

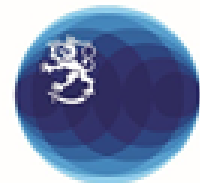


PARTICIPATORY PLANTATION FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021



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



Embassy of Finland
Dar es Salaam



Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2)

Phase 2: 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2023

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021.

January 2022, Iringa, Tanzania.



| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Report distribution: | Open when approved. |
| Report preparation: | Programme management team, Iringa - Tanzania |
| Approved by the CTA on: | January 2022 |
| Checked by the QAT on: | February 2022 |
| Approved by the PSC on: | 23 February 2022 |



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)

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

Report authors:

The programme management team, Iringa - Tanzania

Other contributors:

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

Local Government Authorities: Mafinga TC, Mufindi DC, Kilolo DC, Makambako TC, Njombe DC, Njombe TC, Madaba DC, Ludewa DC, Makete DC and Wanging'ombe DC.

Other stakeholders: TTGAU

Service providers: AF, RLaBs and TLTA

President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)

National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)

Recommended citation:

Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (2022). Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021. Iringa, Tanzania.

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

Plot No. 21, Block 1, Zone 1A

Gangilonga

P.O. Box 2244, Iringa.

www.privateforestry.or.tz

Annexe 11 presents PFP 2 responds and justification to MFA and PSC members' comments shared to the programme management team (PMT).

Cover photo: Participants in the CCROs issuance ceremony at Ibaga village in Makete district. Makete district commissioner, PFP 2, Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance NGO, Makete district officials and other village leaders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | IX |
| 1. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | 1 |
| 2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS..... | 3 |
| 2.1 Overall objective and outcome | 3 |
| 2.2 Result 1 Tree growers establish and manage plantations | 5 |
| 2.2.1 Output 1.1 Private forestry organisations are strengthened | 5 |
| 2.2.2 Output 1.2. Stakeholders´ capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened | 11 |
| 2.2.3 Output 1.3. Tree growers´ access to forest financing increased and diversified | 18 |
| 2.2.4 Output 1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires..... | 19 |
| 2.2.5 Output 1.5 Strengthened communication | 22 |
| 2.2.6 Output 1.6. Institutionalisation of private forestry | 24 |
| 2.3 Result 2 SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises | 33 |
| 2.3.1 Output 2.1. The capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened | 33 |
| 2.3.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing | 40 |
| 2.3.3 Output 2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain | 42 |
| 2.3.4 Output 2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients | 44 |
| 2.4 Auditing MFA out-growers support programme | 47 |
| 3. RESOURCES AND BUDGET | 48 |
| 3.1 Human resources | 48 |
| 3.2 Finance | 48 |
| 3.2.1 Expenditure | 48 |
| 3.2.2 Deviations and justifications..... | 50 |
| 3.2.3 Procurement update..... | 50 |
| 4. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS..... | 51 |
| 4.1 Assumptions | 51 |
| 4.2 Risk assessment and mitigation of the risk | 51 |
| 5. SUSTAINABILITY..... | 56 |
| 6. LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 58 |
| 7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES | 65 |

LIST OF ANNEXES

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| Annexe 1 | Result Based Management Framework | 66 |
| Annexe 2 | Detailed programme budget and expenditures..... | 82 |
| Annexe 3 | Update on the procurement status | 86 |
| Annexe 4 | PFP 2 selected villages and status on VLUP and TGA formation..... | 87 |
| Annexe 5 | Milestones reached by TGAs in the programme area | 90 |
| Annexe 6 | Seed orchards and stands management progress..... | 93 |
| Annexe 7 | PFP 2 engagement in stakeholders´ meetings and workshops..... | 95 |
| Annexe 8 | The list of PFP 2 communication materials developed during the reporting period | 97 |
| Annexe 9 | FWITC registration certificate by VETA | 103 |
| Annexe 10 | General recommendations from the risk assessment for sawmilling operations in Makete district | 104 |
| Annexe 11 | PFP 2 respond to comments from the eighth PSC meeting and MFA head quarter..... | 105 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| Figure 2.1 | TGA formation status | 8 |
| Figure 2.2 | Prospective TGAs members by gender | 10 |
| Figure 2.3 | Prospective TGA member by age class | 10 |
| Figure 2.4 | Participation in forestry extension services by age class | 13 |
| Figure 2.5 | Participation in forestry training by age class | 13 |
| Figure 2.6 | Woodlot ownership by gender | 14 |
| Figure 2.7 | Woodlot ownership by Age class | 14 |
| Figure 2.8 | Demonstration woodlots facilitated through PFP 2..... | 15 |
| Figure 2.9 | Woodlots for management plans facilitation | 16 |
| Figure 2.10 | <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> and <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> seeds harvested from Idete/Holo and MPM seed stands established through PFP 1 | 17 |
| Figure 2.11 | Makete district actions toward forest fire | 20 |
| Figure 2.12 | Iyembela village VLUP with demarcated major firebreaks | 21 |
| Figure 2.13 | Fireline preparation demonstration at Ludilo village in Mafinga FIC..... | 21 |
| Figure 2.14 | Participation in fire extension and training events by age class | 22 |
| Figure 2.15 | Programme website downloads and unique visitors..... | 24 |
| Figure 2.16 | Handling of CCRO issuance equipment to DED Makete | 26 |
| Figure 2.17 | Participation in CCRO sensitisation meetings and training by age class | 27 |
| Figure 2.18 | Distribution of the size of land parcels received CCROs | 27 |
| Figure 2.19 | CCROs ownership by age class | 28 |
| Figure 2.20 | Woodlots facilitated with CCROs in Ibaga village, Makete district | 30 |
| Figure 2.21 | Installation of signboards demarcating planned land use..... | 31 |
| Figure 2.22 | Participation in the VLUP process by age class | 32 |
| Figure 2.23 | Participation in SME strengthening manual development by gender | 36 |
| Figure 2.24 | Participation in SME strengthening manual development by age class | 36 |
| Figure 2.25 | Participation in sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products, and timber seasoning training by age class..... | 38 |
| Figure 2.26 | Participation in charcoal production training using the modified oil drum kiln by age class..... | 38 |
| Figure 2.27 | Participation in awareness-raising for the establishment of the timber yard in Mang'oto village by gender | 45 |
| Figure 2.28 | The proposed location of the timber yard in Mang'oto village | 46 |
| Figure 3.1: | Comparison of the budget versus expenditures | 48 |
| Figure 6.1 | Distribution of smallholder plantation dominant height by age with Sao Hills Site Index curves superimposed..... | 58 |
| Figure 6.2 | Smallholder plantation stocking by age with MNRT recommended stocking superimposed | 58 |
| Figure 6.3 | Typical GRL income per hectare from plantation harvesting by year..... | 59 |
| Figure 6.4 | Above ground forest carbon stocks by site index and plantation age for <i>P. patula</i> | 60 |
| Figure 6.5 | Mean above ground forest carbon stock by plantation age for <i>P. patula</i> | 60 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Table 2.1 | Ratings used for the achievement statuses of activities performed from July to December 2021 | 3 |
| Table 2.2 | Challenges facing the existing TGAs and mitigative measures..... | 6 |
| Table 2.3 | TGA management bodies composition..... | 10 |
| Table 2.4 | Participation in field days, workshops, demonstrations, and awareness raising events | 12 |
| Table 2.5 | Progress on factors which limit access to finance by STGs | 19 |
| Table 2.6 | Participation in CCROs sensitisation meetings and training | 26 |
| Table 2.7 | CCROs issuance by tenancy types and gender | 28 |
| Table 2.8 | Ibaga village CCROs by VLUP planned land use, and actual land cover as mapped by PFP 1 | 29 |
| Table 2.9 | The approval status of the facilitated VLUPs..... | 31 |
| Table 2.10 | Participants in the VLUP process by gender | 32 |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Table 2.11 | Modules piloted for training SMEs to develop their businesses | 35 |
| Table 2.12 | Participation in wood industries extension services by age class | 37 |
| Table 2.13 | Topics and sub-topics delivered in wood industry training | 37 |
| Table 2.14 | Participation in a one-day workshop with youth living with HIV/AIDS by age class | 40 |
| Table 2.15 | The development process for strengthening advanced furniture manufacturing in the Iringa region | 43 |
| Table 2.16 | Summary of the TOSP silvicultural audit for NFC and TTGAU | 47 |
| Table 2.17 | Summary of the result of the TOSP silvicultural audit | 47 |
| Table 3.1 | Technical assistance delivery according to AWP provisions (months)..... | 48 |
| Table 3.2 | The overall programme expenditure | 49 |
| Table 4.1 | Risk matrix | 51 |
| Table 6.1 | Typical harvesting yields under GRL commercial management | 59 |
| Table 6.2 | Gazetted royalty by tree DBH class | 59 |

ABBREVIATIONS

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

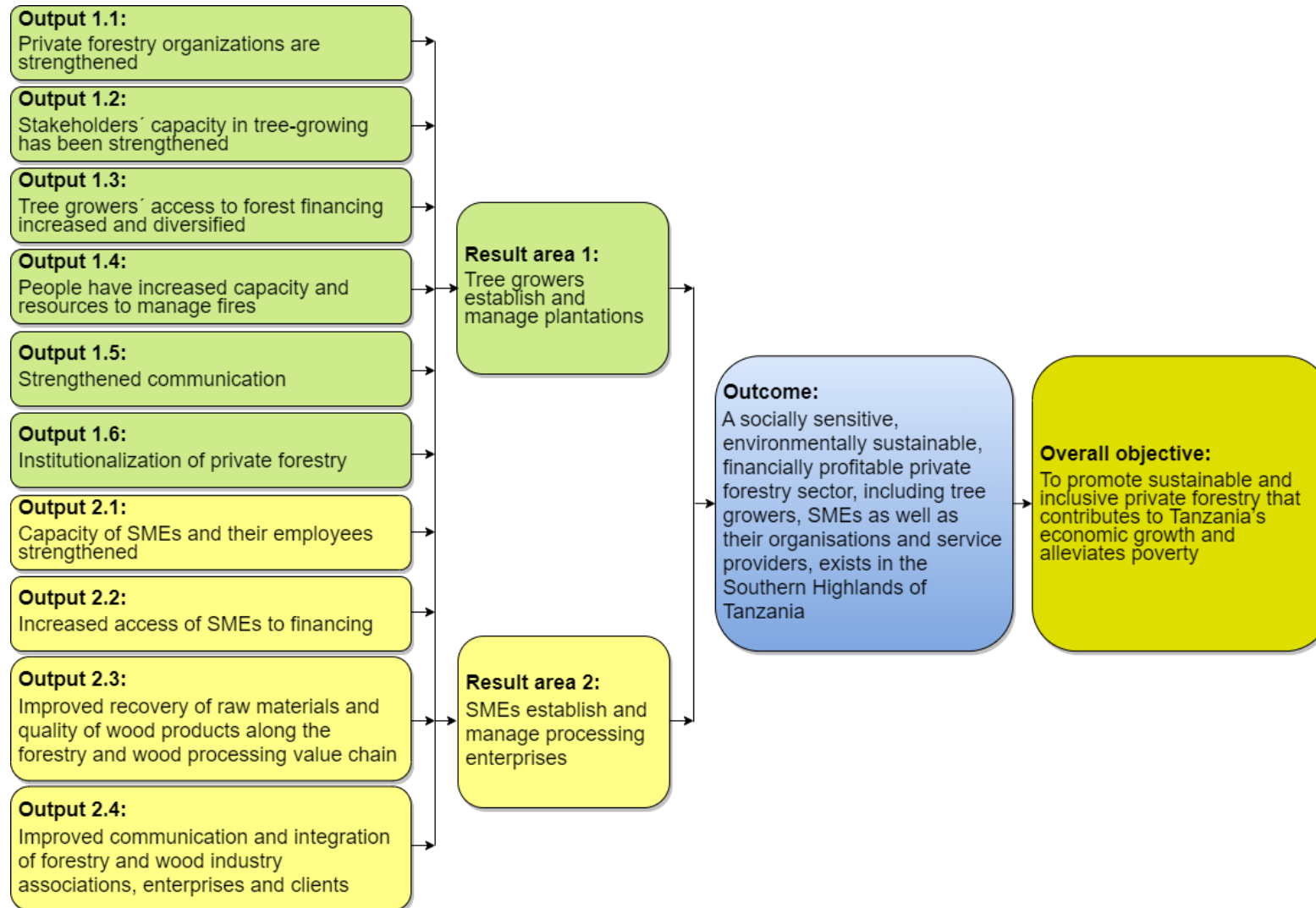
CONVERSION RATE

Euro 1 = 2,650 TZS

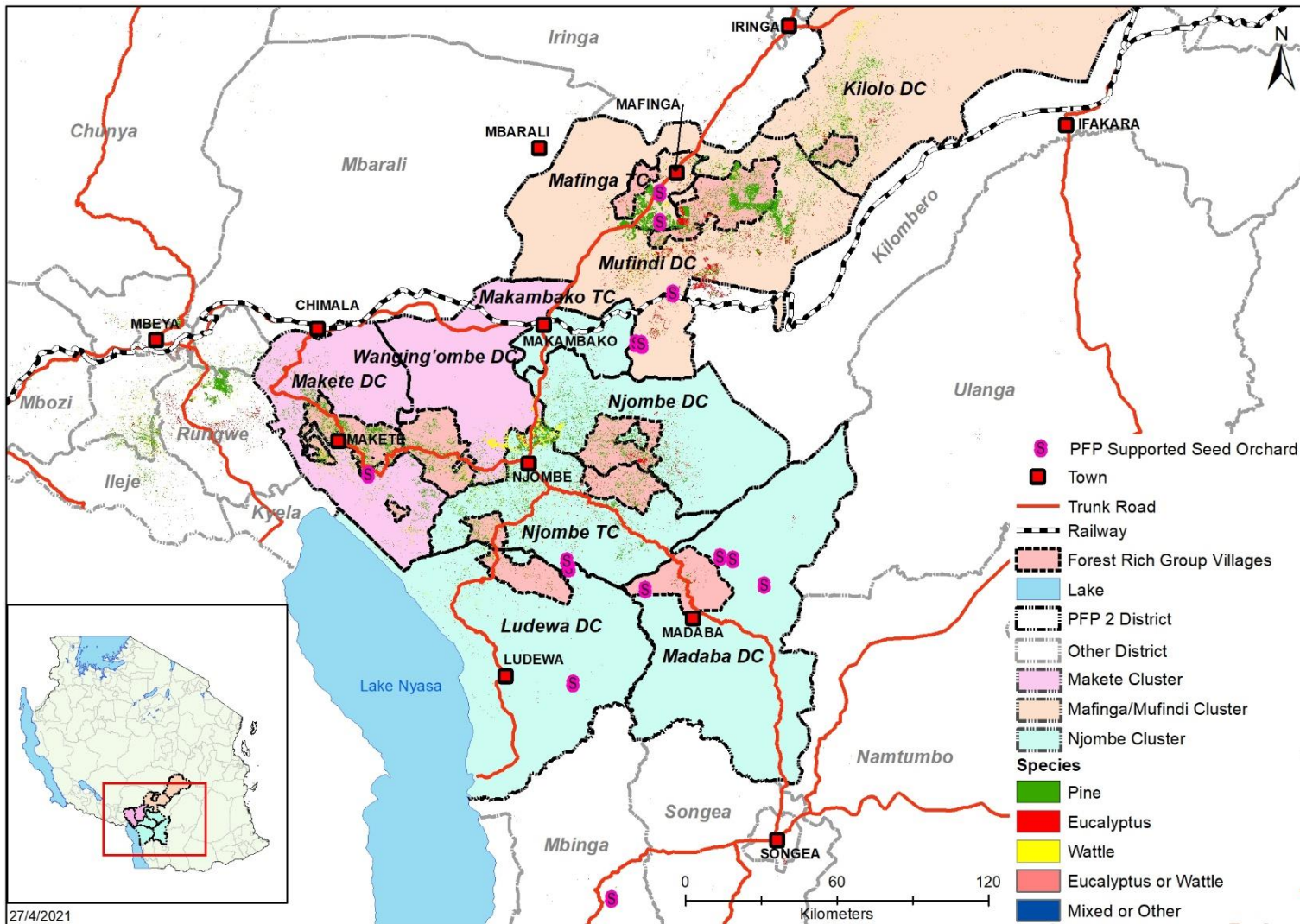
PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 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 | |
| Programme financing: | Government of Finland 9.4 million Euro (MEUR) Government of Tanzania 0.47 million Euro (MEUR) | |
| Competent authorities: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland | |
| Key stakeholders: | | |
| 1. | Rightsholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private tree growers - Vulnerable people - Urban-based tree growers - Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) - Private forest companies - Nursery owners |
| 2. | Duty bearers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD)/ Ministry of natural resources and tourism (MNRT) - Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS)/MNRT - Local governments (regional and district authorities) - Training institutions (Forestry Training Institute (FTI), Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI), Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA), FWITC) |
| 3. | Private sector organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree Grower Associations (TGAs) - Tanzania Tree Growers 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



PROGRAMME AREA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

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

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

PFP 2 operates in 3 town councils and seven districts' councils in three regions: Iringa (Mufindi district council, Mafinga town council and Kilolo district council), Njombe (Makete district council, Njombe town council, Njombe district council, Ludewa district council, Wang'ing'ombe district council and Makambako town council) and Ruvuma (Madaba district council). Within this broad area, the programme facilitates the development of three potential forest industry clusters (Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters), each led by a Forest Industry Cluster Coordinator (FICC).

This semi-annual progress and expenditure report covers the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 of the third Tanzania fiscal year of the PFP 2. This report follows the 2021/22 annual work plan (AWP) endorsed by the sixth programme steering committee (PSC) meeting on 29 July 2021 and approved by the first PFP 2 supervisory board meeting on 4 November 2021.

Delivery on results

Baseline studies were completed, and two reports were published in the programme website. The reports were 1) the assessment of woodlots and forest-based enterprises, and 2) the human rights and gender situation assessment of forest rich villages in the southern highlands, Tanzania. In addition, the baseline results were updated in the RBMF. Women engagement TGAs increased from a baseline value of 32% to 34% including an increase of 7% TGAs women in management bodies.

Overall and outcome progress

The programme is gradually making progress on institutionalisation, capacity building development, gender and inclusion, and climate change. It is still too early to comment on impact of programme interventions in reducing poverty but through some of the interventions good signs could be observed such as,

- **Institutionalisation and access to loans:** Local government authority started to issue loans to forestry value chain groups. During the reporting period a total of 90 million TZS (Equivalent to 34,000 Euros) accessed by tree growers and other forest value chain actor because of collaborative PFP 2 implementations in PFP 2 villages.
- **Capacity building:** 679 people received forestry and wood industries formalised trainings organised by PFP 2. Although no assessment made on adaptation of the best operating practices given, orally the situation is improving.

Output level progress

| Section code | Output | Progress highlights (Jul – Dec 2021) |
|---|---|--|
| Result 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations | | |
| 2.2.1 | Output 1.1: Private forestry organisations are strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 TGAs were at constitution development stage and ten TGAs were registered at district level, while the process of being registered at MOHA was ongoing. - 3,911 prospective TGA members identified including 2,565 males and 1,346 females. Women membership to TGAs has increased by 2% from a baseline value of 32% to a status of 34%. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Section code | Output | Progress highlights (Jul – Dec 2021) |
|--------------|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 77 out of 221 TGAs elected leaders were females. This is an increase of 7% from a baseline value of 27% to 34%. - PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU annual general meeting which was conducted on 15 December 2021. |
| 2.2.2 | Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 2 facilitated proposal development to secure 700,000 additional fund to capacitate the training institutions (FWITC, FITI and FTI). - 6,302 people reached in forestry extension services and 120 nursery owners received formal training on nursery management. - 55 new demo plots were established - Information for 1,264 woodlots were collected and 479 woodlots management plans facilitated. - 13.39 kg of clean seeds were harvested from PFP facilitated seed orchards/stands. 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> and 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> |
| 2.2.3 | Output 1.3: tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A loan of 15 TZS million (5,660 euros) were provided to 31 tree growers in Mtila village by Njombe TC. - 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. - Five groups of tree growers were facilitated to develop a proposal to secure 30 TZS million (11,320 euros) from TaFF in Mafinga FIC. - PFP 2 facilitated TTGAU participation in the proposed FFD-Hope programmes where its extension staff were capacitated through formal training on forest inventory and woodlot valuation. |
| 2.2.4 | Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire management extension services were provided to, and demonstrations carried out in 80 villages. - 1,558 people were capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages. |
| 2.2.5 | Output 1.5: Strengthened communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A quarterly reporting and planning meeting was conducted from 12 to 16 July 2021 - Cluster-level meetings in 3 FICs with local government authorities (LGAs) were conducted to familiarise LGA extension staff with the 2021/22 AWP - The sixth and seventh PSC meetings were conducted on 29 July and 18 November 2021. - The first PFP 2 supervisory board meeting was implemented on 4 November 2021. - A communication strategy was drafted and shared to PMT. Additions and comments were provided to the service provider to finalise it. |
| 2.2.6 | Output 1.6: Institutionalisation of private forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LGAs participated actively in programme activities - 869 CCROs were provided to 277 tree growers in Iboya village. Of 869 CCROs, three were existing CCROs which had to be modified and added to server. - 6 VLUPs facilitated in six villages of Njombe FIC. This includes Iyembela, Wanginyi, Ilininda, Ilawa, Manga and Mangalanyene. 792 people participated in the VLUP process including 343 males and 449 females. |

| Section code | Output | Progress highlights (Jul – Dec 2021) |
|--|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 2 facilitated the Iringa Forest investment forum which was organised by the Iringa regional government from 12 to 15 November 2021. |
| Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises | | |
| 2.3.1 | Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The manual for developing SMEs developed and published in the programme website - 559 entrepreneurs were trained on 1) sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products, 2) timber seasoning and 3) Charcoal production using the modified oil drum kiln - Over 1,853 people were reached in wood industry extension services. - OSHA conducted a risk assessment for sawmilling operations (AMEC) |
| 2.3.2 | Output 2.2: Increase access of SMEs to financing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMEs were strengthened to improve their businesses and become eligible for loans. 15 businesses were registered and facilitated in preparation of the business plans. - Awareness raised to SMEs to access fund from the LGAs. 75 million TZS was provided to 15 SMEs in Mafinga and Mufindi as loans to improve their businesses. |
| 2.3.3 | Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFP 2 continued to facilitate and support the development and operations of FWITC - ToRs for developing a new furniture design value chain were developed and approved by the PSC in November 2021. These related to work packages 2 and 3 of the original proposal - The feasibility of inclusive large-scale charcoal production for briquetting was completed and the report was shared to PMT. The work was however disrupted because a new and preferred kiln was developed during the consultancy and there was insufficient time to optimise the kiln design and roll it out properly. This work will require more follow up. |
| 2.3.4 | Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with the LGA on establishing a timber yard in Makete for piloting a market information flow system between TGAs and various levels of consumers was ongoing. Design layout developed and the development of the execution plan and cost sharing mechanism was being developed. - ToR for the development of forestry and wood industries associations were developed and approved. Candidates were secured and their CVs evaluated. The evaluation report was sent to the PSC for silent approval. |

Progress on tree out-growers' support program

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

Resources and Budget

The total MFA budget for PFP 2 is 9.4 million euros. In addition, the Government of Tanzania provides an in-kind contribution. Of the 9.4 million euros, 48% was utilised from 1 November 2019 to 31 December 2021.

A total of 3,182,635 euros was budgeted for 2021/22 AWP. By the end of the reporting period, 49% was spent, which was equivalent to 1,562,090 euros.

Lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations

Based on conclusions from lessons learned, PFP 2 to follow up on the below listed recommendations.

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

Planned activities

Details of planned activities are included in the 2021/22 AWP. Below are the highlights of planned activities:

- TGAs strengthening will be supported with capacity building in accordance with the manual and emphasis will be placed on bringing woodlots into commercial management in compliance with MNRT Technical Order No 1 of 2021.
- SME strengthening will be delivered in accordance with the established manual and an additional manual will be prepared to support larger enterprises.
- Increased support will be provided in developing furniture value chains.
- A concept note will be prepared for a forestry carbon project.

1. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

This report presents the cumulative progress from 1 July to 31 December 2021. The total MFA budget for the reporting period was 1,638,718 euros, whilst the actual expenditure was 1,562,090 euros.

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS

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

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

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

The targets reported against include those set in the AWP's Table 2.1, the deliverables table and the gantt charts.

The baseline studies were completed, and the results were updated in the result-based management framework (RBMF). The two baseline reports were published on the programme website, including 1) assessing woodlots and forest-based enterprises¹ and 2) human rights and gender situation assessment of forest-rich villages in the southern highlands, Tanzania².

Annexe 1 presents the progress made from 1 July to 31 December 2021 concerning the annual targets set for the indicators in the result-based management framework (RBMF).

2.1 Overall objective and outcome

The PFP 2 overall objective is "To promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and alleviates poverty", and the expected outcome is "To ensure 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 progress made for achieving the targets set in the RBMF indicators for the overall objective and outcome is described based on 1) Capacity building development, 2) Poverty and vulnerability, 3) Gender and inclusion, 4) Climate change and 5) Institutionalisation.

