raising about best operating practices through communicating locally appropriate guidelines, creating demonstration plots and arranging exchange visits
- 3) Tree growing as a business: the commercial aspects of forestry
- 4) Nursery management to identified nursery owners.

Village-level demonstration plots showing respacing natural regeneration, thinning, pruning and fire break establishment will be established as part of practical training. Exchange visits will also be used to showcase the results of using best practices.

PFP 2 will also contribute to development of technical level training in forestry via collaboration with Finnish training institutions as and when additional funds can be secured. This will also include forestry pedagogy support, and other specialist courses for tutors.

Activity 1.2.2 Support for woodlot management plans

Deliverables	Time (Months)
1,200 woodlot management plans	June 2022

Through its extension staff and government extension officers who are working closely with the programme, PFP 2 will facilitate the application of best operating procedures (BOP) for silviculture on TGA woodlots. A set of BOPs developed by PFP 2 and other stakeholders, including the FDT, will be used to inform tree growers.

The programme will continue supporting the preparation of five-year woodlot management plans which will guide tree growers on the timely implementation of various silvicultural activities.

PFP 2 will continue to give special attention to the management of stocking of naturally regenerating pines in Makete, Njombe and elsewhere. The guideline for the management of natural pine regeneration developed for Makete and Wang'ing'ombe districts will be adopted to cover other places where natural regeneration occurs.

Activity 1.2.3 Improved tree seed production development

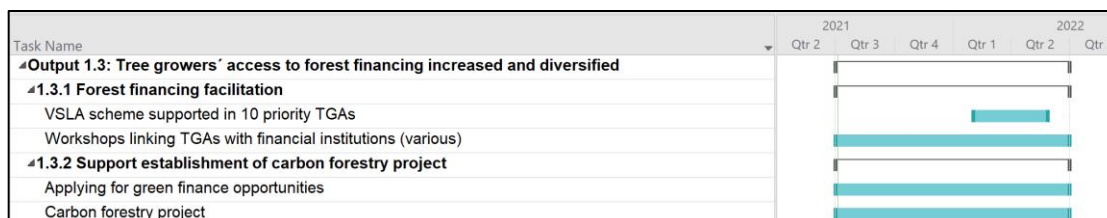
Deliverables	Time (Months)
Three coordination workshops involving DTSP, TTGAU and PFP 2 conducted	June 2022
Improved tree seed harvested	October 2021
Awareness-raising events conducted	June 2022

Recognising the challenges tree growers face in accessing high-quality seeds/seedlings in the Southern Highlands, PFP 1 established seed orchards and stands to increase and sustain performance and economic gains from forestry activities. The intervention was geared towards enabling poor and/or marginalised tree growers to source seed from a range of superior tree species at low cost so that they could grow wood of better quality and shorten rotation age, thereby increasing their earnings. PFP 1 collaborated with the TTGAU and TTSA (currently DTSP) in the establishment of these tree seed orchards and stands.

During 2020/21, management and benefit-sharing arrangements for the parties involved in the seed orchards and stands were formalised in a series of MoUs. Stakeholders' workshops will be organised to plan and update the parties.

The schedule for PFP 2 seed orchard and stand activities is presented in Annex 6. In addition, the processes for cone harvesting and seed extraction, cleaning, packaging, storage, certification and marketing will be discussed and piloted.

3.3.3 Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified



Activity 1.3.1 Forest financing facilitation

Deliverables	Time (Months)
VSLA groups	June 2022
Tree growers linked with financial institutions through workshop	May 2022

In a baseline study conducted in Makete in AWP 2020/21, VSLAs were found to be accessible to most women and communities. Currently, the existing financing for forestry is the Tanzania Forestry Fund (TaFF). TaFF provide grants to tree growers in organised groups. Other existing financing for women, youth and person with disabilities is the Local Government Fund for Vulnerable Groups. Most of the beneficiaries of the latter fund, however, do not channel the funding into forest activities.

Smallholder forest finance is made difficult by the following factors:

- A long rotation length which extends beyond the normal payback periods required by banks
- Insecure land tenure

- The inability of smallholders to prepare business plans
- Unacceptable risks posed by forest fires
- Lack of understanding of the forestry sector among major lenders

The long rotation length is addressed through improved tree seed and forest management. During 2021/22 the programme will facilitate the issuance of CCROs for woodlots to provide security of tenure (Section 3.3.6) and fire risks will be addressed through land-use planning and fire management training.

The programme will address forest financing as follows:

- 1) Promotion of VSLA groups within TGAs as piloted in PFP 1
- 2) Seeking out and applying for green financing. During 2020 the programme unsuccessfully facilitated applications for both EEP and EU green transition Africa funding. This work will continue as opportunities arise.
- 3) Linking TGAs with forest financing opportunities provided by local governments and the MNRT.

To facilitate access to finance among tree growers belonging to vulnerable groups (youths, women, and persons with disabilities), the programme started working with local governments (community development offices) to encourage tree growers (women, youths, and persons with disability) to apply for funding for forest activities. In this AWP, the programme will continue these efforts.

Regarding VSLA/VICOBA, the programme will work closely with the TTGAU in coaching and providing support to PFP 1 VSLAs. The TTGAU has employed a full time VSLA/VICOBA facilitator who is based at the TTGAU office. In PFP 2 TGAs, VSLA will be promoted in order to enhance tree growers' access to finance.

Activity 1.3.2 Support the establishment of a carbon forestry project

Deliverables	Time (Months)
A carbon forestry project introduced	June 2022

During 2021/22, the programme will contribute towards the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) value chain certification for Makete District.

In addition, the programme will facilitate TTGAU participation in the proposed FFD-Hope pilot programme in Tanzania. These programmes focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation for smallholders in selected developing countries.

3.3.4 Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires



Activity 1.4.1 Establish landscape level land use planning model

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Fire management associations piloted in Makete and Mafinga FICs	June 2022

Land-use plans made at the landscape level are important in securing forest resources from fire damage. Many forests cross village boundaries, so joint planning is needed. The unit of land-use planning will remain the village but clusters of villages which form logical fire management units and are naturally protected by boundaries that stop the spread of fire will be subject to landscape-level planning.

Where large blocks of forest occur, consideration will be given to establishing internal firebreaks to limit the spread of fire.

Major firebreaks will be proposed in villages during participatory VLUPs and, as far as possible, such breaks will follow natural features that can act as barriers to the spread of fires.

Fire management associations will be piloted in Makete and Mafinga FICs to manage fires within these fire management units. Fire management associations will include representatives of major landholders and village authorities and decide on how costs (such as fire break establishment and maintenance) and benefits will be shared.

LGAs will be facilitated to review, communicate, and enforce fire management bylaws.

The programme will collaborate with parallel integrated fire management interventions in Wino and Ifinga.

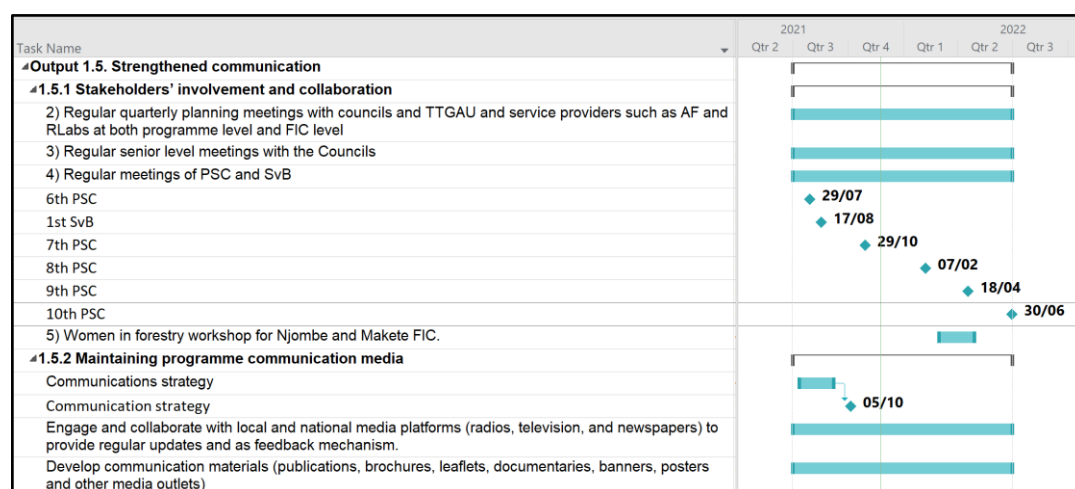
Activity 1.4.2 Forest fires management trainings and extension

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Fire awareness raised and communities capacitated to manage fires	December 2021

A fire awareness campaign will be held in every PFP 2-supported village. All villagers will be involved. This initiative will be supported by extension services and trainings on forest fire conducted by PFP 2 extension staff and the FWITC in the same villages.

PFP 2 will procure and distribute simple fire-suppression tools. Villagers who are assigned to fire management and protection duties will be trained in the use of these tools. Media channels (radio, schools, social media) will also be used to disseminate forest fire knowledge to the community.

3.3.5 Output 1.5. Strengthened communication



Activity 1.5.1 Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration

Deliverables	Time (Months)
AWP and PD endorsed and approved as well as understood by partners.	December 2021
Women in forestry workshop for Njombe and Makete FIC.	June 2022

The two inception workshops organised in December 2020 and January 2021 introduced the programme's initiatives, goals, expectations, implementation approach and coverage to stakeholders. Through discussions, stakeholders provided their views, concerns, aspirations, and opinions to be incorporated into the PD for implementation. As an outcome, district and town council staff identified areas for collaboration and resources needed to professionally deliver extension services. The programme invited district staff to a joint planning meeting in which priority activities and resource needs were discussed. PFP 2 and district staff agreed on the modality of working together and formalised such agreements in memorandums of understanding. Since these initiatives, the districts and programme team have been meeting

regularly to plan, implement and report progress. Districts participate directly in implementing programme activities, so they are aware of the programme's work.

This collaboration will be sustained through quarterly meetings at both the programme and cluster levels. Transport and equipment will be facilitated by the programme to operationalise district staff and other stakeholders as previously agreed.

The SvB, which meets annually, and the PSC, which convenes quarterly, will be the main forums for creating understanding about PFP 2 among key partners.

Awareness about PFP 2 will be further raised amongst key authorities and intended beneficiaries during detailed work planning and information dissemination workshops organised by the programme. Both the AWP and PD will be made freely available and downloadable from the programme website.

National awareness about the relevance of the forest sector will be raised and business linkages will be facilitated by supporting an existing initiative by other actors in the sector (including African Forestry (AF), Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) and Forest Working Group (FWG)) to hold a national-level forestry trade fair when the dangers posed by COVID-19 are sufficiently reduced. A multi-agency task force (MNRT, TNBC FWG, SHIVIMITA and African Forestry) will be convened and supported for this purpose. Both AF and the FWG have emerged as major unifying forums in the sector and the programme will increasingly seek to support them.

Regular meetings will be convened with key stakeholders at the cluster and programme levels. The programme will maintain quarterly planning and reporting meetings with the TTGAU, LGAs, service providers and other stakeholders.

The programme will develop and adopt a communication strategy. Information will be shared with stakeholders through various means, including meetings, community radios, television programmes, and social media. The cluster coordinators will participate in strategic district meetings such as Council Management Team (CMT) meetings and business council meetings.

Awareness-raising meetings like the women in forestry meeting held in 2021, will be held to raise awareness and inspire women to participate in forestry activities and build their capacities in addressing challenges in forestry.

In AWP 2020/21, PFP 2 established a "women in forestry roundtable", an initiative to encourage women to participate in forestry and wood industry operations and increase the presence of women in forestry and wood businesses for employment creation and livelihoods through capacity-building and an awareness campaign by women for women.

The first workshop was carried out at the FWITC and organized by Mafinga FIC. About 50 women in the forestry sector had an opportunity to network, sharing experience, and learn about PFP 2's activities, and were exposed to various wood-processing technologies, tree nursery management, digital marketing, and employment opportunities in forestry. The main theme of the workshop was to understand the needs of women in forestry and hear their recommendations about how the program can facilitate more involvement of women in wood processing, employment, and business management.

The event attracted various stakeholders, all of whom showed interest in joining forces in organising a regional/zonal woman-in-forestry roundtable. In this AWP, the programme will establish this platform in other clusters (Njombe and Makete) as well as work with other stakeholders such as the FDT and Iringa regional government to organise a regional event with wide coverage.

