

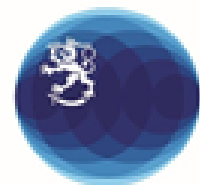


PARTICIPATORY PLANTATION FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Revised Extension Plan: November 2023 - October 2024



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



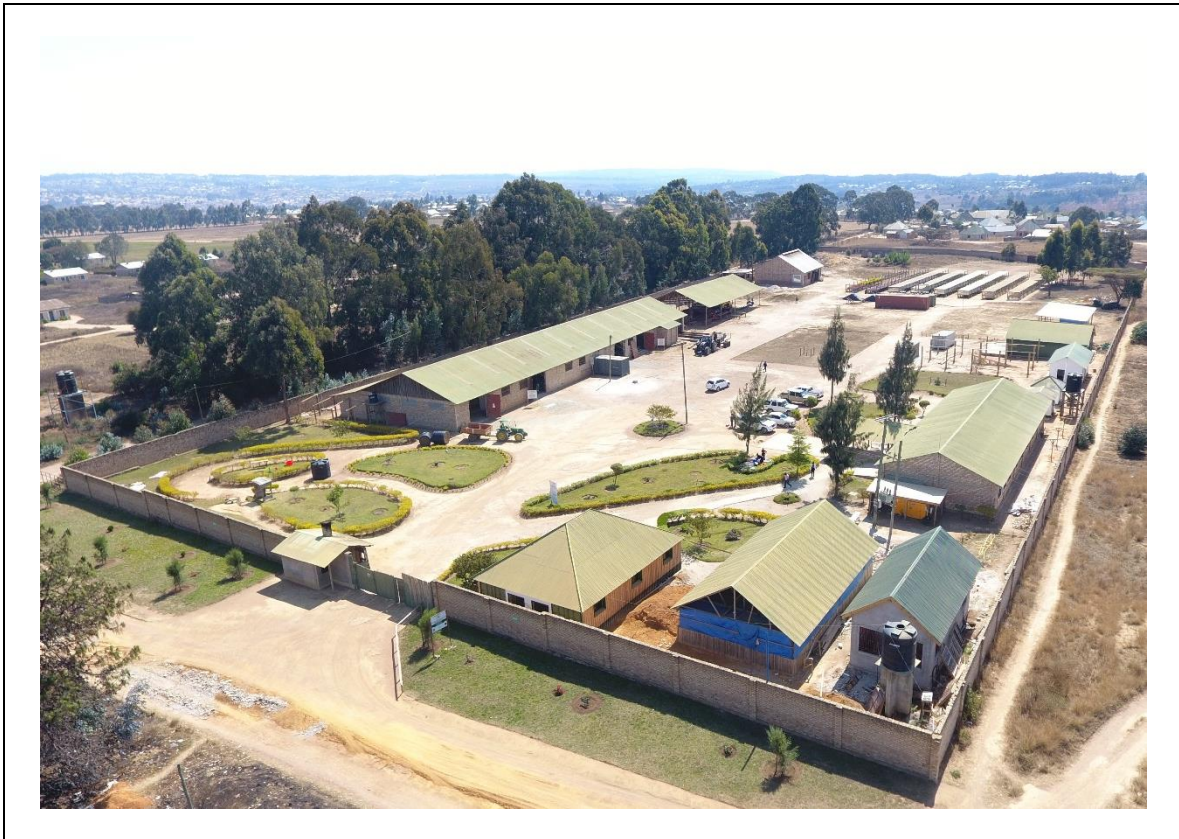
Embassy of Finland
Dar es Salaam



Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2)

Revised Extension Plan: November 2023 - October 2024

July 2023, Iringa – Tanzania.



Report distribution:	Open.
Report preparation:	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2
Checked by Appraisal Team:	April 2023
Approved by the PSC:	March 2023
Approved by the supervisory board:	24 October 2023



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Recommended citation:

Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2. (July 2023). Revised Extension Plan: November 2023 – October 2024, Iringa – Tanzania.

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Cover photo: Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre – FWITC.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOP	Best Operating Practise
DC	District Council
EO	Extension Officer
EP	The one-year extension phase of PFP 2
EW	Extension Worker
FDT	Forest Development Trust
FIC	Forest Industry Cluster
FITI	Forest Industry Training Centre
FTI	Forest Training Institute
FY	Financial Year
FWITC	Forest Wood and Industry Training Centre
IFM	Integrated Fire Management
LGA	Local Government Authority
MaIS	Market Information System
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affiars of Finland
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTG	Master Tree Grower
PFP 2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme Phase 2
SME	Small and Medium Size Entreprise
TC	Town council
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
TGA	Tree Growers Association
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers Associations' Union

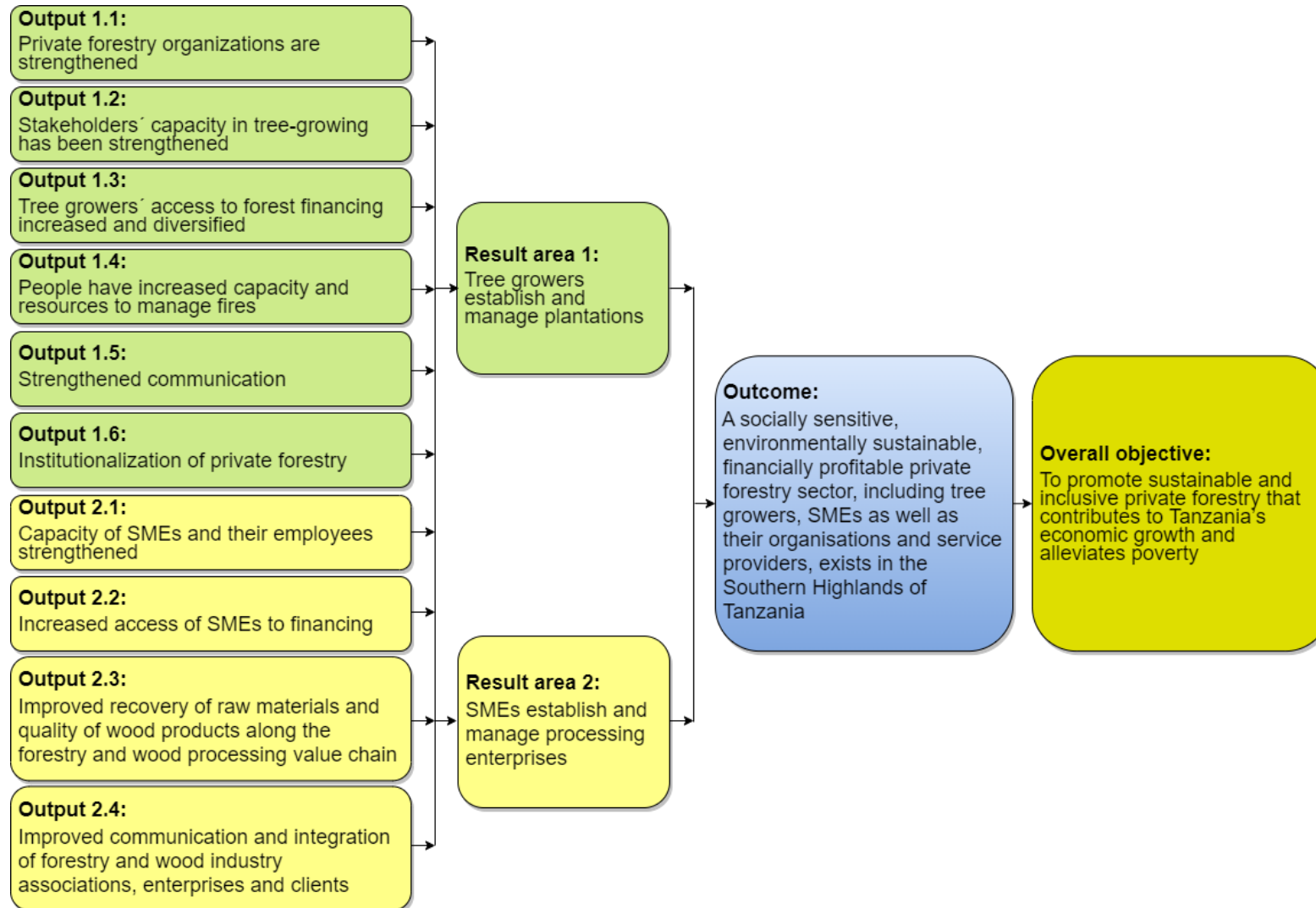
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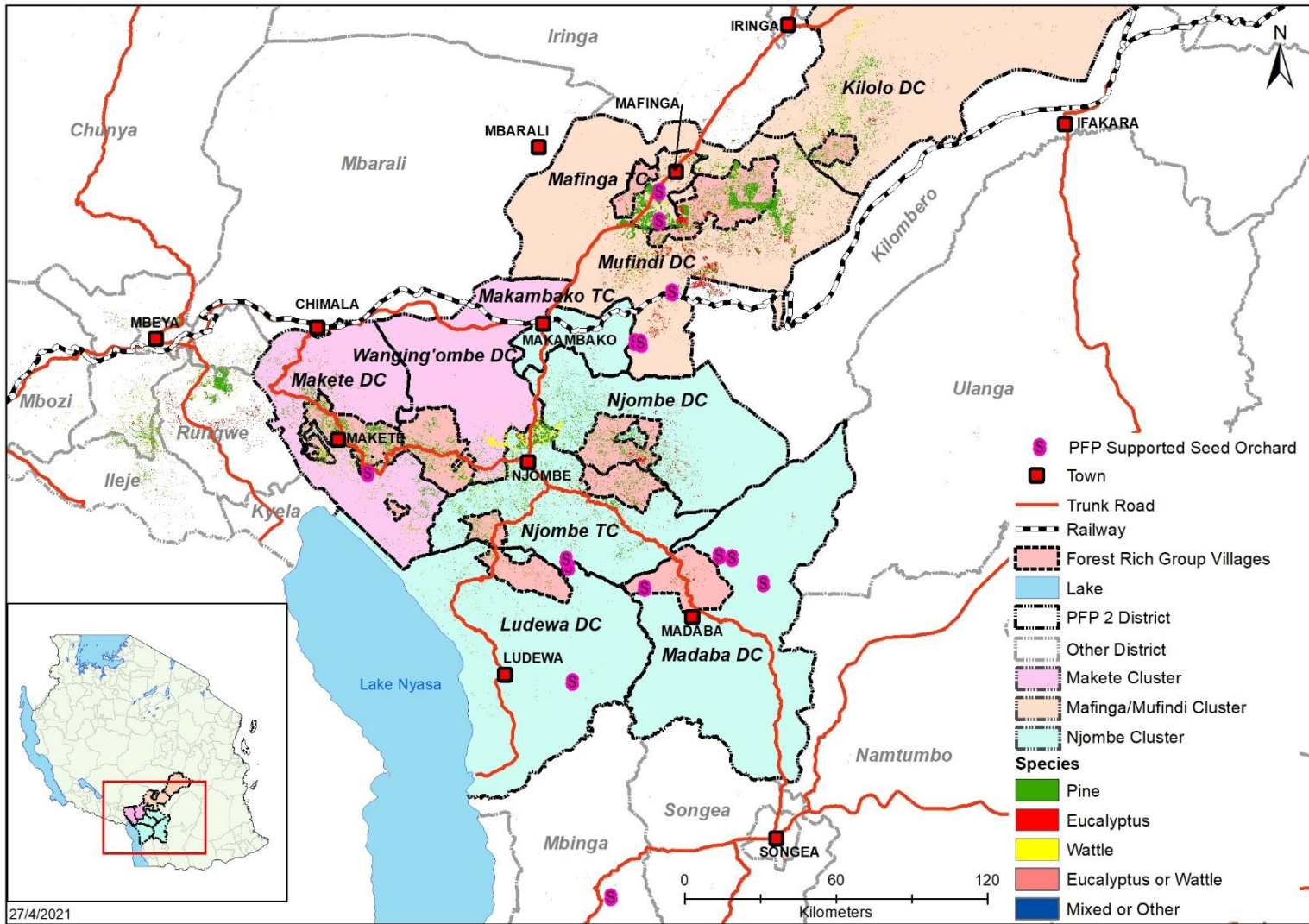
PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Programme title:	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme Phase 2 (PFP 2)	
Sub-sectors:	Forestry, private sector development, wood industries, SME development	
Expected impact:	Sustainable and inclusive plantation forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and poverty alleviation	
Programme outcome:	A socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs, and their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.	
Geographical coverage:	Three town councils and seven districts' councils in three regions of the Southern Highlands, Tanzania: Iringa (Mufindi DC, Mafinga TC and Kilolo DC), Njombe (Makete DC, Njombe TC, Makambako TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC and Wang'ing'ombe DC) and Ruvuma (Madaba DC)	
Duration:	Four years: From 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2023, with extension phase to 31 October 2024	
Programme financing:	Government of Finland 9.4 million Euro (MEUR) plus extension phase budget of 1.4 million Euro (MEUR) Government of Tanzania 0.47 million Euro (MEUR)	
Competent authorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland 	
Key stakeholders:		
1. Rightsholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private tree growers - Vulnerable people - Urban-based tree growers - Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) - Private forest companies - Nursery owners 	
2. Duty bearers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD)/ Ministry of natural resources and tourism (MNRT) - Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS)/MNRT - Local governments (regional and district authorities) - Training institutions (Forestry Training Institute (FTI), Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI), Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), FWITC) 	
3. Private sector organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree Grower Associations (TGAs) - Tanzania Tree Growers Association's Union (TTGAU) - Tanzania Forest Industries Federation-SHIVIMITA (Southern Highlands Forest Industries Association (SAFIA), Northern Forest Industries Associations (NOFIA) and Sao Hill Sawmillers Association (UWASA)) - Africa Forestry (AF) 	
4. Other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry Development Trust (FDT) - Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) - Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI) - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) - We Effect - Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) - Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and its partners - Private secondary-processing companies (e.g., building, carpentry) - Service providers - Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF) 	

PFP 2 RESULTS CHAIN



Map 1: PFP 2 Programme area



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme 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.

Recognizing that a lengthy period of implementation would be required to achieve the desired outcomes, the programme was designed 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, followed by a two-month bridging phase and then an additional four-month continuation that took it up to 31 October 2019. The next phase of the PFP, i.e., PFP 2, was planned as a 4-year programme. PFP 2 started on 1 November 2019 and was expected to end on 31 October 2023. It supports smallholder plantation forestry and wood-processing industries in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

The overall objective of the PFP2 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.