Capacity building development

679 people were provided with formalised training as per 2021/22 AWP in 1) nursery establishment and management (120 nursery owners), 2) Charcoal production (63 small scale charcoal producers), 3) sawing for high recovery and value-adding products (200 sawmilling owners and operators), and 4) timber seasoning (296 timber yards owners and operators).

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

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

8,155 tree growers and entrepreneurs were reached in various programme extension services, including field days, demonstrations, workshops, and exchange visits. In addition, a proposal was drafted to secure additional funds for strengthening FWITC, FITI and FTI.

To ensure the sustainability of the support provided by the programme, PFP 2 works closely with government institutions and authorities. Support needs for these institutions were being identified and fulfilled. For example, Makete District was provided with computer hardware and software to enable it to make its land allocation procedures more efficient.

Poverty and vulnerability

The programme worked closely with Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) at district level to ensure its beneficiaries enjoy the benefits by accessing forestry opportunities. This addresses all issues limiting people living in poverty and other vulnerable groups' in accessing forestry opportunities.

Through the participatory VLUP process, TASAF beneficiaries and people with disabilities were in planning processes. Thirty vulnerable people participated in the participatory land use planning in six villages during the reporting period. In addition, 32 youth living with HIV/AIDS met to assess their need for support to access forestry opportunities.

Gender and inclusion

To ensure the inclusion of women, people with disabilities and vulnerable people, PFP 2 continued to raise awareness. This includes ensuring all human rights are obeyed and equal participation in forestry opportunities available.

2,320 women and 97 vulnerable people, including 19 people with physical disability and 78 TASAF beneficiaries, were reached in delivered extension services and training. In addition, the average number of women in membership with TGAs increased by 2% from a 32% baseline value to 34%. Furthermore, participation of women in TGA management bodies (Chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer) increased by 7% from a baseline value of 27% to 34%.

Overall, the programme aims to ensure gender equity and inclusion in all programme interventions.

Climate change

PFP 2 facilitated the development of 6 VLUP in six villages in Njombe FIC. This makes nine completed VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2 and one pending prior information of hydroelectric power plant demarcation. An area allocated for commercial forestry also contributes to reducing climate change effects.

Baseline assessments of smallholder woodlots confirmed that the vast majority were not growing productively due to overstocking. Studies in Makete indicated that productivity (and atmospheric carbon sequestration) could be almost doubled by attention to basic silviculture prerequisites, and the expanded baseline studies confirmed that this was also true of the vast majority of 150,000 ha smallholder plantations in the Southern Highlands. PFP 2 lobbied government to increase investment in extension services that are needed to facilitate improved management and worked directly with local governments to help them facilitate better management.

Plantation productivity (and carbon sequestration) was also influenced by poor planting material whilst PFP 2 supported development of improved germplasm through its seedling seed orchards which should be sufficient for the whole of Tanzania and should increase productivity (and carbon sequestration) by about 10% to 20% above the current production levels.

PFP 2 supported charcoal and bio char production from plantation and industry waste. Charcoal production is fairly carbon neutral, and the charcoal can substitute more damaging fossil energy sources. Bio char for soil enhancement has been on the horizon for a long time but towards the end of the reporting period a substantial funding opportunity emerged for char production and incorporation in soil for soil enhancement. PFP 2 supported this initiative with information and the possibility of engaging TGAs in the value chain.

1,264 smallholders' woodlots will be brought into management for high productivity. Management of these woodlots contributes to above ground carbon sequestration (as average above ground carbon density increases) and reduces climate change's impact. During the reporting period, the assessment was not done on the extent of carbon sequestered by these woodlots.

The reporting period was particularly bad for forest fire and PFP 2 involved itself in mobilising communities to both prevent fire and to manage fires that do occur.

Institutionalisation

PFP 2 collaborated with the local government and other stakeholders in programme implementation. As an outcome of the collaboration, the local government provided 90 million TZS (Euro 34,000) to tree growers and SMEs in the programme area. This facilitates tree growers abide by thinning regimes and longer rotation, and SMEs develop their businesses.

Njombe TC increased their commitment to supporting extension by assigning two additional two CDOs and an additional agricultural extension officer.

2.2 Result 1 Tree growers establish and manage plantations

2.2.1 Output 1.1 Private forestry organisations are strengthened

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Activity 1.1.1: TGA mobilisation, establishment, and strengthening | | | | |
| Governance training for prospective TGA members (July to December 2021) | Prospective TGAs in 60 villages completed governance training, selected interim TGA leaders (Chairman, assistant chairman secretary, and treasurers), and developed constitutions. | Ndulamo, Kipengele, Igosi, and Ujindile prospective TGA members did not receive governance training, selected interim TGA leaders and created TGA constitution. | Progress being made (94% achievement, 60 out of 64 TGA have reached the target set) | Overlapping of farming activities and training schedule. The governance training, selection of TGA interim leaders and constitution development in these four villages was re-scheduled to the third quarter. |
| Selection of interim TGA Leaders (July to December 2021) | | | | |
| TGA constitution development (July to December 2021) | | | | |
| 64 TGAs registered (December 2021) | 10 TGAs were registered at the district level: - Njombe TC: Itipula, Ihangha, Madobole, Mtila, Matola and Kitulila villages. - Kilolo DC: Mdeke, Boma la Ng'ombe, Mwatasi and Wangama. | 54 prospective TGAs were not registered. - 27 were in the registration process - 23 in constitution development - 4 at mobilisation stage. | Progress being made (16% of TGA registered) | For sustainability, the programme recommends TGAs to be registered at MOHA ³ to qualify as members of TTGAU. There has been a change in the regulations for registering TGAs at the MOHA; follow-up on complying with the changes was in progress. |
| Identification of Master Tree Growers (MTGs) (September to December 2021) | No progress | MTGs were not identified. | No progress made | According to the guideline ⁴ , MTGs must be identified after TGAs registration. Re-scheduled in the third quarter (January – March 2021). |
| TTGAU annual general meeting | PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU annual | | Achieved | |

³ The Ministry of Home Affairs of Tanzania

⁴ Guideline for facilitation of tree growers' association establishment and strengthening <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/guideline-for-facilitation-of-tree-growers-association-establishment-and-strengthening>

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|
| (September to November 2021) | general meeting conducted on 15 December 2021. | | | |
| Annual performance-based contract for TTGAU to gain experience and competence in delivering services to TGAs in accordance with programme guidelines (July 2021 to June 2022). | The annual performance-based contract for TTGAU was drafted under approval procedures. | Implementation of the contract was not started. | Progress being made | The contract was scheduled to be implemented from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. But by the end of the reporting period, it was under silent approval procedures that ended on 9 January 2022. |
| Training needs assessment of TGA treasurers and curriculum development (July – August 2021) | No progress | The TNA of TGA treasurers and curriculum development was not conducted. | No progress made | Treasurers were not yet elected. |
| Activity 1.1.2 Encouraging women and vulnerable people to participate in TGAs | | | | |
| Vulnerable people database populated (January 2022) | Over 220 vulnerable people have been identified. | | On track | The database is scheduled for January 2022, hence on track. |
| Increase the percentage of women and vulnerable people in TGAs (July 2021 to June 2022) | Of the prospective TGA members in 80 villages, women comprise 34%, a 2% increase from a baseline of 32%. | | On track | The target was continuous, and there was no specific target for the reporting period, hence on track. |
| Increase the percentage of women in TGAs management bodies and the TTGAU (July 2021 to June 2022) | The composition of women in TGA management bodies is 77 out of 221, equivalent to 34%, 7% from a baseline of 27%. | | On track | The target was continuous, and there was no specific target for the reporting period, hence on track. |

Activity 1.1.1 TGA mobilisation, establishment, and strengthening

Figure 2.1 and Annexe 4 provides detailed progress and status of TGAs establishment and strengthening process in 64 villages in the programme area.

TGAs in 10 villages, 6 and 4 in Njombe TC and Kilolo DC, respectively, were registered at the district level while MOHA registration was in progress. This includes Itipula, Ihangha, Madobole, Mtila, Matola and Kitulila villages in Njombe TC, and Mdeke, Boma la ng'ombe, Mwatasi and Wangama villages in Kilolo DC.

27 villages in Njombe FIC and Mafinga FIC completed constitution development and reached the registration stage. 23 villages, 22 in Makete FIC and 1 in Mafinga FIC, were in the constitution development stage.

Collectively PFP 2 TGAs reached 83 milestones in the programme area (Annexe 5). This includes ten milestones for TGAs established in PFP 2, 45 milestones for TGAs established during PFP 1, and 28 milestones for TGA established through facilitation from other stakeholders.

TGAs in 7 villages were observed to face challenges limiting other tree growers to join as members. Table 2.2 describes key challenges observed in these TGAs and action taken by the programme to strengthen these TGAs.

Table 2.2 Challenges facing the existing TGAs and mitigative measures

| Village Name | Challenge/Issue | Mitigative measure |
|--------------|--|---|
| Ibaga | The existing TGA is inactive. Members are unknown. | Tree growers requested PFP 2 to facilitate them through the TGA |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Village Name | Challenge/Issue | Mitigative measure |
|--------------|---|--|
| Mang'oto | The existing TGA is inactive. Only eight people are known but not active as TGA members. | establishment process. Tree growers want to form a new TGA. PFP 2 restored the TGA establishment process. Both villages reached the "Awareness-raising in hamlet" stage. |
| Mago | The membership joining fee is high, restricting other tree growers to join the existing TGA. The joining fee is TZS 800,000 (Appr. Euro 300) | Tree growers (who are not members of the existing TGA and cannot afford the joining fee) agreed to mobilise together to form a new TGA. PFP 2 restored the TGA establishment process. The "Awareness-raising in hamlet" stage reached. |
| Wami | The TGA was initially formed as a VSLA group in which the number of members was limited to 30 people (Following VSLA groups condition). Hence limiting other tree growers to join. | PFP 2 raised awareness on TGA formation. The tree growers were still discussing whether to form a new TGA or revise the constitution for other tree growers to join. Follow up was still in progress. |
| Igawisenga | The TGA is inactive. Most of the members are unknown. Also, the TGA has not paid an annual subscription fee to MOHA for more than ten years (estimated to be TZS 3,000,000 equivalent to Euro 1,100). | The active members of the TGA and tree growers (who are not members of the TGA) were still discussing whether to form a new TGA or continue with the existing one. Follow up was in progress. |
| Wino | The village has two TGAs: one registered at MOHA and the other at the district. The TGA under MOHA is inactive. Leadership and members are unknown. | PFP 2 support and works closely with the active TGA registered under the district. |
| Lilondo | The TGA, which was reported to be registered at the district, does not exist. Only the TGAs registered at MOHA is active. | PFP 2 support and works closely with the active TGA, registered under MOHA. |

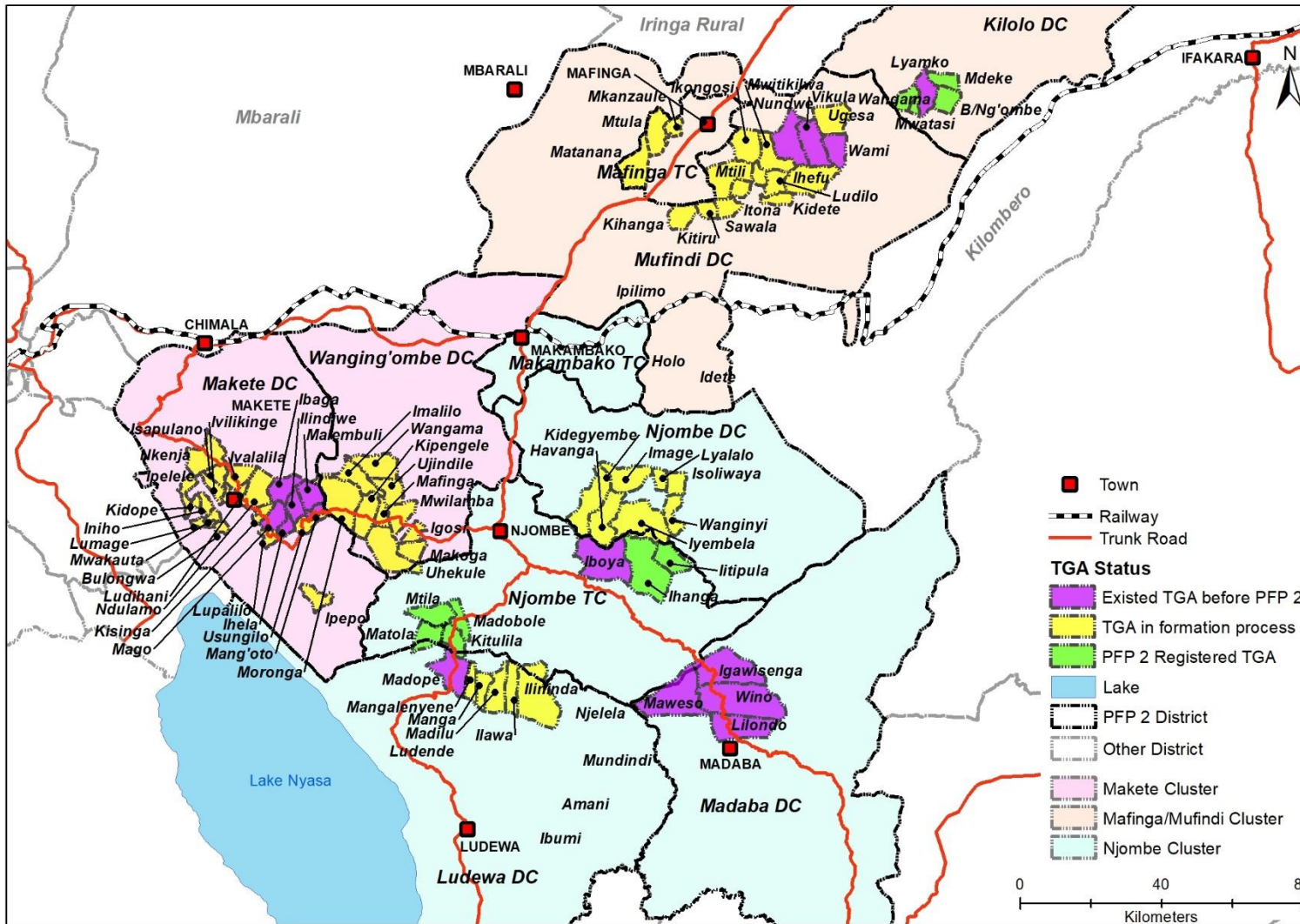
The master tree growers (MTGs) were to be identified by the end of December 2021. Unfortunately, by the end of the reporting period, no MTGs were identified. This was due to the ongoing TGA formation process, and according to the guideline, MTGs are selected after TGAs have been registered.

PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU annual general meeting, conducted on 15 December 2021. 245 tree growers in 136 TGAs participated, where 83 were females and 162 were males. Below is the list of key outcomes of the meeting:

- TTGAU to diversify sources of finance to be self-sufficient
- TTGAU to increase outreach to increase its members
- More awareness to be raised to increase women participation in tree growing and decision-making bodies within TGAs and TTGAU
- TGAs to be responsible to their members
- To strengthen firefighting campaigns and education

The programme developed the annual service provision to strengthen 12 TGAs of PFP 1, outside the PFP 2 implementation area, and the terms of reference were drafted and approved on 1 October 2021. The contract was developed, and the approval procedures were to be completed on 9 January 2021 through PSC silent approval procedures.

Figure 2.1 TGA formation status



Activity 1.1.2 Encouraging women and vulnerable people to participate in TGAs

PFP 2 and TTGAU collaborated to revise the TGA administration manual to reflect action to encourage gender equity and the inclusion of youths and vulnerable people in TGA membership and management bodies⁵. The revised TGA administration manual included the following aspects:

- It recommends at least one-third of the TGA management bodies (Chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer) be women or men.
- It addresses inclusion by ensuring participation by age, gender, public/elected official, disability, and vulnerability.

To operationalise these changes and the administration manual in general, during the TTGAU annual general meeting, TGAs were recommended to 1) review their constitution and make a deliberate effort to implement gender balance in their leadership position, 2) advocate for causes that undermine women participation in forestry activities, 3) Start campaign to encourage women participation in TGA and tree growing, and 4) Advocating for women land rights.

60 villages received training in governance and gender mainstreaming to ensure TGA constitutions, plans and decision-making are shaped by a gender-inclusive perspective. The training were implemented in close collaboration with local government authorities' community development officers (CDOs), following guidance described in the "Guideline for facilitating tree growers' association establishment and strengthening".

TGAs and prospective TGAs in 80 villages of Mafinga, Njombe and Makete Forest Industry Clusters (FIC) comprise 3,911 tree growers (Figure 2.2). Of 3,911 TGAs members, 2,565 and 1,346 were males and females, respectively. The female membership increased by 2% from a baseline value of 32% to a status of 34%. This is attributed to ongoing awareness-raising campaigns to encourage women participation in tree growing and TGAs.

Figure 2.3 shows participation in TGAs membership by age classes in each FIC. Based on disaggregated data from Mafinga and Njombe FICs, tree growers aged 36 to 59 years were the dominant, followed by tree growers aged between 25 to 35 years old.

Out of these 3,911 TGAs members, 72 were public and elected officials comprising 8 ward councillors, 25 village executive officers (VEO), 13 village chairpersons (VC), 16 hamlet leaders and ten primary and secondary school teachers. Furthermore, 100 TGAs members were identified as vulnerable people, including 65 TASAF beneficiaries, 21 widows and 11 people with physical disabilities. In addition to 3,911 TGAs members, 3 primary and secondary schools were also members of these TGAs in 80 villages, making 3,914 members.

The TGA management body comprises a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. The average composition of women in TGA management bodies increased by 7% from a baseline value of 27% to 34%, equivalent to 77 females out of 221 TGAs elected leaders (Table 2.3). Not all TGAs had complete TGA management body leaders; some missed the vice-chairperson.

⁵ The TGA administration manual. 2021.

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

Figure 2.2 Prospective TGAs members by gender

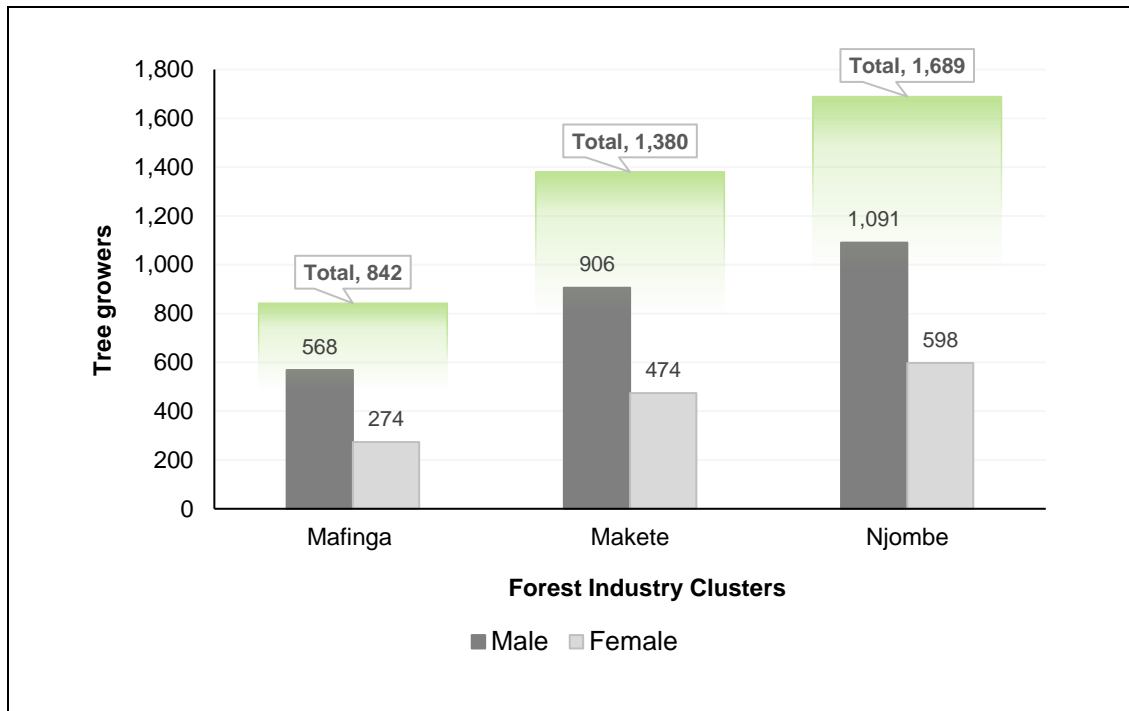


Figure 2.3 Prospective TGA member by age class

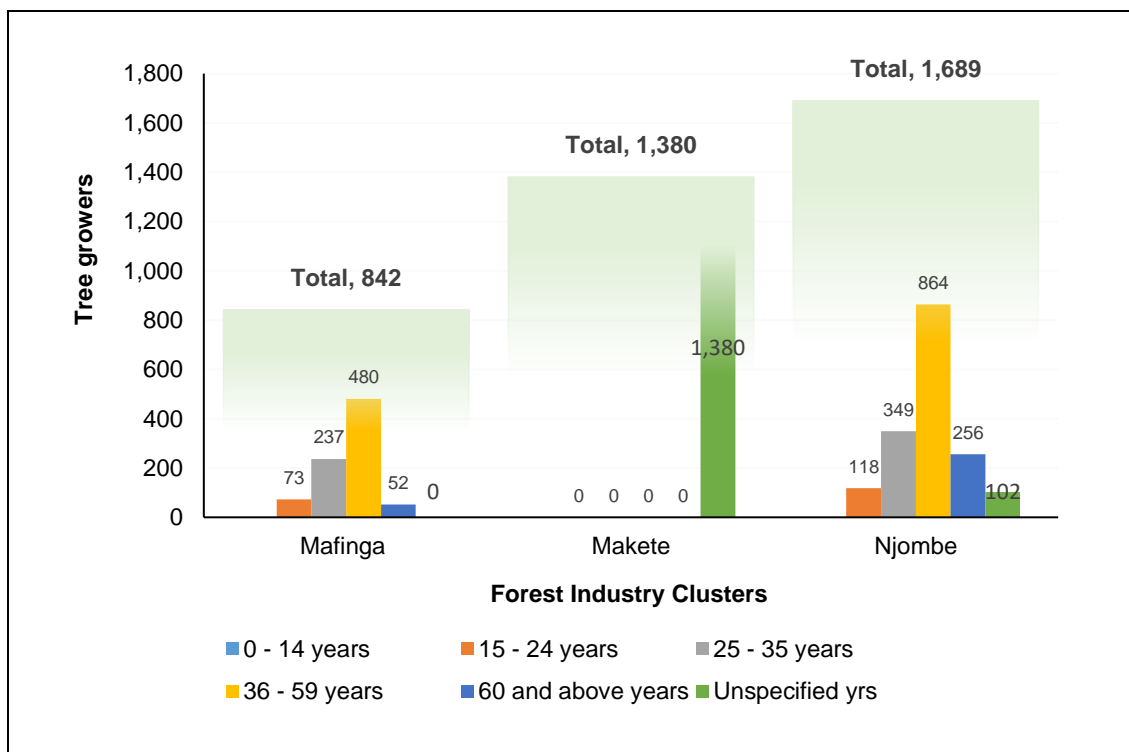


Table 2.3 TGA management bodies composition

| Forest industry cluster | Gender | | | Percentage (%) of women |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| Mafinga | 50 | 31 | 81 | 38% |
| Makete | 58 | 30 | 88 | 34% |
| Njombe | 36 | 16 | 52 | 31% |
| Total | 144 | 77 | 221 | 34% |

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

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|-----------|--------------------|--|
| Activity 1.2.1: Forestry training and extension | | | | |
| Demonstration plot for natural regeneration respacing (July 2021 to June 2022) | 55 new demonstration plots were established. Respacing - 2 for natural regeneration respacing First thinning - 11 woodlots for demonstrating first thinning Pruning - 12 for first pruning - 32 for second pruning - 11 for third pruning | | On track | The targets were continuous, and there were no specific targets during the reporting period; hence on track. |
| Demonstration plots for 1 st thinning (July 2021 to June 2022) | | | On track | |
| Demonstration plots for 2 nd thinning (July 2021 to June 2022) | | | On track | |
| Exchange visits (July 2021 to June 2022) | | | On track | |
| Activity 1.2.2: Support for woodlot management plans | | | | |
| 400 woodlots management plans | - 479 woodlots management plans prepared. - Information for 1,264 woodlots were collected. | | Achieved | The annual target was 1,200 woodlot management plans, 400 for quarter 2, 3 and 4. |
| Activity 1.2.3: Improved tree seed production development | | | | |
| One coordination workshop involving TFS, TTGAU and PFP 2 conducted (October 2022) | A coordination workshop involving TFS, TTGAU and PFP 2 was conducted on 15 September 2021 | | Achieved | The annual target was to conduct three workshops in October 2021, February 2022, and June 2022. |
| Improved tree seed harvested (October 2021) | 13.39 kilogramme of clean seed were harvested from Idete/Holo (TGA owned land) and MPM (MPM owned land) seed stands. Species - 290 grams of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kilogramme of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> . Seed stands - Idete/holo = 12.19 kilogramme - MPM = 1.2 kilogramme | | Achieved | The RBMF target was estimated to be 5 kilogrammes. |
| Awareness-raising event conducted (July 2021 to June 2022) | Awareness about improved tree seed was raised | | On track | PFP 2, TTGAU and TFS collaborate actively to raise awareness about the Improved tree seed production manual |

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|---|-----------|--------------------|---|
| | | | | and the availability of 15 established seed orchards and stands |
| Improved tree seed communication video (July to November 2021) | Video promoting domestic improved tree seed developed and published in PFP 2 website. | | Achieved | |

Activity 1.2.1 Forestry training and extension

At the request of the MFA, the programme started work of preparing a proposal for investing an additional 700,000 euros in developing the technical and vocational education capacity of FWITC, FITI and FTI. PFP 2 visited these institutions for initial fact-finding from 31 August 2021 to 3 September 2021. As a result, a preliminary proposal was drafted and discussed with the competent authorities. On 10 December 2021, PFP 2 organised a meeting involving FWITC, FITI and FTI to discuss and improve the drafted proposal.