Activity 1.5.2 Maintaining programme communication media

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Communication strategy	August 2021

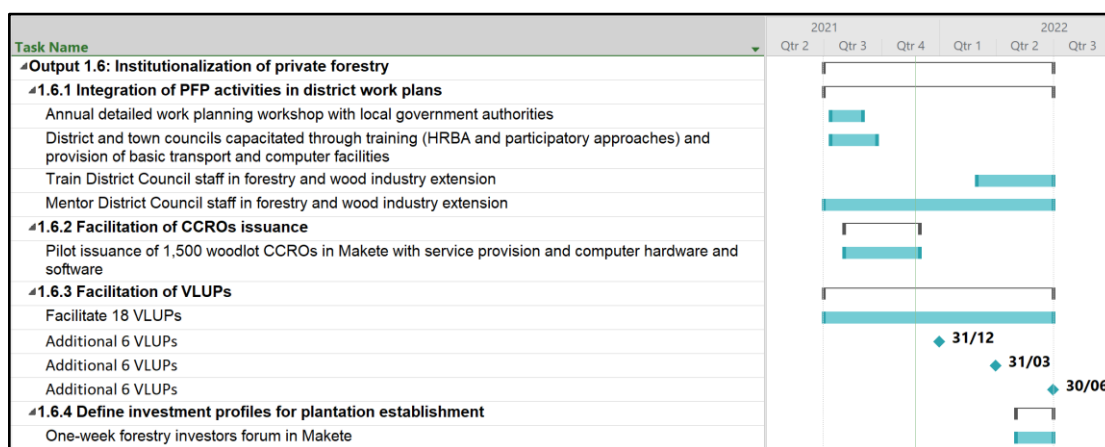
PFP 1 recognised the importance of effective and far-reaching communication, so it introduced several communication-related interventions, including the establishment of a programme website for the publication of relevant reports as well as the announcement of programme news and updates.

The programme website continues to serve its purpose, and was upgraded, to make it fancier in 2020/21. A few features were added to it, including numerical counts of visitors and downloads. Accounts in social media platforms such as LinkedIn, Instagram and YouTube were also created and integrated to the website.

During 2021/22, interventions introduced in the first year will continue to be implemented. In order to keep all stakeholders informed through a people-centred approach, the following interventions have been planned:

- Develop a communication strategy.
- Engage and collaborate with local and national media platforms (radios, television, and newspapers) to provide regular updates and as a feedback mechanism.
- Develop communication materials (publications, brochures, leaflets, documentaries, newsletters, banners, posters, and other media outlets)

3.3.6 Output 1.6: Institutionalisation of private forestry



Activity 1.6.1 Integration of PFP activities in district work plans

Deliverables	Time (Months)
District and town councils capacitated through training and provision of basic transport and computer facilities	December 2021
Annual planning workshops with local government authorities	September 2021

During 2020/21 PFP 2 negotiated with the 10 councils for them to participate in the programme. The MoUs included a call for PFP 2 to provide capacity-building and transport and computer facilities to mobilise council staff.

As soon as the 2021/22 AWP is approved, PFP 2 will advance to detailed work planning with its partners. The councils will feature prominently in this work.

PFP 2 will prioritise the procurement and issuance of the overdue transport and computer facilities. Furthermore, it will assess the capacity-building needs of the councils and set about delivering the needed capacity-building.

Activity 1.6.2 Facilitation of CCRO issuance

Deliverables	Time (Months)
1,500 CCROs for woodlots	June 2022

Strengthening land tenure through facilitating VLUP and introducing more efficient technology for CCRO issuance is a key strategic approach of PFP 2. Furthermore, this approach contributes to the programme's HRBA.

While the programme supported land-use planning in its first phase, it did not issue support the issuance of CCROs. With support from USAID, however, several councils have made major advances in more efficient land allocation by using MAST technology.

As an early priority during 2021/22, PFP 2 will recruit a service provider to support its introduction of MAST technology to Makete and pilot the processes by issuing CCROs for more than 1,500 woodlots.

Activity 1.6.3 Facilitation of VLUPs

Deliverables	Time (Months)
18 VLUPs	June 2022

During 2021/22, the programme will continue to facilitate VLUPs. The VLUPs are a precondition for the villagers to benefit from CCROs and an important tool for environmental safeguarding and the equitable use of the land resources among different sectors.

The programme has started working with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) on a different modality of cooperation. NLUPC has updated its VLUP report format and now requires a minimum of 13 maps.

The PLUM team will be given a short training to update it with the new development so that the team can ensure that VLUPs comply with NLUPC's new standards. This collaboration with NLUPC will also enable PFP 2 to check the status of the PFP 1-supported VLUPs. The goal is for the VLUPs supported during PFP 1 to be gazetted.

Activity 1.6.4 Define investment profiles for plantation establishment

Deliverable	Time (Months)
Stakeholders' dialogue/investors' forum	May 2022

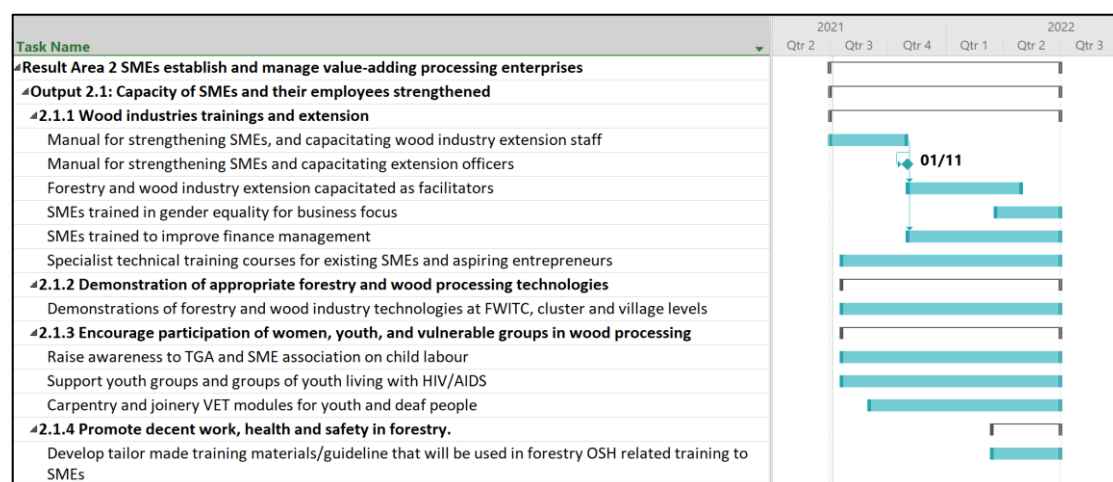
The programme will support dialogue between GoT and private sector in elucidating and promoting private sector forest industry development in Njombe. This will involve contributions to regional and district investment opportunity profiles for which the programme will elucidate forestry investment opportunities.

Local government will be further supported in hosting an investor forum to bring private sector investors to physically inspect investment opportunities and meet with concerned local government.

This will be implemented in collaboration with MNRT; local government; and other key stakeholders such as FORVAC, TTGAU, and SHIVIMITA; and private sector machinery suppliers.

3.4 Result Area 2 SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises

3.4.1 Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened



Activity 2.1.1 Wood industries trainings and extension

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Manual for strengthening SMEs and capacitating wood industry extension staff.	November 2021

The provision of practical training and extension services to wood-processing SMEs (which do most of the primary and secondary wood processing in Tanzania) is a new venture. Prior to PFP there was no cadre of professionals capable of providing the necessary training and extension.

Recognising that forest-based SMEs need a range of soft skill development (such as mindset, entrepreneurship, financial record keeping, and business skills) as well as hard disciplines such as awareness about technological options and technical capacitation for both small and medium enterprises, the programme adopted a multi-faceted approach.

- 1) Soft skills are required by all, so a six-month SME service provision was started in May 2020 to work with SMEs involved in typical forest-based enterprises (charcoal manufacture, ding-dong sawmilling, carpentry, and joinery) and assess their capacities and aspirations and mentor extension staff as they work with those enterprises to strengthen their soft skills. The outputs which will be delivered in 2021/22 include the following:
 - a. Capacitation of six PFP 2 wood industry extension staff members as facilitators in participatory methods for developing SME capacity through on-the-job mentoring and short courses.
 - b. Manual for strengthening SMEs and capacitating wood industry extension staff (based on identified needs) developed interactively with SMEs, PFP 2 extension staff and district government extension staff.
 - c. Piloting of SME improvement plans, developed as part of the training. These plans will be simple and realistic. For example, they might include five actions which the SMEs believe would help improve operations.
 - d. Piloting of SME financial records, as SMEs will be encouraged to start keeping financial records to better understand their businesses, and these will be shared with PFP 2.
- 2) During 2021/22 the “Manual for Strengthening SMEs and Capacitating Wood Industry Extension Staff” will be used to capacitate all remaining extension staff as facilitators in participatory methods for developing SME capacity through short courses and on-the-job mentoring.
- 3) The programme will deliver hard skill technical training to committed and aspiring entrepreneurs in a) the use of chain saws and brush cutters; b) forest harvesting, skidding and wood transport; c) small-scale band saw and ding-dong operations; d) timber seasoning; and e) charcoal and briquette production.
- 4) As part of SME service provision, a feasibility study assessing the price at which charcoal for briquette manufacture can be produced at scale from wood waste in a range of locations and technologies and marketed was initiated.
- 5) Whilst most harvesting and primary sawmilling is being undertaken by small and micro enterprises there are also entrepreneurs who can invest at a more significant scale. These investors commonly need exposure to opportunities and appropriate technologies, networking, expert advice, and staff training. Here the programme will support with advice on opportunities, exposure to appropriate technologies and expert advice of the IFPPE and timber technologist.
The investors forum mentioned under 1.6.4 is also of relevance here.
- 6) The programme will deliver specially formulated activities to youth groups and groups of youth living with HIV/AIDS either directly or through partnership with other organisations such as the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT)

PFP 2 will also contribute to development of technical level training in wood industries via collaboration with Finnish training institutions as and when additional funds can be secured. This will also include wood industry pedagogy support and other specialist courses for tutors.

Activity 2.1.2 Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies

Deliverables	Time (Months)
ToT for mobile training unit operations	Oct/Nov 2021

When the mobile training units are eventually cleared from the port, a two-month service provision activity originally approved for 2020/21 will be implemented to train trainers in the operation of the mobile training units and the equipment included therein. Afterwards, the trainers will start operating the mobile training units for demonstration and practical hands-on training in forest-rich villages.

During 2021/22 the programme will demonstrate the following a) the use of chain saws and brush cutters; b) forest harvesting, skidding and wood transport; c) small-scale band saw and ding-dong operations; and d) charcoal and briquette production.

Upon solving the land tenure issue, the FWITC will continue to be developed as an innovation hub, demonstrating, and providing training in appropriate technologies for nursery management, charcoal-making, briquette-making, primary sawing, kiln usage, saw doctoring, wood treatment and furniture manufacture.

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

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Carpentry and joinery modules for youth and deaf people	Continuous

SME owners and wood processors supported by PFP 2 will be encouraged and advised by the PFP 2 to employ vulnerable groups and women in SME operations. All PFP 2-supported SMEs will be trained in gender equality with a business focus, highlighting the value of women and vulnerable as employees and how to safeguard their rights in the workplace.

Carpentry and joinery VET modules will be provided to groups of young and deaf tradesmen.

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

Deliverables	Time (Months)
OSHA risk assessment of forestry	Sep/Oct 2021
Awareness-raising about child labour	Continuous

The baseline study conducted in Makete shows that health and safety issues in forestry are normally not negotiated. It is taken for granted that worker 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. Furthermore, forestry value chain workers have limited rights and decision-making power regarding payment for their work, wage levels and social security. Poor working conditions in forestry affect more young men, women, and itinerant workers, all of whom commonly work in forestry as casual labours.

Decent work, health and safety are important for sustainable forest management. In AWP 2020/21 the programme-initiated conversation with the Tanzanian Occupation Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) to promote safety in forestry, especially in ding-dong operations. In this AWP the programme will continue engaging that agency in conducting a risk assessment in Makete and may extend this initiative to other districts. The findings will be used to develop tailor-made training materials and a guideline that will be used in forestry OSH-related training for SMEs.

Child labour in forestry is common in the programme areas. In collaboration with DCs, the programme will continue to raise awareness among TGAs and SME associations about child

labour, especially in physically demanding forestry activities such as timber collection which can have far-reaching and adverse consequences for the development of working children.

To promote decent work in forestry, the programme will facilitate open, systematic, and fair social dialogue about social and labour rights among forest and wood industry stakeholders (employers, workers, LGAs, social security providers, and other relevant stakeholders).

3.4.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing

Task Name	2021			2022		
	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3
Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing						
2.2.1 Support SMEs in preparing business plans						
Business improvement plans						
2.2.2 Linking SMEs and financial institutions						
Support events which bring SMEs together for financial service providers						
2.2.3 Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds						

Activity 2.2.1 Support SMEs in preparing business plans

Deliverables	Time (Months)
SME business improvement plans	Continuous

SMEs are in various stages of development: some are just starting out and others are relatively well developed.

Under Activity 2.1.1 (Wood industries trainings and extension) we provided plans for mentoring extension staff so they could facilitate small enterprises to leverage the assets available to them, become creditworthy, and prepare simple business improvement plans that could make them more creditworthy. We also described how this approach was to be rolled out through capacitating programme and District extension staff.

Enterprises that are already creditworthy will be linked with financial service providers.

Activity 2.2.2 Linking SMEs and financial institutions

Deliverables	Time (Months)
5 workshops which bring SMEs together with financial service providers	Continuous

During 2021/22, financial institutions will be invited to events for SMEs.

Activity 2.2.3 Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds

Deliverables	Time (Months)
No specific milestone for this AWP period.	

During 2021, the programme supported wood energy companies to apply for green finance without success. The programme will continue to seek opportunities and facilitate applications.