PFP 2 was developed with a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to ensure that the plantation forestry sector in Tanzania is all-inclusive, which means that the realization of human rights is a PFP 2 result. Furthermore, it has taken significant strides to strengthen inclusiveness and non-discrimination by adopting a human rights-based approach (HRBA) strategy, which has helped to increase women’s participation in TGAs and in positions of leadership. All trainings include some representation of women, youth, and disabled people. PFP 2 will remain human rights progressive in the extension plan.

In addition to the programme budget, the PFP 2 had a discretionary TA budget of 700,000 Euro for extra services. This option was contingent on the programme’s successful completion.

The option for additional services is now being activated in the form of a one-year extension of the PFP 2 (hereafter EP). The EP will cover the period from 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024. The justification for the EP includes the delays caused by Covid-19 and the significant progress made by PFP 2 especially during the last 1 ½ years.

Since the EP is a continuation of the PFP 2 it adheres to the PFP 2 Result Based Management Framework (RBMF). The RBMF in Annexe 1 sets out targets for the indicators that relate to the interventions in the EP.

The total budget allocated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) for the EP is maximum 700,000 Euro TA budget and maximum 700,000 Euro operational budget, which implies a total budget of maximum 1,400,000 Euro (In addition, any budget remaining unspent at the end of PFP 2 will be rolled over to the EP). The budget for the EP is considerably smaller than the budget for a “normal” year of PFP 2 implementation. Therefore, priority setting on resources allocation and location of interventions was an essential part of the EP planning.

Work plan

The original EP was submitted in February 2023, and appraised by MFA. This revised EP responds to the appraisal report’s comments and recommendations and considers the requirement to bridge to the proposed FORPLAN initiative.

PFP 2 shut down extension services before the extension phase (EP) and a second shutdown prior to the FORPLAN would further harm interventions and working relationships with partners who expect continuity and dependability. This redesigned EP plan aims to retain key national staff up to close to the start of FORPLAN, subject to clear budget restrictions.

Due to the modest budget of the EP, geographic coverage and thematic areas had to be carefully prioritised. The programme will continue to develop the human capacity of all councils to support the sector rather than employing many extension staff. Thematically, the programme will concentrate on result 2 (as it is relatively underdeveloped), integrated fire management (as

it requires sustained support), and tree improvement (as TFS has not yet developed the capacity to undertake this work, and additional interventions are still warranted).

MFA operational budget share by result and output

Results & Outputs	Resources Prioritisation
Result 1: Tree Growers establish and manage plantations	51%
Output 1.1: Private forestry organizations are strengthened	11%
Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	9%
Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest finance increased and diversified	1%
Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	13%
Output 1.5: Strengthened communication	16%
Output 1.6: Institutionalization of private forestry	1%
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing....	49%
Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	36%
Output 2.2: Increased access of SMEs to financing	3%
Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products....	3%
Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood....	7%

Resources and budget

The 1,400,000 Euro budget allocated for the EP (EP) by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) consists of a 700,000 Euro TA budget and a 700,000 Euro operational budget. In addition, any unspent budget or outstanding commitments at the conclusion of PFP 2 will be transferred to the EP.

Management, monitoring and reporting

The programme will utilize the FWITC and retain the PFP 2 Iringa office (although it will not pay FWITC lease). In addition, the programme will maintain a presence in Njombe while closing its cluster office in Makete.

During the EP, the PFP 2 progress reporting will consist of semi-annual progress reports and the PFP 2 Completion Report. Consequently, no QPRs will be prepared during the EP. The EP has two PSC meetings and one SVB meeting scheduled. In addition, a seminar may be held at the conclusion of PFP 2 to present the programme's accomplishments and lessons learned.

Assumptions and risks

The assumptions outlined in the revised PD, 2022/23 AWP, and July to December 2022 semi-annual progress report remain largely unchanged.

Fire management, extension services for tree growers, and the long-term viability of the FWITC and seed orchards are the primary programmatic risks during the EP.

Sustainability

PFP was intended to be a 16-year commitment to private forestry in Tanzania's Southern Highlands. At the time of preparing this work plan for the one-year extension of PFP 2, the identification of future Tanzania-Finland cooperation in the forest sector was ongoing. Due to the uncertainty surrounding Tanzania-Finland cooperation in the future, the original EP provided for a closing down of Finnish support for private forestry in the Southern Highlands. However, there has been an increase in interest in PFP 2 interventions since the original EP, and there is hope that some elements will continue to receive support under the proposed FORPLAN, which is set to begin in November 2024. As a result, this revised EP planning has considered how to prepare for the long-term viability of PFP-supported initiatives if funding is withdrawn, while also attempting to bridge to whatever may come next.

The EP is based on the following elements: -

- Continued interaction with LGA decision makers, with increased awareness raised on the importance and future opportunities of the forest sector in the local economy, and promotion of the LGA's increased emphasis on forestry.
- In the EP, the number of PFP 2 supported TGAs and SMEs will decrease. This implies that a first exit occurs early in the EP, with an increased role for LGA staff in extension support at the village level. This allows for learning about how the "handover" works and potential considerations for corrective actions, as well as documentation of the lesson learned.
- Ongoing collaboration with other stakeholders to fortify the post-PFP scenario. The engagement with TFS will centre on issues such as seed orchard management in the future and fire management.
- Throughout the EP, PFP 2 will work with MNRT and PO-RALG to develop a long-term solution for the FWITC. The centre has grown into an excellent resource for learning and promoting good forestry and value addition practises
- TGA assistance will focus on strengthening their ability to function as member-based organisations. The emphasis here will be on both organisational aspects and member service delivery.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2) is a bilateral development cooperation programme run by Tanzania and Finland. It is the second phase of The Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1) which was conceived as a sixteen-year intervention to be implemented in four phases of four years each.

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. Therefore, the first phase of the PFP had a total duration of 5 ½ years.

The next phase of the PFP, i.e., PFP 2, was planned as a 4-year programme. PFP 2 started on 1 November 2019 and was expected to end on 31 October 2023. It supports smallholder plantation forestry and wood-processing industries in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

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.

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) in 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).

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 enhance accountability.

The programme was intended to be human rights progressive. This entails adhering to the following stipulations (i) the programme practices human rights-based approaches to produce results that respect, protect and fulfill human rights; (ii) the needs, concerns and capacities of different duty bearers and rightsholders 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 analyzed 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.

1.2 The Extension Phase of PFP 2

In addition to the programme budget, the PFP 2 included a provision for additional services (TA budget of 700,000 Euro. This option was contingent on the programme’s satisfactory performance.

In the form of a one-year extension of PFP 2, the option for additional services is now being activated (hereafter EP). The duration of the EP is between 1 November 2023 and 31 October 2024. The 1,400,000 Euros total budget allocated by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for the EP consists of 700,000 Euros for technical assistance and 700,000 Euros for operations.

The justification for the EP includes:

- Despite delays caused by COVID-19, the programme has developed and proven approaches for enhancing smallholder plantation forest management and SME performance, but more time is required to institutionalise them. This was also acknowledged by the midterm evaluation (March 2022), which proposed to evaluate and determine extension options and priorities.

- The primary source of revenue for Iringa and Njombe regional governments (serving 2 million people) is taxation of plantation forestry. Inadequate plantation forest management is the leading cause of poverty in these regions, and the programme's proven methods for improving the sector's performance must be consolidated and scaled-up.

As the EP is a continuation of PFP 2, it follows the PFP 2 Result Based Management Framework (RBMF). In the RBMF, targets are established for the indicators associated with EP interventions.

Regarding planning, this revised EP is viewed as both a continuation of PFP 2 and a transitional phase to the planned FORPLAN. It aims to rebuild and sustain support for priority PFP 2 interventions (such as result 2, integrated fire management, formation and strengthening of Tanzania Private Forest Forum, support to tree growers, and tree improvement) where support continuity is still required, and to bridge to FORPLAN.

This revised EP is based on the original document and the appraisal report relating to that document.

The EP budget is significantly less than the budget for a "normal" year of PFP 2 implementation. Therefore, setting priorities for resource allocation and intervention location was a crucial aspect of EP planning. The criteria for setting priorities among PFP 2 interventions and for the geographic locations of interventions are discussed in Text Box 1 and basic considerations for planning are listed in Table 1.1.

Text box 1: Criteria for setting priorities in the EP

Criteria for setting priorities among PFP 2 councils (outputs and activities)

- Regional and District Governments are essential for sustainability; consequently, they will all be retained and bolstered, while the number of villages directly supported by programme extension services will be reduced. The selection of villages will be finalized at the start of the Extension Phase in detailed consultation with local government authorities. The following criteria will be used in selecting villages for continued tree grower support
 - Priority will be given to councils that prioritize forest value chains because they offer the potential for greater impact.
 - Priority will also be given to councils that have ongoing activities requiring continued support.
 - In addition, councils with committed groups who can benefit from continued support will be given priority.

Priorities among PFP 2 thematic areas:

- PFP2 was well-designed, and all outputs will be further refined.
- FWITC will continue pursuing vocational skill growth, entrepreneurship, and innovation for the forest industry.
- Priority will be given to result area 2 through VET training at FWITC, implementation of the SME development manual, and IFPPE-developed circular saw bench training courses. Work will continue on the introduction of low-cost kilns for supplying furniture makers with appropriately dried plantation-grown wood, as well as the introduction of borate salt-based wood preservation for roof trusses destined for low-altitude markets such as Dar es Salaam.
- The seed orchards will be managed and alternative means of ensuring their sustainability will be identified. The Gatsby Foundation's proposal for developing hybrids of *P. patula* and *P. tecunumanii* will be supported through the SUA working group and the Tree Improvement Research Working Group (TIRWG).
- Integrated Fire Management will be further developed through training courses for decision-makers and trainers, as well as for the development of village fire management plans. External resources will be sought for remote-sensing-based Fire Danger Index data provision to villages, fire detection, and fire monitoring.
- Ideally, the Tanzania Private Forest Forum will be bolstered, but this is contingent upon its registration by the Ministry of Home Affairs and receipt of adequate funding from Tanzania Forest Fund.

Table 1.1 Basic considerations that guide the revised EP planning

Considerations	
1	FWITC: The 2-year VET programmes for approximately 60 full-time students will continue, and short courses will be offered in the villages and at the centre.
2	The PFP 2 Socio-Economist, Land Use Planning Expert, two Cluster Coordinators, and other extension personnel who were laid off in June 2023 and are still available will be rehired for the EP without additional recruitment procedures, based on the detailed requirements that are described herein.
3	Due to the smaller budget of the EP, external service providers and short-term consultants will be utilised minimally. This means that further collaboration with HAMK and the proposed marketing service provision for FWITC will have to be deferred until FORPLAN starts.
4	The smaller budget in the EP necessitates a reduction in staffing for PFP 2, so extension services will be reduced and only Mafinga and Njombe cluster offices will be maintained.
5	The smaller budget in the EP will necessitate a decrease in operational expenses. No major workshops, regular LGA planning meetings, or larger centralised training events will be held. In addition, cost reduction will be pursued by designing priority events in a way that minimises the need for participants to stay overnight as much as possible, given the geographical diversity of the implementation areas. The objective will be to have participants cover their DSAs as much as possible.
6	Through less frequent meetings and fewer field trips, the costs of the PSC can be reduced.
7	MNRT will cover the cost of acquiring the FWITC site.
8	Prior to the completion of the EP, it will be necessary to conduct the PFP 2 completion survey and report in a manner that will also contribute to baseline surveys for the anticipated FORPLAN.

2. OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS

Annexe 1 provides a detailed result-based management framework (RBMF) that includes information and data on the entire programme period's targets, progress to date, and an indication of where the original target will be adjusted due to the EP period.

Table 2.1 below provides summarised information on EP targets in relation to RBMF indicators.

Table 2.1 Summary of EP targets against output indicators

Results	Indicators	EP (EP) target
Result 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations		
1.1. Private forestry organizations are strengthened		
	Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2 EP, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	i. 20 additional milestones reached by TGAs supported by PFP 2. ii. "0" milestones reached by TGAs supported during PFP 1 iii. A total of 10 wood trade transactions facilitated by TGAs
	Number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.	100 additional tree growers in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2
<u>Interventions to address progress under output 1.1 EP targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<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.		
	Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	At least 1,500 tree growers participating in forestry extension events (field days)
	Number of people participating in short course forestry training (trainee days)	500 tree growers participating in forestry training (The training will depend on the ability of the trainees to cover their costs)
	Trainee days in full time Forestry VET courses through FWITC (new indicator)	3,000 trainee days
	Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 EP	i. 50% of nurseries using improved seeds ii. 50% of nurseries using improved practices.
	The proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 EP	80% of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 EP
	The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 EP	10 percentage point increase from the EP baseline
	Quantity of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stand	30 kilograms of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stands
<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: Improved tree seed production development 		
1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified		
	The volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs	At least 15,000 euros loans to tree growers in PFP 2 EP supported TGAs

Results	Indicators	EP (EP) target
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.3 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
- Activity 1.3.1: Forestry financing facilitation		
1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires		
	The area shares of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	Less than 5% area of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually.
	Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	100 extension events organized on forest fire management
	Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	3,000 people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages
	Number of government and company decision makers trained in IFM (2-day course) (new indicator)	10
	Number of village fire management plans facilitated by council staff and approved at District Councils (new indicator)	10
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.4 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
- 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 EP understand the rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities	10 LGAs participating actively in PFP 2 activities
	Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	At least 50 engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners
	Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	(i) 1000 unique visitors (ii) 500 downloads
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.5 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
- Activity 1.5.1: Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration		
- Activity 1.5.2: Maintain programme communication media		
1.6. Institutionalization of private forestry		
	Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	10 district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages
	The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	7 districts annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 1.6 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
- Activity 1.6.1: Integration of PFP 2 activities in district work plans		
- Activity 1.6.2: Facilitation of VLUPs		
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises		
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 500 people participating in wood industry extension events (field days)

Results	Indicators	EP (EP) target
	Number of people participating in wood industry training	100 SMEs participating in wood industry training (The training will depend on the ability of the trainees to cover their costs)
	Trainee days in full time wood industry VET courses at FWITC (new indicator)	3,000
	Number of AMEC sawmill owners and supervisors participating in short courses on safety, sawmill alignment, and sawmill setting (new indicator)	>1,000 additional trainee days during the EP
	Private sector uptake of low-cost kilns and flat pack furniture value chains (new indicator)	2 private sector uptakes/replications
	Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	i. At least 10% of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women ii. At least 10% of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing vulnerable people
	Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	At least 20% female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	i. 20% of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to work safety, ii. 5% of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to employee social security payments
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	100% 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	50% permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs
	Number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	100 PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.1 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.1.1: Wood industries trainings and extension - Activity 2.1.2: Encouragement of the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable people in wood processing 		
2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing		
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	At least 60% of PFP 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.2 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.2.1: Linking SMEs and financial institutions 		
2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain		
	Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	PMT will continue to follow up on the log- and sawn timber standards through engagement with the industry and relevant GoT ministries (MNRT) The follow up will be through reports of the matter (if such available) and discussions with relevant staff.