On 13 December 2021, the programme-initiated discussion with the HAMK university of Finland, to explore opportunities for collaborating in pedagogical and managerial integration of FWITC, FITI and FTI. A workshop for finalising the drafted proposal was scheduled to be implemented in the third quarter of 2021/22 AWP.

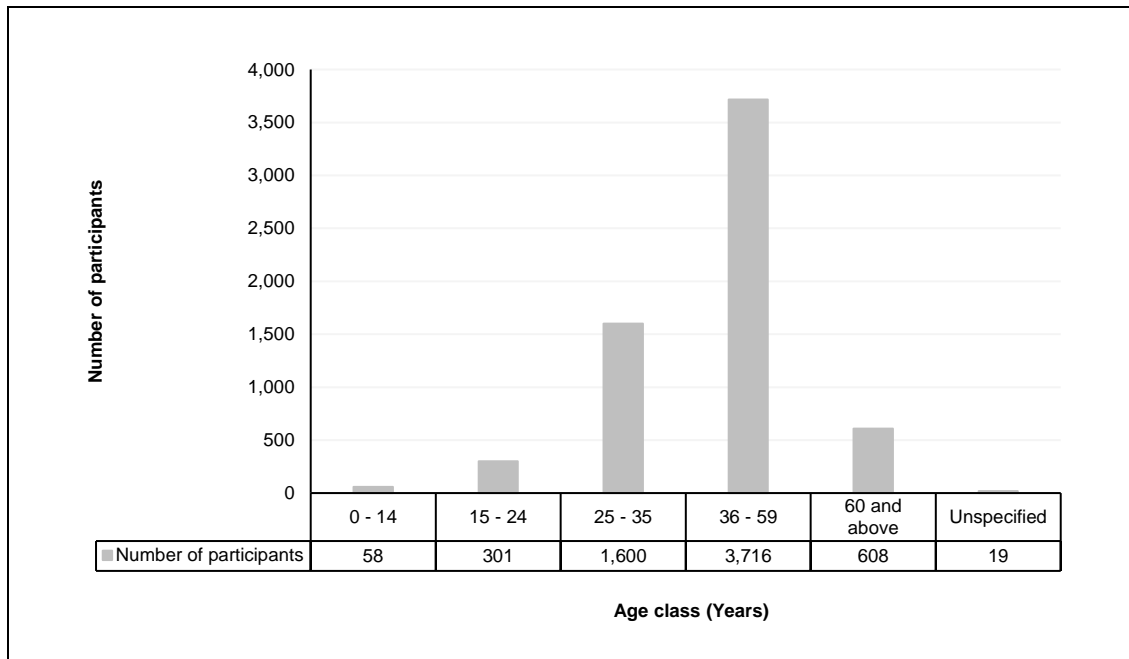
PFP 2 continued to provide forestry training and extension services to tree growers, TGAs, public or elected officials and vulnerable groups, including people with various disabilities.

6,302 people participated in field days, workshops, demonstrations, awareness-raising and other forestry extension events. Table 2.4 presents participation in forestry extension services disaggregated by gender, public or elected officials, disability, and vulnerability. On the other hand, Figure 2.4 show the same information by age class where people aged 36 to 59 were dominant.

Table 2.4 Participation in field days, workshops, demonstrations, and awareness raising events

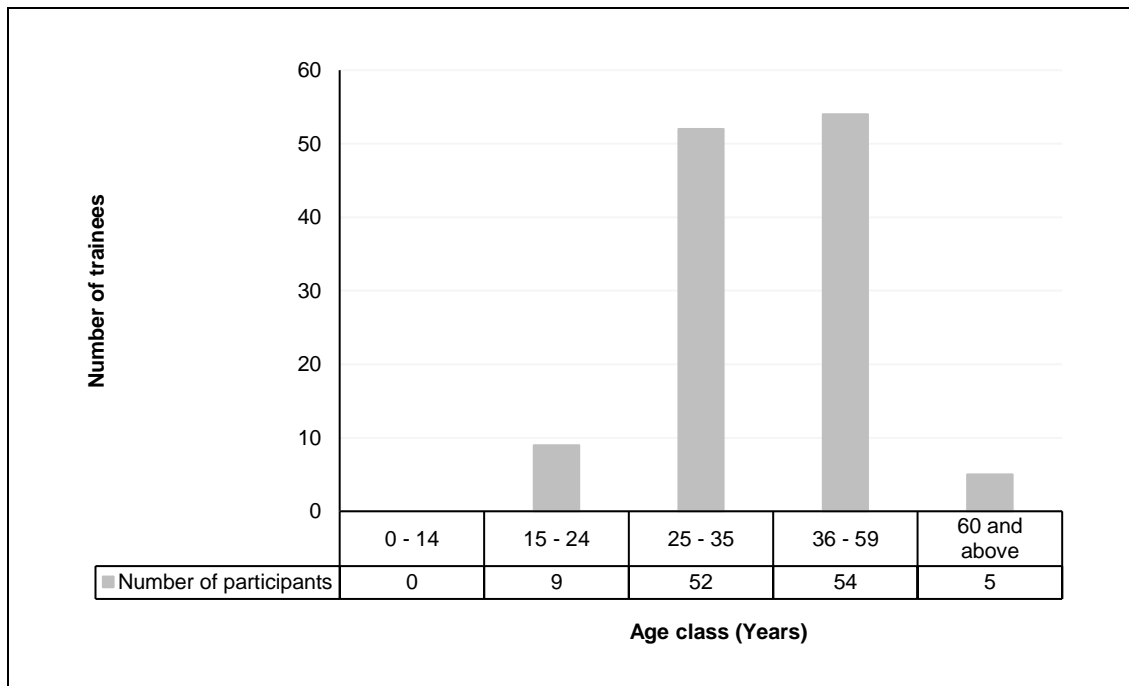
| Category | | Number of participants |
|----------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Gender | - Male = 4,197 - Female = 2,032 - Unspecified = 73 |
| 2 | Public/Elected officials | 653 public or elected officials participated. - 81 regional and district leaders, - 27 ward executive officers - 80 village executive officers, - 80 village chairmen - 385 hamlet leaders |
| 3 | Disability | - 19 people with a physical disability |
| 4 | Vulnerability | 97 vulnerable people, - 78 TASAF beneficiaries - 19 people with disabilities. |

Figure 2.4 Participation in forestry extension services by age class



The programme organised and implemented training on nursery management. 120 people participated in the training, including 74 males and 46 females. The public and elected officials (referring village and district officials) mobilised trainees, but they were not part of the trainees. There were no vulnerable people identified in training. Figure 2.5 presents participation in nursery management training by age class where people aged 25 to 59 dominated.

Figure 2.5 Participation in forestry training by age class



A total of 55 new demonstration woodlots were established to demonstrate various forestry silvicultural practices (Figure 2.8). This includes two plots for demonstrating natural regeneration respacing and 11 for demonstrating first thinning. In addition, all 55 plots were also demonstrating pruning where, 12, 32 and 11 for first, second and third pruning.

Activity 1.2.2 Support for woodlot management plans

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

Information for 1,264 woodlots (equivalent to 1,093.63 ha) were collected in 80 villages of Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs (Figure 2.9). The collected woodlots information included owners' details, spatial location (village and district), area, stocking, and species. Of 1,264 woodlots, management plans for 479 woodlots were already developed and distributed to tree growers. 1,174 tree growers owned these 1,264 woodlots. Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 present woodlot ownership by gender and age class.

Figure 2.6 Woodlot ownership by gender

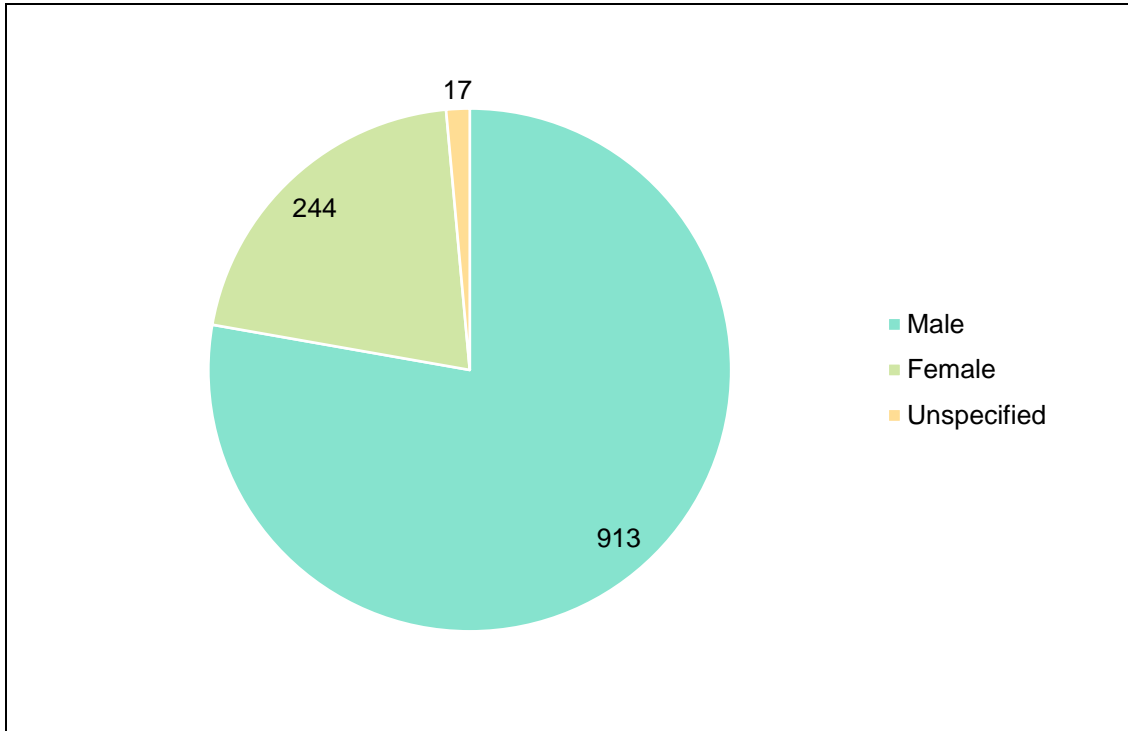


Figure 2.7 Woodlot ownership by Age class

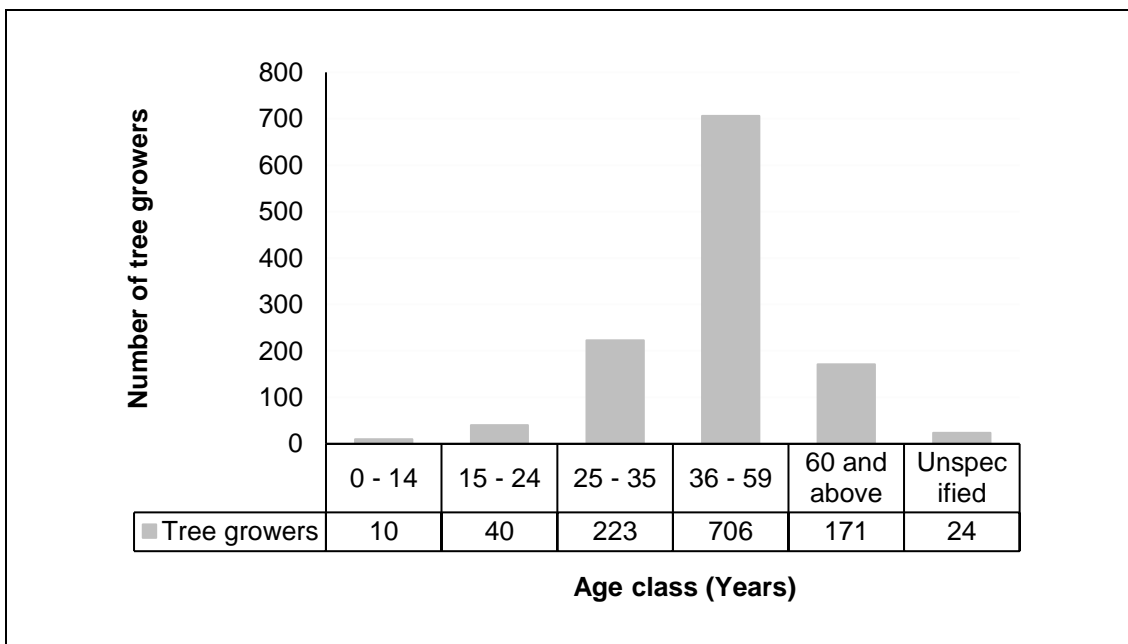


Figure 2.8 Demonstration woodlots facilitated through PFP 2

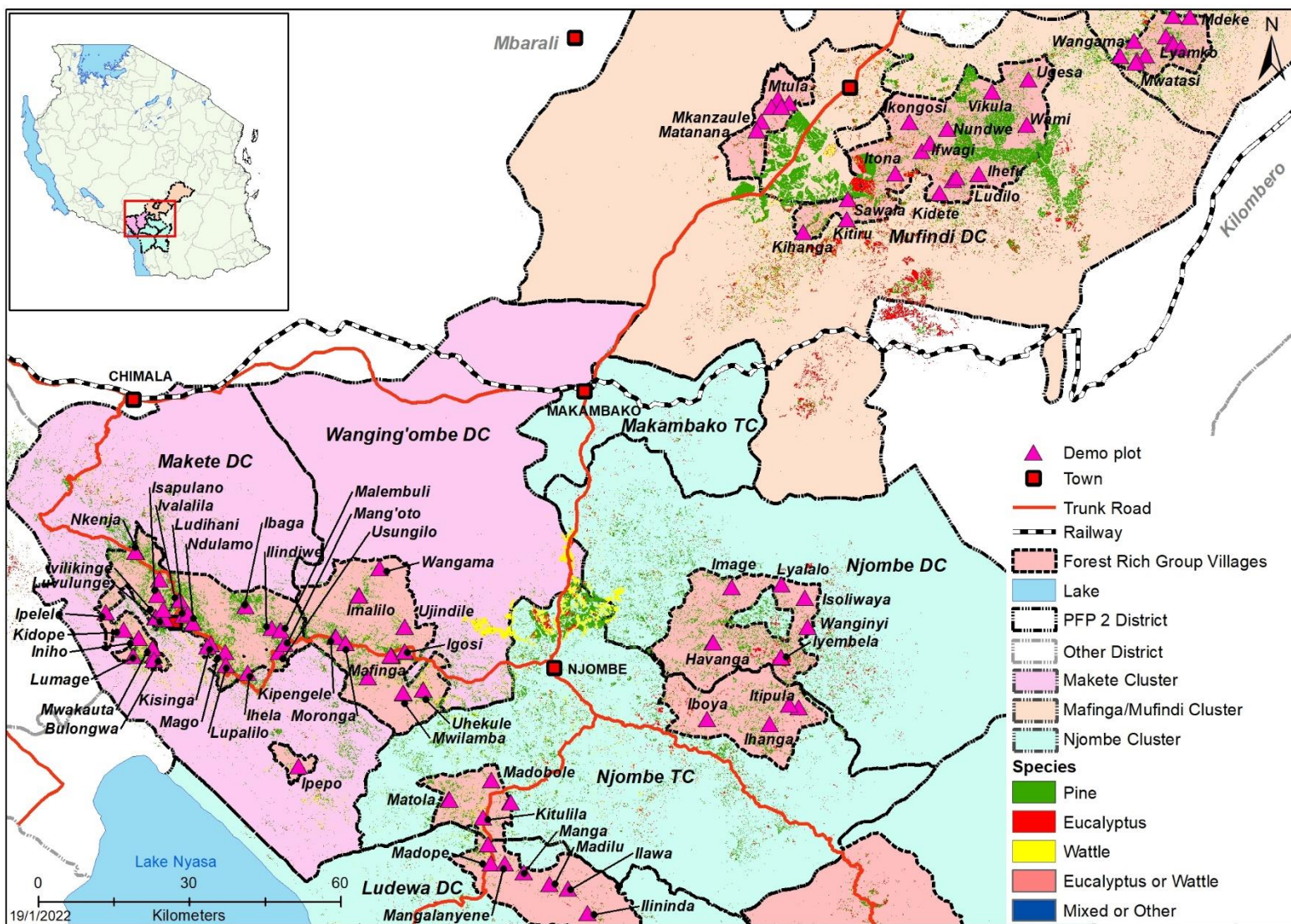
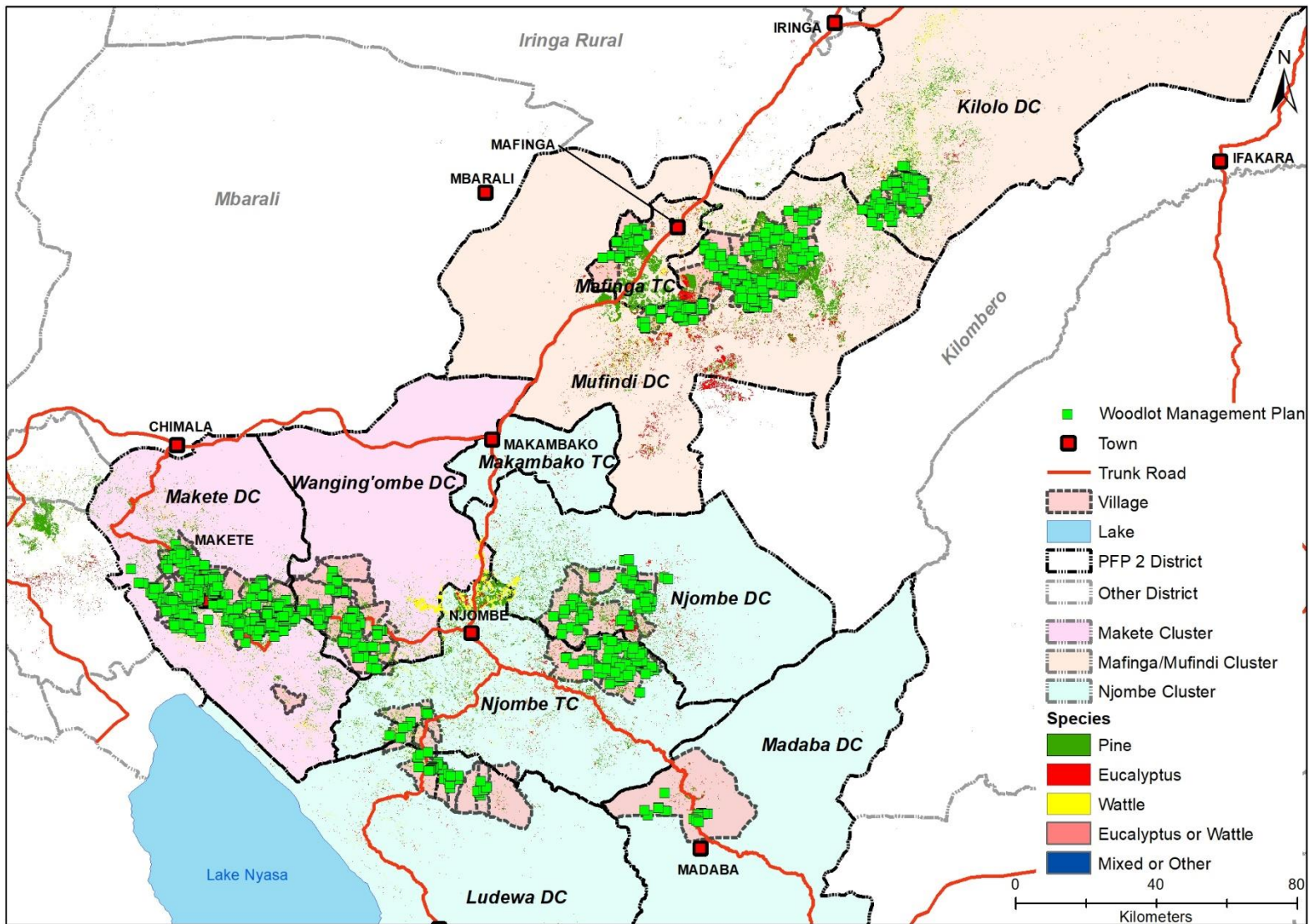


Figure 2.9 Woodlots for management plans facilitation



Activity 1.2.3 Improved tree seed production development

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

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

On 15 September 2021, the programme organised and facilitated a coordination workshop involving the TFS, TTGAU and PFP 2 to discuss progress in managing seed orchards and stands and future collaboration plans on improved tree seed production development.

During the first quarter (July – September 2021), a total of 144 kg of *Pinus tecunumanii* cones were harvested from the MPM and Holo/Idete seed stands (85.5 kg and 58.5 kg, respectively). Of the total 144 kilogrammes of *Pinus tecunumanii* cones, 290 g of clean *Pinus tecunumanii* seed was obtained. During October and November 2021, 2.2 tonnes of *Pinus maximinoi* cones were harvested in two seed stands, including 1.9 and 0.3 tons from Idete/Holo and MPM seed stands. Of 2.2 tons of *Pinus maximinoi* cones, a total of 13.1 kilogrammes of clean seeds of *Pinus maximinoi* were obtained.

The quantities of seed harvested were low due to the immaturity of the seed stands; hence more harvest is expected from 2022/23 onwards. The purpose of this precommercial harvesting was to have seed to check, and to pilot arrangements for harvesting, cleaning, storing, distribution, and marketing before the current phase closes.

Figure 2.10 shows packed *Pinus tecunumanii*, and *Pinus maximinoi* clean seeds harvested from Idete/Holo and MPM seed stands established through PFP 1.

Figure 2.10 *Pinus tecunumanii* and *Pinus maximinoi* seeds harvested from Idete/Holo and MPM seed stands established through PFP 1



To raise awareness and improve communication among stakeholders on the development of improved tree seed production, PFP 2, through service provision, made and published a video promoting domestic improved tree seed developed and published on PFP 2 website⁶.

The 13.1 kilogrammes of *Pinus tecunumanii* and *Pinus maximinoi* seed is estimated to be enough to plant an area coverage of 673.2 hectares and has an estimated value of about thirteen thousand euro.

⁶ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2. (2021). Vide title: Mashamba ya mbegu (Seed orchards): <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos>

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

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Activity 1.3.1: Forest financing facilitation | | | | |
| Workshop linking TGAs with the financial institutions (July 2021 to June 2022) | <p>PFP 2 continuously linked tree growers and TGAs with financial institutions (LGAs, banks and others).</p> <p>Five business proposals were facilitated in Mafinga FIC to assist tree growers in securing funds from TaFF.</p> <p>To encourage tree growers to abide by longer rotation as per technical order number 1 by MNRT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 TZS millions were provided to 31 tree growers in Mtila village by Njombe TC. - 28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC. | | On track | There was no specific target or milestone during the reporting period. |
| Activity 1.3.2: Support the establishment of a carbon forestry project | | | | |
| Apply for green finance opportunities (July 2021 to June 2022) | Discussions among PFP 2, MCAA ENDELEVU and FSC, were still in progress for initiating the FSC certification for Makete District. | The FSC certification expert did not visit Makete District as planned. | Progress being made | <p>There was no specific target for this period, although the FSC certification expert was supposed to visit Makete District; in short, progress is being made.</p> <p>There is a need to follow up on the visit of the FSC certification expert to Makete District.</p> |
| Carbon forestry project (July 2021 to June 2022) | PFP 2 facilitated the TTGAU's participation in the proposed FFD-Hope pilot programme in Tanzania. | | On track | There was no specific target or milestone during the reporting period. |

Activity 1.3.1 Forest financing facilitation

During the 2020/21 annual progress reporting and planning workshop, conducted from 12 to 16 July 2021, access to finance for tree growers was discussed. It was explained that, of all TGA

members, women and youths were most eligible for LGA finance, but awareness-raising was required. PFP 2 has started to address issues related to limitations on access to finance by smallholders' tree growers (STGs), as presented in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Progress on factors which limit access to finance by STGs

| Factors | | Progress in resolving the limitation |
|---------|--|--|
| 1 | The long rotation length, which extends beyond the regular payback periods required by banks | PFP 2 continues to facilitate the adoption of the Best Operating Practices (BoPs) for forest management and the development of improved tree seed production. In addition, through the collaboration with LGA, tree growers have started accessing finance to support them investing in other income generating activities through their TGAs. |
| 2 | Insecure land tenure | PFP 2 is piloting the issuance of CCROs through MAST, which will address the issue of land tenure insecurity (see Activity 1.6.2). |
| 3 | The inability of smallholders to prepare business plans | The programme offers business improvement skills, including the preparation of business plans, through service provision and collaboration with LGA authorities. |
| 4 | Unacceptable risks posed by forest fires | PFP 2 facilitated the introduction of the landscape-level management approach in developing VLUPs, including reviewing village bylaws. |
| 5 | Lack of understanding of the forestry sector among major lenders | Through awareness-raising events, workshops, publications, and other communication platforms, PFP 2 reached a wide range of stakeholders to familiarize them with the forest sector, including significant lenders. |

To encourage tree growers to abide by longer rotation guided in the technical order number 1 on forest quality productivity by the forest and beekeeping division, MNRT, 15 TZS millions equivalent to 5,660 euros were provided to 31 tree growers in Mtila village by Njombe TC. Also, 28 beehives were supplied to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC.