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

Task Name	2021			2022		
	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3
Output 2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain						
2.3.1 Development of appropriate forest and wood processing technologies						
Develop FWITC as an innovation hub for the Southern Highlands in forestry, and SME scale sawmilling, wood energy product manufacture and furniture manufacture.						
2.3.2 Product development and improved use of wood waste						
Develop new designer furniture value chain through Afri-Furniture phase 2						
Short vocational courses on furniture manufacture						
Extension staff capacitated to support carpentry and joinery entrepreneurs.						
Develop new forest stewardship council (FSC) certified wood charcoal value chain for export briquette manufacture.						
Assess feasibility of inclusive large scale charcoal production for briquetting industries						

Activity 2.3.1 Development of appropriate forest and wood-processing technologies

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Improved furniture manufacture piloted	Continuous

Upon solving the land tenure issue, the FWITC will continue to be developed as an innovation hub in forestry, SME-scale sawmilling, wood energy product manufacture and furniture manufacture. Appropriate technologies for sawmilling have been procured and additional procurements for wood energy and furniture manufacture are foreseen. The technologies will be used for demonstration and training. In addition, manufacturers will be given specific advice for their businesses and linked with machinery manufacturers.

Activity 2.3.2 Product development and improved use of wood waste

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Feasibility report on inclusive large-scale charcoal production for briquette industries	November 2021

Since PFP 1 the programme has facilitated the FWITC in developing its capacity to use wood waste to produce energy products (such as charcoal and briquettes) and by-products such as wood tar. Successful approaches have been demonstrated both at the FWITC and in the villages.

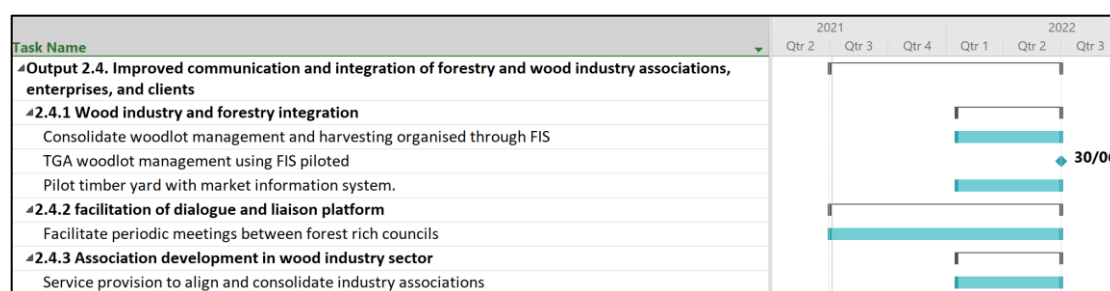
Green finance has been sought to develop the FWITC as a centre of excellence in wood energy, but so far these initiatives have not been successful.

A local industry (Mkaa Endelevu) has requested support for organising the scaling up of FSC-certified smallholder charcoal production and aggregation to be bulk purchased by their factory for the manufacture of briquettes for export. This request encouraged the programme to work with charcoal SMEs in testing a range of charcoaling kilns and developing a new value chain.

The programme will continue to facilitate the testing of alternative technologies under differing conditions and in materialising this value chain.

During 2020/21, PFP 2 facilitated assessment of market demand for affordable designer wood furniture. It studied unmet customer needs, wants, and aspirations in the Tanzanian (and East African) urban cultural landscape. Continuation of this work was under consideration by MFA. Subject to specific MFA approval this work will continue with designer sprints involving Finnish and Tanzanian designers, development of prototypes, training local furniture manufacturers, and hopefully establishing a functioning designer wood furniture value chain.

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



Activity 2.4.1 Wood industry and forestry integration

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Market information system	Continuous

Small- and medium-scale sawmillers often face difficulties in sourcing logs. When individual woodlots are very small, harvesting is inefficient. Under Task 1.1.1 TGAs will be supported to manage their woodlots as a single unit, an approach that offers the opportunity to combine harvesting areas to make large, combined sales. It also makes the sawmillers situation easier because they have to communicate with only a few TGAs rather than hundreds of smallholders.

Activity 2.4.2 Facilitation of dialogue and a liaison platform

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Position paper presented to PO-RALG	Continuous

Participants in the programme inception workshops realised that the 10 DCs and TCs shared a common opportunity to promote development through the improved management of their forest resources but also a shared challenge in the inadequacy of financing provisions to allow for the provision of essential extension services and marketing infrastructure.

Despite the proven contribution of the forest sector to the economy of LGAs, budgets allocated to develop the forest sector in DCs and TCs is only about 1% of the total collected.

To raise the profile of this issue and support the councils in applying for finance to provide extension services and marketing infrastructure, the programme facilitated them in preparing a joint position paper which will be presented to PO-RALG.

Bringing the 10-forest rich TCs and DCs together for the first time strengthened mutual understanding of their shared opportunities and constraints. Thus, the programme will continue to facilitate such meetings.

Activity 2.4.3 Association development in the wood industry sector

Deliverable	Time (Months)
Service provision with respect to organisation development for associations	Continuous

The need to address challenges of forestry and forest industries as a group has led to the creation of associations such as the Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union (TTGAU), African Forestry (AF), Tanzania Forest Industries Federation also known as Shirikisho la Viwanda vya Misitu Tanzania (SHIVIMITA), Northern Forest Industries Association (NOFIA), Sustainable Charcoal and Briquettes Production Union (SCABPU), Sao Hill Forest Industries Association (SAFIA), Umoja wa Wavunaji Msitu wa Buhindi (UWAMBU), Tanzania Forest Industries Association (TAFIA), Umoja wa Wavunaji msitu wa Sao Hill (UWASA) and Tanzania Wood Working Federation (TAWOFE).

Despite the formation of such associations, different participants in the value chain have continued to work almost in isolation with little meaningful communication. The associations are small and are not effectively driving modernization, professionalization, or competitiveness within the industries.

PFP 2 will recruit a service provider to work with the associations in order try to bring them into alignment and consolidate them, thereby increasing their effectiveness.

3.5 Tree out growers scheme project

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Tree out growers scheme project silvicultural audit reports	August 2021
Tree out growers scheme project silvicultural audit reports	April/May 2022

In 2021/22 programme will continue with to audit the MFA support on tree out growers' scheme project provided to New Forest Company (NFC) and TTGAU. Field assessment will be initiated in July 2021 and reporting is expected to be completed in August 2021.

4. RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND BUDGET

4.1 Human resources

Table 4.1 shows the current composition of PFP 2 staff.

PFP 2 recruited three FICCs to lead programme implementation in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs. They work closely with 50 staff assigned by the councils and are further supported by directly employed extension officers and workers (for both forestry and wood industries).

During 2021/22, the programme will contract short-term service provision and or consultants for the following activities:

- Capacity-building of districts and PFP 2 extension staff as facilitators in participatory methods for developing SMEs. ToRs for this consultancy will be formulated after the manual for strengthening SMEs has reached a suitable stage for rollout.
- A trainer of trainers (TOT) for mobile training unit operators (that was postponed from 2020/21).
- A wood technologist to support SMEs furniture manufacturers
- Other training delivery needs identified in Section 3, including the continuing service provision contracts such as that for SME service provision.

PFP 2 is also planning to recruit 10 interns (on six-month contracts) during 2021/22. They will be charged against administration costs and recruited in compliance with procedures that are detailed in the revised PIM.

In addition, the programme is recruiting two technical assistance consultants and envisages need for a third:

- The IFPPE terms of reference were approved, and recruitment processes started.
- An organisation development specialist is needed to support association development and the ToRs will be formulated during the planning period.
- In addition, the need for a forestry education specialist is foreseen to support the capacity building needs assessment of FWITC and FTI. Terms of reference for this position will be formulated during the planning period. It is expected that the IFPPE will be able to undertake the wood industry related capacity building needs assessment for FITI and FWITC

Table 4.1 Programme staff

Staff	Position
International TA	
1	Michael Hawkes Chief Technical Advisor - CTA
2	To be recruited Forestry Products and Processing Expert - FPPE
3	To be recruited Organization Development Specialist - ODS
National TA	
4	Pius Dominick National Finance and Procurement Expert - NFPE
5	Joyce Msigwa Socio-Economist (SE)
6	Eliya Mtupile Market System Development Specialist -MSDS
7	Andrew Ferdinands Land Use Planning Expert – LUPE
Operational staff	
8	Hosea E. Kiyogoma Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Makete)
9	Mahendeka Jeremiah Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Njombe)
10	Nyachia R. Warucha Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC – Mafinga)
11	Davis J. Chidodo Monitoring and Evaluation Expert (MEE)
12	Raheli J. Swai Nursery Manager (NM)/ Acting FWITC Manager
13	Fahima C Tindamanyire Bio-Energy Tutor (BET)
14	Anastazia S. Kasase Forestry Extension Officer (FEO) - Seed Orchard
15	Judith Mdoti Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
16	Nickson Marandu Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
17	Pendo Mapunda Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
18	Teresia Bashiri Mchome Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Staff	Position	
19	Gaston Masalu	Forestry Extension Officer (FEO)
20	Caren Riite	Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
21	Lidya J Fredrick	Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
22	George J. Munish	Wood Industry Extension Officer (WIEO)
23	Herman S. Mmelo	Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
24	Edina Wilson	Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
25	Zabron J. Mgeta	Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
26	Augustino F. Mng'ong'o	Forestry Extension Worker (FEW)
27	Hashim Sanya	Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
28	Sesilia M Mgani	Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
29	Azizi Adam	Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
30	Yeriko M Lwila	Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
31	Philipo Simon Sanga	Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
32	Lulu F. Pandila	Wood Industry Extension Worker (WIEW)
33	Freeman D. Massawe	Wood Industry Tutor VET I – III tutor (WIT)
34	Walter B. Mushi	Wood Industry Tutor VET I – III tutor (WIT)
35	Chamba B. Pamba	Forestry Tutor VET I – III tutor (
36	George Chalamila	FWITC workshop manager
37	Nuru Mswaki	FWITC joinery workshop manager
Administrative staff		
38	Gelwada Kika	Administrator
39	Tunu Mwalami	Accountant/Cashier - Iringa
40	Judith Michael	Office assistant – Iringa
41	Happy S. Mtenzi	Office assistant – FWITC
42	Dilys Musila	Office assistant –Makete
43	Leo J. Kiliwa	Driver
44	Habibu G. Mahanga	Driver
45	Mussa Mhina	Driver
46	Simon H. Mbala	Driver
47	Joseph S. Mahali	Driver
48	Essau M. Masonda	Driver
49	Mfaume H. Kambi	Driver
50	Florian Mlelwa	Driver
51	Richard Msitu	Driver
52	Abdala Abdala	Driver
53	Thomas Tovagonze	Driver
Service provider		
54	Leonard Chisokole	Database and IT support
Additional staff recruitment plan		
55	2 VET forestry graduates	Forestry Extension Workers

4.2 Finance

4.2.1 Budget

The overall programme budget provided by the MFA is 9.4 million euros and 0.47 euro is provided by the government of Tanzania as in-kind support.

For 2021/22 the programme allocated a total budget of Euro 3,182,635, which includes 753,135 euros that was carried forward from 2020/21 as explained under Section 1.2 and discussed below:

- 1) Unrealised costs for ongoing service provision/consultancy contracts that were budgeted for 2020/21 but which will only be realised in 2021/22. These included the ongoing baseline studies consultancies (to be completed in August 2021), SME service provision (to be completed in November 2021), communication service provision (to be completed in November 2021), and ToT for mobile training unit operators which was postponed to 2021/22 because the mobile training units could not be cleared from Dar port.
- 2) Some necessary procurement for improving the structure of the FWITC buildings and equipping the joinery and wood energy sections was held back because of uncertainty relating to the future of FWITC. Most of this is now beyond the capacity of the