Results	Indicators	EP (EP) target
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.3 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
- Activity 2.3.1: 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)	To be set later when EP villages are finally selected.
	Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	2 of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders (Based on Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC)/Forest Working Group (FWG) meetings)
<u>Interventions to address progress under Output 2.4 annual targets for RBMF indicators</u>		
- Activity 2.4.1: Wood industry and forestry integration		
- Activity 2.4.2: Association development in the wood-industry sector		

3. WORKPLAN

3.1 Strategy

3.1.1 Financing and implementation

The budget allocated for the EP by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) is 700,000 Euro TA budget and 700,000 Euro operational budget, which implies a total budget of 1,400,000 Euro (In addition, any budget and outstanding commitments remaining unspent at the end of PFP 2 will be rolled over to the EP).

The EP budget allocation does not allow for the same scope of the interventions as during the four years of the PFP 2. The budget allocation to the two result areas and their outputs is based on priority setting in line with the criteria presented earlier.

Table 3.1 MFA operational budget share by result and output

Results & Outputs	Resources prioritisation
Result 1: Tree Growers establish and manage plantations	51%
Output 1.1: Private forestry organizations are strengthened	11%
Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	9%
Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest finance increased and diversified	1%
Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	13%
Output 1.5: Strengthened communication	16%
Output 1.6: Institutionalization of private forestry	1%
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing....	49%
Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	36%
Output 2.2: Increased access of SMEs to financing	3%
Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products....	3%
Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood....	7%

PFP 2 has reached out to a total of 80 TGAs in the Southern Highlands thanks to the support of ten councils. The number of TGAs supported by the EP will be reduced in accordance with the priority setting criteria presented earlier (see chapter 1). The EP TGAs will be chosen during operational planning with the councils because the intention being to facilitate local government as it starts to take the lead and gain experience in extension work.

As with the TGAs, the councils will be involved in selecting villages for village fire management planning support and SMEs for SME strengthening.

3.1.2 Management

The programme will retain the PFP 2 Iringa office and will utilise the FWITC (although it will not pay FWITC lease). In addition, the programme will retain an office in Njombe.

The PFP 2 progress reporting during the EP will be in form of a semi-annual progress report and the PFP 2 Completion Report. Two PSC meetings and one SVB meeting are planned for the EP. In addition, a closing down seminar may be arranged at the end of the EP to present PFP achievements and lessons learned. Other options for sharing PFP 2 experiences will be evaluated.

3.1.3 HRBA and cross-cutting issues

PFP 2 is well aligned with and responsive to the development objectives and priorities of the Government of Finland. The programme applies a human rights progressive approach and is relevant to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Human rights-based approach

PFP 2’s HRBA emphasises inclusive, participatory, and non-discriminatory processes which are transparent and enhance accountability (revised Programme Document). It strives to enhance the capacities of rights-holders, duty-bearers, and other responsible actors. The implementation of HRBA into the day-to-day development work of PFP 2 also complements the objective of Do-No-Harm.

Based on lessons learnt and recommendations from the HRBA and gender situation assessment study conducted in the PFP 2 inception period, the programme has taken various important steps to improve inclusion and non-discrimination. The programme developed a Human rights-based approach (HRBA) strategy, which has contributed to increased women’s involvement in TGAs and in leadership positions. Furthermore, Women, youth and disabled groups are assisted to apply for the LGA loans and women are represented to varying degrees in all training and extension events. In the extension plan, the programme will continue engaging people in all vulnerable positions, strengthen women’s role in decision making and build the capacity of duty bearers.

Updates in the revised PIM reflect lesson learnt and recommendation from the “Human Rights-Based Approach and Gender Situational Assessment: A Case Study of Makete, Njombe and Mafinga forest industry clusters”. Such changes can be observed under section 2.3 comparing both documents (PD of April 2019 vs revised PD). This also applies to section 1.2 of the revised PD (In the previous PD of April 2019 it was section 1.2.4) as well as section 2.4 on stakeholders and beneficiary analysis.

During PFP 2 the programme prioritised development of the capacity of the PORALG duty bearers, and this will continue during the EP.

VET courses and other short courses provide opportunities for this left behind. PFP and VET students have better gender balances providing enhanced opportunities for female participation and normalizing female participation.

Climate resilience, low emission development, and protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity

Tree improvement with seed orchards of various commercial species offers scope for plantations in a broader range of site types and provides resilience to climate change and diseases that can be expected when plantations become stressed.

The introduction of BoPs leads to healthier (resilient) plantations that store more above ground carbon.

Integrated fire management reduces fire risk and thereby safeguards above-ground carbon stock in plantations. IFM encourages investment in plantation forestry and associated carbon sequestration.

VLUPs facilitates environmental protection and biodiversity conservation.

Specific support is provided for local government in enforcement of VLUPs and village fire management plans with the intention that every council should gain experience in this enforcement and be capacitated to scale up.

3.2 Overall objective and outcome

3.2.1 Overall objective:

PFP 2 will continue tracking the contribution and impact of the planned activities in promoting the sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania’s economic growth and alleviates poverty. The indicators as well as expected impact and outcome for the overall objective and the outcome remains un-changed in the EP.

Indicator	Expected programme impact
The area of plantation forests in Southern Highlands	Substantial increase in area of plantation forests in southern highlands: PFP 2 was formulated as a sixteen-year programme with four phases. Although the focus of PFP 2 is not on supporting

Indicator	Expected programme impact
	establishment of forest plantation, changes in the forest plantation area should be monitored for sustainability reasons since they affect and influence capacity building and raw material availability.
The absolute value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy	Increased value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzania economy.
The total production of industrial round wood in Southern Highlands' private plantations in 2030 and the proportion of that amount as a percentage of the total production of industrial round wood in the nation	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario
The real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland	Positive trend of the real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland.

3.2.2 Outcome

The programme aims for 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”.

Indicator	Expected outcome
The share of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best-operating practices	60% of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best operating practices.
The share of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability	At least 30% of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability.
The probability of households in PFP 2 villages to fall under (i) food poverty line; (ii) national poverty line; and (iii) 2x national poverty line in target communities	Reduced probability of household to fall under poverty line including food and national poverty lines.
Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions	Cumulatively 90,000 people benefiting practically from programme interventions.
Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages	Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages
Income to households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal
CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters	At least 5 billion TZS (2 million euros) CESS collection from the forestry sector in programme area in EP. (Cumulatively 70 billion TZS)

3.3 Result 1 Tree growers establish and manage plantations

3.3.1 Output 1.1 Private forestry organisations are strengthened

Activity 1.1.1 TGA mobilisation, establishment and strengthening

Deliverables	Time (Months)
PFP 2 villages selected for continued tree grower support during EP	November to December 2023
The capacity of the selected 20 - 40 TGAs to function as a members' organisation and the service delivery to members (e.g. through MTGs) is consolidated	January to August 2024
TGAs are offering services in wood trade to their members. A total of 10 wood trade transaction facilitated by TGA providing value added to its members.	January to August 2024

The cluster coordinators will meet with the councils at the start of the EP to determine which staff they can allocate to work with the programme on supporting TGA forestry activities and the level of effort these staff may provide. Villages will be selected based on LGA commitment, and PFP 2 EP extension staff will be assigned. Each district or town council is expected to allocate between one and four villages from the original PFP 2 villages.

PFP 2 has supported a total of 80 TGAs. The EP's support for TGAs will be reduced to around 20-40 TGAs. TGA strengthening will continue in accordance with the TGA guideline milestones in the selected TGAs. The goal is to strengthen both council ownership and TGA functioning as member-based organisations so that they can thrive beyond the EP.

In addition, Master Tree Growers (MTGs) will be strengthened because they serve as another source of sustainability by sharing their knowledge both within and outside the TGA membership.

In addition to forest management, the development of TGA service delivery to members will include involvement in wood trade. TGA service delivery methods, such as combining sales from several members and negotiating prices with timber merchants at the village level, or acting along the market chain, bringing the wood to the factory gate or selling it at the timber yard, will be investigated with the support of a specialist marketing consultant, and supported. The Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union (TTGAU) will be consulted regarding support for TGA involvement in the wood trade to establish a possible close collaboration with this umbrella organisation.

Table 3.2 TGA development assessment milestones

Benchmark		Milestone	
1	TGA Registration	1.1	TGA registered
2	Leadership and empowerment of members	2.1	Permanent leaders elected
		2.2	Re-election of leaders is carried out in line with the constitution
3	Meetings	3.1	GA and EC meetings are held in line with the constitution
		3.2	Agenda and minutes distributed
4	Office	4.1	TGA office is established
5	Finance management	5.1	Bank account opened, accounting procedures and cash handling systems in place
		5.2	Finance reports are prepared in line with the constitution and made available to members
		5.3	External audit carried out annually
6	Asset management and record keeping	6.1	Assets are recorded and the list is available
		6.2	Asset list is up-dated annually
		6.3	Archives is established with storing facilities for all TGA documents
7	Members	7.1	The constitution welcomes new members
		7.2	The number of members in the TGA is 50% of the tree growers in the village
		7.3	The number of members is 75% of the members in the village
8	Plans and service delivery	8.1	Annual plan of operations (AOP) or similar prepared to guide service delivery
		8.2	Operations are carried out to some extent in line with the AOP or similar
		8.3	AOP, or similar is prepared for 2 years
		8.4	Operations are carried out to a greater extent in line with the AOP or similar
		8.5	Service delivery provides income enabling TGA to expand on services
9	Reports	9.1	Reports are prepared in line with the requirements in the constitution

Benchmark		Milestone	
10	Information system	10.1	Digital system is in place and operational for information sharing
		10.2	The system provides regularly up-date information valuable for income generation for the tree growers

Activity 1.1.2 Encouraging women and vulnerable people to participate in TGAs

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Female membership in TGAs increased by 2 percentage point	January to August 2024

PFP 2 will continue to promote active participation and membership of women and vulnerable people in the selected TGAs. The programme will continue to work with other stakeholders, such as the village government, to raise awareness and identify support needs for women and vulnerable people in order to encourage them to participate in TGAs.

TGA management will be strengthened further by encouraging women to participate meaningfully in TGA decision-making and day-to-day TGA activities. The main mechanism for encouraging women and vulnerable people to participate in TGAs during the EP will be the extension services provided by LGA officers who will be supported by the PFP 2 Extension Officers (EO) and Extension Workers (EW).

The programme will continue to track participation and membership in TGAs on a regular basis. Whenever applicable the TGA membership will be disaggregated by gender, age class, public/elected officials, disability, and vulnerability.

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)
TGA woodlot management improved, with a 10-percentage point rise in the implementation of best operating practices.	January to August 2024

FWITC will be supported to continue training of around 30 full time students on 2-year VET 1 – 3 forestry attendant courses.

Capacity building for tree growers will take place at the TGA and tree grower levels, with an emphasis on the role of MTGs and LGA officers assisted by PFP 2 EP EOs and EWs.

Building on previous PFP 2 interventions, the emphasis will be on consolidating woodlot management. Working with a small number of demonstration plots and emphasising that their management is consistent with Best Operating Practices (BOPs) (particularly with regard to second thinning and longer rotations in pine grown for sawlog production), facilitating the implementation of existing woodlot management plans, and engaging tree growers in woodlot management in general.

The support to TGA service delivery on wood trade (activity 1.1.1) will be used as a mechanism to incentivize BOP adoption: Well-managed woodlots will be chosen for the trade, demonstrating the advantages of good woodlot management in the sale of the wood.

Activity 1.2.2 Improved tree seed production development

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Tree improvement MoUs evaluated and revised.	November to December 2023
Seed orchards managed	November 2023 through October 2024
Cone harvested through to seed marketed	November 2023 through October 2024

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Sustainable mechanism, involving FWITC, LGAs, and TTGAU, for the TGAs to access improved tree seed is operational. The mechanisms will define responsibilities for marketing and distribution.	November 2023 through October 2024
Arrangements for producing hybrid seed of <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. tecunumannii</i> advanced	November 2023 through October 2024
Village nurseries improved	January to August 2024

The operation of the Memorandums of Understanding that have guided PFP 2 contributions to tree improvement in Tanzania will be reviewed, and new Memorandums of Understanding will be drafted to protect the interests of small tree growers and to promote long-term sustainability. This will involve consultations with other actors such as the Tree Improvement Research Working Group (TIRWG) and tree improvement researchers at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA).

During the EP the programme will resume responsibility for seed orchard management and protection through FWITC. This will involve seed orchard weeding, fire break maintenance, second thinning (of seed orchards planted in 2019), monitoring phenology, preliminary seed harvesting survey, mapping, seed harvesting training, and fire guarding (at Ifinga only).

The programme will collaborate with other stakeholders to collect seed orchard cones, extract seeds, test seeds, store seeds, and market seeds to ensure a sufficient quantity is available for smallholders, as well as train VET students and orchard watchmen.

PFP 2 will continue to raise awareness about improved tree seeds in collaboration with TFS, TTGAU, and LGAs. A practical arrangement for easy access to improved seeds by tree growers, nurseries, and other stakeholders will be developed. This will include clarifying roles and responsibilities among various stakeholders in seed orchard management as well as seed collection, processing, and storage. When procuring seeds, the ownership of the seeds must be clear and agreed upon, as well as the pricing mechanism for other stakeholders. Transparent bookkeeping is also required for seed production and distribution.