Also, tree growers in Mafinga FIC were facilitated to prepare five business proposals to secure funds from TaFF on the establishment of a tree nursery. The groups facilitated were the lhefu tree nursery group, Ludilo tree nursery group, Kidete tree nursery and beekeeping group, Mwitikila tree nursery group, and Ikongosi tree nursery group. A total of 30 million TZS (Euro 11,300) was requested from TaFF by these five groups.

The service provision ToRs for strengthening TGAs (including the assessment of VSLA groups) was negotiated with the TTGAU.

Activity 1.3.2 Support the establishment of a carbon forestry project

There was no specific target set for this during the reporting period. The programme did however prepare a recommendation for work to be implemented at a later stage (refer section 6).

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

TTGAU was capacitated through formal training on forest inventory and woodlot valuation through this support. Three TTGAU forest extension officers and two assistant field extension workers participated in a one-day theory training and two-day field training (practical) on woodlot inventory and valuation.

The woodlots inventory supports an assessment of carbon sequestration which is then used to justify receiving funds from companies who offset their emissions through this FFD-hope mechanism. This encourages or promotes carbon sequestration as well as activities of smallholder tree growers to adapt, organise and support their livelihoods.

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

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Activity 1.4.1: Establish landscape-level land-use planning model | | | | |
| Fire management associations piloted | - No progress | No fire management associations were | No progress made | The target is continuous; thus, no |

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|---|--------------------|---|
| in Mafinga and Makete (July 2021 to June 2022) | | piloted in either Mafinga or Makete. | | specific target was set for this period. |
| Activity 1.4.2: Forest fires management training and extension | | | | |
| Fire management training at village level (August to October 2021) | 1,336 people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages (extension services). | Changed from training (to follow the training strategy) to extension services (demonstrations and services) | Achieved | The training was changed to extension services during the detailed training planning as implementing continuous demonstrations of fire management instead of conducting short-time formalised training appeared to be cost-efficient. |
| Fire management tools procurement (July 2021) | No progress | Fire management tools were not procured | No progress made | Delays due to compliance with tendering procedures and the lack of availability of tools |
| Fire management extension (July to October 2021) | 81 fire management extension events implemented 80 PFP 2 villages. | | Achieved | |

Activity 1.4.1 Establish landscape-level land-use planning model

PFP 2 collaborated with LGAs in communicating and enforcing fire management bylaws during the provision of extension services. During the facilitation of village land use plans in 6 villages and the issuance of CCROs (refer to activity 1.6.2 and 1.6.3), LGAs reviewed their fire management by-laws (Figure 2.11).

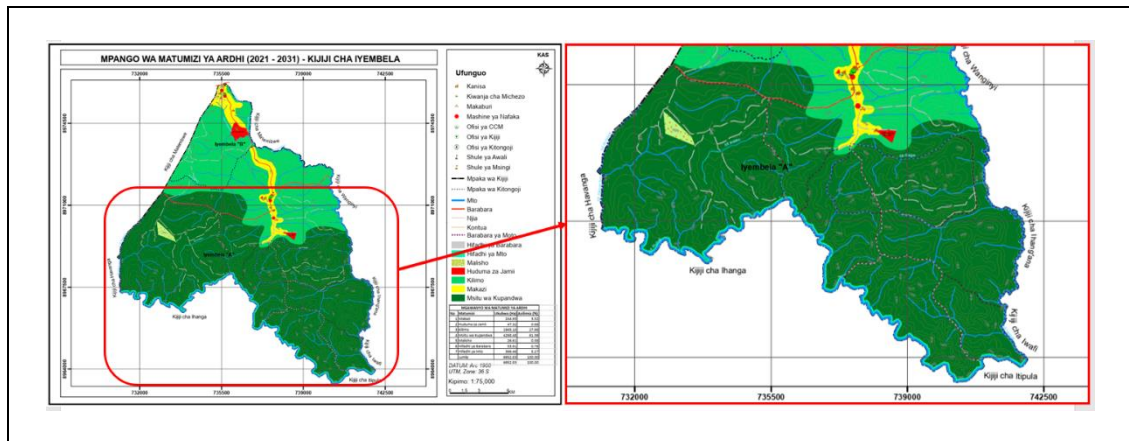
Figure 2.11 Makete district actions toward forest fire



Awareness was raised about the landscape level planning approach and its importance to fire management at the district (Council management team) and village (to all villagers through the village assembly) level.

During the VLUP development process of 6 villages (refer to activity 1.6.3), clusters that form logical fire management units and are naturally protected by boundaries that stop the spread of fire were subjected to landscape-level planning. Major firebreaks demarcated and whenever was possible, they followed natural features that act as barriers to the spread of fire (Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.12 Iyembela village VLUP with demarcated major firebreaks



There was no progress in managing fire management units (fire lines demarcated in VLUP) in all ten villages supported by PFP 2 in the development of VLUPs. PFP 2, in collaboration with LGA, initiated a discussion on ensuring enforcement of VLUPs, including management of these demarcated firebreaks lines. Also, no fire management associations were formed to manage the specified fire management units.

A discussion about collaborating in parallel integrated fire management interventions in Wino and Ifinga was in progress.

Activity 1.4.2 Forest fires management training and extension

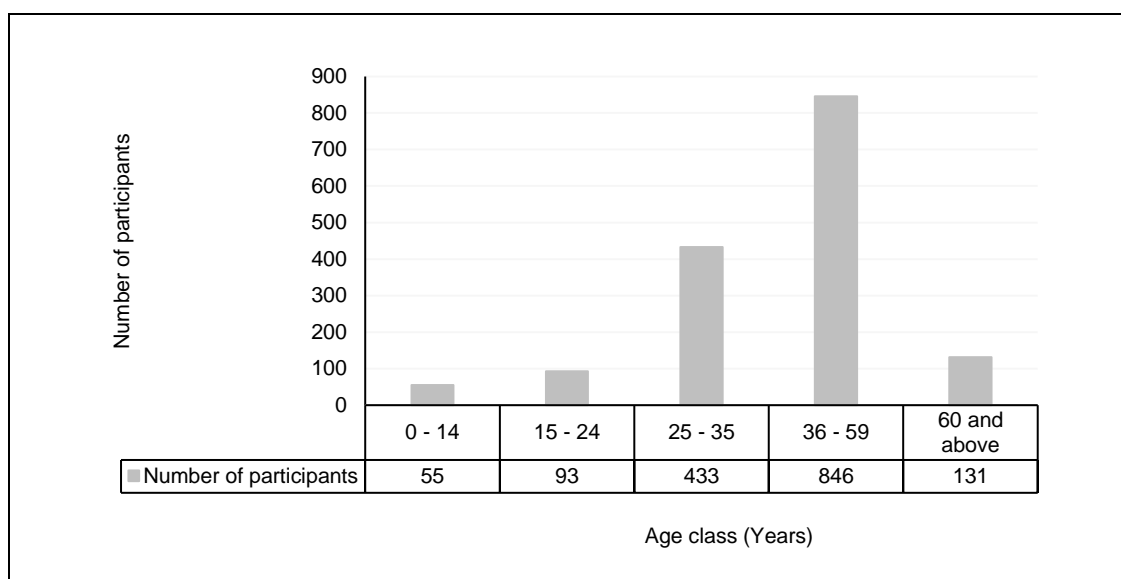
PFP 2 provided extension services on fire management at the regional, district, and village levels, including promoting firelines preparation and firefighting demonstration (Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13 Fireline preparation demonstration at Ludilo village in Mafinga FIC.



A total of 1,558 villagers reached in fire management extension service in 80 programme villages. Of 1,558 villagers, 1,062 and 496 were males and females, respectively. Also, 34 vulnerable people, including 31 TASAF beneficiaries and three with physical disabilities, participated in fire management extension and training events.

In addition, 73 public and elected officials participated in fire management extension and training events. Figure 2.14 presents participation in forest fire extension and training events disaggregated by age class. 846 participants aged from 36 to 59 were dominant participants in these events.

Figure 2.14 Participation in fire extension and training events by age class

There was no progress in the procurement of fire management tools apart from identifying the tools to be procured. During the detailed training planning meeting, essential tools for managing fires were identified. A concern about handing over tools to tree growers was raised since TGA formation was only in process. Delays in the procurement of the specified tools were attributed to the lack of availability and the need for compliance with procurement procedures.

2.2.5 Output 1.5 Strengthened communication

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|--|---|--------------------|---|
| Activity 1.5.1: Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration | | | | |
| Regular quarterly planning and reporting meetings with stakeholders. (The first meeting is planned for July 2021) | From 12–16 July 2021, the programme conducted a quarterly planning and reporting meeting with stakeholders. | | Achieved | The meeting was implemented as planned during the reporting period. |
| Regular senior-level meetings with the councils (July 2021 to June 2022) | PFP 2 implemented cluster-level meetings to discuss the 2021/22 AWP and collaboration in its implementation with LGAs. | | On track | During August 2021 and September 2021, cluster-, stakeholder-, and programme-level meetings were implemented to plan in detail the implementation of the 2021/22 AWP. |
| Sixth PSC meeting (July 2021) | The meeting was conducted on 29 July 2021. | | Achieved | The plan was implemented accordingly. |
| 1 st supervisory board (SvB) meeting (August 2021) | The PFP 2 first supervisory board meeting was conducted on 4 November 2021 | The meeting was planned to be implemented in August 2021. | Achieved | Scheduling of the SvB mainly relies on stakeholders' availability and is therefore outside the programme's control. The meeting was conducted on 4 November 2021. |
| AWP and PD endorsed and approved as well as understood by partners (December 2021) | The 2021/22 AWP and the revised PD were endorsed and approved by the PSC and the supervisory board | | Achieved | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--|
| | on 29 July and 4 November 2021. | | | |
| Activity 1.5.2: Maintaining programme communication media | | | | |
| Communication strategy (August to October 2021) | The PFP 2 communication strategy was drafted and shared to the programme management team. Additions and comments were shared to the service provider for improvement. | It was supposed to be completed by October 2021. | Progress being made. | By the end of the reporting period the service provider was still finalising it. |
| Engage and collaborate with local and national media platforms to provide regular updates and as a feedback mechanism (July 2021 to June 2022) | Local and national media platforms continuously engaged and inform success and forest sector development. | | Achieved | The target was continuous; thus, there was no specific target for this quarter. |
| Develop communication materials (July 2021 to June 2022) | Publications, documentaries, brochures, and banners published and distributed to stakeholders | | Achieved | The target was continuous; thus, there was no specific target for this quarter. |

Activity 1.5.1 Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration

PFP 2 signed MoUs for collaboration on programme implementation with various stakeholders on 19 July 2021. As a result, 14 MoUs were signed, including three masters MoUs for improved tree seed production among PFP 2, TFS, Mbinga TC and TTGAU. In addition, PFP 2 signed ten MoUs with ten sets of council's authorities for collaboration on implementing PFP 2 activities in seven DCs and three TCs. Finally, PFP 2 signed an MoU with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to collaborate on the facilitation of VLUPs.

To ensure stakeholders accountability and sustainability for programme interventions, stakeholders meet each quarter to present progress and plans. The first quarter planning and reporting meeting was conducted from 12 to 16 July 2021 to show the progress of the 2020/21 AWP fourth quarter and plans for 2021/22 AWP. Local government authorities, TTGAU, and service providers were engaged in the meeting. The semi-annual planning meeting for 2021/22 was scheduled to be implemented on 10 and 11 January 2022.

The sixth and seventh PSC meetings were conducted on 29 July and 18 November 2021. In addition, on 4 November 2021, the first PFP 2 supervisory board meeting was implemented. The revised programme document, the 2020/21 annual progress and expenditure report, and the 2021/22 annual work plan and budget were endorsed and approved by the PSC and the supervisory board, respectively.

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

Activity 1.5.2 Maintaining programme communication media

The PFP 2 communication strategy was drafted and shared to the programme management team. Additions and comments were shared to the service provider for improvement. By the end of the reporting period the service provider was still finalising it. The communication strategy guides programme communication at various stakeholders and management levels.

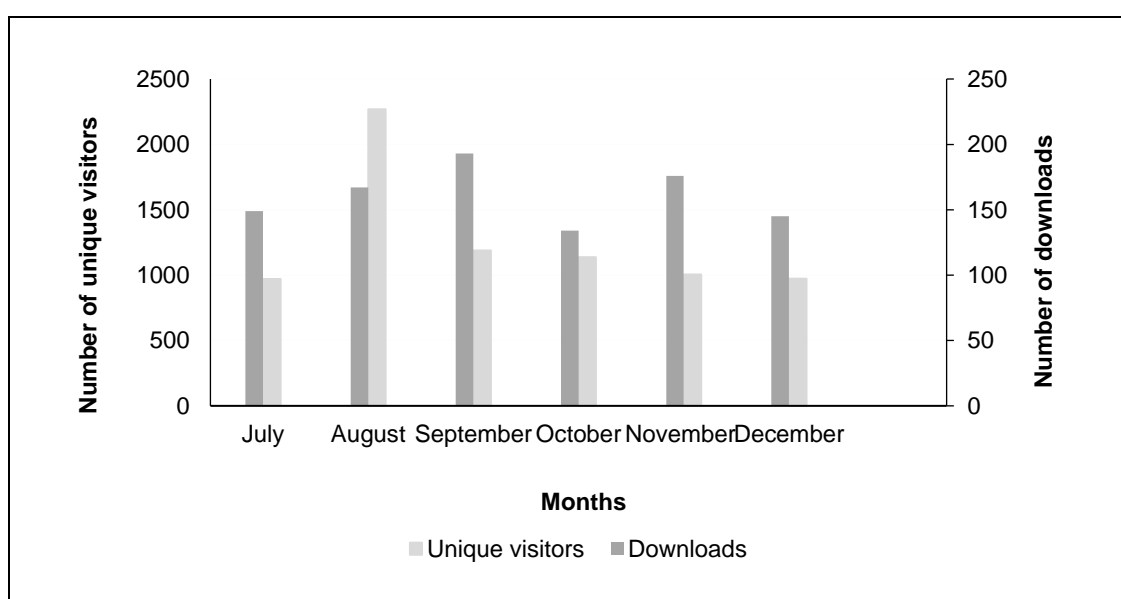
The programme events and progress are communicated to the public through engagement and collaboration with local and national media platforms such as radio and television channels, newspapers, and social media platforms⁷.

Annexe 8 is the list of all communication materials developed by the programme, including brochures, banners, and video documentaries to raise awareness on various aspects across the forestry value chain.

The programme website continues to serve its purpose. Altogether 7,544 unique visitors and 964 downloads were recorded from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 (Figure 2.15). An increase in publication and periodical updates of programme social media platforms attribute to rise in website visitors and downloads.

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

Figure 2.15 Programme website downloads and unique visitors



2.2.6 Output 1.6. Institutionalisation of private forestry

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Activity 1.6.1: Integration of PFP activities in district work plans | | | | |
| Annual planning workshops with local government authorities (July to September 2021) | Refer to Output 1.5. | | On track | In July and August, PFP 2 implemented planning workshops with LGAs. |
| District and town councils capacitated through training and provision of essential transport and computer facilities (July to September 2021) | Training provided to LGA staff, including leading them through the 2021/22 AWP. | Essential transport and computer facilities were not procured, so they were not provided either. | Progress being made | Delays in the procurement of transport facilities were due to supply problems. Overall, the programme re-assessed the activeness of LGA staff to ensure that the facilities provided will be utilised efficiently |

⁷Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme – PFP 2 website: www.privateforestry.or.tz

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | for programme purposes. |
| Mentoring district council staff in forestry and wood industry extension (July 2021 to June 2022) | LGA staff are continuously being mentored in forestry and wood industry extension and are currently very active. | | On track | The target is continuous; thus, there was no specific target for this quarter, and the programme is on track. |
| Activity 1.6.2: Facilitation of CCRO issuance | | | | |
| 1,500 CCROs for woodlots (July 2021 to June 2022) | 869 CCROs for woodlots issued to 277 tree growers. | 1,500 CCROs were not reached in the pilot service provision. | The service provision was completed. | This was a pilot exercise that was only partly successful. |
| Activity 1.6.3: Facilitation of VLUPs | | | | |
| Facilitate 6 VLUPs (October to December 2021) | 6 VLUPs facilitated in 6 villages of Njombe FIC. This includes Iyembela, Wanginyi, Ilininda, Ilawa, Manga and Mangalanyene. | | Achieved | |
| Activity 1.6.4: Define investment profiles for plantation establishment | | | | |
| One week forestry stakeholders' dialogue/investors forum in Makete (May 2022) | PFP 2 facilitated the Iringa Forest investment forum, conducted from 13 to 15 November 2021. | The plan was to implement it in the Njombe region during May 2022. | Achieved | PFP 2 supported the initiative of Iringa Regional Government alongside other major contributors making it a national level event with presence of Prime Minister and four ministers. It was approved by the competent authority for PFP 2 to facilitate the event. |

Activity 1.6.1 Integration of PFP activities in district work plans

Refer to the description under Activity 1.5.1 concerning stakeholders reporting, planning meetings with LGAs, and MoUs.

LGAs for Njombe and Mafinga FICs were led through the 2021/22 AWP for collaborative implementation. Roles and responsibilities were allocated to district staff to optimise performance and accountability. Below is the list of key outcomes from collaboration with LGA in forest development.

- PFP 2 invited and contributed to the development of the Njombe regional investment guide for 2021/26. The programme, in collaboration with LGAs, improved a focus on forestry sector development.
- PFP 2 was invited by the Ruvuma regional government to discuss on development of the forestry sector. Stakeholders agreed to collaborate in forest fire management, including villages in the programme area.
- The Njombe TC allocate two more district staff to collaborate in the implementation of extension services in the programme area. This includes two CDOs for TGAs establishment and strengthening and one agricultural extension officer to assist in forestry extension services.
- LGAs have started to provide loans to tree growers and SMEs. Refer to the discussion under sections 2.2.3 and 2.3.2.
- The LGAs have started to act on mitigating forest fire by ensuring enforcement of bylaws

The tendering evaluation was completed for transportation facilities (motorcycles). By the end of the reporting period payment procedure was ongoing. It was agreed with the LGA focal personnel to re-assess the activeness of LGA allocated staff before handing over of the procured motorcycles.

Activity 1.6.2 Facilitation of CCRO issuance

PFP 2 contracted the Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance (TLTA) organisation to pilot issuance of 1,500 Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) using the Mobile Application to Secure Land Tenure (MAST) technology in Ibaga village, Makete district. The selection of Ibaga village and its justification for impact optimisation was explained under section 3.1.3 of the 2021/22 AWP.

PFP 2 facilitated Makete districts with hardware and software necessary to pilot CCROs issuance using the MAST technology. On 6 October 2021, PFP 2 handed over the equipment to Makete - district executive director (DED), already configured with all the necessary software for CCRO issuance, including the MAST application (Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16 Handling of CCRO issuance equipment to DED Makete



Njombe regional and Makete district governments were engaged in the process. 290 people reached in sensitisation meetings on issues related to land acquisition (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.17). The CCROs were mostly very small as is typical for smallholder woodlots (Figure 2.18).

Table 2.6 Participation in CCROs sensitisation meetings and training

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

Figure 2.17 Participation in CCRO sensitisation meetings and training by age class

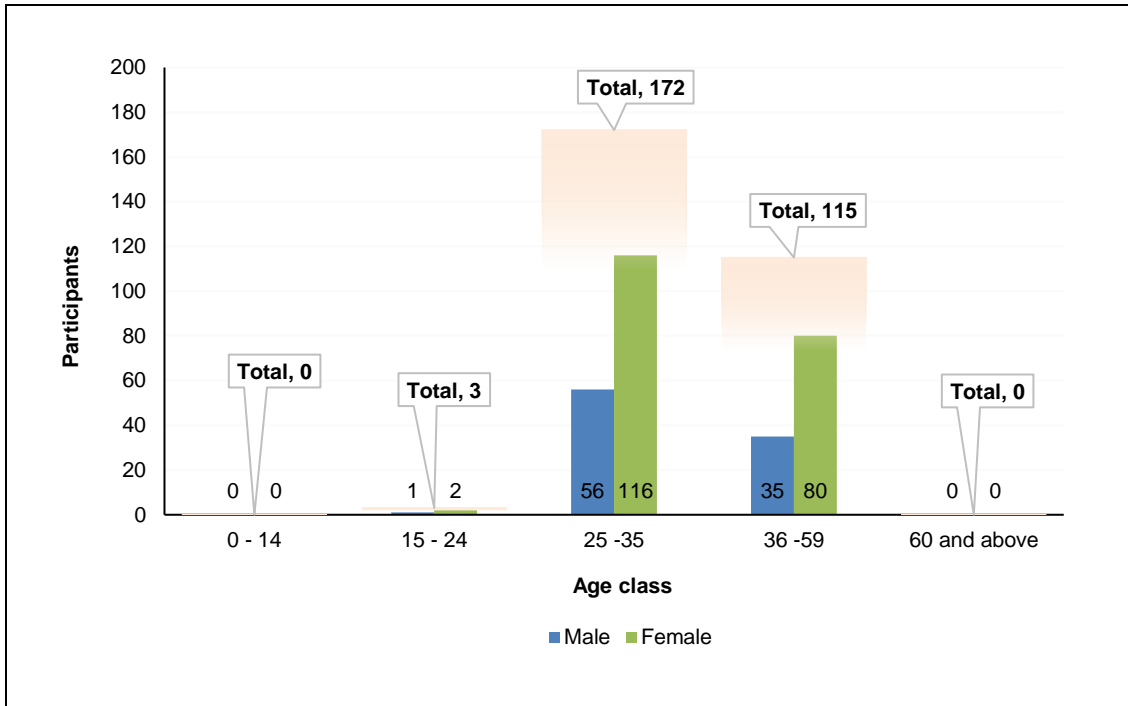
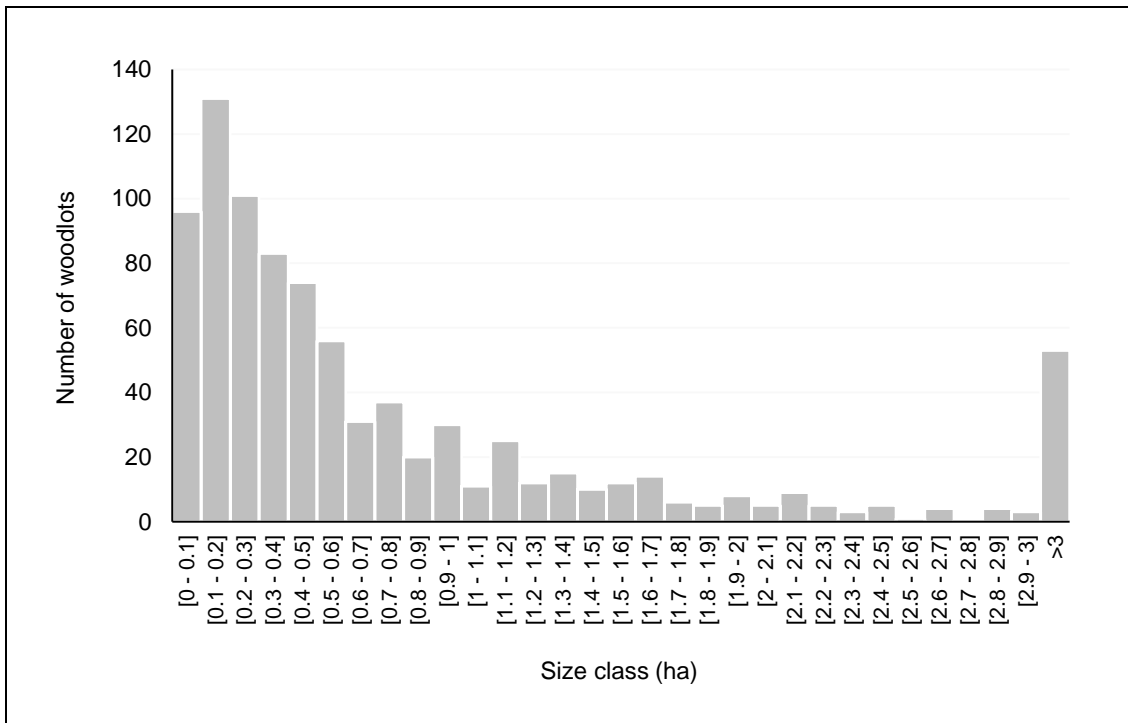


Figure 2.18 Distribution of the size of land parcels received CCROs



A total of 886 woodlots were mapped. of which, 869 mapped woodlots were approved (823.47 ha), and 17 mapped woodlots were denied (75.03 ha). Of 17 denied mapped woodlots, 11 woodlots were demarcated inside the road reserve, forest reserve and other were outside Ibagá village boundary, while the remaining 6 woodlots were boundary disputed which when resolved, the resolution will be submitted to the Makete District land office for printing and registration process.