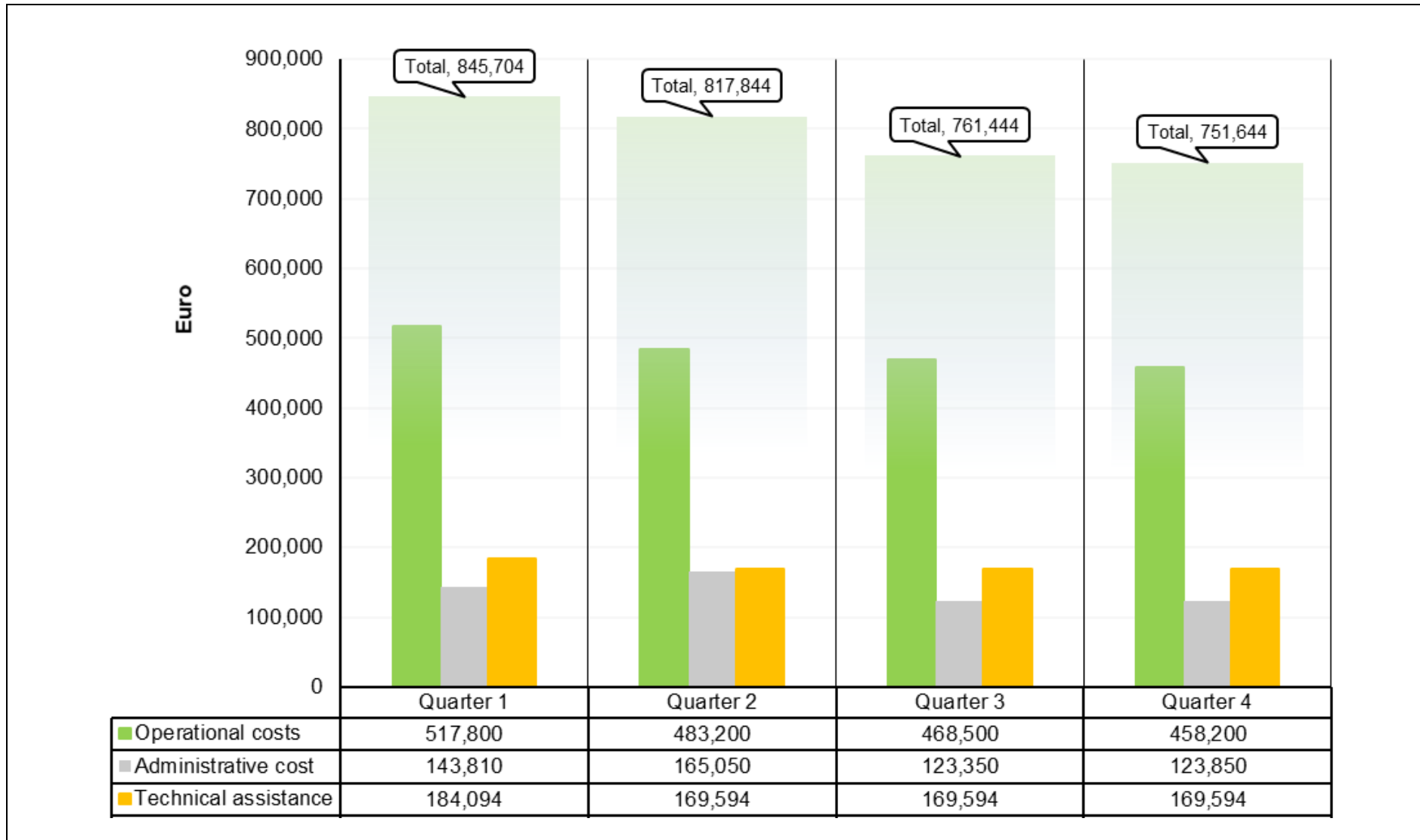
programme whether or not its future will be secured. A small amount (30,000 euros) is however being retained because it is expected that additional equipment will still be needed for furniture value chain development and for wood energy. The specific needs here will be defined when the related staff are recruited.

- 3) Demobilisation of the IFPPE in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic leading up to his eventual resignation.

Figure 4.1 presents the budget summary for technical assistance, operational and administrative cost for 2021/22 and Annex 2 provides details.

The total cumulative expenditure from 1 November 2019 to 30 June 2021 was euro 3,393,929 which is equivalent to 36% of the total MFA budget which is euro 9.4 million (Table 4.2). The total projected balance by end of June 2022 is expected to be euro 2,686,435.

Figure 4.1 Summary of the programme budget from July 2021 to June 2022



Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Table 4.2 Cumulative expenditure by June 2021 and the projected balance by the end of June 2022

Item	Overall budget	Cumulative expenditure 2019/20	Cumulative expenditure 2020/21	Balance 30 June 2021	Budget 2021/22	Projected overall balance
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COST						
Total TA fees	2,338,500.00	283,772.81	851,019.51	1,487,480.49	692,875.00	794,605.49
ADMINISTRATIVE COST						
Total administrative costs	1,453,400.00	186,668.81	488,446.38	964,953.62	556,060.00	408,893.62
OPERATIONAL COST						
Programme reimbursable (procurement and other related cost)	1,040,000.00	153,295.01	795,409.34	244,590.66	234,100.00	10,490.66
Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations						
Output 1.1 Private forestry organisations are strengthened	680,400.00	59,784.66	412,111.98	268,288.02	164,500.00	103,788.02
Output 1.2 Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	935,400.00	64,798.79	324,887.37	610,512.63	339,100.00	271,412.63
Output 1.3 Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	220,000.00	976.58	2,285.20	217,714.80	15,000.00	202,714.80
Output 1.4 Increased capacity and resources to manage fires	130,000.00	-	6,977.84	123,022.16	30,000.00	93,022.16
Output 1.5 Strengthened communication	240,000.00	475.72	86,847.70	153,152.30	52,000.00	101,152.30
Output 1.6 Institutionalization of private forestry	460,000.00	-	109,589.38	350,410.62	199,000.00	151,410.62
Total result area 1 cost	2,665,800.00	126,035.75	942,699.46	1,723,100.54	799,600.00	923,500.54
Result area 2: SMEs establish and manage value adding enterprises						
Output 2.1 Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	698,500.00	36,600.54	231,261.47	467,238.53	446,000.00	21,238.53
Output 2.2 Increased access of SMEs to financing	131,800.00	-	12,174.52	119,625.48	24,000.00	95,625.48
Output 2.3 Improved quality of products along the processing value chain	665,000.00	6,087.35	36,723.52	628,276.48	346,000.00	282,276.48
Output 2.4 Improved communication between SMEs, wood producers	240,000.00	9,615.02	30,503.73	209,496.27	78,000.00	131,496.27
Output 2.5 Policy and partnership support	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total result area 2 cost	1,735,300.00	52,302.91	316,355.07	1,448,944.93	900,000.00	548,944.93
Out grower scheme	30,000.00	-	5,691.84	24,308.16	6,000.00	18,308.16
Total operational costs	5,471,100.00	331,633.67	2,054,463.87	3,416,636.13	1,933,700.00	1,482,936.13
Joint M&E mission and reviews	60,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	77,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total contingency and M&E	137,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	9,400,000.00	802,075.29	3,393,929.77	5,869,070.23	3,182,635.00	2,686,435.23

4.2.2 Technical assistance days

During 2021/22, the total number of working days for technical assistance was 1,487 days. Table 4.3 provides a quarterly summary for technical assistance working days.

Table 4.3 Technical assistance working days

	Days (Jul 2021 – Jun 2022)				Total days
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
International TA					
CTA	56	52	53	59	220
FPPE	38	0	37	41	116
Organisation development specialist	17	34	0	0	51
Pool of short-term experts	56	52	53	59	220
National TA					
Finance and procurement expert	56	52	53	59	220
Socio-economist	56	52	53	59	220
Market systems development specialist	56	52	53	59	220
Land-use planning expert	56	52	53	59	220
GRAND TOTAL	391	346	355	395	1,487

4.3 Procurement

A detailed procurement plan is presented in Annex 3.

Upon resolution of the FWITC land tenure issue, PFP 2 will develop the FWITC as an innovation hub in forestry, SME-scale sawmilling, wood energy product manufacture and furniture manufacture. This includes the procurement of items for joinery, carpentry, charcoal- and briquette-making, and items from 2020/21 procurement for which payment will be made in 2021/22.

In reference to the fourth PSC meeting, the programme included the procurement of items identified by council staff.

5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 Planned monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The M&E of the set AWP's activities, targets and outputs comprises both internal and external components.

The PMT will be responsible for conducting internal M&E. The annual M&E plan will be prepared by the PMT together with all participating agencies (NGOs, TGAs, LGAs, service providers and SMEs) and finalised at the beginning of each financial year. The programme CTA will be responsible for approving this plan.

The annual M&E plan will provide a detailed description of the periodic assessment of the set of AWP activities and targets and evaluation of their results in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and impact to ensure accountability in the use of programme funds and progress towards the effective implementation of the programme.

Assessment of the programme's performance and impact will include (i) tracking of AWP activities and targets (ii) assessing the programme's contribution to programme outputs by identifying data sources and measuring programme approved RBMF indicators (iii) programme self-evaluation towards achieving its outcomes and impacts (iv) assigning M&E roles and responsibility to stakeholders (v) data management, and (vi) reporting and feedback mechanisms designed to collect lessons learnt.

Responsibility for collecting and consolidating M&E information rests with the M&E expert and the database and IT support officer of PFP 2.

The external evaluation and auditing of the programme will be conducted in the last quarter of AWP period. The HOC, together with the MFA, will be responsible for coordinating the external evaluation and auditing of the programme. The role of service providers in the external evaluation and auditing of the programme will be defined by the MFA.

5.2 Reporting

PFP 2 will collaborate with key stakeholders in quarterly reporting and planning meetings (Table 5.1) which will result in the fulfilment of its reporting obligations (Table 5.2) as well as other goals.

Table 5.1 Schedule of meetings

Key meetings for 2021/2022		Period (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022)											
		2021						2022					
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
PFP 2 & stakeholders quarterly reporting meetings													
1	1 st quarterly reporting meeting												
2	2 nd quarterly reporting meeting												
3	3 rd quarterly reporting meeting												
4	4 th quarterly reporting meeting												
Programme steering committee meetings													
1	Sixth PFP 2 PSC meeting												
2	Seventh PFP 2 PSC meeting												
3	Eighth PFP 2 PSC meeting												
4	Nineth PFP 2 PSC meeting												
5	Tenth PFP 2 PSC meeting												
Supervisory board meetings													
1	First PFP 2 SvB meeting												

PFP 2 will conduct four PSC meetings and one SvB meeting as presented in Table 5.1. The timings for those meetings considered the programme schedule for quarterly, bi-annual, and annual progress reports.

Table 5.2 Reporting schedule

Name of the report	Reporting period	Approval
2020/2021 annual progress report	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	6 th PSC to endorse and 1 st SvB to approve.
2021/2022 annual work plan and budget	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	6 th PSC to endorse and 1 st SvB to approve.
Baseline studies reports	June to August 2021	PMT for approval, and 7 th PSC for information.
First quarterly progress report	1 July to 30 September 2021	7 th PSC to approve.
Semi-annual progress report	1 July to 31 December 2021	8 th PSC to approve.
Mid-term evaluation report	December 2021 – February 2022	
Third quarterly progress report	1 January to 31 March 2022	9 th PSC to approve.
2022/2023 annual work plan	1 July 2022 to 31 October 2023	10 th PSC to endorse and SvB to approve.
2021/2022 annual progress report	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	To be approved in 2022/2023 AWP period.

6. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISK RESPONSE MEASURES

6.1 Assumptions

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

6.2 Risk response measures

6.2.1 Risks management strategy

The programme will manage, monitor, and report on the status of emerging and previously identified risks as per the MFA's guidelines^{4,5}. The likelihood and impact of the risks will be evaluated as described in Figure 6.1 and presented as in Table 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Risk analysis matrix

		LIKELIHOOD		
		High	Medium	Low
IMPACT	High	Very likely to happen, and massive damage or disruption	Likely to happen, and massive damage or disruption	May happen, and massive damage or disruption
	Medium	Very likely to happen, and serious damage or disruption	Likely to happen, and serious damage or disruption	May happen, and serious damage or disruption
	Low	Very likely to happen, and insignificant or minimal damage or disruption to results targets.	Likely to happen, and insignificant or minimal damage or disruption to results targets.	May happen, and insignificant or minimal damage or disruption to results targets.

6.2.2 Risks identified and analysis

PFP 2 faces 18 risks as presented in Table 6.1. They include 7 contextual risks, 10 programmatic risks and 1 institutional risk. Highlights of the main risks that resulted from the lessons learnt during the 2020 – 2021 AWP period are listed below:

- Changes in the regulatory environment on VAT exemption: In 2020/2021 this issue affected programme procurement. Currently, the procured mobile training units are stacked at the port due to the unresolved VAT exemption issue. Settling the problem is not within the hands of the programme, but the PFP 2 is working closely with the competent authorities.

⁴Result based management in Finland's development cooperation:

https://um.fi/documents/35732/48132/results_based_management_rbm_in_finland_s_development_cooperation

⁵Manual for bilateral programmes (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of

Finland): <https://um.fi/documents/35732/0/Manual+for+bilateral+programmes+2018.pdf/d0768089-d6c8-b6b4-2ca5-bf8d0b31a0cdn>

- Child labour: As a lesson learnt from the completed baseline surveys in Makete District. PFP 2 will collaborate with LGAs and other key stakeholders to discourage child labour. Also, it will deny programme support to tree growers, SMEs, large enterprises, and other institutions using child labour.
- COVID-19 pandemic: The outbreak of this pandemic is still causing unpredictable challenges to development worldwide. The outbreak led to delays related to completion of baseline studies, affecting Result 2 progress and slowing international technical assistance support. The action the ToG has taken against the pandemic will minimise the impact of the pandemic.
- The unresolved FWITC land tenure issue will cause major problems related to demonstrations of and trainings in technological advancement. If the matter cannot be settled, investments made to establish a modern soilless nursery and infrastructure in general will be lost. Stakeholders are still following up on the issue.
- Frequent turnover of council staff (RCs, DCs and other local government staff) has caused challenges to and delays in some activities (such the signing of the MoUs). The programme works closely with DCs to minimise this negative impact.