Currently, the southern highlands forest industry is becoming vulnerable to *Fusarium circinatum*, which causes widespread pine tree death, reduced growth, and timber quality degradation wherever it occurs. According to current research, hybridising *P. patula* with *P. tecunumannii* produces more vigorous phenotypes that are resistant to this disease, and the Gatsby Foundation, in collaboration with SUA and Green Resources, has devised plans to produce hybrid clones for commercial use. Pollen from PFP 2 supported seed orchards will be required. Because such clonal material is likely to be prohibitively expensive for smallholders, the EP will collaborate with other stakeholders to support the introduction of hybrid seedling seed orchards.

Through inputs from PFP 2 EO, EW and MTGs as well as LGA, the capacity of the TGA nurseries for seedling production will be further strengthened.

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)
The EP TGAs are aware and have the capacity to access finance from LGAs without external support	January to August 2024

Councils have increased funding for forestry initiatives through local government loans for women, youth, and vulnerable groups as a result of PFP 2 facilitation.

In the long run, this will be an additional source of revenue to assist tree growers and TGAs in adhering to recommended forest plantation rotations. During the EP, the programme will continue and consolidate previous efforts, such as:

- facilitating the development of customised business plans and supporting loan applications.

- Assisting tree growers and TGAs in obtaining funding through grants, loans, and service delivery. The emphasis will be on assisting TGAs in strengthening their financial management and channelling those funds to projects that will sustain them.
- Collaborating with local governments to increase financial support for forestry training and extension, particularly for fire management. This will imply LGAs contributing to, but not limited to: i) recruiting extension staff (from region to village level) and tutors and providing operational funds, ii) contributing to improving FWITC facilities, iii) providing scholarships for disadvantaged youth to benefit from FWITC VET training, iv) contributing to and taking the lead on IFM implementation, v) overseeing maintenance of seed orchards/stands and seed distribution to smallholders.

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)
Village fire management plans in 10 EP villages and 10 councils enabled to replicate	January to August 2024

Land use planning support and village fire management planning will be considered concurrently in the same villages during the EP. The village selection process will take landscape issues into account, such as selecting contiguous blocks of villages that are downwind (and possibly downslope) of major forest assets, allowing them to be protected by reducing the risk of fire moving into them.

Each council's staff will be assisted in facilitating at least one village fire management plan. Villages chosen for this purpose will already have village land use plans, and the goal is to support the implementation of VLUP as well as village fire management plan monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

Furthermore, the programme will seek to collaborate with other actors in the national land use planning arena to determine where and how village land use planning procedures can be simplified, as well as where and how fire management can be integrated into land use planning.

Activity 1.4.2 Forest fires management training and extension

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Improved common understanding of IFM between MNRT, PORALG, private sector and civil society	January to August 2024
Leaders understand IFM	
Trainers trained in IFM	
The implementation of fire management plans in the villages is further improving both fire prevention and firefighting.	
Village fire management committees, Village fire Crews, and Village fire funds operational in 10 EP villages	
VFCs better equipped	
Possible international support for forest fire information system	November 2023 through October 2024

One weakness of the current IFM approach is that it is applied in different ways by the different actors. To remedy this PFP 2 has worked on developing training materials and an overall manual for operationalising the MNRT IFM strategy in the villages. During 2022/23 the programme will continue to promote a standardised IFM approach.

To try to instil a common understanding and a standardised approach, leaders from MNRT, PORALG, TFS, academia, civil society, and forestry companies will be offered a short course on IFM. Trainers and extension staff will be given practical training. Selected extension staff from each district and town council will be trained and involved in facilitating the creation of at least one village fire management plan.

The programme will act to ensure village bylaws are passed through their enactment stages and that enforcement is strengthened. The programme will further try to consolidate village fire management committees (VFMCs), Village fire Crews (VFCs), and Village fire funds (VFFs)

District and town councils will be assisted in establishing and managing village fire funds for fire management. Because some of the required firefighting equipment must be imported, the programme will work with local retailers to provide suitable equipment. Because some hand tools that are needed are not locally available the programme will support their local fabrication and marketing from FWITC or elsewhere.

External finance (such as TAFF and local government) will be sought for fire equipment for villages that do not have alternative options for financing necessary firefighting equipment

Because information on the local fire danger index is required for granting fire permits and determining fire standby status, the programme will seek international assistance to establish a service that will use remote sensing data to disseminate information on the local fire danger index and real-time fire incidences, as well as for forest fire damage monitoring. The long-term goal is to transfer technology and establish a service like this in Tanzania.

3.3.5 Output 1.5 Strengthened communication

Activity 1.5.1 Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration

Deliverables	Time (Months)
LGAs are fully aware and participate in PFP 2 interventions.	January to August 2023
Other stakeholders continue to be engaged in PFP in line with mutual interest and expertise.	January to August 2023

PFP 2, the LGAs, and other stakeholders came to an agreement on how to work together and formalized it in memorandums of understandings (MoU). This includes 10 MoUs with the LGA on collaborating on implementation of the PFP 2 activities, 3 master MoUs with TFS, TTGAU, and Mbinga town council on producing high quality and diversity tree seed at affordable prices for small growers and government plantations, and 1 with African forestry (AF) on communication.

These MoUs lay the foundation for the PFP 2 collaboration with stakeholders. The collaboration will continue in EP, the cooperation with the LGAs will continue in line with the framework provided by the budget. The cooperation mechanisms include the participation of the PFP 2 experts in Council Management Team meetings as well as the continued engagement with DFOs and other LGA technical staff on a day-to-day basis with e.g. coordination on field visits.

Activity 1.5.2 Maintaining programme communication media

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Communication materials developed by PFP 2 continues to be distributed to stakeholders.	January to August 2023

The final outcome survey will be completed and documented in the programme completion report.

Stakeholders will be kept informed, and their feedback will be incorporated into the programme to improve networking, using communication methods like the website and social media platforms, as well as other communication materials.

During the EP, communication, and promotion materials such as signage, publications, posters, brochures, leaflets, and other media will continue to be produced and distributed.

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)
The integration of PFP 2 interventions into district forestry activities is further strengthened and consolidated	November 2023 through August 2024

PFP 2 has consistently collaborated with government partners on a variety of initiatives, including improving smallholder forest management, integrated fire management, improving support for SMEs, assisting in the establishment and strengthening of FWITC, and tree improvement.

The EP will continue to collaborate within its budgetary constraints, while assisting the government in taking over these roles. This will include for meetings between the EP and councils to determine in which villages the councils will be ready to continue providing support to tree growers and with which human resources.

When the FORPLAN Programme Document is completed, it will inform the process of adjusting institutionalisation priorities.

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

3.4.1 Output 2.1. The capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened

Activity 2.1.1 Wood industries training and extension

Deliverables	Time (Months)
FWITC continues full time education to 30 VET students on 2-year wood industry attendant courses	November 2023 through October 2024
FWITC short courses on wood processing continued on cost recovery basis	
FWITC administration manual prepared and administration strengthened	
FWITC enterprises optimised and made more transparent and accountable	
Amec sawmill owners and managers trained in safety, saw alignment, and saw doctoring	November 2023 through October 2024
The saw-doctoring SMEs strengthened through internship, training and access to tools provided by FWITC	
SMEs capacitated in boron salt hot dip treatment for sawn wood preservation	
Council staff further strengthened in rolling out SME development manual and SMEs strengthened	January through August 2024

The current first intake for two-year VET courses will last until June 2024. The second intake increased total enrolment to approximately seventy students (in forestry attendant and wood industry attendant courses) in June 2023. FWITC expects to continue the two-year courses with 60 - 70 fee-paying students enrolled. FWITC will also continue to offer cost-recovery short courses in forestry, wood industry, joinery and carpentry.

FWITC enterprises in containerised tree seedling production, briquette production, sawmilling, saw doctoring, wood drying, and wood preserving will continue and be optimised. Optimising will involve preparing an administration manual in line with government and programme procedures, tightening internal control, accountability and transparency, and introduction of enterprise software. It will also involve strengthening the FWITC board of directors.

FWITC will investigate the viability of playing a larger role in sustaining tree seed orchards in order to provide small tree growers with improved tree seed for both training and revenue generation purposes.

Village carpentry workshops will receive additional assistance. In the beginning, carpentry workshops in each district will be selected for council support and will be visited by a carpentry tutor and extension officer who will discuss and agree on their technical and enterprise development support needs. Curriculums will be created, trainers will be educated, and the curriculums will be implemented. It is anticipated that initial support will concentrate on

fundamental technical issues, and this could later be expanded to include internships and training at FWITC.

Village carpentry workshops will receive additional assistance. In the beginning, carpentry workshops in each district will be selected with the councils, and selected workshops will be visited by a carpentry tutor and extension officer who will discuss and agree on their technical and enterprise development support needs with them. Curriculums will be created, trainers will be educated, and the curriculums will be implemented. It is anticipated that initial support will concentrate on fundamental technical issues, and this could later be expanded to include internships and training at FWITC.

Extension staff will provide specialist short courses on sawmilling safety, saw alignment, and saw blade setting to amec sawmill owners and managers.

Saw doctoring internships will be available at FWITC, as well as training and assistance in obtaining specialist tools.

Timber treatment is used in a variety of applications to extend the service life of wood. Despite established standards utility pole treatment varies greatly, with some professional operators and a large number of small-scale informal producers of subpar poles. FWITC has collaborated with the Ministry of Energy to study pole producers and assist emerging businesses that are attempting to improve their products. This commercial working relationship will continue. In addition, the programme will support the Tanzania Wooden Poles Producers Association that is mandated to enforce standards.

Although Tanzania Bureau of Standards has established standards for CCA treated timber they are not enforced and the treatment of structural timbers appears to be unregulated, resulting in a number of issues. In the southern highlands the most common structural timber treatment is dipping the timber in a diluted CCA/food colour solution. The main concern is the operator's health risk from regular skin contact with the CCA chemical. Another concern is the low level of wood protection provided by this method for structural timber, especially for timber destined for coastal areas like Dar es Salaam. The programme will team up with TBS to introduce a standard for timber preservation with boron.

Specialist short courses on boron salt hot dip treatment have been provided to SMEs throughout the southern highlands as an affordable, safe, and effective alternative to CCA treatment in applications such as roof trusses which are not in ground contact or frequent water contact. Further courses will be offered in line with demand.

SMEs will be selected in each district from amongst those supported in PFP 2 based on their response to previous training and the commitment of the LGA to further strengthen them. Previous training will be assessed and then they will be offered top up support on remaining modules of the SME strengthening manual.

Activity 2.1.2 Encourage the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in wood processing

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Women, youth, and vulnerable groups participating in the selected SMEs have their capacity strengthened and consolidated.	January through August 2024

The project will continue to raise awareness among the various SMEs in the forest value chain throughout the EP PFP 2, encouraging them to hire women and youth. Capacity building will be prioritised for women, youth, and vulnerable groups. This will primarily involve rolling out the SME development manual.

3.4.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing

Activity 2.2.1 Linking SMEs and financial institutions

Deliverables	Time (Months)
The EP SMEs are aware and have the capacity to access finance from LGA without external support.	January through August 2024

LGAs have gradually increased their interest free loan provision to SMEs in the sector. During the EP the programme will support additional SMEs in accessing these loans. Other sources of finance will also be linked with credit worthy SMEs.

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

Activity 2.3.1 Product development and improved use of wood waste

Deliverables	Time (Months)
FWITC enterprises operated for profit, training and demonstration	November 2023 through October 2024
FWITC low-cost wood-drying kiln operated for fine-tuning kilning cycles, commercial purposes, demonstrations, and training.	
FWITC flat-pack designer furniture value chain operational	
Improved value addition to locally produced veneer and panel boards	
Entrepreneurs supported in green finance applications	

Currently, the southern highlands furniture industry is reliant on native hardwoods and teak. Plantation grown pine and eucalyptus are not preferred in Tanzania because it grows quickly and, as a result, has a lot of internal stresses that cause deformation as it dries out. Other countries use these plantation species much more because they kiln them scientifically before making furniture. Furniture is mostly made in Tanzania by SMEs that do not have access to kilned wood. As a result, FWITC has commissioned a low-cost kiln to serve as a model for others to follow, to provide kilning training, and to supply dried wood for furniture manufacturing on a commercial basis. The kiln will be operated on a commercial basis during the EP, entrepreneurs will be encouraged and supported to copy it and VET students will be trained to use it.

PFP 2 has created a designer flat-pack furniture set to be made sustainably by local SMEs from plantation eucalyptus. There appears to be a good market for the furniture, but SMEs have so far failed to capitalize on it. FWITC production has also been hampered by a scarcity of dried eucalyptus. During the EP, FWITC will cautiously start producing the more popular items of the furniture range from dried wood to prove the value chain viability, and to contribute to financing the centre. SMEs with sufficient potential will be capacitated to manufacture and market the furniture.

Despite the fact that veneer and panel board factories have proliferated in the southern highlands in recent years, these low-value products are mostly exported, and little further value addition has occurred, despite the fact that low-cost options for value addition exist. Despite the fact that FWITC demonstrated low-cost technologies and processes for value addition in the manufacturing of furniture from panel boards and shaped panels from veneer, there appears to be little uptake by SMEs. The programme will investigate the reasons for apparent low uptake and, if necessary, change its mode of engagement with SMEs.

Globally, there is a growing interest in and demand for CO₂-sequestering interventions. This interest is also visible at the local level in the southern highlands. During the EP, the programme will continue to promote private sector actors who are investing in sustainable natural resource management with climate funding (e.g., wood waste from TGAs to production of biochar for smallholder soil improvement).

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)
MaIS continued to deliver market information to SMEs and TGAs and the system is adopted to be managed in the future by SMEs and TGAs.	January through August 2024

PFP 2 seeks to optimise the commercial performance of each enterprise within FWITC to enhance its sustainability. It has identified the need to provide specialist support in marketing FWITC products (such as seedlings, sawn wood and furniture) and services (such as VET long-

term training courses and short-term training courses) and so a consultant will be recruited to strengthen marketing.

The programme helped to establish the timber yard in Mang'oto village, Makete. The timber yard was established to improve the efficiency of timber transactions between growers and merchants, specifically to increase grower returns. During the EP, the programme will continue to provide oversight of the timberyard, consolidating its operations and thus operations beyond the scope of the programme.

The programme helped TGAs and villagers obtain market information on sawn wood prices from major timber trade centres. As a result, they were able to obtain higher prices for their produce. The Market Information System (MaIS) is now available on social media platforms, and physical signboards in 60 villages are regularly updated. The MaIS will be maintained, and the villages in which it will operate will be determined by the EP's final village selection.