Among the 869 approved CCROs, three were already in place (Figure 2.20). These three current CCROs needed to be modified and added to the server. As a result, there were 866 new CCROs issued.

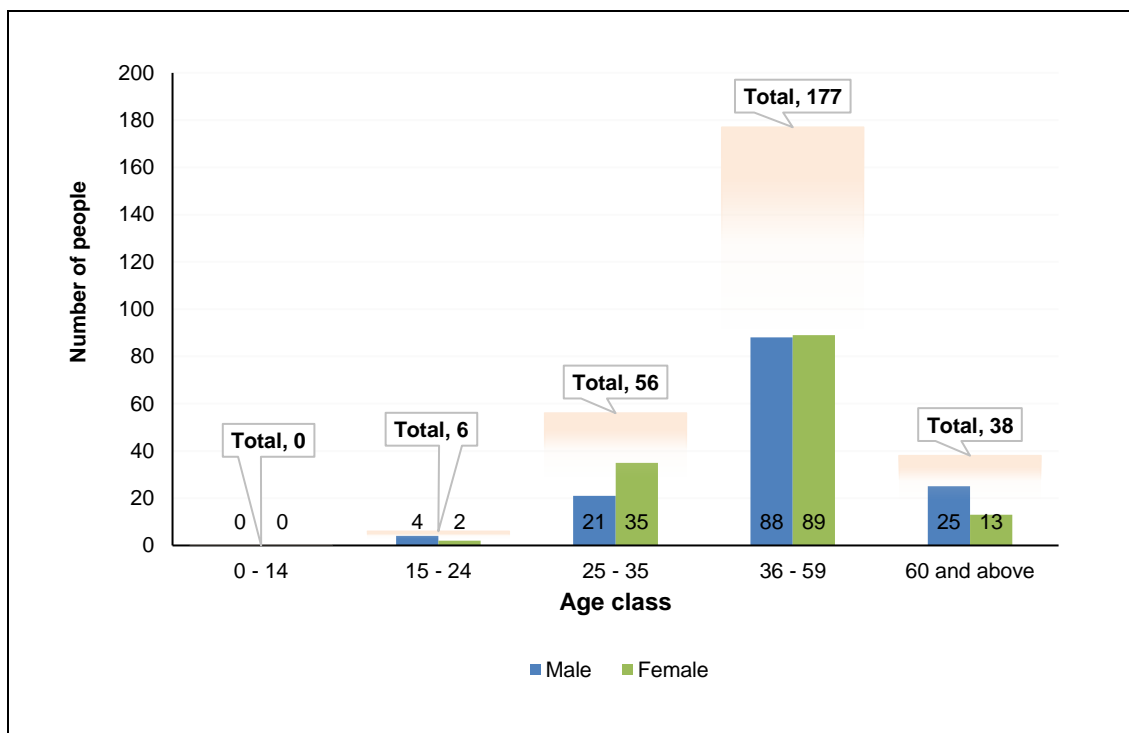
The TLTA service provider did not manage to demarcate 1,500 woodlots due to unavailability of woodlots owners to guide the parcel demarcation. Some of the villagers were afraid that the government will take their land, impose tax on the mapped woodlots or not allowing them to sell their mapped woodlot, hence few woodlots were demarcated. In addition, there was a slow turn out of villagers to demarcate their parcels at the beginning of the exercise which changed after more awareness was raised.

869 CCROs were issued to 277 villagers for all 869 mapped woodlots approved. Table 2.7 describes the CCROs issuance/land ownership by tenancy type and gender. Of 277 beneficiaries, three people with a physical disability-owned 16 CCROs, and 11 TASAF beneficiaries owned 35 CCROs. In addition, two village leaders held 6 CCROs (Comprise of village chairperson and hamlet leaders), and ownership by age class is presented in Figure 2.19.

Table 2.7 CCROs issuance by tenancy types and gender

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

Figure 2.19 CCROs ownership by age class



The area coverage of Ibagá VLUP categories were compared against areas of forest plantation land cover (UTU/FAO 2016 data) and area coverage of CCROs supported by PFP 2 (Table 2.8).

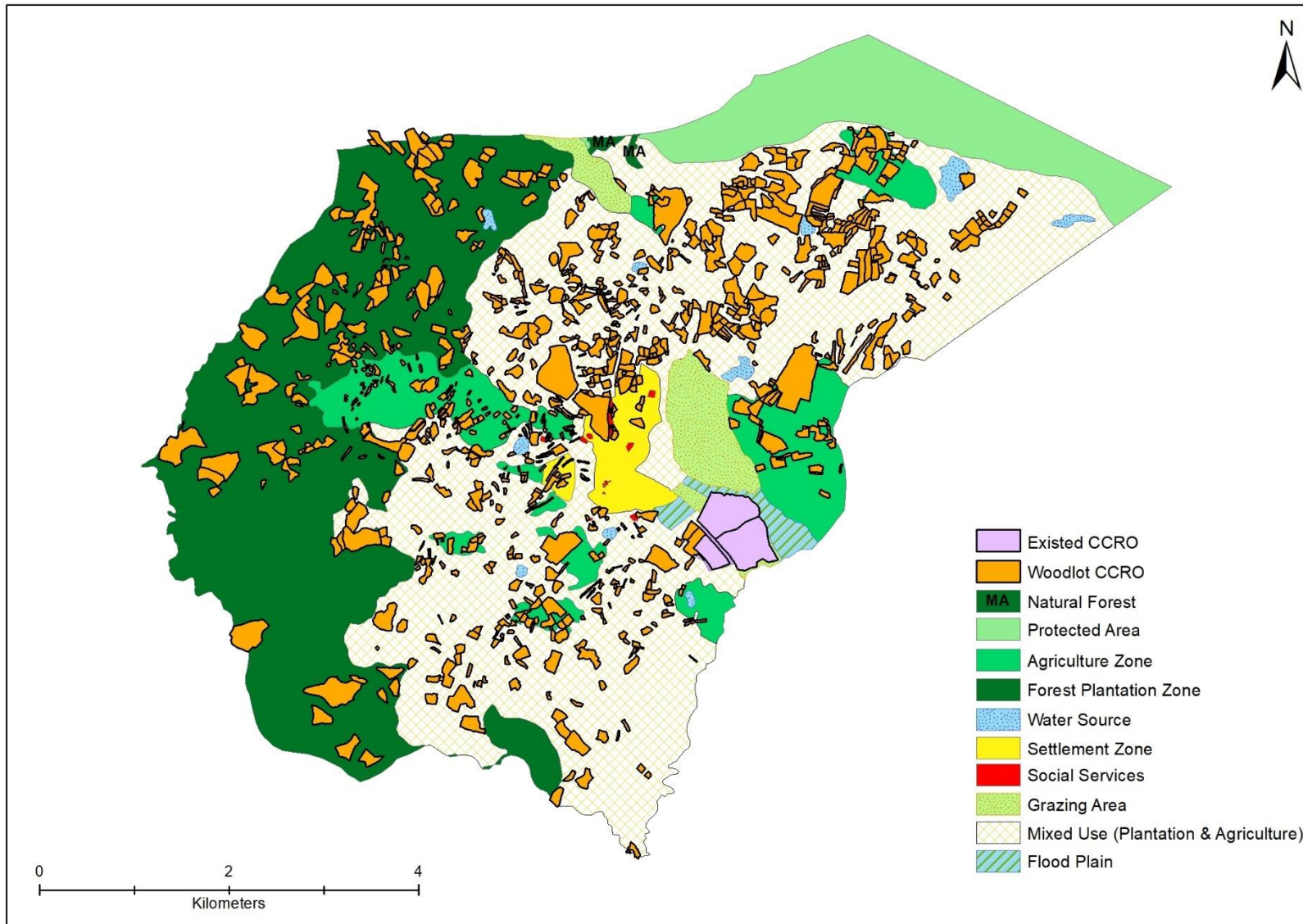
The programme was not satisfied because amongst others only 16% of the area zoned for forest plantation was covered whilst 68% of the land allocated for social services and 23%, the agriculture zone was covered.

Table 2.8 Ibaga village CCROs by VLUP planned land use, and actual land cover as mapped by PFP 1

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

It was clarified by the service providers that, a CCRO document does indicate both existing and planned land uses as per VLUP. Based on existing land uses, 866 new CCROs were awarded on existing forest plantation. Following the harvest, the landowners were instructed to adhere to the VLUP-delineated land uses.

Figure 2.20 Woodlots facilitated with CCROs in Ibage village, Makete district



Activity 1.6.3 Facilitation of VLUPs

PFP 2 collaborates with the national land use planning commission (NLUPC) to facilitate and develop VLUPs.

For the three completed VLUPs during 2020/21 in Mwakauta, Isapulano and Iviliking villages of Makete district, signboards for the demarcated land uses were installed (Figure 2.21). The VLUP in Lumage village was not completed because the extent of the proposed hydropower dam was not known to the local government at that time. TANESCO subsequently managed to demarcate the boundaries of the planned hydroelectric dam in Lumage village. Further discussion was ongoing between TANESCO and the village government on the compensation of the people who will be affected by the construction of the hydroelectric dam.

Figure 2.21 Installation of signboards demarcating planned land use



From 28 to 30 November 2021, a three-day training was conducted to update the seven participatory land use management (PLUM) teams from Wanging'ombe, Njombe, Ludewa and Mufindi district councils on the changes made in the revised guidelines for the VLUPs development process as well as the concept of landscape-level planning approach. In addition, the region assistant commissioner for land and the district head of natural resources and land participated in the training. 42 people participated in the training where 34 and 18 were males and females respectively. 13 people were aged between 25 and 35 years old, and 29 people were aged between 36 and 59 years old.

VLUPs were facilitated in six villages which include Iyembela, Wanginyi, Ilininda, Ilawa, Mangalanyene and Manga, all in Njombe FIC. Village boundary conflict between Iyembela and Matembwe villages was resolved. The approval status of these six developed VLUPs and the previous three are presented in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 The approval status of the facilitated VLUPs

| VLUP (By village name) | Approval | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| | Village level | NLUPC scrutiny | District level | Gazettement at the national level |
| VLUPs facilitated in 2020/21 | | | | |
| Mwakauta | x | x | | |

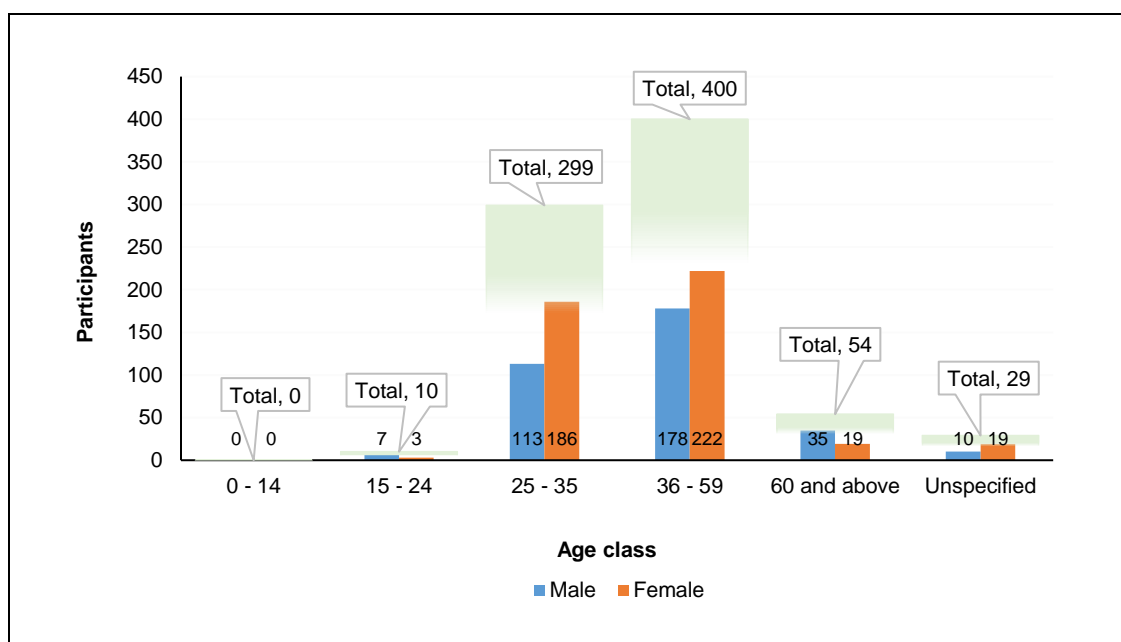
| VLUP (By village name) | Approval | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| | Village level | NLUPC scrutiny | District level | Gazettement at the national level |
| Isapulano | x | x | | |
| Ivilikinga | x | x | | |
| Lumage | | | | |
| VLUPs facilitated in 2021/22 | | | | |
| Iyembela | x | x | | |
| Wanginyi | x | x | | |
| Ilininda | x | x | | |
| Ilawa | x | x | | |
| Mangalanyene | x | x | | |
| Manga | x | x | | |

792 people participated in the VLUP process, comprising 765 villagers, 17 people from the PLUM team, and 10 from the NLUPCs excluding the two PFP 2 staff. Of 792 participants, 342 and 449 were male and female, respectively (Table 2.10). In addition, 187 public and elected officials participated (17 district officials, 10 NLUPC officers and 160 village leaders) and 30 vulnerable people, including five people with physical disabilities and 25 TASAF beneficiaries. Figure 2.22 disaggregate the 792 participants in the VLUP process by age class.

Table 2.10 Participants in the VLUP process by gender

| | | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| PLUM team | | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| NLUPC officers | | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Village | Village Council (VC) | 54 | 19 | 73 |
| | Special group ⁸ | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| | Village land council (VLC) | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| | Villagers | 213 | 374 | 587 |
| | Village land use management committee (VLUMC) | 26 | 20 | 46 |
| Total | | 343 | 449 | 792 |

Figure 2.22 Participation in the VLUP process by age class



⁸ Special group is equivalent to vulnerable group (TASAF beneficiaries, people with disabilities and other type of vulnerability).

Activity 1.6.4 Define investment profiles for plantation establishment

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

Through the forum, PFP 2 managed to communicate to a broader audience the relevance of small holder tree growers and forest-based businesses, and the role of extension services in the forest sector development. The forum also raised the issues of social security insurance schemes and social relationships between forestry processing companies and communities and addressed the issues of lower pay for the SMEs supplying veneer logs to forestry processing companies. Other issues were discussed in detail including:

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

Among other outcomes, PFP 2 was recommended to continue facilitating and enforcing the technical order number one by the forest and beekeeping division of MNRT to smallholders' tree growers for the sustainable availability of the raw materials.

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

2.3 Result 2 SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises**2.3.1 Output 2.1. The capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened**

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---|
| Activity 2.1.1: Wood industries training and extension | | | | |
| Manual for strengthening SMEs and capacitating extension officers (July to November 2021) | The manual for strengthening SMEs was developed and published on PFP 2 website and some extension officers were capacitated. | | Achieved | |
| Forestry and wood industry extension capacitated as facilitated (October 2021 to April 2022) | The planning of the rolling out of the manual was in progress to capacitate forestry and wood industry extension staff. | | On track | The target is scheduled from October 2021 to April 2022; thus, no specific target for this reporting period hence on track. |
| SMEs trained to improve finance management (October 2021 to June 2022) | Over 291 SMEs were trained to improve fiscal management. | | On track | The target is scheduled from October 2021 to June 2022; thus, no specific target for this reporting period hence on track. |
| Specialist technical training courses for existing SMEs and aspiring entrepreneurs (July 2021 to June 2022). | PFP 2 implemented three formal trainings to SMEs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products 2. Timber seasoning | The feasibility study identified a need to train small-scale charcoal producers to use modified oil drums kiln (preferred most by charcoal producers) instead of Hookway | On track | The target was continuous, and the training will be implemented from September 2021 to June 2022, so it is on track. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| | 3. Charcoal production. | kilns to meet production capacity. However, this was not part of the planned formal training of 2021/22, even though it had been highly prioritised. | | |
| Activity 2.1.2: Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies | | | | |
| ToT for mobile training unit operations (October - November 2021) | No progress | ToT for mobile training unit operation was not conducted. | No progress was made. | The procured mobile training unit equipment was still at Dar es Salaam's port, and the clearing process was still ongoing. Hence, a two-month training of trainers in operating the mobile training unit was not implemented. |
| Demonstrations of forestry and wood industry technologies at FWITC, Cluster and village level (July 2021 to June 2022). | 559 entrepreneurs received demonstration and training on timber seasoning, sawing for high recovery and charcoal production. FWITC - Various activities were demonstrated to 20 students from FTI & FITI - 12 villagers received a one-day demonstration (short training) of soilless tree nurseries. - 54 entrepreneurs received exposure visits to FWITC. - Charcoal production and options available for movable kiln designs were demonstrated to 2 PhD students from SUA (TAFORI employees) | | On track | The target is continuous, and there was no specific target for this quarter; thus, it is on track. |
| Activity 2.1.3: Encourage the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in wood processing | | | | |
| Raise awareness to TGA and SME association on child labour (July 2021 to June 2022). | Awareness about child labour was raised among TGA and SME association. | | On track | The issue of child labour is featured in all programme awareness-raising events. |
| Support youth groups and youth living with HIV/AIDS (July 2021 to June 2022). | 10 groups of youth-led SMEs were formed in Mafinga FIC. PFP 2 in collaboration with KONGA Mafinga organised a meeting with 32 people living | | On track | The target is continuous, and there was no specific target for this quarter; thus, it is on track. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|---|-----------|--------------------|--|
| | with HIV/AIDS” to raise awareness on available forestry opportunities and discuss their support needs. | | | |
| Carpentry and joinery VET modules for youth and deaf people (August 2021 to June 2022). | The recruited wood technologists will support and contribute to carpentry and joinery training for youth and deaf people. | | On track | The target is continuous, and there was no specific target for this quarter; thus, it is on track. |
| Activity 2.1.4: Integration of PFP activities in district work plans | | | | |
| OSHA risk assessment of forestry (Between September and October 2021) | OSHA assessed sawmilling operations in the Makete District. 23 training needs identified and recommended. | | Achieved | |
| Awareness-raising about child labour (July 2021 to June 2022). | See Activity 2.1.3 | | On track | See Activity 2.1.3 |

Activity 2.1.1 Wood industries training and extension

The SME development manual was developed and published on the programme website⁹. The SME development manual results from piloting and refining the seven modules described in Table 2.11 These modules were designed for the micro enterprises that are typically found in forest rich villages.

Table 2.11 Modules piloted for training SMEs to develop their businesses

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

Overall, the service provider reached 327 Makete district entrepreneurs to train and pilot the seven modules. This includes 34 carpenters, 70 charcoal, 29 wood processors and 194 other entrepreneurs in the forestry value chain. Figure 2.23 and Figure 2.24 describes entrepreneurs' participation in development of the SME strengthening manual by gender and age class.

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

⁹ Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme– PFP 2. (2021) SME development manual: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/sme-development-manual>

Figure 2.23 Participation in SME strengthening manual development by gender

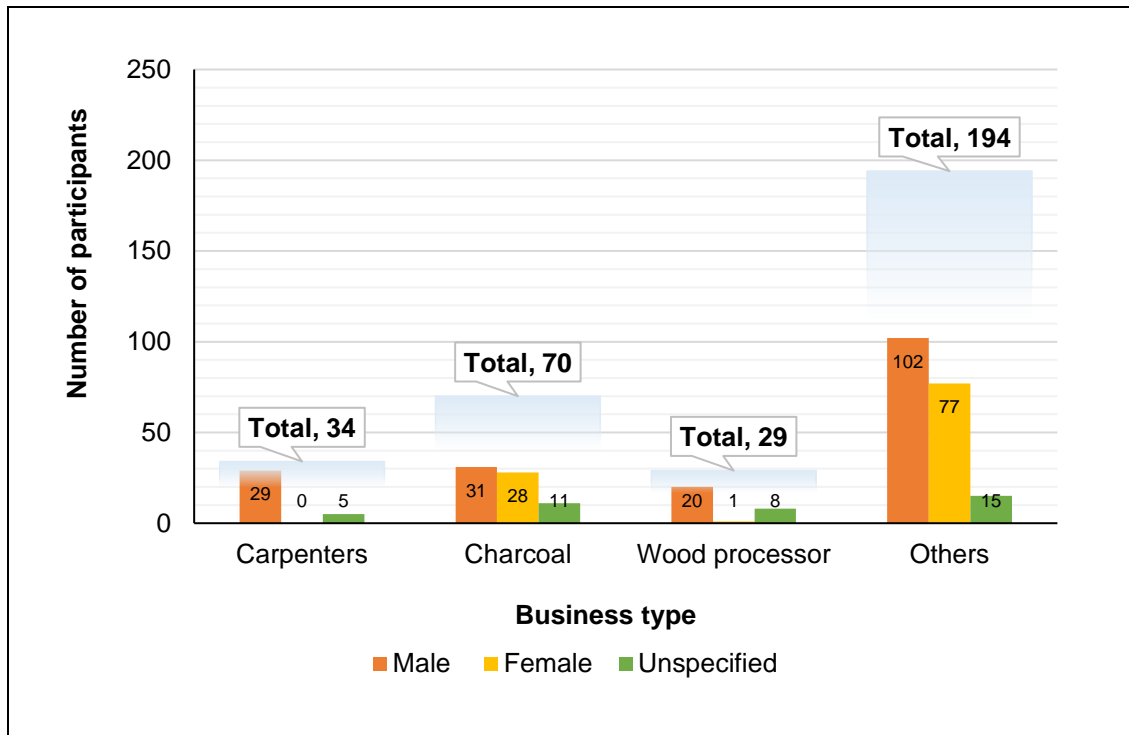
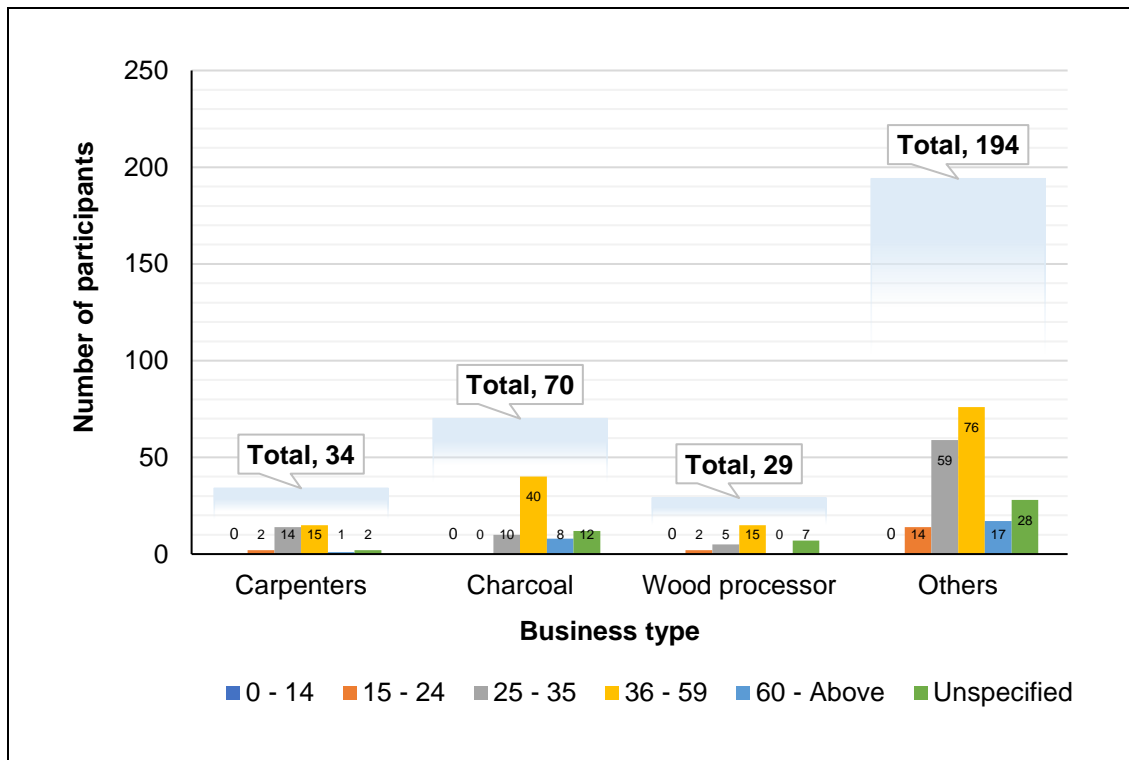


Figure 2.24 Participation in SME strengthening manual development by age class



PFP 2 collaborated with LGAs in the organisation and provision of extension service in 80 villages. This involved 124 regional and district officials and 578 village leaders (80 village executive officers, 80 village chairpersons, 27 ward executive officers, and 391 hamlet leaders). 1,853 people reached in wood industry extension events. Of 1,853 people, 1,632 and 182 were males and females, respectively (42 people did not specify their gender type). Table 2.12 presents participants in wood industries extension services by age class.