Table 6.1 Risk matrix

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
Contextual Risks				
COVID-19 pandemic	High	High	Between March and August 2020 expatriates were required to leave Tanzania due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has caused many delays, particularly in Result 2 and baseline studies. In addition, communications were heavily impacted because of controls on public gatherings. In June 2021 it was still very difficult to get expatriates to work in-country and up to this point no mass vaccination programme has taken place.	The programme's response to COVID-19 is detailed in its PIM and stand-alone COVID-19 strategy. PPE was procured and workplace cleaning was intensified. Travel was minimised and use of remote communications was introduced to substitute for in-person meetings
Changes in regulatory environment	High	High	Due to changes in VAT regulations, the Tanzanian management company (NIRAS) must charge 18% VAT on top of the costs of providing staff in addition to 18% on their management fee. The programme was declared VAT exempt in January 2021, and this resolved the problem for NIRAS. In June 2021, the programme still had two containers stuck in Dar port. They have been incurring demurrage charges since March 2021 while VAT is negotiated. The items being held back relate to Result 2 and the programme is facing implementation delays because the ordered equipment is not available for use.	Despite plans to hold back the procurement of VAT-incurring items as a mitigation measure (the current items were understood and verified to be VAT exempt), the problem persisted. In addition, more items are being shipped and these will face the same problem. The programme is devoting significant human resources to attempt to resolve this problem and is working with the MFA in this regard.
Possible deterioration of the country's	Medium	High	The referendum for a new constitution, which provides for the explicit prohibition of both	Mostly outside the influence of the PFP 2. The programme is

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
democratic, human rights and good governance situation.			direct and indirect discrimination against women, has been postponed. In 2016 the perceived level of public-sector corruption ranked Tanzania 117 th out of 168 countries.	systematically human rights progressive and promotes trade associations.
Major slowdown in economic growth, undermining the interest of the private sector, in turn diluting aspirations to reduce poverty and inequality.	Medium	Medium	According to the World Bank's 2017 Ease of Doing Business report, Tanzania, which moved from the 139th position in 2016 to 132nd in 2017, is among the countries that have performed well in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, the economy is still small and sensitive to changes in the global markets and energy prices. Land and property registration fees were increased in 2016. Stakeholder interviews suggest that people believe that the economy has slowed down.	The programme aims to be market oriented. It aims to create new value chains in furniture and wood energy. Markets are to be improved through customer research, innovation, and attention to market systems.
Reduced demand for sawn timber and/or a reduction in prices.	Medium	Medium	Stakeholders reported reduced demand for sawn timber and reduction in prices due to a slowdown in the construction business.	Improve the quality and range of sawn timber products.
Unsustainable harvesting in Mafinga cluster leading to a boom and an eventual collapse when the raw material supply to industry was all used up.	High	High	The rapid expansion of plywood manufacture in Mafinga is leading to levels of harvesting from smallholder plantations that are possibly unsustainable	The programme promotes voluntary FIC coordination and works to ensure that district governments are aware of the dangers of unsustainable harvesting. TGAs are encouraged to ensure that tree growers are well advised about what sorts of logs industries are demanding and the value of their produce in local markets.
Child labour.	High	High	Despite concentrated efforts by LGAs, baseline studies in Makete found that child labour persists in the forest sector.	Collaborate with district governments in their efforts to discourage child labour and raise the living standards of poorest families. Deny programme support to SMEs using child labour.
Programmatic Risks				
Unavailability of support services for growers.	High	High	Poor performance of the sector due to massive underinvestment in extension services and incentives (for tree growers, SMEs, and government staff), and infrastructure.	The programme is integrating with LGAs with significant value chain activity to strengthen extension provision and infrastructure.

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
				Strengthen the capacity development of people, enterprises and TGAs that provide support services to the plantation forestry sector. Provide internship opportunities and encourage the development of support services through the incubation of businesses.
Woodlot owners' security of tenure and the dominance of available land by well-resourced individuals and companies ("land-grabbing") and increase in land-conflict issues.	High	High	Land conflicts have been reported in most stakeholder interviews and workshops. They mostly affect women and children. Land is getting scarce and investment by urban developers is growing.	Link the VLUP process to CCROs and support growers in their efforts to strengthen land tenure. Raise awareness among all partners and assist local communities in negotiating land deals with investors. Make sure that all VLUPs include enough land for food production.
Reduced biodiversity and negative impact on water resources because of indiscriminate (wall-to-wall) tree planting	Medium	High	The disappearance of natural vegetation in the Southern Highlands is obvious in the landscape. Its loss is mostly because of agriculture. The estimated forest plantation area covers only 207,000 ha (PFP 2017), mostly as small patchy woodlots. The planting of trees and food crops down to the edge of streams and other bodies of water is common.	This risk is inherent in the ongoing timber rush and is not a consequence of the programme. On the contrary, the PFP 2 is mitigating this risk. The programme should continue to increase the awareness and understanding of land use planners and villagers about the importance of environmental issues, particularly biodiversity and the potential negative impact of timber plantations on water resources.
Exposure of village youth to HIV/AIDS risks and other health risks due to training and employment being far from home and in unregulated industries.	High	High	The industry attracts poorly educated youth from rural backgrounds to population centres where HIV infection rates are high, and the jobs they do are often dangerous and in unregulated industries.	This risk is inherent in the ongoing timber rush and is not a consequence of the programme. All trainees and employees are made aware of the risks and reminded repeatedly.
Violation of workers' labour	High	High	Most workers do not have decent jobs. They lack training, personal protective equipment,	This risk is inherent in the industry and is not a consequence of the

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
rights in forest industry.			social security, and job security and are poorly paid.	programme. To minimise the risk, the programme will encourage the enforcement of regulations, subsidise the training of vulnerable workers in SMEs, raise SME awareness about worker and labour rights, support organisations such as workers unions to organize themselves and lobby for their rights, and encourage OSHA to be more active in the forestry sector.
Gender inequality, which leads to women's owning fewer assets, particularly land, and benefitting less from forestry.	High	Medium	Women still have less decision-making power and own less land than men do. Traditionally, women do not inherit land. Land ownership could be registered in the name of a couple or a household instead of in the name of the male head.	The programme will conduct gender analysis of private forestry and train staff and service providers. It will also increase women's and men's awareness of land rights and rights to the financial profits of household production as well as mainstream gender balance and participation in access to resources and decision-making and provide information about joint land ownership.
Shortage and unsustainability of services from grass root-level organisations such as TGAs and SME associations.	Medium	Medium	The programme has been and is likely to continue to provide a large proportion of the support required by TGAs and SME associations and extension service providers, including guidance, funding, and logistical support. There is a risk that other organisations will not be able to assume this role. Indeed, there are currently no organisations that have both the desire and the resources to take over the role that the programme is playing.	Strengthen institutional capacity and formalise sources of revenue to ensure that TGAs, SMEs associations and the TTGAU have the capacity to meet their objectives.
Unsustainability of the demonstration and training facilities, arrangements, and courses. (FWITC, VET forestry and	High	High	PFP has invested considerably in the FWITC and VET training. The centre is registered with the Business Registrations and Licencing Agency, and the courses are approved by VETA. However, MNRT has decided not to procure the site.	Establish mobile training units to deliver training to smallholders and SMEs where they live and work. Dismantle the FWITC and salvage PFP 2 assets for

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
wood-processing courses).				redeployment in the programme districts.
Large areas of poorly performing plantations due to a focus on the quantity of afforestation at the expense of quality.	High	High	PFP 1 successfully targeted the afforestation of extensive new areas with improved planting material. Inadequate attention to the management of already planted areas will result in low-quality timber and, as a result, low profits to tree growers.	PFP 2 focuses on promoting good-quality plantation establishment and management.
Negative environmental impact from mobile sawmilling operations.	High	Medium	The recovery rate of ding-dong sawmills is only 25–35% and results in a lot of waste. The heaps of waste are either burnt or remain on the sawmilling sites. This creates environmental problems and increases short-term carbon emissions.	Support existing and promote the development of new and innovative ways of using waste products. Support the shift to more efficient sawmilling technologies.
Institutional Risks				
Reduced interest by the GoT in supporting private forestry and an increased focus on government forestry.	High	Medium	Several stakeholders reported the intention of the TFS to expand the government's plantation area. There has been limited response to the issues promoted by PFP such as PPPs in government forest reserves and more sustainable forest management in Sao Hill plantations.	The programme will support dialogue between the government and private forestry sectors and agree on complimentary actions that support the development of the entire forestry sector. It will also continue to facilitate networking and organise events with all stakeholders.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The programme continues to face several sustainability challenges as discussed below:

▪ **Seed orchards**

Details regarding shared responsibility and benefit-sharing arrangements for all 15 seed orchards were thoroughly negotiated between the parties (DTSP, TTGAU, TGAs, MPM, Mbinga TC, PFP 2), and the agreements were documented and formalised in the form of MoUs.

DTSP started financing seed orchards on MNRT land directly.

Seed harvesting and marketing from village and MPM company land will be piloted during 2021/22 to test seed harvesting and marketing arrangements.

PFP 2 has ring-fenced finance for supporting seed orchards on village land to 2023, by which time the cash flow from seed orchards should be becoming positive.

Quarterly seed orchard meetings are planned to maintain communications between the parties and deal with any problems that might emerge.

▪ **Plantation management**

Most of the programme's effort goes into supporting smallholders to grow bigger and better-quality trees faster and to make the value chain more efficient by grouping growers to leverage benefits of scale. It also seeks to integrate smallholders with primary processors to reduce transaction costs. During 2020/21, emphasis was placed promoting BOPs through awareness-raising, village demonstration plots and rolling out hundreds of five-year woodlot management plans with owners. So far the anecdotal evidence suggests that some villagers are learning from and copying the work done in demonstration plots.

During 2021/22 the programme will continue this approach and roll it out to 80 forest-rich villages. More effort is needed on the pull side of the value chain, so the programme will increase focus on driving good-quality furniture value chains. Additional focus on the pull side is needed but is beyond the scope of the programme.

The programme alone is too small to tackle an issue of this magnitude, so it is partnering with DC and trying to help them get more resources to devote to forestry extension and marketing infrastructure.

▪ **FWITC**

Since its opening in 2016, the FWITC has been blighted by insecure land tenure. In 2020/21 the VET curricula for forestry and wood industry attendant courses levels 1-3 were accredited by the vocational education and training authority, and the FWITC was registered by the Business and Licensing Authority (BRELA) and accredited by VETA to run forestry and wood industry attendant VET courses. In addition, Mafinga TC expressed its desire to purchase the site to protect the sustainability of the centre in perpetuity.

Once the site is secure, PFP 2 will continue to operate it and to use it as a centre for forestry and wood industry innovation and short vocational training courses. Specific attention will be given to developing it as a hub for promoting furniture innovation.

▪ **Tree Growers Associations**

The formation of associations through the establishment of TGAs has remained a key strategy of PFP 2. The idea behind it is logical, as through organisations tree growers can benefit from economies of scale and increase their bargaining power.

The idea was never really tested at scale in the Southern Highlands. During PFP the focus was on supporting smallholders to establish commercially viable woodlots.

PFP 2 takes a different approach, one which started with the selection of forest-rich villages with medium-term commercial potential and the publication of its "Guideline for Facilitation of Tree Growers' Association Establishment and Strengthening" in 2020.

These guidelines lay out best practice for facilitating TGAs through their mobilisation, strengthening, and service provision stages. During 2020/21 all of the TGAs in the 80 PFP 2 facilitated villages were either completing their mobilisation or starting their strengthening stages. This AWP for 2021/22 provides for facilitating all of the TGAs through their strengthening stages and for taking a few to service delivery through piloting. The intention is to roll out the piloted TGA service provisions during 2022/23.

▪ **Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union**

The TTGAU was established to represent and provide services to TGA members. It now has multiple sources of finance and a good record of lobbying achievements.

During PFP 1 and 2020/21, the TTGAU was involved in seed orchard work because it was envisaged that when seed orchards started generating a positive cash flow the TTGAU could earn some income through seed marketing. Furthermore, the TTGAU was involved in a feasibility study for a new charcoal value chain because it provides another opportunity to earn income through providing marketing services to members.

The main opportunities, however, lie in organising timber sales and this is why the new TGAs are in forest-rich villages that have medium-term potential to produce valuable logs. The short-term challenge is that most of the plantations are still young and, even with improved management, will not produce valuable saw logs for another five years.

During 2021/22 the TTGAU will be supported to strengthen pre-existing TGAs which received support for plantation establishment through PFP 1. Some of these have eucalyptus plantations that are becoming merchantable. They will also be supported to have AGMs which, among other objectives, will encourage members to see the benefits of paying their membership fees.

The TTGAU will be included in quarterly PFP 2 planning meetings at both the programme and the cluster levels to engage them in planning and deal with any emerging problems.

Training in plantation management will be offered to TTGAU members at the district level and above. The TTGAU will be supported to develop a network at the ward level in PFP 2 areas, and their ward representatives will be included in the training that is planned for TGA master tree growers.

▪ **SME development**

Most timber harvesting and primary processing in smallholder woodlots is largely manual. Trees are felled with chainsaws and hand-carried to mobile saw benches where they are converted to merchantable planks which are then carried to the nearest roadhead by women and children. Most waste in the form of off-cuts and sawdust is left on site. Charcoal is also made near harvesting areas using earth pit kilns and carried by women and children to road heads.

During 2020/21, the programme started working with groups of typical rural SMEs to determine how they could best be supported. It started mentoring groups of extension staff to support SMEs. The experience thus gained contributed to the preparation of a manual for strengthening forest-based SMEs. Much of this early work focused on soft business skill development because it is important to all SMEs and because the mobile training units that were ordered to demonstrate and provide training in technology aspects were stuck at the port.

During 2021/22 the manual for strengthening forest-based SMEs will be developed to a suitable stage from where it will be rolled out to all programme and district extension staff through training and mentoring. Small enterprises will be supported to grow with appropriate technological innovations while larger enterprises will also be made aware of technology options that they can realistically afford.