During the EP the future “owner” of the MaIS will be identified and capacity built for handing over to the owner.

Activity 2.4.2 Association development in the wood industry sector

Deliverables	Time (Months)
Tanzania Private Forest Forum has grown stronger (if it was pre-registered with Ministry of Home Affairs and financed by TAFF).	January through August 2024

During PFP 2, assistance was provided for the establishment of an overarching apex body to assist the forestry and wood industry sector. A constitution for the proposed Tanzania Private Forest Forum (TPFF) was drafted, and TABEDO and SHIVIMITA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish the TPFF. The Tanzania Forest Fund was approached with a proposal to fund the initiative. TPFF intended to register with Ministry of Home Affairs.

Depending on the progress made in registering and financing the TPFF, the PFP 2 EP will support its establishment and strengthening during its first year. It is anticipated that all industry apex bodies will be strengthened through coordination and support of TPFF.

4. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human resources

This revised EP anticipates bringing back selected extension staff in January 2024 and retaining them through August 2024 to provide support during the early fire season and to remain within two months of the proposed FORPLAN startup in November 2024.

Staff from the FWITC will be retained for the duration of the EP. MNRT will continue to employ the FWITC Principal, and three FWITC tutors will be paid directly from FWITC income as part of the transition to sustainability, while the remaining staff will be paid by the programme.

Table 4.1 shows PFP 2 staffing provisions for the EP.

Table 4.1 PFP 2 staff for the EP

Human Resource	Quantity	Duration (Months)
Technical Assistance		
Chief Technical Advisor	1	10.5
National Finance and Procurement Expert	1	10.5
Market Systems Development Specialist	1	10.5
Land Use Plan Expert	1	10.5
Operational		
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	1	12
Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator	1	10
Extension Officer	5	10
Extension Worker	8	8
Administration		
Accountant PFP 2	1	12
Database Management and IT support officer	1	12
Office assistant Iringa	1	12
Drivers	7	12
Interns (former interns being retained in specialist field roles including, IFM, marketing and access to finance)	3	8

In addition, three short term consultants are needed and terms of reference for these will be prepared during the EP. Briefly the consultancies needed are as listed below:

- Integrated Fire Management Expert to provide IFM course for leaders
- Marketing specialist to support marketing of FWITC Products and Services
- Marketing Expert to support TGAs in marketing.

Table 4.2 provides details of the human resources at FWITC to be supported by PFP 2 during the EP.

Table 4.2 FWITC staff for the EP

Human Resource	Quantity	Duration (Months)	Budget line
Financed through MNRT			
FWITC Principal	1	12	
Financed through PFP 2			
Accountant/Administrator FWITC	1	12	Administration
Tutor forestry	1	12	Operations
Tutor wood industries	2	12	Operations
Tutor nursery	1	12	Operations
Tutor tree improvement	1	12	Operations
Sawmill manager	1	12	Operations
Workshop manager	1	12	Operations
Office assistant Mafinga	2	12	Operations
Financed through FWITC			
Tutor kilning	1	12	FWITC
Tutor furniture	1	12	FWITC
Tutor saw doctoring	1	12	FWITC

4.2 Finance

4.2.1 Budget

The MFA's overall programme budget for this EP is 1.4 million euros. This amount includes 700,000 euros for technical assistance and 700,000 euros for operational expenses.

Furthermore, the Tanzania government will continue to make significant contributions through MNRT and PORALG. Among these, MNRT will either purchase or lease the FWITC site. According to the current lease terms, this would cost around 40,000 USD for the EP period only. In addition, MoUs with councils will be pursued, and these will provide for the provision of council staff to work with the programme. Both the Iringa and Njombe regional commissioners are looking into additional ways to contribute to programme activities including interest free loans to tree growers and SMEs, support for integrated fire management, and support to FWITC (such as by providing scholarships).

Table 4.3 provides highlights of the MFA budget for the EP, and Annexe 2 provides detailed budget allocation for the twelve months from 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024 planned activities.

Table 4.3 PFP 2 EP budget

Item	Extension Phase budget (Nov 23 – Oct 24)
INDIRECT COST	
Technical assistance cost	372,500
Administrative cost	327,500
TOTAL INDIRECT COST	700,000
IMPLEMENTATION COST	
Programme operational cost	
Result 1: Tree Growers establish and manage plantations	126,314
Output 1.1: Private forestry organizations are strengthened	27,000
Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	23,484
Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest finance increased and diversified	2,400
Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	32,529
Output 1.5: Strengthened communication	38,500
Output 1.6: Institutionalization of private forestry	2,400
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing....	90,407
Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	66,407
Output 2.2: Increased access of SMEs to financing	6,000
Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products....	6,000
Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood....	12,000
Operational staff	292,994
PFP 2 staff	128,299
FWITC staff	164,695
Total programme operational cost	509,715
Reimbursable (Procurement, vehicles, and office related costs)	140,764
External Audit	
Tree out-grower scheme project	0
Joint Monitoring and Evaluation mission and reviews	0
TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST	650,479
CONTINGENCY	49,521
GRAND TOTAL	1,400,000

4.2.2 Procurement

The EP does not include any procurement.

5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 General overview of the PFP 2 monitoring and reporting

The PFP 2 monitoring, evaluation and reporting comprise of internal and external components. The PMT is responsible for the internal monitoring and evaluation, while MFA in collaboration with the Home Office Coordinator are responsible for external evaluation and audit arrangements.

Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting provide a detailed description of the periodic assessment of the set of annual work plan's activities and targets, as well as the evaluation of their results in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and impact, to ensure accountability in the use of programme funds and progress toward effective programme implementation.

PFP 2 will track its performance and impact to ensure sustainability, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the implementation process. This will include 1) tracking of AWP activities and targets, 2) assessing the programme's contribution to programme outputs by identifying data sources and measuring programme approved RBMF indicators, 3) programme self-evaluation towards achieving its outcomes and impacts, 4) assigning M&E roles and responsibility to stakeholders, 5) data management, and 6) reporting and feedback mechanisms designed to collect lessons learnt.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Expert will also organize internal programme monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, while the database will be administered by the database management and IT support officer.

Furthermore, the internal programme monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will be coordinated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Expert and the information database will be managed by the database management and IT support officer.

5.2 Planned monitoring, evaluation, and reporting arrangements

PFP 2 will collaborate with key stakeholders in implementation of its monitoring, evaluation, and reporting arrangements. Roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder will be defined during detailed planning after the approval of the revised EP plan.

A detailed schedule of monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and feedback activities will be developed for the EP. The following are some of the activities associated with monitoring and evaluation:

1. **Meetings for planning and reporting:** PFP 2 will lead the collaborating partners through the revised EP plan and plan in detail with the other stakeholders on EP plan execution. Because there will be no major workshop, the PMT must determine the most effective way to engage collaborating partners and other stakeholders.
2. **Meetings of the Programme Steering Committee:** The number of physical PSC meetings will be reduced to two (semi-annual and annual) meetings. In addition, whenever the need arises, there will be silent approval procedures.
3. **Supervisory board meeting:** During the EP plan period, there will be one supervisory board meeting.
4. **Final outcome survey:** A programme completion survey will measure adoption of programme interventions (as impact). This will be documented in the programme completion report. This is charged against output 1.5 (communications)
5. **Reporting:** There will be two progress and expenditure reports produced. The semi-annual progress and expenditure report for July to December 2023, as well as the PFP 2 completion report for November 2019 to October 2024. During revisions and detailing of the EP plan, the need for preparing a short version PFP 2 achievement report of the completion report will be reviewed.
6. **External monitoring and evaluation:** There is no provision for external monitoring and evaluation in this EP budget.

6. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS RESPONSE MEASURES

6.1 Assumptions

The assumptions are outlined in the PD. They remain largely un-changed except for the considerations outlined in the table below.

Table 6.1 Assumptions in the PD that are not valid

Output	Assumption	Comment
2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	SMEs and their employees are interested in learning new skills.	The results of SME capacity building have been mixed. Subject to further data analysis, it appears that capacity building requested by beneficiaries is more likely to be attended and taken up than training conceived elsewhere.
2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	SMEs are able to secure multi-year raw material contracts	TFS is not allocating multi-year raw material contracts and the sourcing from private tree growers is based on ad-hoc timber trading, not multi-year raw material contracts. Even with TGAs becoming engaged in timber trade it is not likely that this will result in multi-year timber contracts for SMEs during the EP.
2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	Market is sensitive to the product quality	<p>The majority of the sawn wood for roof construction market prioritises price over quality although timber that does not meet size specifications or that has a lot of sizeable knots is likely to be remain unsold.</p> <p>Furniture made from plantation pine and eucalyptus requires kilned wood, which is in short supply. Local markets tend to accept it for low cost furniture but it is not acceptable for high end furniture.</p> <p>The emerging engineered wood products markets, such as veneer, plywood, blockboard, and medium density fibre board, are not currently concerned with quality.</p> <p>The kraft paper market is quality sensitive and requires pine trees that are more than 18 years old.</p> <p>Future markets such as cross laminated timber may be more quality sensitive,</p>

6.2 Risk response measures

6.2.1 Risks identified and analysis

Table 6.2 below details the major contextual, programmatic and institutional risks.

The main programmatic risks are: a) difficulty in recruiting back PFP 2 staff for the EP; b) extension services to tree growers (i.e., LGA capacity and support from other stakeholders c)

fire risk management; d) tree improvement sustainability; e) emerging tree disease affecting major commercial plantation species; and f) FWITC sustainability.

Difficulty in recruiting back PFP 2 staff for the EP

As planned almost all PFP 2 staff were laid off in June as part of the then planned close down. The extension phase will if it is approved only start in November and so critical staff might not be available.

The PMT will start arrangements for recruiting former PFP 2 staff as soon as this document is approved and the EP contract is signed.

Extension services to tree growers (i.e., LGA capacity and support from other stakeholders)

This is the most important programme risk, with a high likelihood of occurrence and a high impact. Extension services are needed to; a) facilitate market responsive productive management of the vast areas of currently unproductive smallholder plantations, b) to facilitate village level management of fire risk which is threatening the viability of the sector; c) to facilitate SME business development and thereby promote equitable development of the sector; and d) to coordinate local level responses to emerging risks such as new tree diseases.

Despite the fact that regional and district governments in Iringa and Njombe derive most of their revenue from forestry taxes, they appear unable to reinvest optimally, placing the sector at-risk.

PFP2 has collaborated with PORALG to increase reinvestment, and while there has been significant progress, it is insufficient. PORALG support for commercial forestry in vast areas rich in smallholder plantation forestry should be rethought.

Fire management

The village fire management committees and fire crews are only recently established (during 2021/22) and vulnerable. Whilst the programme has partially trained their intended trainers it has not been able to monitor training delivery to them through government trainers. The training of council trainers was compromised in some districts by the programme's inability to pay daily subsistence allowances. The programme's approach of training trainers may have been insufficient because it is also necessary to support training at village level where people are already deeply impacted by fire and ready to take full advantage of training provided.

- It is difficult to explain the disconnection between what people know they are required to do and what actually happens transform into concrete actions. Examples of this include poachers' meat processing operations next door to guard posts, and village executive officers explaining burning permit procedures whilst outside their office windows multiple non-compliant forest fires burn. In addition, there is deep reluctance to identify and prosecute poor people who cause damaging fires. Deeper understanding and behaviour change are needed.
- Integrated Fire Management (IFM) involves costs for firefighting equipment, personal protective equipment, the construction of fire breaks and fire lookout shelters as well as for convening meetings. Funds to cover these costs are supposed to come from the village fire funds. The resources to the village fire fund is to come mainly from external investors¹ whilst tree growers in the village are to contribute with time inputs on the fire management. Pilot villages reportedly have around 100 external investors each and so soliciting their contributions and following up on defaulters will be a major new task. Managing such funds will include challenges in villages where people do not have sufficient financial literacy. Villages will need continuous mentoring from capacitated extension staff over several months to mitigate the risks of failure. Start-up capital expenditure on essential equipment is needed and this amounts to TZS 7 mill. per

¹ "External investors" means here people that are living outside the village but have investments in the village in form of e.g. tree plantations.

village. During 2021/22 the programme sought support from TFS, TAFF, and UNCDF but without success. What did work was a meeting convened by the DC Mufindi to solicit contributions from major investors and so this approach will be scaled to other districts and repeated.

Tree improvement sustainability

PFP 2 has been trying to hand over responsibility for the tree seed orchards but TFS appears to be not ready to take up this responsibility and the tree seed orchards are at risk.

The programme will work within MNRT to try and come up with a better solution.

Emerging tree disease affecting major commercial plantation species.

Fusarium circinatum is a fungal plant pathogen that has recently begun to cause pitch canker on pine trees in the southern highlands. Here, **Pinus patula** and **P. elliottii** are the pathogen’s most common hosts. **F. circinatum** poses a significant threat to these pine tree species. This disease has a significant economic and ecological impact due to high tree mortality rate, reduced growth, and degradation of wood quality. Not only can infection spread from branch to branch, but it can also infect pine seeds, causing damping-off of younger seedlings and death from fungal infection.

According to research in South Africa and progeny trails in Tanzania, hybrids of **P. patula** and **P. tecunimanii** perform exceptionally well and are resistant to **F. circinatum**. There are plans in the works to create clones of this hybrid that will rely on pollen from the PFP-supported seed orchards. This appears to be a viable solution for larger companies, but it may be too expensive for smallholders. PFP 2 began discussions with potential partners not only to support the clonal initiative, but also to provide seed orchards of the hybrid, which should make the seed more viable for smallholders. These conversations will continue.

FWITC sustainability

MNRT is in the process of acquiring the FWITC site and deploying staff for the training centre. The commitment to the centre was further demonstrated by granting permission for a second intake of students for the two-year courses, which began on July 24, 2023. A board of directors has been formed, and it has met twice.

FWITC has expanded to include several cost and revenue centres, and it has become a complex organisation that is difficult to manage. During the EP, the programme will introduce enterprise accounting software and formal stock and sales tracking procedures. A FWITC administration manual will be developed to go over these in detail.

Table 6.2 Risks matrix

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
Contextual Risks				
Possible deterioration of the country’s democratic, human rights and good governance situation.	Low	Low	Tanzania adopted 75% of The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendation as efforts in promotion and protection of state of human rights in the country. Despite that, less has been done in amendments of laws that authority can weaponize to limit realization of human rights to all Tanzanian and good governance. These laws are such as Criminal	Mostly outside the influence of the PFP 2. The programme is systematically human rights progressive and will continue to promote human rights and good governance in its operation.