Table 2.12 Participation in wood industries extension services by age class

| Age class (Years) | | Number of participants |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| A | 0 – 14 | 0 |
| B | 15 – 24 | 9 |
| C | 25 – 35 | 144 |
| D | 36 – 59 | 213 |
| E | 60 and above | 41 |
| | Unspecified | 1,446 |
| Total | | 1,853 |

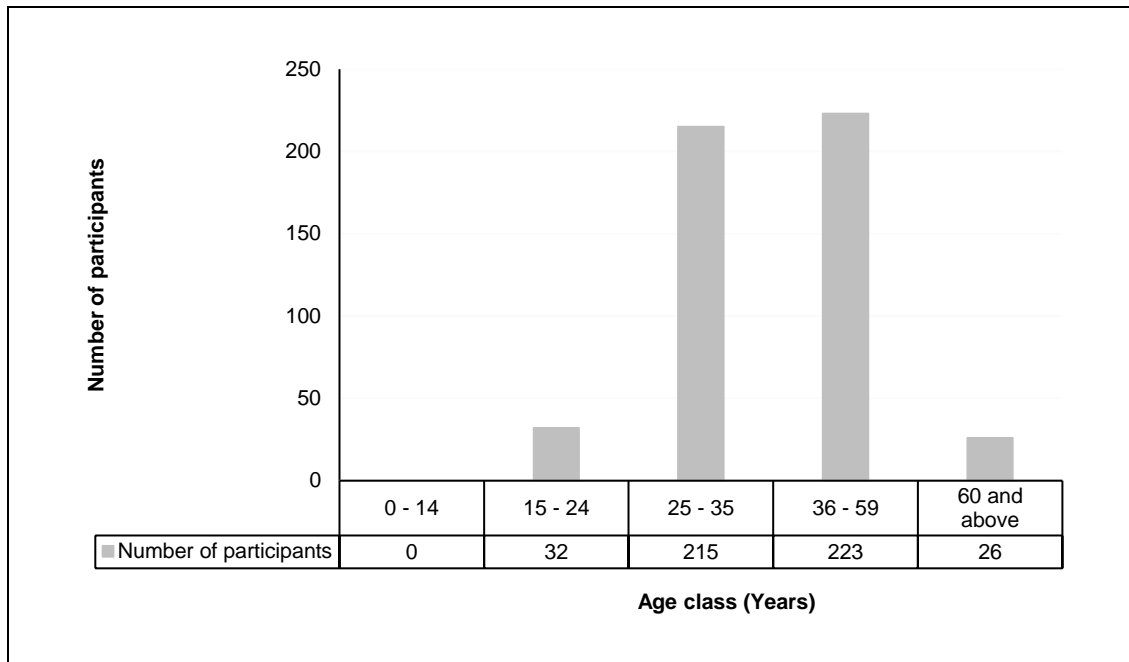
PFP 2 delivered two training as per 2021/22 AWP: sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products and 2) timber seasoning. Sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products and 2) timber seasoning. Both trainings were delivered at the management unit level, and 20 sub-topics were covered in providing these two trainings (Table 2.13). The timber seasoning was completed in all management units of the Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs. On the other hand, the sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products training was completed in all Njombe and Mafinga FIC management units. By the end of the reporting period, the training on sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products was in progress being delivered to Makete FIC.

Table 2.13 Topics and sub-topics delivered in wood industry training

| Topics | | Sub-topics | Trainees |
|---|--|---|--|
| Sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products | | | |
| 1 | Safety and health principles while sawing logs | Maintaining personal safety in the workplace | Sawmill owners and operators |
| | | Maintaining tools, equipment, and machines. | |
| 2 | Sorting logs | Receiving logs in the log yard | |
| | | Sorting logs according to diameter class and species | |
| | | Recording log dimensions on tally sheets | |
| | | Determining volumes of logs processed daily | |
| 3 | Producing sawn timber | Applying sawing patterns | |
| | | Operating sawmills | |
| | | Re-sawing cants and slabs | |
| | | Edging sideboards | |
| | | Trimming sawn boards | |
| | | Determining volumes of timber produced daily | |
| Timber seasoning | | | |
| 1 | Sorting and stacking sawn timber | Sorting sawn timber according to size and species | Timber dealers and sawmillers e.g., Timber yards and collection point owners. |
| | | Recording sawn timber on tally sheets | |
| | | Preparing foundations | |
| | | Constructing timber shade | |
| | | Stacking and sticking sawn timber (to ensure ventilation and controlled uniform drying) | |
| 2 | Controlling timber movement | Preparing documents for timber warehouses | |
| | | Calculating timber volumes | |
| | | Maintaining tally cards | |

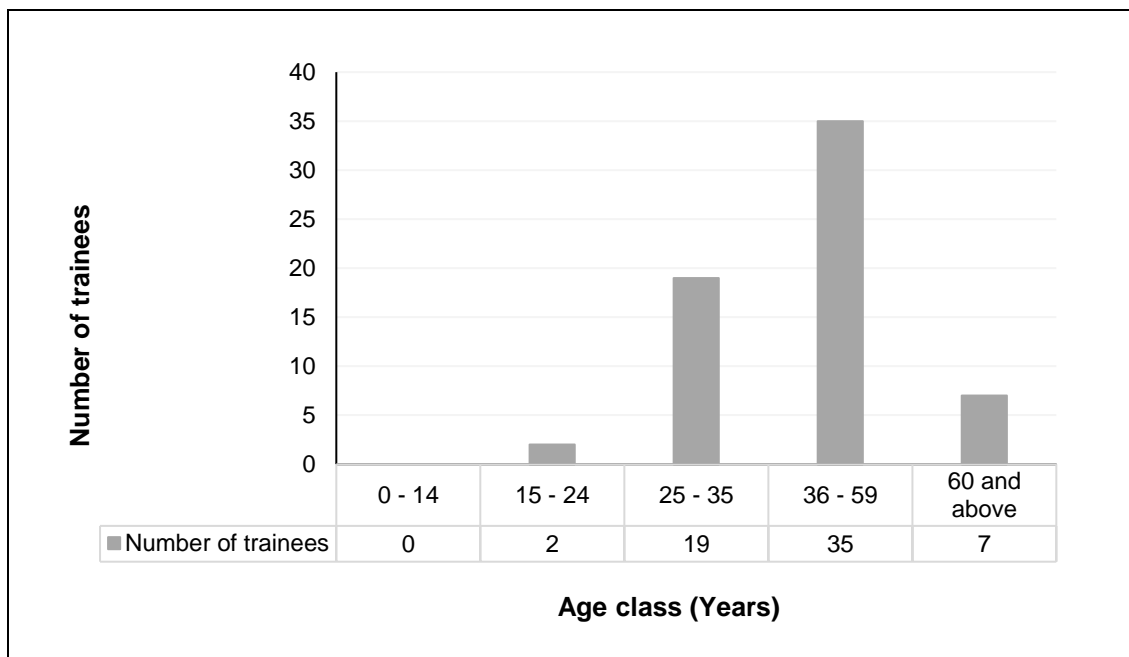
496 trainees participated in these two trainings 1) sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products, and 2) timber seasoning. Of 496 trainees, 454 and 42 were male and female trainees, respectively. In addition, 14 public officials and two vulnerable people participated in these training, including one person with a physical disability and 1 TASAF beneficiary. Most trainees aged 25 to 59 years old (Figure 2.25).

Figure 2.25 Participation in sawing for high recovery and value-added wood products, and timber seasoning training by age class



63 small-scale charcoal producers, 43 males and 20 females were trained. Most of the trainees were adults aged between 36 to 59 years old, as presented in Figure 2.26.

Figure 2.26 Participation in charcoal production training using the modified oil drum kiln by age class



Refer to activity 2.1.3 on progress support for youth groups and youth groups living HIV/AIDs.

UTII B Sawmill in Makete

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

resulting report was discussed with the PSC and follow-on actions were planned for the next reporting period.

Activity 2.1.2 Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies

At the end of the reporting period, the procured mobile training unit equipment was still at Dar es Salaam port, and the clearing process was still ongoing. Hence, a two-month training of trainers in operating the mobile training unit was not implemented. Upon clearance of the procured mobile training unit, the service provision will be implemented during either quarter 3 or 4 of the 2021/22 AWP.

PFP 2 demonstrated appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies in villages as well as the FWITC. In villages, demonstrations on sawing for high recovery using the small-scale band saw and ding-dong (AMEC), timber seasoning and charcoal production were delivered. In addition, various stakeholders, including villagers (through exchange visits), received a demonstration on the use of chain saws and brush cutters, small-scale band saw and ding-dong operations, nursery establishment and management, and charcoal and briquette production.

On 4 November 2021, the supervisory board directed PFP 2 to continue paying the land tenure rent fee to Sao Hills Industries for the programme's life span. PFP 2 continued to develop FWITC as an innovation hub, demonstrating, and providing training in appropriate technologies for nursery management, charcoal-making, briquette-making, primary sawing, kiln usage, saw doctoring, wood treatment and furniture manufacture.

FWITC was completely registered by Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) and was issued a certificate with the number "VET/IRA/PR/2021/C/120" (Annexe 9).

FWITC continued to offer short courses on saw doctoring, soilless tree nursery establishment and management, and seed orchard establishment and management to 10 trainees from various companies and institutions, which generated a revenue of 2,500,000 TZS (Euro 940). Also, 150,000 and 62,000 seedlings of *Eucalyptus urograndis* and *Pinus tecunumanii* were raised in which by the end of the reporting period, a total of 47,000,000 TZS (Euro 17,735) were paid for the grown seedlings. In addition, FWITC sold furniture worth 23,731,000 TZS (Euro 8,955).

Over 505 people visited FWITC during the reporting period, including primary and secondary schools' students, students from the University of Dodoma (UDOM), Lungemba college and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), staff from forestry and wood industries companies and participants in various meetings organised by PFP 2, FDT and other stakeholders.

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

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

Findings from the "human rights and gender situation assessment study¹⁰" suggest that child labour is not prevalent in forest-rich villages. It seems that only a few children from poor households, households' victims of gender-based violence and orphans are involved in forestry work. Even they work primarily during school vacations as most village governments have banned child labour in their areas. PFP 2 and LGAs, in collaboration with other stakeholders, continued to raise awareness on the issue of child labour.

On 24 November 2021, PFP 2 was invited to participate in Mafinga and Mufindi district HIV/AIDS day preparation meeting. On 1 December 2021, PFP 2, in collaboration with KONGA, Mafinga TC, organised a one-day workshop to meet with 32 youth living with HIV/AIDS to expose them

¹⁰ Human Rights and Gender Situation Assessment of Forest Rich Villages In The Southern Highlands, Tanzania: <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/human-rights-and-gender-situation-assessment-of-forest-rich-villages-in-the-southern-highlands-tanzania>

to available forestry opportunities and discuss their support needs. The youth identified their training needs in forestry for PFP 2 to facilitate as described below:

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

Of 32 people, 10 and 22 were males and females. In addition, one participant had a physical disability, and there was no public or elected official. Table 2.14 describes participants of the workshop disaggregated by age class.

Table 2.14 Participation in a one-day workshop with youth living with HIV/AIDS by age class

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

PFP 2 recruited two wood technologists to support carpentry and training development. During the reporting period, both familiarised with the furniture business and technologies available in SMEs environment for planning improvement and training deliverance.

For the carpentry and joinery training modules that would benefit youth groups and deaf people, refer to activity 2.3.1.

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

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

PFP 2 collaborates with LGA and occupation safety and health authority (OSHA) to improve working conditions for the sawmilling operations in the Makete district. In November and December 2021, PFP 2 facilitated OSHA to conduct a risks assessment and recommend training needs to develop tailor-made training materials and a guideline used in forestry OSH-related training for SMEs. The recommended 23 actions to consider improving sawmilling operation and promote decent work and health and safety in forestry as presented in Annexe 10.

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

To promote decent work in forestry, awareness was raised on social and labour rights among forest and wood industry stakeholders. The attention was featured in all events organised and facilitated by the programme.

2.3.2 Output 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|-----------|--------------------|---|
| Activity 2.2.1: Support SMEs in preparing business plans | | | | |
| Business improvements plans ¹¹ (July 2021 to June 2022). | Refer to activity 2.1.1 for progress made to guide support on developing SMEs. | | On track | The target is continuous, so there was no specific target for this quarter, and support for SMEs is on track. |

¹¹**Business improvements plans** refer to plans that the business owners can prepare and following.

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|-----------|--------------------|---|
| | <p>Support for business improvement plan preparation delivered in collaboration with LGA staff.</p> <p>In Mafinga FIC, 15 businesses were registered and facilitated in preparation of business plans. In addition, 6 SME groups were facilitated to open bank accounts at MuCoBa.</p> | | | |
| Activity 2.2.2: Linking SMEs and financial institutions | | | | |
| 5 workshops that bring SMEs together with financial service providers (July 2021 to June 2022). | <p>PFP 2 supported the Iringa forestry investment forum which linked SMEs with the financial institutions.</p> <p>75 million TZS was loaned to 15 SMEs in Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. This includes 30 and 45 million TZS from Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC.</p> | | On track | The target is continuous, so there was no specific target for this quarter. |
| Activity 2.2.3: Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds | | | | |
| No target for this AWP period | No progress | | | |

Activity 2.2.1 Support SMEs in preparing business plans

Refer to activity 2.1.1 on progress made to guide support for developing SMEs.

In collaboration with the LGA, 15 SMEs were registered and facilitated in developing business plans to access funds from the in Mafinga TC. Furthermore, 6 SMEs group were facilitated to open the bank accounts at Mufindi Community Bank (MuCoBA).

Also, PFP 2 facilitated a one-day workshop for SAFIA members (14 members) to adjust their business plans so they could qualify for access to the Indian timber/veneer export market.

Activity 2.2.2 Linking SMEs and financial institutions

The programme facilitated the Iringa investment forum, which offered the opportunity to link SMEs with financial institutions. For the outcome of the Iringa investment forum, refer to activity 1.6.4.

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

Activity 2.2.3 Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds

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

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

| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|--|---|-----------|--------------------|---|
| Activity 2.3.1: Development of appropriate forest and wood-processing technologies | | | | |
| Develop FWITC as an innovation hub for the southern highlands in forestry, SME scale sawmilling, wood energy product manufacture and furniture manufacture (July 2021 to June 2022). | The supervisory board gave a go-ahead for PFP 2 to pay rent of the FWITC site for the programme life span. The PSC approved the renovation of FWITC infrastructure. PFP 2 continued to support FWITC development. | | On track | Target was continuous, so there was no specific target for this period. |
| Improved furniture manufactures piloted. | Furniture businesses explored to assess needs for training. | | On track | Target was continuous, so there was no specific target for this period. |
| Activity 2.3.2: Product development and improved use of wood waste | | | | |
| Develop a new designer furniture value chain through Afri furniture phase 2 (July 2021 to June 2022). | ToRs for developing a new furniture design value chain was developed and approved by the PSC on November 2021 for PFP 2 to facilitate work packages 2 and 3. | | On track | Target was continuous, so there was no specific target for this period. However, implementation was ongoing and on track. |
| Develop a new forest stewardship council certified wood charcoal value chain for export briquette manufacture (July 2021 to June 2022). | Progress on FSC certification refers to Activity 1.3.2 | | On track | Target was continuous, so there was no specific target for this period. |
| Feasibility report on inclusive large-scale charcoal production for briquette industries (July to November 2021) | SMEs to participate in the feasibility study were selected and trained. The feasibility study report was developed and shared with PMT. Whilst the service provision was completed satisfactorily more follow up will be needed. | | Achieved. | |

Activity 2.3.1 Development of appropriate forest and wood-processing technologies

On 30 September 2021, the minister of the MNRT, Hon. Dr Damas Ndumbaro visited the PFP 2's office in Iringa to follow up on programme progress, including the FWITC land tenure issue. The directives given were communicated to the competent authorities for further action.

Also, during September 2021, PFP 2 prepared a proposal for procuring carpentry tools for FWITC and the tools were duly procured.

On 4 November 2021, the first programme supervisory board provided a go-ahead to PFP 2 to continue renting the FWITC site for the programme life span. In addition, on 18 November 2021, the PSC approved plans for enhancing FWITC. The plans included the following 1) Construction of a covered walkway, 2) Modifications of the classrooms, 3) Proposed new building for external kitchen. Also, the PSC approved the recruitment of a qualified carpentry tutor.

Towards the end of the reporting period the programme mobilised the newly recruited international forest products and processing expert (IFPPE) and two international wood technologists. The IFPPE focused on gaining knowledge of primary wood processing and on preparing a proposal for strengthening training institutions whilst the wood technologists studied furniture manufacturing in Iringa to analyse capacity building needs¹².

The Tanzanian urban middle-income group is seeking lighter, more European style, modern design furniture which can be easily transported and is durable with a high-level of finishing. Traditionally, customers have favoured bulky and heavy indigenous hard-wood furniture for its higher quality and durability or low-quality Chinese furniture for the modern aesthetic. There is potential for carpenters in the Southern Highlands to produce high quality, modern designed products from locally available, affordable plantation species, which have previously been seen to be low quality wood species with little value. Locally grown and processed pine and eucalyptus are a sustainable wood resource which could (with improved processing) be used in modern, practical furniture designs.

Activity 2.3.2 Product development and improved use of wood waste

PFP 2 developed terms of reference for a service provision to strengthen advanced furniture manufacturing in Iringa Region based on a market assessment and proposal prepared by Leapfrog projects¹³.

In November 2021, the ToRs that had been adapted from those proposed by Leapfrog were approved through a PSC silent approval procedure. The ToRs for the service provision assumed that an ecommerce brand would be established to support marketing using separate finance (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15 The development process for strengthening advanced furniture manufacturing in the Iringa region

| Work package | Description | Implementation arrangement |
|----------------|---|--|
| Phase 1 | | |
| Work package 1 | Founding a new start-up and e-commerce brand | Financed separately. Not facilitated by PFP 2 |
| Work package 2 | Carpentry organisation selection, business support, governance, and coordination | Finance by PFP 2. |
| Work package 3 | Furniture design and carpentry skills development | Finance by PFP 2. |
| Phase 2 | | |
| Work package 4 | Value chain enhancement activities, business linkages and resource supply support | Will be implemented under separate arrangements at a later and continuous stage. |

During the reporting period, a “Rapid Assessment of Carpentry SMEs in Mafinga, to inform Terms of Reference for Furniture Design Sprint” was implemented. This report elucidated the nature of the SMEs who could wish to benefit from the proposed service provision to advance furniture manufacturing in Iringa Region. The assessment found a wide range of SME capacity with few ready to participate without substantial business development, governance, and coordination support.

A service provision to assess the feasibility of large-scale pine charcoal production in Makete was implemented.

¹²

[Rapid Assessment of Carpentry SMEs in Mafinga to inform Terms of Reference for Furniture Design Sprint.pdf \(privateforestry.or.tz\)](#)

¹³ Transitioning toward a more sustainable and resilient furniture market in Tanzania. 2021. <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/transitioning-toward-a-more-sustainable-and-resilient-furniture-market-in-tanzania>

The programme participated in a two-day workshop on 2 and 3 November 2021 that had been convened by MNRT to advance implementation of log and sawn timber standards.

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

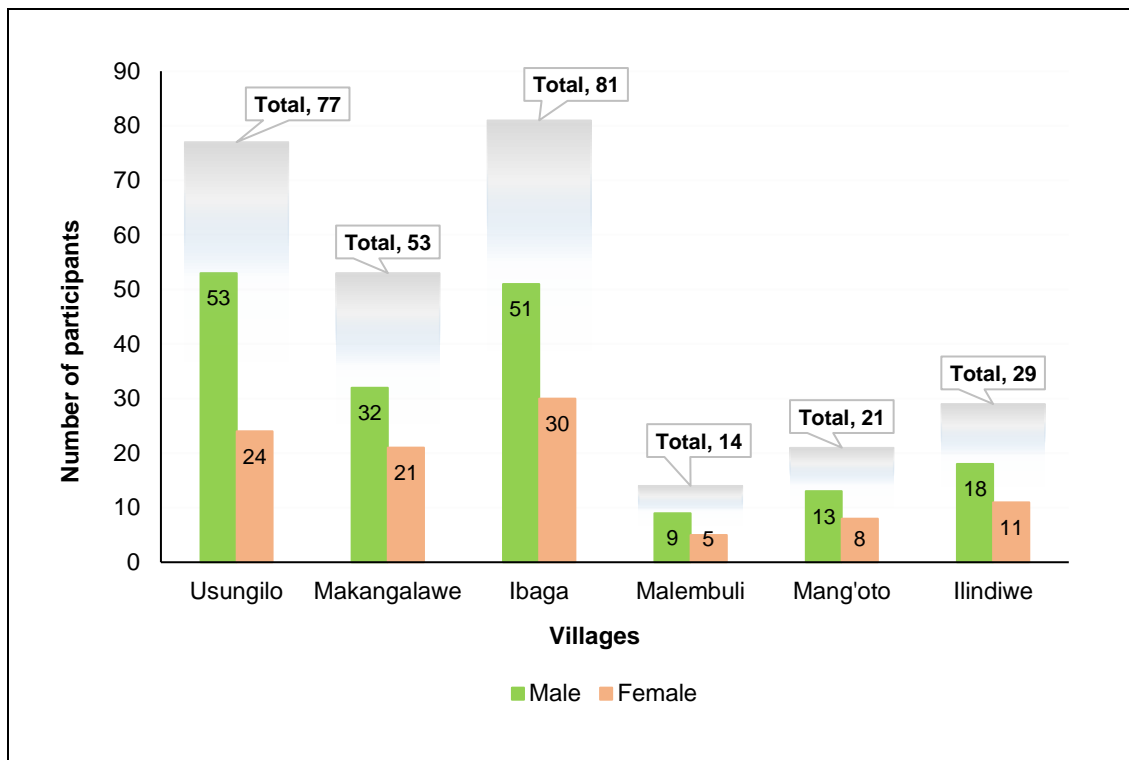
| Target | Progress | Deviation | Achievement status | Justification |
|---|--|-----------|---------------------|---|
| Activity 2.4.1: Wood industry and forestry integration | | | | |
| Market information system (July 2021 to June 2022). | Discussion with the LGA on establishing a timber yard in Makete for piloting a market information flow system between TGAs and various levels of consumers was ongoing. | | On track | The target was continuous, so there was no specific target during the reporting period. |
| Activity 2.4.2: Facilitation of dialogue and a liaison platform | | | | |
| Position paper presented to PO-RALG (July 2021 to June 2022). | No progress was made, although follow up continues at the MNRT level | | Progress being made | The scheduling for presenting a case to PO-RALG is outside the PFP 2's control: hence, the only progress was in following up on issues. |
| Facilitate periodic meetings between forest-rich councils (July 2021 to June 2022) | | | On track | The target was continuous, so there was no specific target during the reporting period. |
| Activity 2.4.3: Association development in the wood industry sector | | | | |
| Service provision concerning organisation development for associations (July 2021 to June 2022) | ToRs for the service provision were drafted and was approved by the PSC through silent approval procedures. The tender was advertised, and the evaluation committee selected the candidates. By the end of the reporting period, approval of the selected candidates was ongoing at the competent authority level. | | On track | The target was continuous, so there was no specific target during the reporting period. |

Activity 2.4.1 Wood industry and forestry integration

PFP 2 initiated a discussion with the Makete District government to establish a timber yard and pilot a market information system through TGAs. Mang'oto village was selected as a strategic site and location suitable for the interventions. This village was validated during the PFP 2-organised quarterly reporting and planning meeting with LGAs, the TTGAU and other stakeholders in July 2021.

In August 2021 awareness raised in 6 neighbouring villages on establishing the timber yard and piloting the market information system. The villages included Usungilo, Makangalawe, Ibaga, Malembuli, Mang'oto and Ilindiwe. A total of 275 people reached in the awareness-raising event; of 275 people, 176 were males, and 99 were female (Figure 2.27). The overall feedback was excellent, and villagers expressed their excitement.

Figure 2.27 Participation in awareness-raising for the establishment of the timber yard in Mang’oto village by gender



During the planning meeting with the Makete District government, the district executive director formed a task force including district staff, PFP 2 staff and other stakeholders, and directed them to 1) develop a site layout design; 2) prepare an execution plan, and 3) provide for cost distribution and sharing among stakeholders.