▪ **Extension service provision**

One of the major constraints to optimising the contributions of smallholder forestry and SME wood industries in the Southern Highlands to development is the lack of suitable extension services. The GoT does not provide extension services to smallholders or

SMEs and, in fact, has not even defined the core competencies of such extension staff well.

During 2020/21 the programme started developing the capacity of directly recruited extension officers and workers and also provided some capacity building support to district extension staff. The programme also supported the development of a position paper to justify local government investment in forestry extension and marketing infrastructure on economic grounds.

During 2021/22 the TGA and SME manuals will be rolled out to capacitate the existing programme and district extension staff and PO-RALG will be influenced to optimise its investment in forestry and SME wood industry extension and marketing infrastructure.

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Annex 1 Result Based Management Framework

	Indicator	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (2030)	Means of verification⁶	Assumptions
Overall objective						
To promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and alleviates poverty.	The area of plantation forests in Southern Highlands	207,000 ha ⁷	Data were not collected	Substantial increase	Forest plantation mapping based on the FAO/UTU methodology	Demand for forest products and forestry value chains develop in such a way that tree growing, and wood processing are profitable and inclusive.
	The absolute value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy	906.2 million EUR (2,492,000 million TSZ), or 3.1% of the GDP in 2014 ⁸	1,312 million EUR (3,608,190 million TSZ), or 3.2% of the GDP in 2020 ⁹	Value increased significantly by year 2030	National Bureau of Statistics	
	The total production of industrial round wood in Southern Highlands' private plantations in 2030 and the proportion of that amount as a percentage of the total production of industrial round wood in the nation	Total production in Tanzania in 2014: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i>	Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i>	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	FAOSTAT¹⁰ , Survey on wood flows and forest industries	
	The real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland	Rural (2011/12): TZS 52,764 per capita per month Mainland (2011/12): TZS 62,386 per capita per month	Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capital per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capital per month	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	National Bureau of Statistics¹¹ , Local government authority reports	

⁶ Baseline source in **bold**

⁷ 2017. PFP. Forest Plantation Mapping of the Southern Highlands. Final report. Iringa, Tanzania. https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/uploads/Forest_Plantation_Mapping_SH_Final_Report_3.pdf

⁸ 2019. National Bureau of Statistics. National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland. https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/na/National_Accounts_of_Tanzania%20Mainland_Publication_2017.pdf

⁹ 2021. National Bureau of Statistics. Economic survey 2020 (Swahili version). <https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/>

¹⁰ FAOSTAT [Website]. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO>

¹¹ 2014. National Bureau of Statistics. Household Budget Survey 2011/12.

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

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions	
A socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs as well as their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania	The share of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best operating practices	Makete FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Mafinga FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Njombe FIC: 25% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs	Makete FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Mafinga FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs Njombe FIC: 25% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs	At least 30% of of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 50 % of PFP 2 supported of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	50% of PFP 2 supported of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey on smallholders' woodlots	Government policies continue to support private sector forestry development and related value chains.	
	The share of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability	Makete FIC: 8% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices Mafinga FIC: 21% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices Njombe FIC: 13% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices	Makete FIC: 8% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices Mafinga FIC: 21% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices Njombe FIC: 13% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices	At least 20% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among SMEs 		
	The probability of households in PFP 2 villages to fall under (i) food poverty line; (ii) national poverty line; and (iii) 2x national poverty line in target communities	Makete FIC: (i) 4.3% (ii) 16.6% (iii) 65.9% Njombe FIC: (i) 3.1% (ii) 13.3% (iii) 61.1% Mafinga FIC: (i) 4.2% (ii) 16.4% (iii) 65.2%	Makete FIC: (i) 4.3% (ii) 16.6% (iii) 65.9% Njombe FIC: (i) 3.1% (ii) 13.3% (iii) 61.1% Mafinga FIC: (i) 4.2% (ii) 16.4% (iii) 65.2%	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty line. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty line. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Household survey		
	Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions	0	"N/A" Newly introduced indicator and data were not collected	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age,	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age,	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age,	Survey among beneficiaries		

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
			elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]		
Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages	0	"N/A" Newly introduced indicator and data were not collected	Increased number of Jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	Increased number of Jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	Increased number of Jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	Survey across the value chain	
Income to households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	The indicator changed. Data collected for "Income to female headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal": Makete FIC: (i) 249,796 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 127,869 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Mafinga FIC: (i) 251,562 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 92,978 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Njombe FIC: (i) 174,933TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 39,402 TZS per vulnerable HH annually	The indicator changed. Data collected for "Income to female headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal": Makete FIC: (i) 249,796 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 127,869 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Mafinga FIC: (i) 251,562 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 92,978 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Njombe FIC: (i) 174,933TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 39,402 TZS per vulnerable HH annually	Increased income to female headed households and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal [Disaggregated by characteristics of the household header (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Increased income to female headed households and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal [Disaggregated by characteristics of the household header (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Increased income to female headed households and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal [Disaggregated by characteristics of the household header (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Household survey	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	CESS collection from forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters	<p>Makete FIC: 750,000,000 Total CESS collection for Makete DC.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	<p>Makete FIC: [Data were not available] total CESS collection for Makete DC and Wanging'ombe DC)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 600,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Makete DC.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 10,800,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 4,480,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	Will be updated in 2022/23 after local government planning is complete	Increased CESS collection from forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters [Disaggregated by FICs.]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District revenue and tax reports TRA 	
Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations								
1.1. Private forestry organizations are strengthened	Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages	12 (TGAs established during PFP 1)	<p>(i) No TGAs registered in 2020/21 AWP period and TGA formation process is ongoing.</p> <p>(ii) 18 TGAs exist in 16 villages established before PFP 2: - 10 at District - 8 at MOHA</p>	64 TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	N/A	80 PFP 2 facilitated TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TGA registration documents District records 	Private forestry organizations are an effective means of collaboration between tree growers
	Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	0	36 milestones for the existing TGAs. All registered and permanent leaders exist. Data were not collected for existing TGA outside PFP 2 implementation area.	<p>(i) 360 milestone reached by PFP 2 supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 100 milestone reached by PFP 1 supported</p> <p>[TGA growth strengthened to at least Leadership and empowerment of members benchmark]</p>	<p>(i) 360 milestone reached by PFP 2 supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 100 milestone reached by PFP 1 supported</p> <p>[TGA growth strengthened to at least Finance management benchmark]</p>	<p>(i) 750 milestone reached by PFP 2 supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 200 milestone reached by PFP 1 supported</p> <p>[TGA growth strengthened to at least Finance management benchmark]</p>	Survey-based assessment	
	Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU	9	10 TGAs	15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	40 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	TTGAU database	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>New indicator Number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.</p> <p>Baseline and end of June 2021 data collected based on “Share of women and vulnerable people in membership of PFP-2-facilitated TGAs”</p>	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 32% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 41% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 43% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 6% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p>	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 32% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 41% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 43% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 6% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.</p>	<p>Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	TGA member lists	
	<p>Participation of women in management bodies of (i) TTGAU and (ii) individual TGAs</p>	<p>(i) 19% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 27% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1 TGAs in Makete)</p>	<p>(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) 27% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1 TGAs in Makete)</p>	<p>(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) 30% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<p>(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<p>(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by TTGAU • Survey among TGAs
<p>1.2. Stakeholders’ capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>“Not Applicable for 2020/21” because seed orchards were immature. Harvesting to be piloted in July/August 2021.</p>	<p>>5 kg</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	<p>>20 kg</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	<p>Increased amount improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stand</p> <p>[Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]</p>	<p>PFP internal reporting</p>	<p>Tree growers wish to improve their forestry practices</p> <p>Government of Tanzania supports</p>

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	<p>10,074 total people participated in forestry extension events mainly field days and workshops.</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 5,079 - Female = 4,995</p> <p>Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 17 - 15 – 24 yrs = 638 - 25 – 35 yrs = 2,796 - 36 – 59 yrs = 4,640 - 60 and above = 672 - Unspecified age = 1,311</p> <p>Disability: Participants with disability “were not identified”</p> <p>702 Public/elected participants: 124 regional and district officials 27 ward executive officers 80 village executive officers 80 village chairpersons 391 hamlet leaders Influencers “were not identified”</p> <p>Vulnerable: 79 TASAF beneficiaries were recorded.</p>	10,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	10,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	30,000 of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	PFP internal reporting	competence-based forestry education
Number of people participating in forestry training	0	<p>1,253 total people participated in 6 forestry training courses organised by PFP 2.</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 477 - Female = 557</p> <p>Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 0</p>	6000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	6000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	At least 12,000 people participate in forestry training organised by PFP 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
		- 15 – 24 yrs = 125 - 25 – 35 yrs= 383 - 36 – 59 yrs = 568 - 60 and above = 35 - Unspecified age = 7 Disability: “Not applicable” because data were not collected Public/elected participants: “Not applicable” because data were not collected Vulnerable: No vulnerable recorded					
Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed, and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Makete FIC: (i) 60% (3/5) (ii) No improved practices Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% (1/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 31% Njombe FIC: (i) 50% (2/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%	Makete FIC: (i) 60% (3/5) (ii) No improved practices Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% (1/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 31% Njombe FIC: (i) 50% (2/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey among nurseries	
Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2 villages	0	540 woodlot management plans developed (In Makete FIC) Ownership Individual = 528 Institutional = 12 Gender Male = 434 Female = 94 Age class 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 =13 25 – 35 = 69 36 – 59 = 289 60 and above = 83 Unspecified = 74	1,200 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	1,200 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	At least 2,500 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified type), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	FIS records	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
The proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Makete FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Makete FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Area share with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Survey on smallholders' woodlots</p>	
The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p>Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 52% (ii) Pruning: 27% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with good standard of: (i) Stocking: 52% (ii) Pruning: 27% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Survey on smallholders' woodlots</p>	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	Volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs ¹²	<p>Makete FIC: 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS female-headed HHs 27,622 TZS</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS female-headed HHs 277,541 TZS</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS female-headed HHs 37,292 TZS</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS female-headed HHs 27,622 TZS</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS female-headed HHs 277,541 TZS</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS female-headed HHs 37,292 TZS</p>	Volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs above the lower limit of 2021/22 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Volume of loans increase to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Survey among TGA members	Forestry funds are available, and the risks can be satisfactorily mitigated
	Number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	(i) TTGAU: 387 female & 350 male (ii) PFP 2: 0	(i) TTGAU: 387 female & 350 male (ii) PFP 2: 0	Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU [Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU [Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU [Disaggregated by either facilitated by TTGAU/PFP 2 and lender characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	VSLA bookkeeping reports	
	A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	0	0	1	1	At least 1 carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area	List of certified projects in internet	

¹² The baseline data were collected based on the original indicators, which were “Volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs” and “Volume of loans to vulnerable people and female headed households engaged in tree growing in villages supported by PFP 2”. The indicator changed to serve as input for aggregate indicators in the Finland’s development policy.

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area.	0	The landscape level planning supported in Ifinga-block, Ruvuma and introduced in 4 villages of Makete district: Mwakauta, Ivilikinge, Isapulano and Lumage villages.	The landscape level planning introduced to one case	The landscape level planning introduced to one case	At least two example cases introduced for landscape-level planning.	Landscape level plans	All stakeholders believe that fires can be controlled by collective actions
	Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	0	No regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational.	One regional fire protection coordinating body established	One regional fire protection coordinating body operational	At least two regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational.	Minutes of coordination meetings	
	The area share of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	0	0% (0/540 woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire in 2020/21) Although it should be noted that, the woodlot management plans were facilitated after the fire season for 2020/21 has passed.	Less than 20%	Less than 10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys based on reported wildfires Remote sensing data 	
	Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	0	82 extension services events organised on forest fire.	120 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	120 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	240 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	0	No formal trainings organised by the programme on forest fire management and control in PFP 2 village.	1,200 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	1,200 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	2,400 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	PFP internal reporting	
1.5. Strengthened communication	District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWP understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	0	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils]	Interviews with district governments	Stakeholders are interested in engaging and communicating with each other PFP can access the appropriate means of communication
	The share of TGA members in PFP 2-supported TGAs aware of policies and regulations	0	"0%" because no TGA formed during the reporting period and issues of land acquisition (CCRO issuance) was	30%	>50%	>50%	Survey	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	relating to land acquisition and private tree growing		not implemented in 2020/21.					
	Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	0	86 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	100	100	300 engagement and meetings	Meeting minutes, BTORs, and event reports	
	Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	0	(i) 7,238 visitors (ii) 1,107 downloads	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads	(i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads	(i) at least 17,000 visitors (ii) at least 2,000 downloads	PFP website	
	Number of awareness raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	0	1 awareness raising event organised for women titled "Women in forest round table"	5	5	At least 10 events.	PFP internal reporting	
1.6. Institutionalization of private forestry	Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 5 Njombe FIC District Forester = 1	Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Agricultural officer = 13 CDO = 4 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 7 Agricultural officer = 6 CDO = 3 Njombe FIC District Forester = 4 Agricultural officer = 7 CDO = 6 A total of 50 council staffs allocated for PFP 2 interventions.	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	PFP 2 and District reports	Government wishes to engage and create an enabling environment for forestry There are ways that vulnerable people can be supported by private forestry sector
	The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	0	"0"	10 (DC & TC)	10 (DC & TC)	20 (DC & TC)	District workplans	
	Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	0	0	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official,	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official,	>200 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official,	District reports	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
			disability, and vulnerability]]	disability, and vulnerability]]	disability, and vulnerability]]		
Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	0	4 VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2. 3 VLUPs completed in Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikinge villages. 1 VLUP in Lumage village was not completed due to waiting of details of a hydroelectric dam which has been planned for the village.	18	18	40	VLUP registry in districts	
Number of people participating in VLUP process	0	468 people participated in the VLUP process in 3 villages (Mwakauta, Isapulano and Ivilikinge villages). Gender: - Male = 187 - Female = 264 Age distribution: - 0 to 14 = 0 - 15 to 24 = 3 - 25 to 35 = 111 - 36 to 59 = 307 - 60 and above = 30 Public/elected officials: - NLUPC = 3 - PLUM team = 10 - Village executive officers = 3 - Village chairpersons = 3 - Hamlets leaders = 12 - Ward leaders = 4 Disability: People with disability were not identified Vulnerable groups: 20 TASAF beneficiary participated	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 4,800 people participated in the VLUP process (40 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	VLUP documents and reports from the preparation process	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products	0	0	1	1	At least 1	Printed investment profiles	
Result area 2								
2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	1,763 total people participated in wood industry extension events mainly field days and workshops. Gender: - Male = 712 - Female = 304 Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 1 -15 – 24 yrs = 96 - 25 – 35 yrs= 369 - 36 – 59 yrs = 456 - 60 and above = 74 - Unspecified age = 17 Disability: Participants with disability “were not identified” 702 Public/elected participants: - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 Ward executive officers - 391 Hamlet leaders - 124 regional and district officials Vulnerable: 29 TASAF beneficiaries 45 people in which data were not disaggregated.	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 10,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	• PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports	SMEs and their employees are interested in learning new skills Government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education An interested private sector or other non-government party can be found to run the FWITC