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
			<p>Procedure Act, statistic Act, etc.</p> <p>On the other hand, domestic violence against women and children remained widespread, and police rarely investigated such cases due to lack of law that is specifically prohibit domestic violence.</p>	
Reduced demand for sawn timber and/or a reduction in prices.	Low	Medium	<p>The demand for sawn timber is strong.</p> <p>The industry is moving from pine to eucalyptus and from sawn timber to engineered wood products (EWPs). This, in addition to the pole industry implies that the profound importance of sawn timber in the overall industry is decreasing</p>	<p>Support a variety of value adding products.</p> <p>Improve the quality and range of sawn timber products.</p>
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 EWP manufacture in Mafinga is leading to levels of harvesting from smallholder plantations that are possibly unsustainable	<p>The programme promotes voluntary forest industry cluster coordination and works to ensure that district governments are aware of the dangers of unsustainable harvesting.</p> <p>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.</p>
Child labour.	Low	High	Despite LGA efforts, baseline studies found that child labour remains at a low level 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				
Inability to recruit PFP 2 trained staff after they were laid off in June	Medium	High	<p>PFP 2 invested heavily in training staff to meet the programme's needs but had to lay them off in June.</p> <p>The EP will need to quickly hire many of these employees back again, but if they are no longer available, the</p>	As soon as this document is approved and the EP contract is signed, plans will be made to recruit the required former employees.

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
			programme will struggle to cope. Key tasks and outputs that rely on these former employees may have to be cancelled.	
Forest Fire	High	High	Smallholders and major plantation forestry companies alike consider fire to be the major risk they face	The programme is investing heavily in integrated fire management.
Unavailability of support services for growers.	High	High	Poor performance of the sector due to massive underinvestment in extension services and incentives (for tree growers, SMEs, and government staff), and infrastructure.	See Chapter 7 "Sustainability"
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, SME associations and the TTGAU can meet their objectives.
Unsustainability of the demonstration and training facilities, arrangements, and courses. (FWITC, VET forestry and wood-processing courses).	Low	High	PFP has invested considerably in FWITC and VET training. The centre is registered with the Business Registrations and Licencing Agency, and the courses are approved by VETA MNRT is in the process of procuring the site and allocating staff to the centre.	See Chapter 7 ("Sustainability")
Woodlot owners' security of tenure and the dominance of available land by well-resourced individuals and companies ("land-grabbing") and	Medium	Medium	Land conflicts have been reported in most stakeholder interviews and workshops. They mostly affect women and children. The land is getting scarce and investment by urban developers is growing.	The VLUP process has been supported and the PFP will in the EP be available for technical support through the Land Use Planning Expert.

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Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
increase in land-conflict issues.				
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, PFP 2 is mitigating this risk. The programme has throughout worked on increasing 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 rights in the forest industry.	High	High	Most workers do not have decent jobs. They lack training, personal protective equipment, social security, and job security and are poorly paid.	This risk is inherent in the industry and is not a consequence of the programme. To minimise the risk, the programme will during the EP continue to encourage the enforcement of regulations and build the capacity of vulnerable workers in SMEs and raise SME awareness about worker and labour rights. Amec saw operators are one of the high-risk groups and the programme will be rolling out capacity building to owners and managers that should reduce their major risks.
Gender inequality, which	High	Medium	Women still have less decision-making power and	The programme will continue to emphasize

Risks	Likelihood	Level of impact	Evidence	Risk response measure
leads to women's owning fewer assets, particularly land, and benefitting less from forestry.			own less land than men do. Traditionally, women do not inherit the land. Land ownership could be registered in the name of a couple or a household instead of in the name of the male head.	gender aspects in its work with TGAs and SMEs as well as in its engagement with partners. It will also continue to increase women's and men's awareness of land rights and rights to the financial profits of household production.
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 has focused on promoting good-quality plantation establishment and management. And this focus is becoming visible
Negative environmental impact from mobile sawmilling operations.	High	Medium	The recovery rate of ding-dong (amec) sawmills is only 25–35% and results in a lot of waste. The heaps of waste are either burnt or remain in the sawmilling sites. This creates environmental problems and increases short-term carbon emissions.	Continue to promote the development of new and innovative ways of using waste products.
Institutional risks				
Changes in MNRT and local government leadership	High	High	Frequent changes in the leadership of MNRT and local government (Regional and district) leadership (and staff) cause breaks in continuity and momentum. At the top-level negotiations regarding MNRT procurement of the FWITC site break when there is a change of minister and permanent secretary. In addition, progress made on developing extension service and support for FWITC breaks when there is a change in regional and district commissioners, as well as staff.	This is outside the control of the programme at this stage of implementation.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

Recognizing that a lengthy period of implementation would be required to achieve the desired outcomes, the programme was designed as a sixteen-year intervention to be delivered in four phases.

The identification of a future Tanzania-Finland forest sector cooperation was ongoing at the time of preparing the original one-year EP, but due to uncertainty on the contents of the future Tanzania-Finland cooperation, the EP was viewed as an exit of Finnish support to private forestry in the Southern Highlands. This original EP was evaluated and commented on, and this revised EP addresses both the feedback and changing circumstances. Recent efforts have been made to ensure the necessary continuation of both PFP 2 endeavours and FORVAC under a combined FORPLAN programme. FORPLAN was given both an identification and a formulation mission.

There was no programme document for the proposed FORPLAN at the time of EP planning, and there was uncertainty about its eventual approval and contents. Because of the uncertainty and the limited budget, this plan focuses on sustainability and does not include any new initiatives. It focuses on building the capacity to sustain important elements of the programme.

Table 7.1 Main sustainability considerations

Issue		Status ²	EP strategy
1	Seed orchards	Seed orchards and stands were managed jointly between PFP 2 TFS, TTGAU, TGAs, and LGAs. TFS was starting budgeting processes to contribute partially during 2022/23 and totally from July 2023 onwards. At the time of planning seed orchards are not fire protected and not harvested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of a review of the master MoUs, including agreement on stakeholders' roles and responsibilities. • Creation of a practical mechanism for easy access to improved tree seeds by tree growers, nurseries, and other stakeholders. • Increasing the capacity of TGA nurseries for seedling production.
2	Plantation management	Best Operating Practices (BOPs) for pine sawlog production were first promoted at the level of individual tree growers, then at the TGA level. Efforts have also been made to support mass uptake through the distribution of MNRT technical order number 1 of 2021, the use of notice boards, mass media, and soliciting support from political leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of TGA extension to its members through MTG in selected TGAs • Consolidating the implementation of woodlot management plans • Providing hands-on evidence on benefits from plantation management through showcasing the linkage between BOPs and wood trade

² This is the status on December 2023 and will have to be updated closer to EP start up.

Issue		Status ²	EP strategy
3	FWITC	MNRT is in the process of procuring the site and staffing FWITC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcase concretely to relevant decision makers the high value of the centre as an institution for learning and promoting good practises in forestry and value addition • Prepare the FWITC administration manual and strengthen stock management procedures, job costing, and price setting.
4	Tree Growers Associations	PFP 2 supports 80 TGAs in programme villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate TGA's ability to function as member-based organisations with a focus on organisational aspects and service delivery to members. Therefore, interact with both leadership and with the MTGs. • Work with a smaller number of TGAs "reaching as far as possible" in their development. Have these TGAs as post-PFP models for inspiration to other TGAs and a basis for learning for other institutions supporting TGA development.
5	SME development	The programme has piloted and published the SME development manual for micro-enterprises which has been rolled out to extension staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the support to a smaller number of SMEs, already cooperating with the programme. Consolidate the capacity strengthening of skills through EO and FWITC inputs. • Roll out training courses for amec owners and managers
6	Extension service provision	The programme has been promoting increased investment in extension services on forestry, SME development and integrated fire management. District councils have provided strong support and sought to increase district council investment in forestry and fire management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue close cooperation with LGA and build LGA capacity. Utilize experiences from the "first exit" (beginning of EP) for potential corrective actions. • Continue cooperation with other stakeholders to strengthen the post-PFP scenario.

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Annexe 1 Result Based Management Framework (to be finalised and merged with section 2 and excel sheets updated)

	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Status by end of June 2022	Expected impact by end of October 2023	Updated programme target ³	Expected impact by end of October 2024	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection.	Assumption
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	Substantial increase	Data were not available.	Substantial increase	Substantial increase	Substantial increase	Forest plantation mapping based on the FAO/UTU methodology	Depends on forest resource assessment implementation.	Demand for forest products and forestry value chains develop in such a way that tree growing, and wood processing are profitable and inclusive.
	The absolute value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy	906.2 million EUR (2,492,000 million TZS), or 3.1% of the GDP in 2014	Value increased significantly	2,492 million EUR (6,056,604 million TZS, or 3.8 of the GDP in 2021) (At 2015 price)	Value increased significantly	Value increased significantly	Value increased significantly	National Bureau of Statistics	Annually	
	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 m3 per year [data for southern highland not available]	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m3 per year [data for southern highland not available]	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario	FAOSTAT and survey on wood flows and forest industries	Annually and specific data for the southern highland will depend on forest resource assessment implementation.	
	The real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland	Rural (2011/12): TZS 52,764 per capita per month Mainland (2011/12): TZS 62,386 per capita per month	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capital per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capital per month	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania	National Bureau of Statistics and LGA reports	Annually	

³ The impact level target will remain unchanged because this programme was designed as a sixteen (16) year intervention with four phases each four years, hence the current programme targets will remain unchanged for the EP period.

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
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	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs <u>Niombe FIC:</u> 25% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs	50% of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 22% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 33% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs <u>Niombe FIC:</u> 37% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs	50% of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	60% of the PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. [Disaggregated by FICs]	10 percentage points increase from EP baseline	Survey of smallholders' woodlots	Annually	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	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 8% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 21% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices <u>Niombe FIC:</u> 13% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices	30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	Data were not collected. For Justification refer to the 2021/22 Annual Progress and expenditure Report.	30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices [Disaggregated by FICs]	5 percentage points increase from EP baseline.	• Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among of SMEs	Annually	
	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	<u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 4.3% (ii) 16.6% (iii) 65.9% <u>Niombe FIC:</u> (i) 3.1% (ii) 13.3% (iii) 61.1% <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 4.2% (ii) 16.4% (iii) 65.2%	Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line.	This will be assessed through endline assessments (PFP 2 endline surveys).	[Disaggregated by FICs]	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line.	Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line (The impact of PFP intervention during the EP will be smaller due to decreased budget)	Household survey	Endline	
	Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions	0	Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	Estimated 32,000 households in 80 villages and three towns, do benefit practically either direct and/or indirect from various interventions by the programme.	At least 50,000 people benefiting practically from programme interventions [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	15,182 tree growers and SMEs participated in forestry and wood industry training and extension events.	About 90,000 people benefiting practically from programme interventions	To be set later when the EP reviewed and prepared in more detailed.	Survey of beneficiaries	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages	0	Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by the origin of the company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of the employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	4,764 jobs (full-time equivalent) supported and created in PFP 2 villages.	4,000 jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by the origin of the company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of the employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].	To be set later when the EP reviewed and prepared in more detailed.	A survey across the value chain	Annually	
	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": <u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 249,796 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 127,869 TZS per vulnerable HH annually <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 251,562 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 92,978 TZS per vulnerable HH annually <u>Niombe FIC:</u> (i) 174,933TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 39,402 TZS per vulnerable HH annually	Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	The indicator will be assessed during the end of the programme – Endline assessment/survey	Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	The indicator will be assessed during the end of the programme – Endline assessment/survey	Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal	Household survey	Endline	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> 750,000,000 total CESS collection for Makete DC.</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p><u>Njombe FIC:</u> 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	<p>Increased CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs.]</p>	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> 2,357,336,631 TZS total CESS collection for Makete and Wanging'ombe DCs.</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 22,116,371,473 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> <p><u>Njombe FIC:</u> 13,242,198,138TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC.</p>	20 billion TZS (9 million euro) CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	<p>At least 70 billion TZS CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs.]</p>	<p>At least 5 billion TZS (2 million euros) CESS collection from the forestry sector in programme area.</p> <p>(The target will be updated upon selected villages)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District revenue and tax reports • TRA 	Annually	
Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations											
1.1. Private forestry organizations are strengthened	Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages	12 (TGAs established during PFP 1)	80 PFP 2-facilitated TGAs were officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	80 TGAs officially registered.	TGAs in 80 villages have been registered, including 73 at the district level and seven at the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). Follow up will progress to track TGAs registration at MOHA (No target value because it needs to be decided by TGAs hence it is outside the programme control) [Disaggregated by registration body/authority]	TGAs compliance to MOHA requirements were being updated and on progress.	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TGA registration documents • District records 	Semi-annually	Private forestry organizations are an effective means of collaboration among tree growers
	Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1	0	<p>(i) 750 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 200 milestones reached by PFP1-supported TGAs</p>	<p>(i) 502 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 122 milestones reached by PFP 1 supported TGAs</p>	<p>(i) 208 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 78 milestones</p>	<p>(i) 684 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs</p> <p>(ii) 48 milestones</p>	<p>(i) 780 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs.</p> <p>(ii) 200 milestones</p>	<p>i. 20 additional milestones reached by TGAs supported by PFP 2.</p> <p>ii. "0" milestones reached by TGAs supported during PFP 1</p>	Survey-based assessment	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
			[TGA growth strengthened to at least finance management benchmark]		reached by PFP 1 supported TGAs	reached by TGAs formed during PFP 1	reached by PFP1-supported TGAs [TGA growth strengthened to at least finance management benchmark]	iii. A total of 10 wood trade transactions facilitated by TGAs			
	Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU	9	40 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)]	Information was not provided.	15 TGAs	Information was not provided.	N/A	N/A	TTGAU database	Semi-annually	
	New indicator Number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2. Baseline and end of June 2021 data collected based on "Share of women and vulnerable people in membership of PFP-2-facilitated TGAs."	<u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 32% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 41% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. <u>Niombe FIC:</u> (i) 43% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 6% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs.	Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	4,069 tree growers and 4 institutions in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2. <u>Gender</u> - Male = 2,694 - Female = 1,375 <u>Age class</u> 0 -14 = 0 15 -24 = 235 25-35 = 841 36-59 = 2,194 60 and above= 427 Unspecified = 372 <u>171 public and elected officials</u> 10 Ward councilors 29 VEOs 28 VCs 92 hamlet leaders 12 teachers <u>Disability</u> 25 people with physical disabilities <u>Vulnerability</u> 108 TASAF beneficiaries 63 widows 93 HIV <u>Others</u> Institutions = 4	500 additional TGA members in TGAs facilitated by PFP 2	122 additional members joined membership with TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.	4,870 tree growers in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2.	100 additional tree growers in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2	TGA member lists	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Participation of women in management bodies of (i) TTGAU and (ii) individual TGAs	(i) 19% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 27% of women in individual TGAs (PFP1-supported TGAs in Makete)	(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)	(i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) TGA 36% (106/296) of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)	(i) 33% of women in TTGAU management bodies (ii) 40% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1)	(i) The election has not taken place, hence no update. (ii) 36% of women in individual TGAs	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting by TTGAU Survey of TGAs 	Annually	
1.2. Stakeholders' capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened.	Quantity of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stand	0	An increased amount of improved seeds harvested from PFP-facilitated seed orchards/stands [Disaggregated by land ownership (TFS or village/TGA based)]	13.39 kg of clean seed were harvested from Idete/Holo (TGA owned land) and MPM (MPM owned land) seed stands. <u>Species</u> 290 g of Pinus tecunumanii 13.1 kg of Pinus maximinoid. <u>Seed stands</u> Idete/holo = 12.19 kg MPM = 1.2 kg	>20 kg	22.5 kilograms. It includes 2.2 kilograms of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> and 20.3 kilograms of <i>Pinus maximinoidii</i> clean seeds.	More than 56 kg of improved seeds harvested from PFP 2 facilitated seed orchards/stands.	30 kilograms of improved seeds harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stands	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	<p>Tree growers wish to improve their forestry practices</p> <p>The government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education</p>