The site layout design was developed and presented to stakeholders, including PFP 2 and the Makete district executive director office. The design was accepted, and the task force continued preparing the execution plan and providing cost distribution and sharing mechanism.

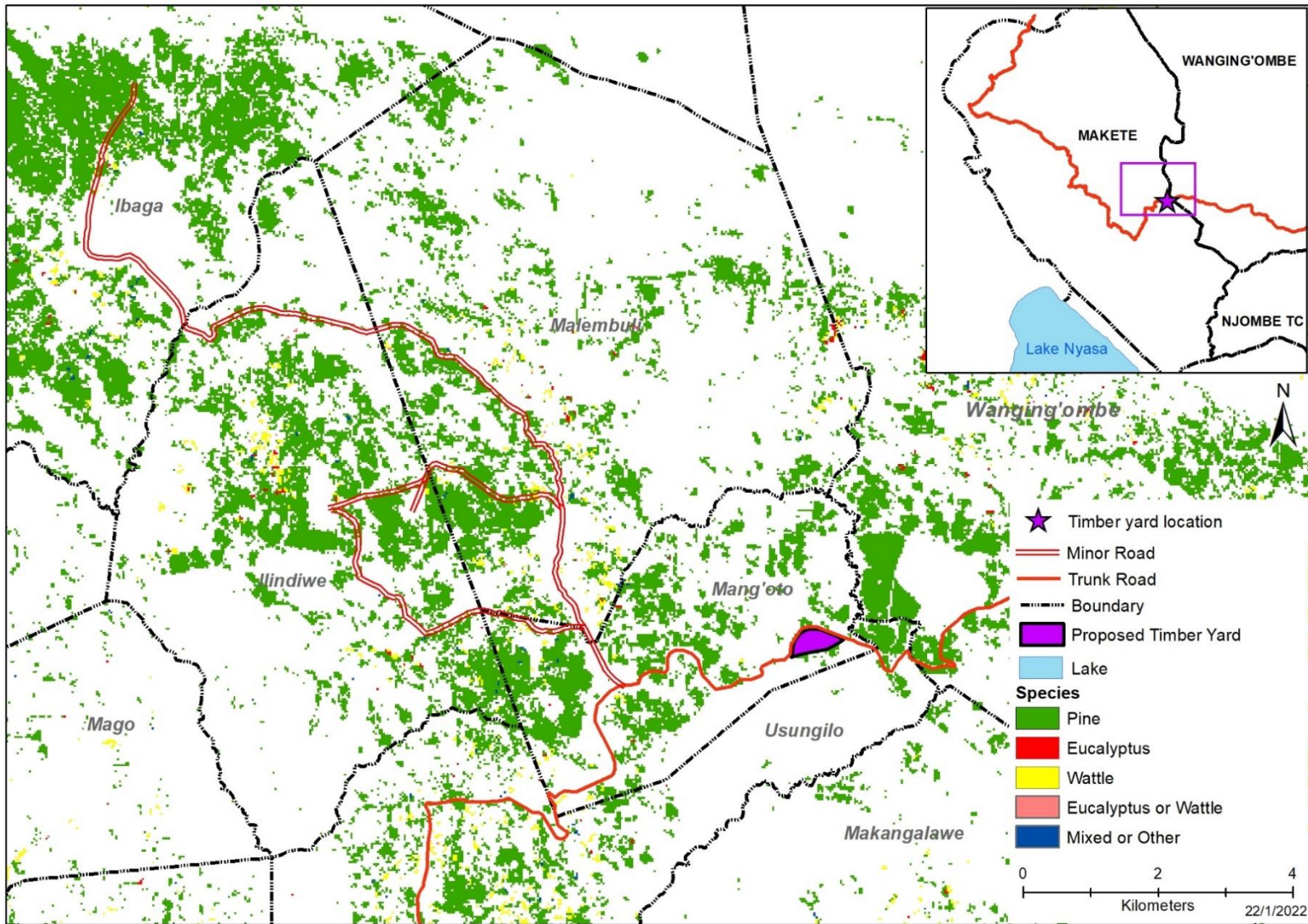
In addition, PFP 2 facilitates simple market information sharing of prices, demand, and timber supply. Using social media platforms (Instagram¹⁴ and WhatsApp), information on prices, demand and supply is shared to various stakeholders, including smallholder tree growers and their TGAs, to assist them in decision making. The Instagram page has over 300 followers, and over 10 TGAs in Njombe FIC are members of the WhatsApp group.

Furthermore, information on timber prices was collected at various marketplaces (including timber yards) and consolidated by PFP 2 and then shared with tree growers and TGAs in Njombe FIC to raise awareness on timber prices to assist in decision making.

11,500 pieces of timber were sold through this marketing platform by the end of the reporting period.

¹⁴ https://www.instagram.com/invites/contact/?i=5spymokj6fec&utm_contnt=jr97dak

Figure 2.28 The proposed location of the timber yard in Mang'oto village



Activity 2.4.2 Facilitation of dialogue and a liaison platform

PFP 2 continued to follow up on issues depicted in the developed position paper to improve essential extension services and market infrastructure. There was no progress in presenting the report to PO-RALG during the reporting period. Concerning quarterly planning and reporting meetings with ten councils, the programme collaborated with other stakeholders and service providers (see activities 1.5.1 and 1.6.1).

Activity 2.4.3 Association development in the wood industry sector

PFP 2 drafted the ToR for industry association development service provision which the PSC approved through silent approval procedures. Then a tender document was prepared and advertised on the PFP 2 website and HILMA as required.

During December 2021, the candidates were evaluated and selected. The proposed candidates and the evaluation report was shared with the PSC for silent approval.

2.4 Auditing MFA out-growers support programme

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

Table 2.16 Summary of the TOSP silvicultural audit for NFC and TTGAU

| Aspect | NFC | TTGAU |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Project area | Kilolo district, 18 villages | Seven district, 22 villages |
| 2 Survey period | 29 July to 8 August 2021 | 11 to 20 August 2021 |
| 3 Number of woodlots and area | 1,086 woodlots/803.52 ha | 613 woodlots/458 ha |
| 4 Survey woodlots and village number | 104 woodlots in 10 villages | 104 woodlots in 14 villages |
| 5 Beneficiary received support | 958 beneficiaries | N/A |

The TOSP silvicultural evaluation and audit reports for TTGAU and NFS were completed and shared with the Embassy of Finland in Dar es salaam. The results are presented in Table 2.17.

Table 2.17 Summary of the result of the TOSP silvicultural audit

| Variable | Unit or scale | Value |
|---|---------------|-------|
| NFC | | |
| Stand density of eucalyptus | trees/ha | 1,113 |
| Stand density of pine | trees/ha | 989 |
| Stand density of all the species | trees/ha | 1,038 |
| The survival rate of eucalyptus | % | 81% |
| The survival rate of pine | % | 92% |
| The survival rate of all species | % | 88% |
| Dominant height of eucalyptus (41 sample plots) | metres | 0.48 |
| Dominant height of pine (62 sample plots) | metres | 0.52 |
| Level of weeding | 0, 1, or 2 | 1.1 |
| Area difference between surveyed and company data | ha | 0.49 |
| TTGAU | | |
| Stand density | trees/ha | 970 |
| The survival rate of eucalyptus | % | 84% |
| The survival rate of pine | % | 89% |
| The survival rate of all species | % | 88% |
| Dominant height of eucalyptus (2 sample plots) | metres | 0.65 |
| Dominant height of pine (95 sample plots) | metres | 0.35 |
| Level of weeding | 0, 1, or 2 | 0.6 |
| The total area of deviation for all surveyed woodlots | ha | 9.41 |

3. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

3.1 Human resources

Table 3.1 compare the technical assistance support delivered in the reporting period (six months) against the provisions in the 2021/22 AWP. The number of delivered months during this period are within the Programme budget. They will be reviewed at the end of quarter three and take appropriate steps to avoid overspending situation.

Table 3.1 Technical assistance delivery according to AWP provisions (months)

| Human resource | Budgeted for 12-month period | Delivered after 6 months | Balance for remaining 6 months |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| International Technical Assistance | | | |
| Chief Technical Advisor | 10.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Forest Industries Development Expert | 5.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| Pool of short-term international experts | 10.5 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| National Technical Assistance | | | |
| Socio-economist | 10.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Market Systems Development Specialist | 10.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Financial & Procurement Expert | 10.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Land Use Planning Expert | 10.5 | 5.6 | 4.9 |

The position of International Forest Industries Development Expert was filled in mid-October 2021 hence low delivery realized and the Pool of short-term international experts was not utilized during the period. The status of service provider delivery is discussed in Annexe 3.

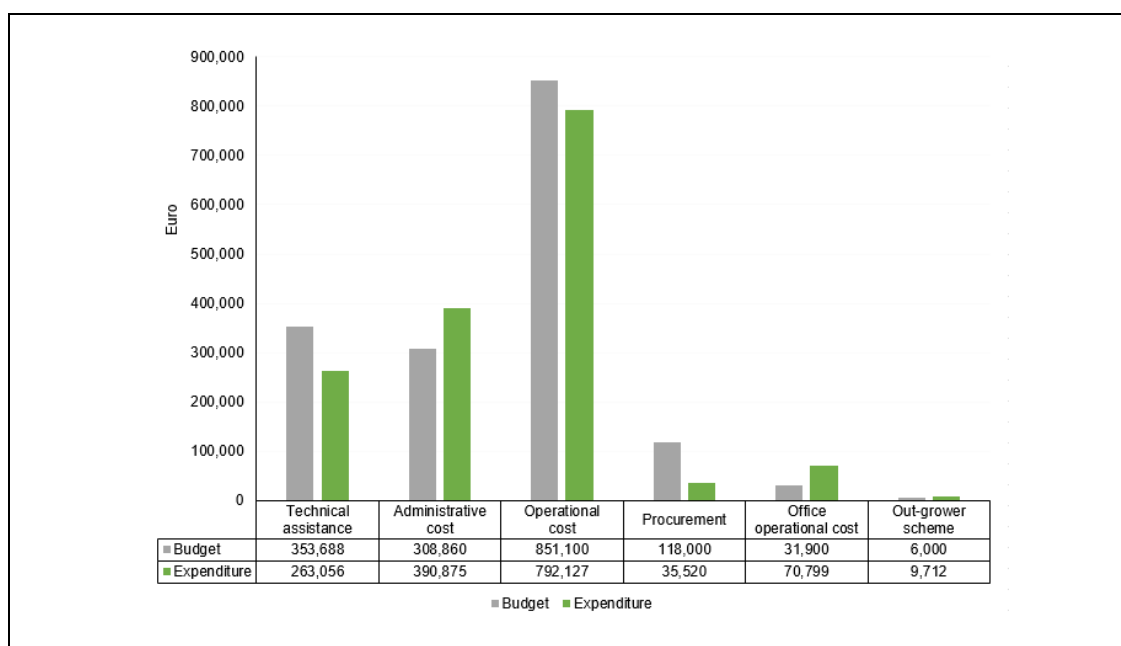
3.2 Finance

3.2.1 Expenditure

The total MFA budget for PFP 2 is 9.4 million euros. In addition, the Government of Tanzania provides an in-kind contribution. Of 9.4 million euros, 48% was utilised from 1 November 2019 to 31 December 2021 (Table 3.2).

A total of 3,182,635 euros was budgeted for 2021/22 AWP. Figure 3.1 compare the semi-annual budget versus expenditures incurred during the reporting period. By the end of the reporting period, 49% was spent, which was equivalent to 1,562,090 euros (Table 3.2).

Figure 3.1: Comparison of the budget versus expenditures



In addition, 1,620,545 euros remained for programme implementation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022 (Table 3.2). Annexe 2 shows the detailed budget and expenditures.

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

Table 3.2 The overall programme expenditure

| Item | Programme Budget | Cumulative expenditure 2019/20 | Cumulative expenditure 2020/21 | 2021/22 budget and expenditure | | | Cumulative programme expenditure | Programme balance by 31 Dec. 2021 |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021/22 Budget | Jul – Dec 2021 Expenditure | 2021/22 Balance | | |
| INDIRECT COST | | | | | | | | |
| Technical assistance cost | 2,338,500 | 283,773 | 567,247 | 692,875 | 263,056 | 429,819 | 1,114,076 | 1,224,424 |
| Administrative cost | 1,453,400 | 186,669 | 301,778 | 556,060 | 390,875 | 165,185 | 879,321 | 574,079 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT COST | 3,791,900 | 470,442 | 869,024 | 1,248,935 | 653,931 | 595,004 | 1,993,397 | 1,798,503 |
| IMPLEMENTATION COST | | | | | | | | |
| Programme operational cost | | | | | | | | |
| Result 1: Tree Growers establish and manage plantations | 2,665,800 | 126,036 | 816,664 | 799,600 | 461,101 | 338,499 | 1,403,800 | 1,262,000 |
| Output 1.1: Private forestry organizations are strengthened | 680,400 | 59,785 | 352,327 | 164,500 | 136,495 | 28,005 | 548,607 | 131,793 |
| Output 1.2: Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened | 935,400 | 64,799 | 260,089 | 339,100 | 155,128 | 183,972 | 480,015 | 455,385 |
| Output 1.3: Tree growers' access to forest finance increased and diversified | 220,000 | 977 | 1,309 | 15,000 | 1,694 | 13,306 | 3,979 | 216,021 |
| Output 1.4: People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires | 130,000 | 0 | 6,978 | 30,000 | -2,180 | 32,180 | 4,798 | 125,202 |
| Output 1.5: Strengthened communication | 240,000 | 476 | 86,372 | 52,000 | 30,988 | 21,012 | 117,836 | 122,164 |
| Output 1.6: Institutionalization of private forestry | 460,000 | 0 | 109,589 | 199,000 | 138,975 | 60,025 | 248,565 | 211,435 |
| Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing.... | 1,735,300 | 52,303 | 258,360 | 894,000 | 331,026 | 562,974 | 641,689 | 1,093,611 |
| Output 2.1: Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened | 698,500 | 36,601 | 194,661 | 446,000 | 188,381 | 257,619 | 419,642 | 278,858 |
| Output 2.2: Increased access of SMEs to financing | 131,800 | 0 | 12,175 | 24,000 | 2,814 | 21,186 | 14,989 | 116,811 |
| Output 2.3: Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products.... | 665,000 | 6,087 | 30,636 | 346,000 | 121,419 | 224,581 | 158,143 | 506,857 |
| Output 2.4: Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood.... | 240,000 | 9,615 | 20,889 | 78,000 | 18,412 | 59,588 | 48,916 | 191,084 |
| Total programme operational cost | 4,401,100 | 178,339 | 1,075,024 | 1,693,600 | 792,127 | 901,473 | 2,045,490 | 2,355,610 |
| Reimbursable (Procurement, vehicles, and office related costs) | 1,040,000 | 153,295 | 642,114 | 234,100 | 106,319 | 127,781 | 901,729 | 138,271 |
| Tree out-grower scheme project | 30,000 | 0 | 5,692 | 6,000 | 9,713 | -3,713 | 15,405 | 14,595 |
| Joint Monitoring and Evaluation mission and reviews | 60,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60,000 |
| TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST | 5,531,100 | 331,634 | 1,722,830 | 1,933,700 | 908,159 | 1,025,541 | 2,962,623 | 2,568,477 |
| CONTINGENCY | 77,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 9,400,000 | 802,075 | 2,591,854 | 3,182,635 | 1,562,090 | 1,620,545 | 4,956,020 | 4,443,980 |

3.2.2 Deviations and justifications

During the period there were overspending to some of the budget lines where the Programme has attempted to provide some reasons for such deviations. These expenditures were:

| Description | Amount (EUR) | Reasons for deviations |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|
| FWITC Lease | 19,544 | 6 Months' period rent shown up to mid-December 2021 was fully paid. This has been reported under procurement budget line. |
| Iringa Investment Forum | 29,364 | This was the actual amount spent and were approved by the Competent Authorities. The costs were accounted on 1.5.1 and 1.6.4 budget lines. Please note this excluded accommodation and DSAs |
| Seed Orchard management | 20,384 | The tree seed harvesting operations were more costly than anticipated. In addition, the programme is still financing seed orchard management with only limited contributions from partners in the MoUs. There will be additional expenditure of about 10,000 euro during the next 6 months period. |
| Vehicle Operation costs | 35,044 | Extensive vehicle usage, Comprehensive Insurance cover Car tracking and tyres purchases. Additionally, vehicles such as Ford Rangers have specialized garages and their spares are controlled which led to high maintenance costs. |
| Internal Training | 15,371 | The costs of internal staff training (team building organized by HRM firm) conducted in September 2021 and OSHA specialized courses to office supervisors led to the observed expenditure line on internal training. |

3.2.3 Procurement update

Annexe 3 presents a detailed update on the procurement status.

4. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

4.1 Assumptions

No changes in the assumption statements for each result chain component. As presented in the revised programme document and the 2021/22 AWP, the assumptions remained.

4.2 Risk assessment and mitigation of the risk

Analysis of the key risks related to the implementation of the programme and the proposed mitigation strategies remained as presented in the revised programme document and the 2021/22 annual work plan endorsed by the sixth PSC and approved by the supervisory board (4 November 2021). These are as tabulated below in Table 4.1.

Unavailability of support services to tree growers has remained a major programmatic risk limiting plantation productivity and both the quantity and quality of logs for industry.

Table 4.1 Risk matrix

| Risks | Likelihood | Level of Impact | Evidence | Risk response measure |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---|--|
| Contextual Risks | | | | |
| COVID-19 pandemic | High | High | Between March and August 2020 expatriates were required to leave Tanzania due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has caused many delays particularly in Result 2 and baseline studies. In addition, communications were heavily impacted because of controls on public gatherings. | The programme response to COVID-19 is detailed in its PIM and standalone COVID-19 strategy. PPE was procured and workplace cleaning was intensified. Travel was minimised and use of remote communications was introduced to substitute in-person meetings |
| Changes in regulatory environment | High | High | Due to changes in VAT regulations the Tanzanian management company (NIRAS) must charge 18% VAT on top of the costs of providing staff in addition to 18% on their management fee. The programme was declared VAT exempt in January 2021, and this resolved the problem for NIRAS. In May 2021, the programme has 2 containers stuck in Dar port incurring demurrage charges (since March 2021) whilst VAT is still being negotiated. The items being held back relate to result 2 and the programme is facing implementation delays because the ordered equipment is not available for use. | Despite plans to hold back procurement of VAT incurring items as a mitigation measure, (the current items were understood and verified to be VAT exempt) the problem persisted. In addition, more items are being shipped which will face the same problem. The programme is devoting significant human resources to attempt to resolve this problem and is working with MFA in this regard. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Risks | Likelihood | Level of Impact | Evidence | Risk response measure |
|--|------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Possible deterioration of the country's democratic, human rights and good governance situation. | Medium | High | The referendum for new constitution, which provides for the explicit prohibition of both direct and indirect discrimination against women, has been postponed. In 2016 perceived level of public sector corruption was 117/168 of countries. | Mostly outside the influence of the PFP 2. The programme is systematically human rights progressive and promotes trade associations. |
| Major slowdown in economic growth, undermining the private sector interest, in turn diluting aspirations to reduce poverty and inequality. | Medium | Medium | According to the World Bank's 2017 Ease of Doing Business report, Tanzania, which has moved from the 139th position in 2016 to 132nd in 2017, is among the countries that have performed well in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, the economy is still small and sensitive to changes in the global markets and energy prices. Land and property registration fees were increased in 2016. According to stakeholder interviews, the perception is that economy has slowed down. | The programme aims to be market oriented. It aims to create new value chains in furniture, and wood energy. Markets are to be improved through customer research, innovation, and attention to market systems. |
| Reduced demand for sawn timber and/or a reduction in prices. | Medium | Medium | Stakeholders reported reduced demand for sawn timber and reduction in prices due to the slowdown of construction business. | Improve quality and range of sawn timber products. |
| Unsustainable harvesting in Mafinga cluster leading to boom and eventual collapse when the raw material supply to industry is all used up. | High | High | The rapid expansion of plywood manufacture in Mafinga is leading to levels of harvesting from smallholder plantations that are possibly unsustainable | The programme promotes voluntary forest industry cluster coordination and works to ensure that district governments are aware of the dangers of unsustainable harvesting. TGAs are promoted to ensure tree growers are well advised about what sorts of logs the industries are demanding, and the value of their produce in the local market. |
| Child labour. | High | High | Despite concentrated efforts by local government authorities, child labour was found by the baseline studies in Makete to persist in the sector. | Collaborate with District Governments in their efforts to discourage child labour and raise living standards of poorest families. Deny programme support to SMEs using child labour. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Risks | Likelihood | Level of Impact | Evidence | Risk response measure |
|--|------------|-----------------|---|--|
| Programmatic Risks | | | | |
| Unavailability of support services to 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. | Programme is integrating with local government authorities with significant value chain activity to strengthen extension provision and infrastructure. Strengthen the capacity development of people, enterprises and TGAs that are required to provide support services to the plantation forestry sector. Provide internship opportunities and encourage development of support services through incubation of businesses. |
| Woodlot owners' security of tenure and the dominance of available land by well-resourced individuals and companies ("land-grabbing") and increase in land conflict issues. | High | High | Land conflicts have been reported in most stakeholder interviews and workshops and they mostly affect women and children. Land is getting scarce and investment by urban developers is growing. | Link the VLUP process to the CCRO and support growers in efforts to strengthen land tenure. Raise awareness among all partners and assist local communities in negotiating land deals with investors. Make sure that all VLUPs include enough land for food production. |
| Reduced biodiversity and negative impact on water resources because of indiscriminate tree planting (wall-to-wall). | Medium | High | The disappearance of natural vegetation in the Southern Highlands is obvious in the landscape, mostly because of agriculture. The estimated forest plantation area covers only 207,000 ha (PFP 2017), mostly as small patchy woodlots. Planting of trees and food crops down to the water in valleys is common. | This risk is inherent in the ongoing timber rush and is not a consequence of the programme. To the contrary, the PFP 2 is mitigating this risk. The programme should continue to increase the awareness and understanding of land use planners and villagers about the importance of environmental issues, particularly biodiversity and the potential negative impact of timber plantations on water resources. |
| Exposure of village youth to HIV/AIDS risks and other health risks due to training and employment far from home and in | High | High | The industry attracts poorly educated youth from rural backgrounds to population centres where HIV infection rates are high, and the jobs 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. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Risks | Likelihood | Level of Impact | Evidence | Risk response measure |
|--|------------|-----------------|---|---|
| unregulated industries. | | | | |
| Violation of workers' labour rights in forest industry. | High | High | Most workers do not have decent jobs. They lack training, personal protective equipment, social security, job security and are poorly paid. | This risk is inherent in the industry and is not a consequence of the programme. Encourage enforcement of regulations. Subsidise training of vulnerable workers in SMEs. Raise SME and worker rights about labour rights. Support organizations such as workers unions to organize themselves and lobby for their rights. Encourage OSHA to be more active in the forestry sector. |
| Gender inequality which leads to women owning less assets particularly land and benefitting less from forestry. | High | Medium | The decision-making power and land ownership by women compared to men is still limited in the programme area. Traditionally women do not inherit land. Land ownership could, however, be registered for the couple or for all the family members. | Conduct gender analysis of private forestry and train the staff and service providers. Increase women's and men's awareness of land rights and rights to the financial profits of household production. Mainstream gender balance and participation in access to resources and decision making. Provide information about joint land ownership. |
| Shortage and unsustainability of services from grass root level organisations such as TGAs and SME associations. | Medium | Medium | The programme has been and is likely to continue to provide a large proportion of the support required by TGAs and SMEs association and extension service providers, including guidance, funding, and logistical support. There is a risk that other organisations will not be able to substitute the support role of the programme. Currently, there are no organisations that have both the desire and the resources to take over the role that the programme is playing. | Strengthen institutional capacity and formalise sources of revenue to ensure that TGAs, SMEs associations and the TTGAU have the capacity to meet their objectives. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Risks | Likelihood | Level of Impact | Evidence | Risk response measure |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Unsustainability of the demonstration and training facilities, arrangements, and courses. (FWITC, VET forestry and wood processing courses). | High | 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. | Secure FWITC up to the end of phase 2. Establish mobile training units to deliver training to smallholders and SMEs where they live and work. |
| 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, consequently, low profits to tree growers. | PFP 2 focuses on promoting quality plantation establishment and management. |
| Negative environmental impact from mobile sawmilling operations. | High | Medium | The recovery rate of ding-dong sawmills is only 25–35% and result in a lot of waste. The heaps of waste are either burnt or remain in the sawmilling site. This creates environmental problems and increases short-term carbon emissions. | Support existing and promote the development of new and innovative ways of using waste products. Support the shift to more efficient sawmilling technologies. |
| Institutional Risks | | | | |
| Reduced interest by GoT to support private forestry and an increased focus on government forestry. | High | Medium | Several stakeholders reported the intention of TFS to expand government plantation area. There has been limited response to the issues promoted by PFP such as PPPs in government forest reserves and more sustainable forest management in Sao Hill plantations. | Support dialogue between the government and private forestry sectors and agree on complimentary actions that support the development of the entire forestry sector. Continue to facilitate networking and organize events with all stakeholders. |

5. SUSTAINABILITY

MNRT has taken strong ownership of both PFP 2 and its predecessor. Both Regional and Local Government have also been closely engaged and they participate in programme delivery. Roles and responsibilities have been negotiated and documented in memorandums of understanding and followed up on through quarterly meetings.