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Number of people participating in wood industry training	0	<p>219 people participated in wood industry training</p> <p>Gender: - Male = 207 - Female = 12</p> <p>Age: - 0 – 14 yrs = 0 - 15 – 24 yrs = 71 - 25 – 35 yrs = 108 - 36 – 59 yrs = 27 - 0 and above = 4 - Unspecified age = 9</p> <p>Public/elected officials: - Data were not collected based on this category</p> <p>Disability: Participants with disability “were not identified”</p> <p>Vulnerable: No vulnerable people recorded</p>	<p>2,000 people participated in wood industry training.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	<p>2,000 people participated in wood industry training.</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p>	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	
Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 33% SMEs employ women (ii) 29% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% SMEs employ women (ii) 15% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 12% SMEs employ women (ii) 0% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p>	<p>Makete FIC: (i) 33% SMEs employ women (ii) 29% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% SMEs employ women (ii) 15% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 12% SMEs employ women (ii) 0% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p>	<p>Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	Increased proportional of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	Reporting by supported SMEs	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC: 35% Mafinga FIC: 29% Njombe FIC: 13%	Makete FIC: 35% Mafinga FIC: 29% Njombe FIC: 13%	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	Makete FIC: (i) 3% provide PPE (ii) 0% provide SSP Mafinga FIC: (i) 33% provide PPE (ii) 1% provide SSP Njombe FIC: (i) 16% provide PPE (ii) 2% provide SSP	Makete FIC: (i) 3% provide PPE (ii) 0% provide SSP Mafinga FIC: (i) 33% provide PPE (ii) 1% provide SSP Njombe FIC: (i) 16% provide PPE (ii) 2% provide SSP	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey among SMEs	
Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	0	"Data were not collected" because the indicator was introduced recently.	Increased share of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	Increased share of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	At least 50% of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work.	Survey among SMEs	
Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Makete FIC: 11% Mafinga FIC: 23% Njombe FIC: 26%	Makete FIC: 11% Mafinga FIC: 23% Njombe FIC: 26%	Increased share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Increased share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	30% of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Survey among SMEs	
Number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	0	"Data were not collected" because the indicator was introduced recently.	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Increased number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices. [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	All PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	PFP internal reporting	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	Makete FIC: 2% Mafinga FIC: 25% Njombe FIC: 18%	Makete FIC: 2% Mafinga FIC: 25% Njombe FIC: 18%	At least 30% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 50% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	More than 50% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	SMEs are sufficiently viable to be funded SMEs are able to secure multi-year raw material contracts
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account	Makete FIC: (i) 21% (ii) 22% Mafinga FIC: (i) 10% (ii) 16% Njombe FIC: (i) 6% (ii) 10%	Makete FIC: (i) 21% (ii) 22% Mafinga FIC: (i) 10% (ii) 16% Njombe FIC: (i) 6% (ii) 10%	>30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	>50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	
	Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	0	3	10	10	>20	PFP internal reporting	
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions	Makete FIC: 15/191 Mafinga FIC: 11/74 Njombe FIC: 20/52	Makete FIC: 15/191 Mafinga FIC: 11/74 Njombe FIC: 20/52	At least 20% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	30% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs]	Reporting by supported SMEs	
	2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along	Number of charcoal and briquette making technologies in PFP 2 supported SMEs.	1	3 charcoal making technologies: (1) Earth kiln technology, (2) Oil drum kiln technology, and (3) Semi transportable metal kiln	4	5	5	Survey among SMEs

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
the processing value chain	Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	<p>Makete FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)</p>	<p>Makete FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Estimated 35% (ding dong sawmills)</p>	<p>Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]</p>	<p>Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]</p>	<p>Increased recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among SMEs 	Market is sensitive to the product quality
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	<p>Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34)</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)</p>	<p>Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34)</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)</p>	<p>Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	<p>Increased number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	Reporting by supported SMEs	
	Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	Developed	<p>The log and sawn timber standards approved and gazetted on 9 October 2020:</p> <p>Government Notice number 882: "TZS 387:2020 Timber-strength grading of coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine) for structural use" and "TZS 256-1:2020 Timber-dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine)"</p>	<p>Follow up on enforcement</p>	<p>Follow up on enforcement</p>	Approved and in use	MNRT/TFS reports	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	0	12 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2: Pine charcoal, extruder sawdust briquettes, extruder carbonised briquettes, pillow carbonised briquettes with binder, bio char as nursery growing medium, high frequency vacuum kiln, eucalyptus furniture, improved furniture design, improved saw doctoring, Saw Specialists narrow band saw, SlideTec mobile sawmill, multi rip circular saw line.	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	15 number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	PFP internal reporting	
2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	0	"0" because the MaIS was not yet developed	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	MaIS user register	Stakeholders are willing to engage with each other and there is value for them to do so
	Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	0	2 The 2 regional inception workshops organised by the programme for Mafinga FIC, and Njombe and Makete FICs	at least 2	at least 3	6	Reporting by stakeholder associations	
	Number of SME Association members participating in forest industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe.	0	Data were not collected: SME associations membership status was unknown.	150	150	300	PFP internal reporting	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Indicators	Baseline	Progress (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021)	Target (year 3) (1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022)	Target (year 4) (1 July 2022 - 31 October 2023)	PFP 2 overall target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	0	1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholders' tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MKAA ENDELEVU.	2	>3	>3	PFP internal reporting	

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Annex 2: 2021/22 Detailed budget

Item		Quarterly budget (Euro)				Total budget (Euro)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE							
		Technical assistance (International)	123,719	109,219	109,219	109,219	451,375
		Technical assistance (National)	60,375	60,375	60,375	60,375	241,500
		Total technical assistance cost	184,094	169,594	169,594	169,594	692,875
ADMINISTRATIVE COST							
		Home office coordination (HOC)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
		TA reallocation	5,000	5,000	-	-	10,000
		Family & moving costs, international	5,000	5,000	-	-	10,000
		TA housing	38,850	45,900	17,700	17,700	120,150
		Housing (long term housing international experts)	12,900	25,600	900	900	40,300
		Housing (long term national experts)	10,500	3,800	300	300	14,900
		Housing national, other than TA experts)	14,700	15,750	15,750	15,750	61,950
		House security	750	750	750	750	3,000
		Duty travel	31,450	45,950	37,450	32,050	146,900
		Duty travel in country (all costs)	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000
		International travel (including leaves, repatriation)	1,500	3,000	3,000	4,500	12,000
		HOC travel (All cost)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000
		Vehicle operational costs	25,200	38,200	29,700	22,800	115,900
		Office Running Costs & Other Expenditures	20,660	20,350	20,350	26,250	87,610
		Office supplies (stationary, computer cables, copying paper etc.)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
		Telecommunication and internet	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	31,200
		Other services (eg. printing, copying)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
		Bank charges	1,610	1,200	1,200	1,200	5,210
		Internal training	500	600	600	1,000	2,700
		Other expenditures	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000
		CS and SB costs	5,500	5,500	5,500	11,000	27,500
		Total administrative cost	143,810	165,050	123,350	123,350	556,060
OPERATIONAL COST							
Result	1	Tree Growers establish and manage plantations	204,400	175,400	196,800	223,000	799,600
Output	1.1	Private forestry organizations are strengthened	46,000	21,500	46,000	51,000	164,500
Activity	1.1.1	TGA mobilisation establishment and strengthening	45,500	21,000	45,500	50,500	162,500
	1.1.2	Encouraging women and vulnerable people participation in TGAs.	500	500	500	500	2,000
Output	1.2	Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	83,400	84,900	84,900	85,900	339,100
Activity	1.2.1	Forestry training and extension	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	36,000
	1.2.2	Support in woodlot management plan	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
	1.2.3	Improved tree seed production development	7,500	9,000	9,000	10,000	35,500
	1.2.4	Operational staff	65,400	65,400	65,400	65,400	261,600
Output	1.3	Tree growers access to forest finance increased and diversified	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	15,000
Activity	1.3.1	Forest financing facilitation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
	1.3.2	Support establishment of carbon forestry project	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
Output	1.4	People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Item			Quarterly budget (Euro)				Total budget (Euro)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Activity	1.4.1	Establish landscape level land use planning model	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,000
	1.4.2	Forest fires management trainings and extension	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
Output	1.5	Strengthened communication	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	52,000
Activity	1.5.1	Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
	1.5.2	Maintain programme communication media	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
Output	1.6	Institutionalization of private forestry	50,500	45,500	41,400	61,600	199,000
Activity	1.6.1	Integration of PFP activities in district work plans	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	36,000
	1.6.2	Facilitation of CCROs issuance	17,500	12,500	2,400	2,600	35,000
	1.6.3	Facilitation of VLUPs	24,000	24,000	30,000	30,000	108,000
	1.6.4	Define investment profiles for plantation establishment	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
Result	2	SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises	217,600	253,700	212,100	210,600	894,000
Output	2.1	Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	116,100	141,200	95,100	93,600	446,000
Activity	2.1.1	Wood industries trainings and extension	77,500	43,500	37,500	37,500	196,000
	2.1.2	Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies	-	58,000	18,000	18,000	94,000
	2.1.3	Encourage participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in wood processing	750	750	750	750	3,000
	2.1.4	Promote decent work, health and safety in forestry	500	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,000
	2.1.5	Operational staffs	37,350	37,450	37,350	35,850	148,000
Output	2.2	Increased access of SMEs to financing	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
Activity	2.2.1	Support SMEs in preparing business plans	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
	2.2.2	Linking SMEs and financial institutions	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
	2.2.3	Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
Output	2.3	Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	71,500	91,500	91,500	91,500	346,000
Activity	2.3.1	Development of appropriate forest and wood processing technologies	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
	2.3.2	Product development and improved use of wood waste	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
	2.3.3	Operational staff	35,500	55,500	55,500	55,500	202,000
Output	2.4	Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	24,000	15,000	19,500	19,500	78,000
Activity	2.4.1	Wood industry and forestry integration	7,500	7,500	12,000	12,000	39,000
	2.4.2	Facilitation of dialogue and liaison platform	10,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	15,000
	2.4.3	Association development in wood industry sector	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
Total operational cost			422,000	429,100	408,900	433,600	1,693,600
PROCUREMENT							
	3.1	Procurement	86,500	31,500	51,500	16,500	186,000
	3.1.1	Service provision	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
	3.1.2	Machineries and tools	15,000	15,000	35,000	-	65,000
	3.1.3	Computers, mobile phones, and Software related items	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
	3.1.4	Office Equipment	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
	3.1.5	Safety Equipment and working gears	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
	3.1.6	Motorcycles and Computers for district MOUs	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
	3.1.7	Plantation management tool kit for TGAs	17,000	-	-	-	17,000
	3.3	Office operational costs	9,300	22,600	8,100	8,100	48,100
	3.3.1	Office equipment	300	300	300	300	1,200

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Item			Quarterly budget (Euro)				Total budget (Euro)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	3.3.2	Office rent and renovation, Iringa	4,500	19,000	4,500	4,500	32,500
	3.3.3	Office rent and renovation, FWITC	2,100	900	900	900	4,800
	3.3.4	Office rent and renovation, Njombe	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
	3.3.5	Office rent and renovation, Makete	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
		Out grower scheme	3,000	-	-	3,000	6,000
		Joint M&E mission and reviews	-	-	-	-	-
		Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
		Total contingency and M&E	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL			846,909	791,809	777,109	766,809	3,182,635

Annex 3 Procurement plan

OVERVIEW

This procurement plan sets the framework to guide management of PFP 2 procurements for the annual work plan period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

Detailed specifications for each item to be procured are given and documented when the final procurement decision is made, request for quotations and tenders announced and quotes asked from the potential suppliers.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

PMT will provide the overall planning, management and supervision of all procurements done. The PMT led by the CTA in collaboration with other stakeholders (if necessary), to identify items to be procured for the annual work plan period and develop a procurement plan.