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	30,000 people participated in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	23,406 people participated in forestry extension events. <u>Gender</u> Male = 13,651 Female = 9,677 <u>Age</u> 0 – 14 = 197 15 – 24 = 1,246 25 – 35 = 6,038 36 – 59 = 12,483 60 and above = 1,920 Unspecified = 1,522 1,034 <u>Public/elected participants:</u> 456 regional and district and others 27 ward executive officers 80 village executive officers 80 village chairpersons 391 hamlet leaders Influencers were not identified <u>Disability</u> 88 people with a physical disability <u>Vulnerability</u> 247 TASAF beneficiaries 15 people with disabilities	At least 3,900 people participated in forestry training	12,354 people participated in forestry extension events (Overlap may exist). This includes 2,380 in field days, 4,357 in demonstrations and 5,617 other events.	50,000 people participated in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 1,500 tree growers participating in forestry extension events	• PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of people participating in forestry training	0	At least 12,000 people participated in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	8,136 people participated in forestry training <u>Gender</u> Male = 4,741 Female = 2,665 <u>Age</u> 0 – 14 = 180 15 – 24 = 393 25 – 35 = 1,768 36 – 59 = 4,334 60 and above = 657 Unspecified = 226 <u>Public/Elected officials</u> 318 were village leaders <u>Disability:</u> 25 were people with physical disability <u>Vulnerability:</u> 108 TASAF beneficiaries	At least 3,900 people participated in forestry training	2,583 people participated in forestry training.	At least 12,500 people participated in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	500 tree growers participating in forestry training (The training will depend on the ability of the trainees to cover their costs)	• PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports	Semi-annually	
	Trainee days in full time Forestry VET courses through FWITC (new indicator)							3,000 trainee days	FWITC training reports	Annually	
	Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 60% (3/5) (ii) No improved practices <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 25% (1/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 31% <u>Njombe FIC:</u> (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]	<u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 0% (0/16) (ii) Share of improved practices: 40% <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 0% (0/48) (ii) Share of improved practices: 24% <u>Njombe FIC:</u> (i) 3% (2/69) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%	(i) 50% using improved seed, and (ii) 50% improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	(i) 50% using improved seed, and (ii) 50% improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	(i) 50% using improved seed, and (ii) 50% improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	Survey of nurseries	Annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2-supported villages	0	At least 2,500 individual woodlot management plans [Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified types), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	1,790 woodlot management plans.	800 customized woodlot management plans	603 customised woodlot management plans developed, printed, and distributed to smallholders' tree growers	N/A	N/A	FIS records	Semi-annually	
	The proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22%</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12%</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC:</u> Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0%</p>	Increased proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by FICs]	In PFP 2 supported woodlot areas, it was inferred that, an estimated average area shares with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 51% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: N/A (Woodlots below 3 years were not assessed or sampled)	70% of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	80% of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	80% of TGA woodlot area showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	Survey of smallholder woodlots	Annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5%</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13%</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC:</u> TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a 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 the village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p>	In PFP 2 supported villages, it is inferred that TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 46% (ii) Pruning: 55% (iii) Weeding: N/A (Woodlots below 3 years were not assessed or sampled)	90% of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in the village supported by PFP 2	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	100% of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in the village supported by PFP 2	10 percentage point increase from the EP baseline	Survey of smallholder woodlots	Annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified	The volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2- supported TGAs	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 27,622 TZS <u>Njombe FIC:</u> 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 277,541 TZS <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 37,292 TZS	The volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2-supported TGAs [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	A total loan of 36,155,000 million TZS (approximately 15,000 euros) was provided to 4 TGAs in the Njombe region (Ihanga, Madobole, Mtila and Mafinga). 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. 8 funding proposals totalling more than 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF and LGAs (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi, Mwitikilwa villages in Mafinga FIC and including 3 Makete FIC).	The volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2- supported TGAs	9.7 million TZS (About 4,200 euros) secured by Mafinga TGA from Wanging'ombe district. 169 million TZS (About 73,478 euros) loan approved by LGA to be provided to 5 TGAs (Ikongosi and Ludilo in Mufindi DC as well as Itipula, Ihanga and Matola in Njombe TC) in January 2023.	At least 100,000 euros of loan to tree growers in PFP 2 supported TGAs.	At least 15,000 euros loans to tree growers in PFP 2 EP supported TGAs	A survey of TGA members	Semi-annually	Forestry funds are available, and the risks can be satisfactorily mitigated
	Number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	(i) TTGAU: 387 females & 350 males (ii) PFP 2: 0	Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU [Disaggregated by facilitation by either TTGAU or PFP 2 and by borrower characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	145 people lent from VSLA in the programme area.	500 people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	44.5 million TZS (About 19,300 euro) were revolving money (Amount available for loan) in VSLA. 110 people lending from 17 VSLAs groups supported by PFP 2	N/A	N/A	VSLA bookkeeping reports	Semi-annually	
	Number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU	0	No target for this indicator.	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	List of certified projects on the internet	Annually

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area.	0	At least two example cases were introduced for landscape-level planning.	The landscape level planning was introduced in all three clusters.	It has been introduced in all programme area, and capacity building will continue.	In collaboration with the University of Turku (UTU), University of Eastern Finland (UEF) and the Makutano project, PFP 2 piloted a community mapping solution to improve village fire management planning. The piloting was completed in three contiguous villages (Ludilo, Ihefu, and Kidete villages) which form the windward flank of a much larger forest block.	N/A	N/A	Landscape-level plans	Semi-annually	All stakeholders believe that collective actions can control fires
	Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational	0	At least two regional fire protection coordinating body were established and are operational.	No regional fire protection coordinating body established	One regional fire protection coordinating body were established and are operational	Iringa and Njombe regional commissioners formally directed government officials from regional to village level to form committees for coordinating forest fire protection. Both Iringa and Njombe regional fire protection coordinating body were established and are operational.	N/A	N/A	Minutes of coordination meetings	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	The area share of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually	0	10%	0.3% (5.48 ha/1775.35 ha was destroyed by fire)	Less than 10%	2% (40.54/1,952.14 hectares) of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire in 2022/23 fire season.	Less than 5% area of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire	Less than 5% area of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys based on reported wildfires Remote sensing data 	Semi-annually	
	Number of extension events organized on forest fire management	0	>600 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	283 extension events organised on forest fire management.	Over 200 extension events organized on forest fire management including village level events	290 extension events conducted at village level on forest fire management.	>800 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management	100 extension events organized on forest fire management	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	
	Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	0	2400 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	3,187 people (most villagers) capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages.	At least 4,069 TGA members capacitated in forest fire management and control	8,160 tree growers (including TGA members) were capacitated in forest fire management and control.	At least 14,000	3,000 people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	
	Number of government and company decision makers trained in IFM (2 day course) (new indicator)							10	PFP internal reporting	Annually	
	Number of village fire management plans facilitated by council staff and approved at District Councils (new indicator)							10	PFP internal reporting	Annually	
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 councils and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils] engaged and understand the rationale of PFP 2.	7 districts: [3 town council and 7 district councils] engaged and understand the rationale of PFP 2.	7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils]	7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils]	10 LGAs participating actively in PFP 2 activities	Interviews with district governments	Semi-annually	Stakeholders are interested in engaging and communicating with each other PFP can access the appropriate

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	The share of TGA members in PFP 2-supported TGAs aware of policies and regulations relating to land acquisition and private tree growing	0	>50%	75% (estimated 3,050/4,069 TGA members)	>80%	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	N/A	N/A	Survey	Annually	means of communication
	Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	0	300 engagements and meetings	Over 186 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	Over 100 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	More than 34 engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and partners reported.	More than 300 engagements and meetings	At least 50 engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners	Meeting minutes, BTORs, and event reports	Semi-annually	
	Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website	0	(i) at least 17,000 visitors (ii) at least 2,000 downloads	(i) 18,232 visitors (ii) 2,414 downloads	(i) 5,000 visitors (ii) 1,000 downloads	(i) 5,574 visitors (ii) 1,051 downloads	(i) at least 24,000 visitors (ii) at least 4,000 downloads	(i) 1,000 visitors (ii) 500 downloads	PFP website	Semi-annually	
	Number of awareness-raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	0	At least 10 events.	18 number of awareness-raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing	At least 10 events.	1 event in Bulongwa village which conducted for TASAF beneficiaries on private tree growing.	N/A	N/A	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	
1.6. Institutionalization of private forestry	Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	<u>Makete FIC</u> District Forester = 3 <u>Mafinga FIC</u> District Forester = 5 <u>Niombe FIC</u> District Forester = 1	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	30 district staff actively support forest value chain in PFP 2 villages.	Increased from 50 to 55.	15 district forest officers, 33 community development officers, and 24 agriculture officers (Participated on ToT on forest fire management)	Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)]	10 district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages	PFP 2 and district reports	Semi-annually	The government wishes to engage and create an enabling environment for forestry There are ways that the private forestry sector can support vulnerable people
	The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	0	10 (DC & TC)	10	10 (DC & TC)	10 (DC & TC)	10 (DC & TC)	7 districts annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities	District workplans	Annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP	0	>100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]	869 CCROs to 277 tree growers and 21 institutions in Ibaga village. <u>Ownership</u> disaggregation for 277 tree growers: <u>Gender</u> Male = 138 Female = 139 <u>Age</u> 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 6 25 – 35 = 56 36 – 59 = 177 60 and above = 38 <u>Disability</u> 3 people with a physical disability <u>Public/Elected officials</u> 1 Village chairperson 1 hamlet leader <u>Vulnerability</u> 11 TASAF beneficiaries	10 CCROs for Seed Orchard and Stand issued	Land ownership status of the seed orchards re-assessed.	N/A	N/A	District reports	Semi-annually	
	Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2	0	19	19 VLUPs	No specific target	No progress made with respect to VLUPs.	N/A	N/A	VLUP registry in districts	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of people participating in the VLUP process	0	At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	3,922 people participated in the VLUP process in ten villages received VLUP support. <u>Gender:</u> Male = 1,926 Female = 1,977 <u>Age distribution:</u> 0 – 14 = 2 15 – 24 = 80 25 – 35 = 1,202 36 – 59 = 2,249 60 and above = 302 Unspecified = 46 <u>Public/elected officials:</u> NLUPC = 17 PLUM team = 32 Village leaders = 557 <u>Disability:</u> 49 People with physical disability <u>Vulnerability:</u> 69 TASF beneficiaries	No specific target	No progress made with respect to VLUPs.	N/A	N/A	VLUP documents and reports from the preparation process	Semi-annually	
	Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products	0	No specific target	0 No investment profile was established.	0	No update or progress	N/A	N/A	Printed investment profiles	Annually	
Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding enterprises											

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)	0	At least 10,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	2,246 entrepreneurs participated in in wood industry extension events. <u>Gender</u> Male = 2,237 Female = 1,019 <u>Age</u> 0 – 14 = 2 15 – 24 = 274 25 – 35 = 1,149 36 – 59 = 1,385 60 and above = 209 Unspecified = 240 <u>783 public/elected participants:</u> - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 ward executive officers - 391 hamlet leaders - 205 regional and district officials <u>Disability:</u> 7 people with physical disability <u>Vulnerable:</u> 47 TASAF beneficiaries 45 people for whom data were not disaggregated.	At least 6,000 entrepreneurs participated in in wood industry extension events.	1,217 entrepreneurs participated in 92 village level wood industry extension events.	At least 10,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	At least 500 people participating in wood industry extension events (field days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	Semi-annually	<p>SMEs and their employees are interested in learning new skills</p> <p>The government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education</p> <p>An interested private sector or other non-government parties can be found to run the FWITC</p>