Then the PMT will seek approval of the procurement plan from the PSC and SvB for plan endorsement and approval.

PFP 2 BUDGET LINES ON PROCUREMENTS

The programme procurements are charged against 3000 budget line item on programme operational costs which compose of :i) Budget line 3000: This includes general Service provision and machineries/tools as well as office equipment, ii) Budget line 3200: Vehicle operational costs (mainly fuel for cars, car hire, tracking systems fees, insurances, motorcycles and their fuel, maintenance and spares and drivers' salaries), and iii) Budget line 3400: Office operational costs (Mainly computers, computer accessories, office rent etc.)

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following factors to be considered when reviewing and approving this procurement plan:

1. The procurement plan is designed to utilize local services and products (as much as possible) to reduce bureaucratic procedures related to importations. For the planning period, only items related to mobile training units and support for FTI and FITI are included. During the planning period it may be necessary to consider additional procurement for FWITC. FTI and FITI, but this will require addition finance.
2. Import duty is not due of these procurements because forestry and agriculture machines are exempted supplies.
3. The vehicles and office related costs have not been included in below list since they are routinely costs.

Items to be procured for 2021/22 AWP

Item and sub-item	Justification	Quantity	Amount (Euro)	
3100 Procurement				
3110	Service provision	Administrational related service provision	Unspecified	12,000
3120	Machineries and tools	Items related to FWITC joinery and charcoal productions as well as FTI machinery.		65,000
		FWITC Machineries	Joinery and tools	30,000
		Support for FITI and FTI	Unspecified	35,000
3130	Computers, mobile phones, and Software related items	This a provision for new staff/interns and consultants who will be contracted	Microsoft 365 software, 5 Laptops, 2	12,000
3140	Office Equipment	General office equipment	3 Printers, 3 Scanners, 1 Plotter	24,000
3150	Safety Equipment and working gears	General safety working gears	FWITC Sawmill/Joinery operators	6,000
3160	Motorcycles and Computers for district MOUs	Motorcycles for district liaison personnel for Makete, Njombe & Mafinga clusters	19	50,000
3170	TGA Plantation Management Equipment	Plantation management toolkits (Pruning saws, thinning saws, and other plantation management equipment)	Unspecified	17,000
Service provision				

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Item and sub-item		Justification	Quantity	Amount (Euro)
2120	Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies	Service provision to facilitate ToT for operating the mobile training unit (Budgeted under activity 2.1.2) . Carried forward from 2020/21 and upon arrival of the mobile training unit equipment.	1 service provider	40,000
	TTGAU Capacity building	To facilitate strengthening of TGA outside programme area including those established during PFP 1. (Budgeted under activity 1.1.1)	1 service provider	40,000
	SME strengthening Service Provision	To facilitate strengthening of wood processing SMEs (Budgeted under activity 2.1.1) This was carried forward from 2020/21 and it is an ongoing service provision contract.	1 service provider	30,000
	Communication facilitation Services provision	To facilitate communication services including development of the communication strategy. (Budgeted under activity 1.5) It is an ongoing service provision carried forward from 2020/21.	1 service provider	5,000
	Land Tenure Service Provision	The service provision facilitate issuance of 1,500 CCROs. It is charged under 1.6.2 activity budget .	1 service provider	30,000
	Wood technologist	A wood technologist to support SMEs furniture manufacturers. It is charged under 2.3.3 budget line .	To be decided during ToRs development.	100,000
	Strengthening advance furniture manufacture.	A service provision for strengthening advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa. It is charged under 2.3.2 activity budget .	Number of experts to be defined during ToRs development	100,000
Other carried forward procurement				
3181	Tractor 175 hp fitted with protective guards for forestry and equipped with a heavy-duty front-end loader	Bought waiting for shipment from Finland to Tanzania	Part of mobile training units	205,494
3191	Tractor mounted logging trailer with crane			

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Annex 4 Training plan

Activity code	Module	Training location	Events numbers	Duration (Days per event)	Potential trainees	Trainer type
1.1.1	Plantation management	Cluster	3	5	TTGAU district representative and above	Service provider
1.1.1	Governance training for prospective TGA members	Village	80	2	TGA members	Internal
1.1.1	Training module	Management unit	18	4	Chairperson, secretary and EC members	Internal
1.1.1	Training module	FWITC	10	4	Treasurer	Internal
1.1.1	Training on plans and planning	Village	80	3	All TGAs	Service provider
1.1.1	Master tree grower training on how to provide extension and advice as well as provide practical training to other TGA members	Management unit	18	2	MTG	Internal
1.1.1	Master tree grower and TTGAU ward representatives training at FWITC on thinning	Management unit	18	4	MTG and TTGAU	Internal
1.1.1	Master tree grower and TTGAU ward representatives training at FWITC on harvesting	Management unit	18	10	MTG and TTGAU	Internal
1.2.1	Nursery management	Management unit	18	2	Nursery owners	Internal
1.2.1	Trainings on plantation management delivered	Management unit	18	5	Influencers and councillor	Internal
1.2.1	Training on tree growing as a business	Management unit	18	1	Influencers and councillor	Internal
1.4.1	Fire management training (Formalised awareness events)	Village	80	2	Villagers	Internal
1.6.1	Train and mentor District Council staff in forestry and wood industry extension	FWITC	1	5	Council staffs	Internal
2.1.1	SMEs trained in gender equality for business focus	Management unit	18	1	SMEs	Internal
2.1.1	SMEs trained to improve finance management	Village	80	2	SMEs	Internal
2.1.1	Specialist technical training courses for existing SMEs and aspiring entrepreneurs	Village	80	2	SMEs	Internal
2.1.1	Carpentry and joinery short courses for youth and deaf people	FWITC	5	15	Youth and deaf people	Internal
2.1.1	Chainsaw operations and harvesting techniques	Cluster	3	5	Chainsaw operators	Internal
2.1.1	Circular saw maintenance	Cluster	3	10	Saw doctors	Service provider
2.1.1	Wood treatment	Cluster	3	3	Treatment plant operators	Internal
2.1.1	Timber seasoning techniques	Management unit	18	3	Timber dealers & Sawmillers	Internal
2.1.1	Sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products	Management unit	18	5	Sawmill operator and sawmill owners	Internal
2.3.1	Short vocational courses on furniture manufacture	FWITC	5	10	Carpenters	Internal

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Annex 5 PFP 2 selected villages and status on VLUP and TGA formation

Village name	Management unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	Existence of TGA*	MOBILISATION							ESTABLISHMENT				
						Communicate with relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at ward office	Meeting village council	Village assembly (1)	Awareness raising in hamlet	Village assembly (2)	Governance training	Selection of interim leaders	Development of constitution	Registration	
Makete forest industry cluster																	
1	Ibaga	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
2	Ilindiwe	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
3	Malembuli	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
4	Mang'oto	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
5	Usungilo	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
6	Ipepo	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
7	Ihela	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
8	Lupalilo	MU-1	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
9	Nkenja	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
10	Isapulano	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
11	Ivalalila	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
12	Ludihani	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
13	Mago	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
14	Kisinga	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
15	Luvulunge	MU-2	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
16	Ndulamo	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
17	Ivilikinge	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
18	Bulongwa	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
19	Mwakauta	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
20	Iniho	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
21	Kidope	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
22	Lumage	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
23	Ipelele	MU-3	Makete	Makete DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
24	Moronga	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
25	Imalilo	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
26	Mwilamba	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
27	Kipengele	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
28	Mafinga	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
29	Igosi	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
30	Makoga	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
31	Uhekule	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
32	Ujindile	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
33	Wangama	MU-4	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Village name	Management unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	Existence of TGA*	MOBILISATION							ESTABLISHMENT				
						Communicate with relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at ward office	Meeting village council	Village assembly (1)	Awareness raising in hamlet	Village assembly (2)	Governance training	Selection of interim leaders	Development of constitution	Registration	
Mafinga forest industry cluster																	
34	Ikongosi	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
35	Wami	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
36	Ugesa	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
37	Vikula	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
38	Nundwe	MU-1	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
39	Mwitikilwa	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
40	Ihefu	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
41	Ifwagi	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
42	Ludilo	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
43	Kidete	MU-2	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
44	Kihanga	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
45	Kitiru	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
46	Sawala	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
47	Itona	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
48	Mtili	MU-3	Mufindi	Mufindi DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
49	Matanana	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
50	Mtula	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
51	Mwenzuele	MU-5	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
52	Mdeke	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
53	Bomalang'ombe	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
54	Lyamko	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
55	Mwatasi	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
56	Wangama	MU-6	Kilolo	Kilolo DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Njombe forest industry cluster																	
57	Lyalalo	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
58	Isoliwaya	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
59	Wanginyi	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
60	Iyembela	MU-1	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
61	Kidegembye	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
62	Havanga	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
63	Image	MU-2	Njombe	Njombe DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
64	Iboya	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
65	Ihanga	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
66	Itipula	MU-3	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
67	Mtila	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Village name	Management unit (MU)	District	Council	Presence of VLUP	Existence of TGA*	MOBILISATION							ESTABLISHMENT			
						Communicate with relevant institution	Communicate with responsible authorities	Meeting at ward office	Meeting village council	Village assembly (1)	Awareness raising in hamlet	Village assembly (2)	Governance training	Selection of interim leaders	Development of constitution	Registration
68	Madobole	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
69	Matola	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
70	Kitulila	MU-4	Njombe	Njombe TC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
71	Madope	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
72	Mangalanyene	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
73	Manga	MU-5	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
74	Madilu	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
75	Ilawa	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
76	Ilininda	MU-6	Ludewa	Ludewa DC	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
77	Igawisenga	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
78	Wino	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
79	Lilondo	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes						
80	Maweso	MU-7	Madaba	Madaba DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Industrial Hubs																
	Mafinga town	MU-4	Mufindi	Mafinga TC	Mafinga forest industry cluster											
	Makambako town	MU-8	Njombe	Makambako TC	Njombe forest industry cluster											

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Annex 6 Seed orchard work plan

Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)											
	2021						2022					
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Mufindi paper mill (21 Ha)												
Weeding												
Firebreak												
Signage												
Monitor flowering (% age)												
Seed collection												
Seed drying												
Seed extraction												
Viability Test												
Seed Storage												
Marketing												
Idete (22 Ha)												
Weeding												
Fire Break												
Signage												
Monitor flowering (% age)												
Seed collection												
Seed drying												
Seed extraction												
Viability Test												
Seed Storage												
Marketing												
Holo B (3 Ha)												
Weeding												
Fire Break												
Signage												
Marking within replication												
Marking of replication												
Tagging												
Growth assessment												
Njelela A (5.35 Ha)												
Weeding												
Fire Break												
Growth assessment												
Marking for thinning												
Rogueing												
Felling of marked trees												
Removal of felled trees												
2nd thinning + rogueing												
Njelela B (3.6 Ha)												
Weeding												
Fire Break												
Signage												
Marking within replication												
Marking of replication												
Tagging												
Growth assessment												
Ibumi (10.7 Ha)												
Weeding												
Fire Break												
Growth assessment												
Marking for thinning												
Rogueing												
Felling of marked trees												
Removal of felled trees												
second thinning + rogueing												
Maweso (5.6 Ha)												
Weeding												

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)												
	2021						2022						
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
Fire break	■												■
Growth assessment	■												
Marking for thinning													
Rougeing		■	■										
Felling of marked trees			■	■									
Removal of felled trees				■	■								
2nd thinning + rogueing													■
Mkongotema (3.6 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Firebreak	■												■
Signage		■											
Marking within replication			■	■									
Marking of replication			■	■									
Tagging				■									
Growth assessment													■
Ifinga A (10.8 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Fire Break	■												■
Growth assessment	■												
Marking for thinning		■	■										
Rogueing		■	■										
Felling of marked trees			■	■									
Removal of felled trees				■	■								
2nd thinning + rogueing													■
Ifinga B (2.6 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Fire Break	■												■
Signage		■											
Marking within replication			■	■									
Marking of replication			■	■									
Tagging				■	■								
Growth assessment													■
Usagatikwa (1.5 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Firebreak	■												■
Signage		■											
Marking within replication			■	■									
Marking of replication			■	■									
Tagging				■									
Growth assessment													■
Sao Hill Division 1 (20 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Firebreak	■												■
Signage		■											
Marking of replication			■	■									
Marking within replication			■	■									
Tagging				■									
Growth assessment													■
Sao Hill Division 2 (15 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Firebreak	■												■
Signage		■											
Marking of replication			■	■									
Marking within replication			■	■									
Tagging				■									
Growth assessment													■
Utili (9.5 Ha)													
Weeding												■	■
Firebreak	■												■
Growth assessment	■												

Annual work plan and budget for 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Seed orchards and tasks	Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)											
	2021						2022					
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Marking for thinning												
Rogueing												
Felling of marked trees												
Removal of felled trees												
2nd thinning + rogueing												



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