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of people participating in wood industry training	0	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	855 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training. <u>Gender</u> Male = 781 Female = 74 <u>Age</u> 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 112 25 – 35 = 376 36 – 59 = 321 60 and above = 37 Unspecified = 9 <u>Public/elected participants:</u> 28 village leaders <u>Disability:</u> 2 people with a physical disability <u>Vulnerable:</u> 10 TASF beneficiaries	At least 4,000 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training.	322 entrepreneurs participated in wood industry training.	At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	100 SMEs participating in wood industry training (The training will depend on the ability of the trainees to cover their costs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports 	Semi-annually	
	Trainee days in full time wood industry VET courses at FWITC (new indicator)							3,000	FWITC training reports	Annually	
	Number of amec sawmill owners and supervisors participating in short courses on safety, saw mill alignment, and sawmill setting (new indicator)							>1,000 additional trainee days during the EP	FWITC training reports	Annually	
	Private sector uptake of low cost kilns and flat pack furniture value chains (new indicator)							2 private sector uptakes/replications	FWITC training reports	Annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 33% SMEs employ women (ii) 29% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 25% SMEs employ women (ii) 15% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC:</u> (i) 12% SMEs employ women (ii) 0% SMEs employ vulnerable people</p>	Increase in the proportion of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people [Disaggregated by FICs]	<p><u>Makete FIC</u> Employ women 6% Employ vulnerable 6%</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC</u> Employ women 4% Employ vulnerable 3%</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC</u> Employ women 8% Employ vulnerable 5%</p>	20% of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women At least 10% of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing vulnerable people	At least 10% of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women At least 10% of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing vulnerable people	Reporting by supported SMEs	Annually	
	Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> 35%</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 29%</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC:</u> 13%</p>	Increased share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs]	14% (116/804) female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs.	30% female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	More than 35% female employees in PFP 2 supported SMEs	At least 20% female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Reporting by supported SMEs	Annually	
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	<p><u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 3% provide PPE (ii) 0% provide SSP</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 33% provide PPE (ii) 1% provide SSP</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC:</u> (i) 16% provide PPE (ii) 2% provide SSP</p>	Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs]	<p><u>Makete FIC</u> OSHA certificate 0% Provide PPE 64% Provide SSP 1.3%</p> <p><u>Mafinga FIC</u> OSHA certificate 0.4% Provide PPE 14% Provide SSP 0%</p> <p><u>Niombe FIC</u> OSHA certificate 2% Provide PPE 49% Provide SSP 1</p>	20% of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	40% of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments	20% of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to work safety, 5% of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to employee social security payments	Survey among SMEs	Annually	
	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for the same work	0	At least 50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work.	100% (559/559) of PFP 2 supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	100% of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work.	100% of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work.	100% of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work.	100% of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for same work	Survey among SMEs	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 11% <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 23% <u>Njombe FIC:</u> 26%	30% of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	<u>Makete FIC</u> Full time 60% Part time 11% Seasonal 20% <u>Mafinga FIC</u> Full time 62% Part time 17% Seasonal 15% <u>Njombe FIC</u> Full time 93% Part time 3% Seasonal 3%	30% of permanent labor (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	50% permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	50% permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs	Survey among SMEs	Annually	
	Number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	0	All PFP 2-supported SMEs trained in decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	100% (559/559) PFP 2 supported trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices.	100% of PFP 2 supported SMEs trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	322 PFP 2 supported SMEs trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices.	All PFP 2-supported SMEs trained in decent work standards and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]	100 PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	
2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing	Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 2% <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 25% <u>Njombe FIC:</u> 18%	More than 50% of PF 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs]	30% (165/559) of PFP 2 supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan.	At least 50% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	39 SMEs groups supported in development of business plan. The share will be assessed by the end of 2022/23 AWP period.	At least 60% of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	At least 60% of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	Reporting by supported SMEs	Number will be reported semi-annually and share will be reported annually.	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	<u>Makete FIC:</u> (i) 21% (ii) 22% <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> (i) 10% (ii) 16% <u>Njombe FIC:</u> (i) 6% (ii) 10%	50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs]	i. 4% (23/559) SMEs registered ii. 25% (142/559) have a bank account	At least 50% PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan	39 SMEs groups supported on registration and having bank accounts. The share will be assessed by the end of 2022/23 AWP period.	N/A	N/A	Reporting by supported SMEs	Number will be reported semi-annually and share will be reported annually.	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector	0	>20	12	10	6 events with LGA which also included an agenda on access to LGA finance. 15 SMEs' groups financed by the LGA a total of 197 million TZS (About 85,652 euros).	N/A	N/A	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 15/191 <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 11/74 <u>Njombe FIC:</u> 20/52	30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions	6% (35/559) were financed by private banks and other financial institutions including VSLA	At least 30% of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks, or investment institutions	15 SMEs' groups financed by the LGA a total of 197 million TZS (About 85,652 euros). No progress on finance by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions.	N/A	N/A	Reporting by supported SMEs	Semi-annually	
2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	Number of charcoal- and briquette-making technologies in PFP 2-supported SMEs.	1	5	5 charcoal- making technologies: (1) earth kiln technology, (2) oil drum kiln technology, (3) semi-transportable metal kiln (4) Hookway kiln, and (5) modified oil drum kiln	No specific target, the will follow up on the adoption of the introduced technologies.	Adoption of the introduced technologies will be assessed by the end of 2022/23. Below were some of the progresses made on charcoal production: - A group of charcoal producer in Makete received training on chainsaw operation and safety - Marketing of pine charcoal was ongoing. - 217 tons of briquettes produced at FWITC	N/A	N/A	Survey among SMEs	Semi-annually	Government supports the implementation of the grading system The market is sensitive to the product quality

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
	Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs	<u>Makete FIC:</u> Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills) <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills) <u>Njombe FIC:</u> Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills)	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2-supported sawmilling SMEs [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type]	Data were not collected on recovery rate. 186/559 Sawmilling SMEs supported by PFP 2 and only 1 sawmiller is using a mobile bandsaw	Increased recovery rate in PFP 2-supported sawmilling SMEs	Data will be updated during the end of 2022/23 (After completion of fourth coming 2022/23 annual progress and expenditure report).	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting by supported SMEs Survey among SMEs 	Annually	
	Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS	<u>Makete FIC:</u> 5% of sawmills (3/60) <u>Mafinga FIC:</u> 0% of sawmills (0/34) <u>Njombe FIC:</u> 0% of sawmills (0/16)	Increased number of PFP 2-supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS [Disaggregated by FICs]	0/559 (None recorded)	At least 5% of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS.	No PFP 2 supported SMEs reported having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS.	N/A	N/A	Reporting by supported SMEs	Semi-annually	
	Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use	Developed	Approved and in use	Planning to operationalise have started and led by the director of forest and beekeeping division in MNRT.	Follow up on enforcement	No update apart from it has been discussed in various stakeholders meeting as awareness raising.	Approved and in use	PMT will continue to follow up on the log- and sawn timber standards through engagement with the industry and relevant GoT ministries (MNRT) The follow up will be through reports of the matter (if such available) and discussions with relevant staff.	MNRT/TFS reports	Semi-annually	
	Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	0	15 number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	22 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	At least 10 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2	Four (4) innovations as listed below: 1. Borates as alternative wood treatment preservative for CCA, 2. Modified container kiln, 3. Wood tar treatment, and 4. Use of router for improved wood panel signage.	N/A	N/A	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	

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	Indicator	Baseline	Programme target	Cumulative programme progress by June 2022	2022/23 Annual target	Status by December 2022	Updated programme target	EP Target	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Assumption
2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS)	0	Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS	10 TGAs use the developed MaIS including Ihangha, Iboya, Matola, Madobole, Madope, Lilond, Wino, Isoliwaya, Wanginyi and Kidegembye villages.	> 10 TGAs and Forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS	50 additional villages (TGAs) supported with "Mbao Sokoni" signboard for communicating market information system.	To be set later when EP villages are finally selected. The target set will depend on the EP selected villages.	To be set later when EP villages are finally selected. The target set will depend on the EP selected villages.	MaIS user register	Semi-annually	Stakeholders are willing to engage with each other, and there is value for them to do so
	Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders	0	6	4 major meetings.	>2	Two association workshops conducted for strengthening umbrella associations.	>9	2 of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders (Based on Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC)/Forest Working Group (FWG) meetings)	Reporting by stakeholder associations	Semi-annually	
	Number of SME Association members participating in forest industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe.	0	100	Data were not available.	100	Insufficient data to report.	N/A	N/A	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	
	Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2	0	>3	1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholder tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MKAA ENDELEVU.	2 joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2 (improved advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa region and Farmers timberyard in Makete)	2 joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2 1. Improved advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa region 2. Farmers timberyard in Makete	N/A	N/A	PFP internal reporting	Semi-annually	

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Annexe 2 PFP 2 Extension Phase Budget

Item	Nov 2023 to Oct 2024				WP Nov 23/Oct 24 Budgett	
	First quarter (Nov – Dec 2023)	Second quarter (Jan – Mar 2024)	Third quarter (Apr – Jun 2024)	Fourth quarter (Jul – Oct 2024)		
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE						
	Technical assistance (International)	32,000	61,000	61,000	40,000	194,000
	Chief technical adviser	32,000	48,000	48,000	40,000	168,000
	International Forest Products Processing expert	0	0	0	0	0
	Pool of short term experts, International	0	13,000	13,000	0	26,000
	Technical assistance (National)	51,000	39,000	43,000	45,500	178,500
	Socio-economist	0	0	0	0	0
	Market systems expert	18,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	63,000
	Financial manager	18,000	12,000	18,000	15,000	63,000
	Land use planning expert	15,000	15,000	10,000	12,500	52,500
	Total technical assistance cost	83,000	100,000	104,000	85,500	372,500
ADMINISTRATIVE COST						
	Staff cost	31,688	35,667	35,667	41,465	144,487
	HR Manager/General office manager	-	-	-	-	0
	Accountant/cashier (n=2)	9,516	7,899	7,899	12,741	38,056
	Administrative Assistant	1,180	1,770	1,770	2,734	7,454
	IT service provider	2,520	3,780	3,780	5,040	15,120
	Drivers	10,676	8,742	8,742	13,457	41,617
	Interns	5,796	10,476	10,476	3,492	30,240
	Home office coordination (HOC)	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	12,000
	TA reallocation	3,600	-	-	10,400	14,000
	Family & moving costs, international	-	-	-	5,000.00	5,000
	Family & moving costs, National	3,600.00	-	-	5,400.00	9,000
	TA housing	38,350	3,000	3,000	4,000	48,350

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		Housing (long term housing international experts)	10,800	900	900	1,200	13,800
		Housing (long term national experts)	11,550	600	600	800	13,550
		Housing national, other than TA experts)	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
		House security	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
		Duty travel	20,952	5,813	4,500	9,350	40,614
		Duty travel in country (all costs)	3,000	3,813	4,500	3,850	15,163
		International travel (including leaves, repatriation)	0	2,000	0	2,500	4,500
		Vehicle insurance	14,952	0	0	0	14,952
		HOC travel (All cost)	3,000	0	0	3,000	6,000
		Office Running Costs & Other Expenditures	15,790	20,040	20,040	21,178	77,048
		Office supplies (stationary, computer cables, copying paper etc.)	1,080	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,080
		Telecommunication and internet	10,350	7,500	7,500	5,500	30,850
		Other services (eg. printing, copying)	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,958	10,958
		Bank charges	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
		Other expenditures	2,360	3,540	3,540	4,720	14,160
		CS and SB costs	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
		External Audit	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
		Total administrative cost	110,380	64,520	63,207	89,393	327,500
OPERATIONAL COST							
Result	1	Tree Growers establish and manage plantations	14,800	42,684	37,229	31,600	126,314
Output	1.1	Private forestry organizations are strengthened	2,000	18,000	3,000	4,000	27,000
Activity	1.1.1	TGA mobilisation establishment and strengthening	1,000	16,500	1,500	2,000	21,000
	1.1.2	Encouraging women and vulnerable people participation in TGAs.	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
Output	1.2	Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened	4,000	5,484	6,000	8,000	23,484
Activity	1.2.1	Forestry training and extension	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
	1.2.3	Improved tree seed production development	3,000	3,984	4,500	6,000	17,484
Output	1.3	Tree growers access to forest finance increased and diversified	400	600	600	800	2,400

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Activity	1.3.1	Forest financing facilitation	400	600	600	800	2,400
Output	1.4	People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires	4,000	6,000	14,529	8,000	32,529
Activity	1.4.1	Establish landscape level land use planning model	2,000	3,000	11,529	4,000	20,529
	1.4.2	Forest fires management trainings and extension	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	12,000
Output	1.5	Strengthened communication	4,000	12,000	12,500	10,000	38,500
Activity	1.5.1	Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	12,000
	1.5.2	Maintain programme communication media	2,000	9,000	9,500	6,000	26,500
Output	1.6	Institutionalization of private forestry	400	600	600	800	2,400
Activity	1.6.1	Integration of PFP activities in district work plans	400	600	600	800	2,400
	1.6.2	Facilitation of CCROs issuance	0	0	0	0	0
	1.6.3	Facilitation of VLUPs	0	0	0	0	0
Result	2	SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises	40,407	25,500	10,500	14,000	90,407
Output	2.1	Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened	36,407	19,500	4,500	6,000	66,407
Activity	2.1.1	Wood industries trainings and extension	35,407	18,000	3,000	4,000	60,407
	2.1.3	Encourage participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in wood processing	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
Output	2.2	Increased access of SMEs to financing	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
Output	2.3	Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
Activity	2.3.2	Product development and improved use of wood waste (Wood te	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
Output	2.4	Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	12,000
Activity	2.4.1	Wood industry and forestry integration	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
	2.4.4	Association development in wood industry sector	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	6,000
	2.6	Operational staff	45,063	77,397	77,397	93,137	292,994
	2.6.1	FWITC Staff	27,726	27,477	27,477	45,618	128,299
	2.6.2	Operational staff	17,336	49,920	49,920	47,519	164,695
Total operational cost			100,270	145,582	125,127	138,737	509,715

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Programme operational costs							
	3.1	Programme operational costs	40,912	34,868	34,665	30,320	140,764
	3.3	Vehicle operational costs	18,870	27,375	27,375	20,600	94,220
	3.3.2	Car tracking system annual fee	1,250	1,125	1,125	1,500	5,000
	3.3.4	Project vehicles; insurances	0	0	0	0	0
	3.3.5	Project vehicles; maintenance	7,000	10,500	10,500	6,500	34,500
	3.3.6	Fuel for programme cars	10,000	15,000	15,000	12,500	52,500
	3.3.7	Project motorcycles; maintenance and insurance	420	450	450	0	1,320
	3.3.8	Fuel, motorcycles	200	300	300	100	900
	3.4	Office operational costs	22,042	7,493	7,290	9,720	46,544
	3.4.2	Office rent and renovation, Iringa	18,283	5,993	5,790	7,720	37,786
	3.4.4	Office rent and renovation, Njombe	3,759	1,500	1,500	2,000	8,759
		CONTINGENCY	49,521				49,521
		GRAND TOTAL	384,082	344,969	326,999	343,950	1,400,000



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