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

Social sustainability

Our intervention on social sustainability aimed at increasing participation of women, youth, people living with disability (PLWD) and the extreme poor people in the forestry value chain as well as to protect the rights of workers in the forestry value chain. The empowerment of women tends to stabilize families and in turn the fabric of the society. PFP 2 has increased the awareness of gender equity throughout the forestry sector by making it an appropriate part of every initiative that the programme undertake. To increase commitment and ownership of the activities that tree growers, SMEs and other stakeholders are involved, the programme has actively taken participatory approaches to development in implementation of the activities.

Institutional sustainability

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

PFP 2 has developed its “Guideline For Facilitation of Tree Growers’ Association Establishment and Strengthening” and is implementing it systematically. Currently most TGAs have completed their formation stages and are entering their strengthening stages. Next financial year they will be focusing on service delivery to members.

PFP 2 has also prepared ToRs for strengthening SME associations which should be implemented soon.

Environmental sustainability

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

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

Support to recent initiatives to produce biochar from forest waste and use it for soil enhancement also show promise.

Economic sustainability

The profitability of tree growing, and the value-adding processes is the underlying driver of the economic sustainability of the plantation forestry sector. By the end of Phase 2, PFP 2 is

undertaking numerous interventions to improve the profitability along the entire value chain. These include improved germplasm; improved forest nursery technology; improved plantation silviculture, fire protection, and harvesting improved primary processing into timber and strengthened furniture manufacture and marketing.

PFP 2 has recognised that many of the issues that hold SMEs back relate to mind set and business skills and so has prepared and piloted its “SME Development Manual”.

Technical sustainability

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

Seed orchards and seed stands

On 15 September 2021, a stakeholders’ meeting to report, discuss and plan collaborative management of the PFP facilitated seed orchard and stands was conducted. MoUs were signed among parties supporting seed orchard and stands management.

Management of these seed orchards and stands still depend much on programme support and other stakeholders’ support is still limited. This pause challenges on future sustainability in ensuring management of these seed orchards and stands.

PFP 2 raises the issues in stakeholders meeting and gradually change are being observed.

Plantation management

55 new demo plots were established in the reporting period, for smallholder tree growers to have a practical skill on adopting the best silvicultural practices in managing their woodlots. In addition, the programme facilitated 479 woodlots management plans to guide and remind tree growers on proper timing for implementing various woodlots management activities.

Gradually, the activeness of the LGAs in supporting forestry value chain is increasing. A total of 90 million TZS was provided to tree growers and SMEs as effort to abide to longer rotation and strengthening businesses respectively.

FWITC

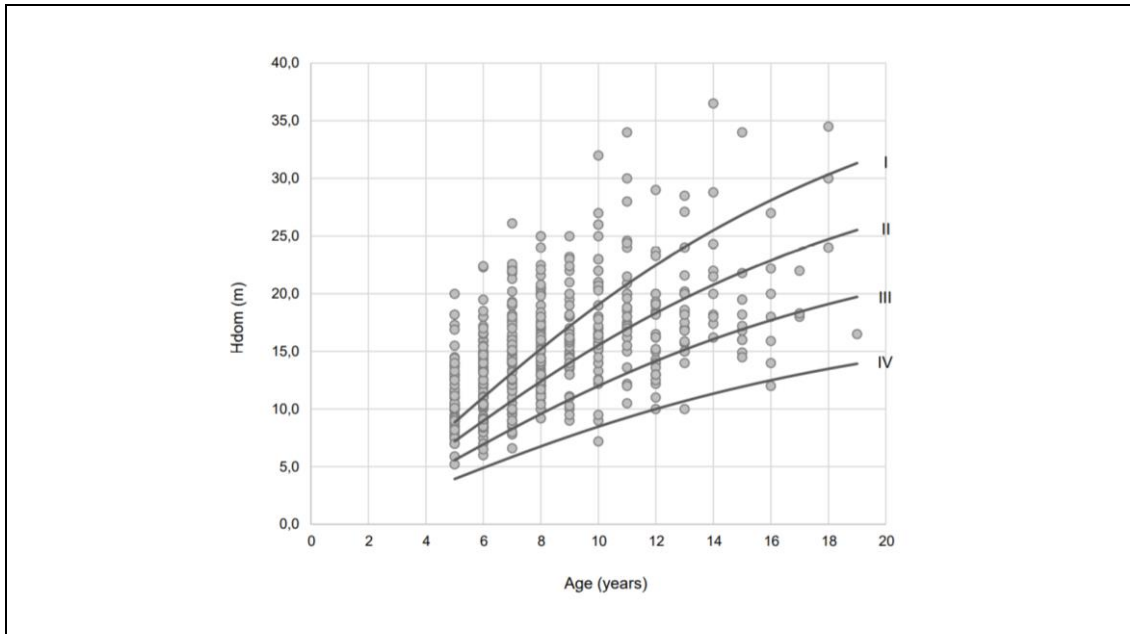
On 4 November 2021, the PFP 2 supervisory board directed the programme to continue paying the FWITC rent to the life span of the programme. Although by the end of the reporting period follow up at the competent authority level were still ongoing in resolving the FWITC land tenure for the sustainability.

6. LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Smallholder productivity

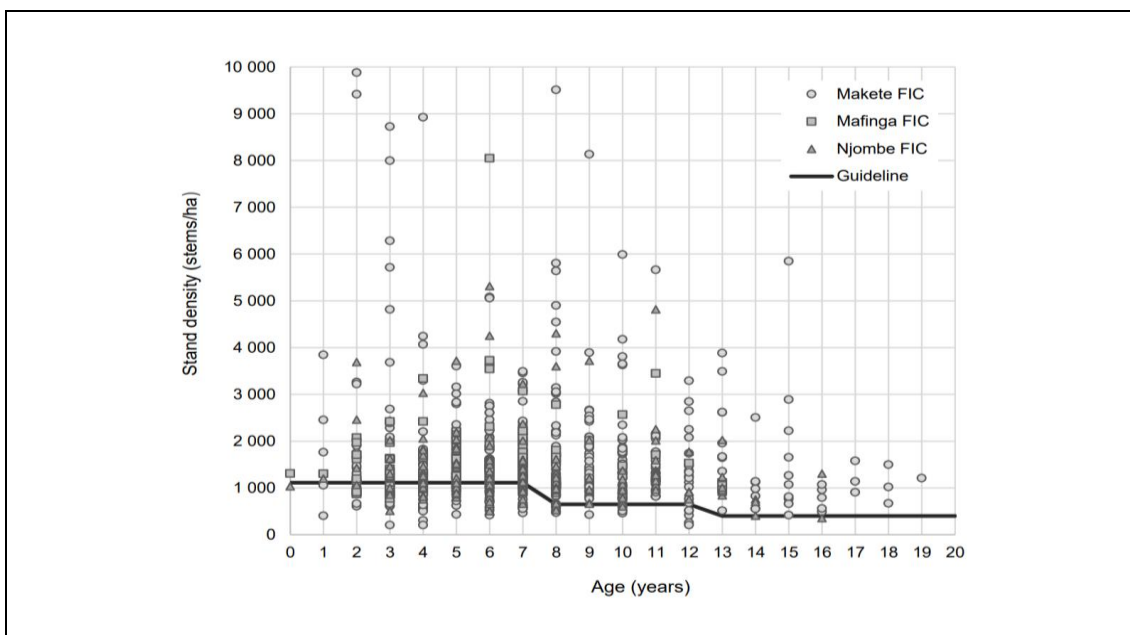
Whilst smallholders commonly occupy potentially productive sites (Figure 6.1) they mostly produce low volumes of small and poor-quality logs that are not profitable. The main reasons for this are lack of attention to stocking management through thinning and premature clear felling before the trees reach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

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



Most plantations are overstocked (Figure 6.2) and this curtails diameter growth (and value creation) in what should be the final crop. The common practice is to clear fell at age 10 producing low volumes of low value logs (categories A and B).

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



Green Resources Ltd however apply thinning and clear fell regimes that depend on site index. Typical yields and associated royalties are as below in Table 6.1 and Table 6.2.

Table 6.1 Typical harvesting yields under GRL commercial management

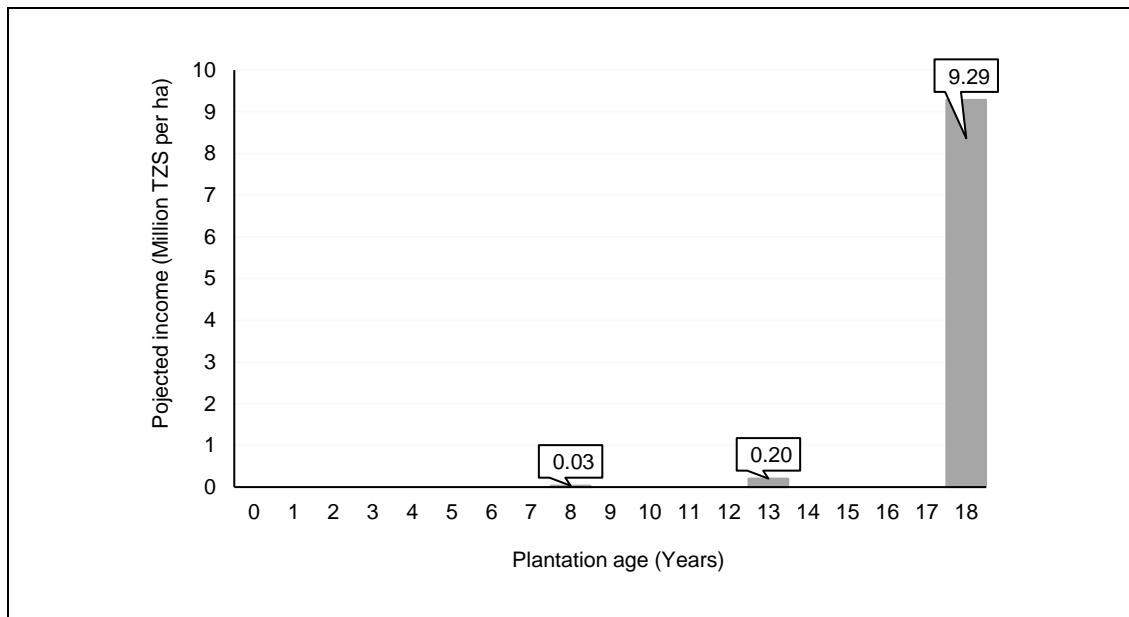
| Harvesting operation and typical yield | Composition of yield |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st thinning (T1) 10-15 m ³ / ha - | Mainly Fuelwood and some saw A |
| 2 nd thinning (T2) 30-40 m ³ / ha – | Mainly Saw A and Fuelwood |
| Clear Fell (CF) 180-240 m ³ / ha | < 30% SAW A and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

Table 6.2 Gazetted royalty by tree DBH class

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

Even in their lowest site indexes with mean annual increment of 14 m³ per ha per year GRL get most of their income from clear felling the remaining 400 trees per ha at age 18 because the volume harvested is relatively high and the unit value is several times that of smaller trees because many are over 35 cm DBH (Figure 6.3).

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



PFP 2 has used several approaches including demonstration plots, training, and woodlot management planning to bring about changes in woodlot management and whilst there has been positive take up, the scale of take up is too small and it cannot be expected to significantly change the 150,000-ha smallholder plantation estate unless serious changes are made.

Recommendations

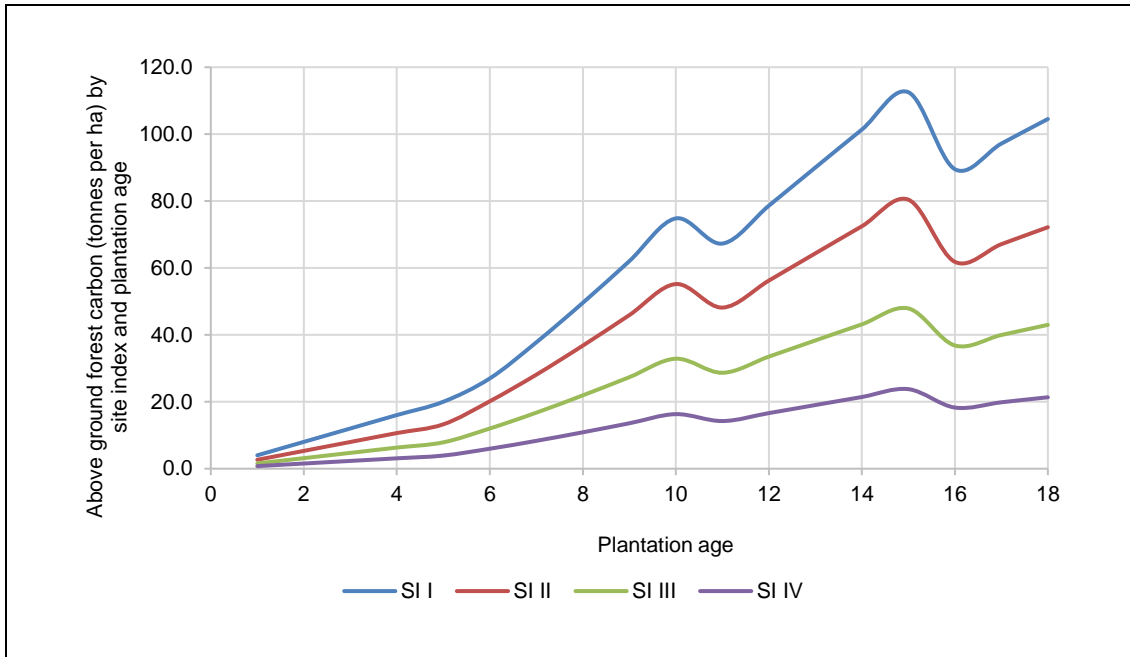
PFP 2 to prioritise thinning, and as TGAs move from their formation to their strengthening stages to work through TGAs on a TGA-by-TGA basis rather than the current woodlot by woodlot basis.

Possible opportunity for forest carbon financing

PFP 2 promotes a change in smallholder plantation management from a regime of no thinning and clear-felling at age 9 to a regime of 2 thinning and clear-fell at age 18 to improve returns to growers.

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

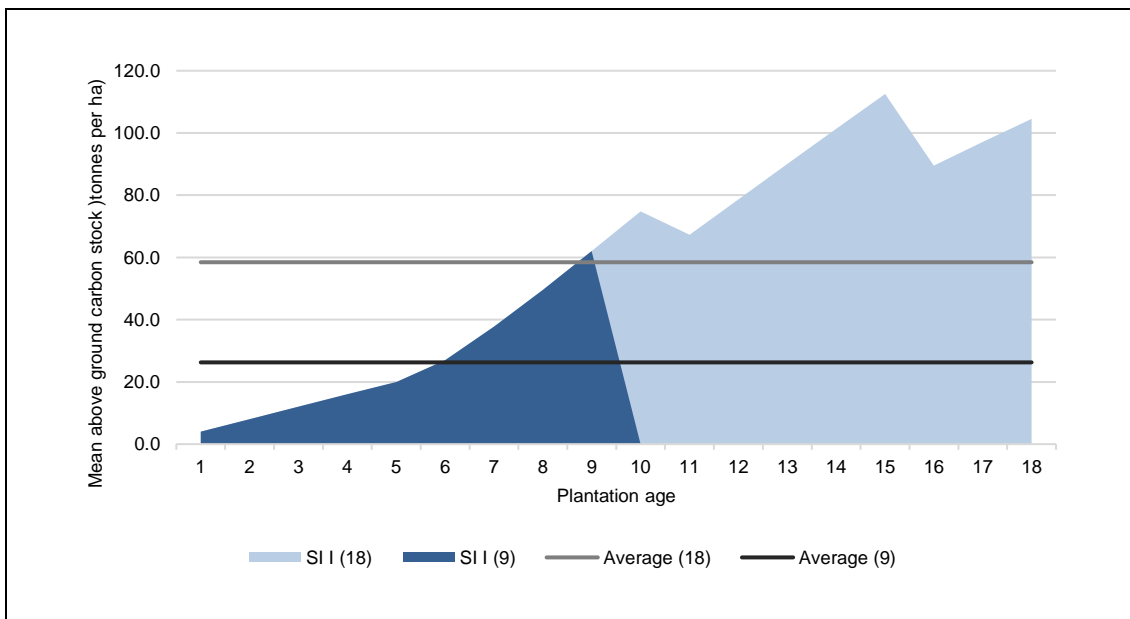
Figure 6.4 Above ground forest carbon stocks by site index and plantation age for *P. patula*



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

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

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



Recommendation

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

Varied allocation of human resources from local government.

PFP 2 has MoUs with 10 councils under which they allocated 50 councils' staff on a part time basis to work with PFP 2. The collaboration has been mostly good with Njombe even adding additional staff but collaboration in Makete cluster seems to be lagging behind. PFP 2 has also lagged in providing agreed logistical support to all partner councils.

Recommendations

PFP 2 PMT to meet with Makete DC and elucidate what is hindering collaboration. PFP 2 to expedite logistical support.

Tools like diameter tapes, hypsometer, bowsaws, callipers, PPE, and pruning saws to be provided to TGAs as they enter their strengthening stages.

PFP 2 implementation arrangements

A study was conducted to assess if the programme implementation arrangement needs to be changed or improved to ensure the activeness and participation of these district allocated staff¹⁵. 91.5% (43/47 people) were happy with the programme implementation arrangement, and 8.5% (4/47 people) were not sure (neither happy nor unhappy) with programme implementation. It was concluded that the programme implementation arrangement was satisfactory.

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

Recommendations

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

SME development manual

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

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

Recommendation

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

Capacity building for improved furniture manufacture in Iringa region

The wood technologists found several issues to be attended to for facilitating improved furniture manufacture in Iringa Region. These are as discussed below:

¹⁵ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TX-2-0ICQdotMhqcOWlt4M-RpkIhS5veElfxaD0AZgw/viewanalytics>

A. Moisture content of plantation timber

The biggest issue that is preventing a large uptake of plantation wood as a viable material for furniture manufacturing is the availability of properly seasoned plantation wood in the timber yards. Most local furniture manufacturers who have attempted to use plantation wood to fabricate a piece of furniture, have experienced issues of shrinkage and warp of their product over time. The wood they have used is still holding moisture within itself. The wood eventually dries (reaches equilibrium moisture content), but as the moisture leaves the material, the wood goes through dimensional changes. The undesirable deformation in products that carpenters and consumers have experienced, is what gives plantation timber its bad name in Tanzania. In contrast, indigenous hardwoods are a forgiving material and are much more dimensionally stable, no matter the moisture content of the wood. It is one of the reasons indigenous hardwoods are perceived to have higher value when compared to plantation timber.

Furniture manufacturers would start to use the solid wood of pine and eucalyptus in their products if they understood the relationship between deformation and the moisture content of the timber better. Most of the timber is air-seasoned in the Southern Highlands and unfortunately most timber yards do not have the space, time or working capital to wait for timber to be dry before they sell it. In the wetter more humid seasons it might take months for the timber to reach equilibrium moisture content. Timber is often sold with a moisture content way above $\pm 12\%$, which is what it should be in Southern Highlands. This is not an issue for wood used in structural applications as the wood can dry in place, often fixed at multiple positions which resists the timber's nature to deform. For furniture wood, this is not the case, and the timber salesperson should be able to measure the moisture content of the timber being sold, while the carpenter should be able to tell the moisture content of the timber being bought. This can be done with a simple, inexpensive capacitance moisture meter and measuring timber in the marketplace should become the norm in Tanzania.

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

B. Flat-pack designs

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

C. Manufacturing in the Southern Highlands – finishing in Dar es Salaam

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

D. Moving away from custom orders and holding furniture stock

Consumer behaviour is showing a shift in preference of convenience over customization when it comes to furniture. This change in behaviour can assist local SMEs to compete with the Chinese imports, with the added advantage of knowing the local tastes. Corporate businesses and residential developers are often looking for large quantities of furniture in a short time. They often resort to importing furniture (large majority from China) because there is stock availability, even though the quality and durability is noticeably poorer when comparing it to local furniture. Unfortunately, most local furniture manufactures don't have the capacity for such large orders, and they hold minimal furniture stock. Manufactures only start manufacturing the furniture once an order has been made. There are several obstacles that local SMEs would need to overcome to gain access to this new market. They would need to hold stock of popular furniture items and have showroom space to display and advertise their products. Very few SMEs have the working capital to do this. The concept of the wood industries hub could assist in creating contacts and partnerships with established furniture retailers.

E. Engineered wood products

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

Recommendations

PFP 2 to provide several specialist trainings as discussed below:

- Training to work with plantation timber will be necessary as most of the carpenters are proficient in working with indigenous hardwood timber only. Plantation timber is not as forgiving as a material.
- Movement away from nails as the dominant fastening system. Introduction into other fastener systems and improved furniture quality and level of finishing through the use of these connectors. Some improved practices that should be adopted by the furniture industry generally with regards to fasteners:
 - Drywall / gypsum screws replaced with chipboard screws or cut-thread screws
 - Gutter bolts replaced with cup-square bolts
 - Nail-aligned board edge bonding replaced with biscuit joints
- Seeing as many informal furniture manufactures don't have the capital to buy expensive machinery for their workshops, it is possible to run courses on converting power hand tools to table tools. Circular saws and routers can be mounted underneath tables to produce a table tool that is one sixth of the cost of the machine equivalent. This will help improve processing accuracy and speed, at a reduced price to furniture manufactures. Many informal furniture manufacturers use local machinists for ripping and planing services because they can't afford to purchase the machines themselves.
- With a well-established veneer industry in the Southern Highlands there is large potential for moulded laminated ply products to be produced, without expensive presses, where the veneer is widely available. Courses on methods for manufacturing affordable moulds and alternative clamping techniques can be offered by PFP 2. For instance, if a seat surface and backrest could be manufactured in Mafinga, those components could be transported to Dar es Salaam where the completed chair will be fabricated.
- When training furniture SMEs in the Southern Highlands it is important to train the machinists, they use daily (planing and ripping), as these service providers form an integral part of the furniture production process and influence the end product.

- Introduce SMEs to flat pack designs, fastener systems and required tools to make self-assembly furniture with strong connecting joints.
- Understanding the importance of moisture content in plantation wood species and the different methods and equipment used to measure how wet or dry the timber is.
- Teaching SMEs on setting up their workshops for higher production and easy replication of furniture components with the use of workshop jigs.
- Help educate the benefits of proper waste management in workshop spaces to improve the health and safety (including fire risk) of the environment and how it is necessary to produce high-quality, well finished products.

Need to support FTI, FITI and FWITC

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

Recommendation

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

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Details of planned activities are included in the 2021/22 AWP.

Broadly though most of the TGAs have completed their formation processes (except registration) and are now in their strengthening stage. Their strengthening will be supported with capacity building in accordance with the manual and emphasis will be placed on bringing woodlots into commercial management in compliance with MNRT Technical Order No 1 of 2021.

SME strengthening will be delivered in accordance with the established manual and an additional manual will be prepared to support larger enterprises.

Increased support will be provided in developing furniture value chains.

A concept note will be prepared for a forestry carbon project.

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

Annexe 1 Result Based Management Framework

| | Indicator | Baseline | 2020/22 status (1 Jul 2020 – 30 Jun 2021) | 2021/22 semi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | Target (2030) | Means of verification ¹⁶ | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Overall objective | | | | | | | |
| To promote sustainable and inclusive private forestry that contributes to Tanzania's economic growth and alleviates poverty. | The area of plantation forests in Southern Highlands | 207,000 ha ¹⁷ | Data were not collected | Data were not collected | Substantial increase | Forest plantation mapping based on the FAO/UTU methodology National Bureau of Statistics | 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 ¹⁸ | 1,312 million EUR (3,608,190 million TZS), or 3.2% of the GDP in 2020 ¹⁹ | No updates/publications from the NBS by 30 September 2021. | Value increased significantly by the year 2030 | | |
| | The total production of industrial round wood in Southern Highlands' private plantations in 2030 and the proportion of that amount as a percentage of the total production of industrial round wood in the nation | Total production in Tanzania in 2014: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i> | Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i> | Total production in Tanzania in 2020: 2,838,079 m ³ per year <i>[data for southern highland not available]</i> | National self-sufficiency in wood products increased significantly beyond without programme scenario | FAOSTAT²⁰ and survey on wood flows and forest industries | |
| | The real mean rural expenditure per capita in the programme area compared to mean rural expenditure per capita in the Tanzania mainland | Rural (2011/12): TZS 52,764 per capita per month Mainland (2011/12): TZS 62,386 per capita per month | Rural (2017/18): TZS 85,664 per capita per month Mainland (2017/18): TZS 113,854 per capita per month | No updates/publications from the NBS or LGAs during the reporting period. | Positive trend compared to the rest of Tanzania | National Bureau of Statistics²¹ and LGA reports | |

¹⁶Baseline source in **bold**

¹⁷2017. PFP. Forest Plantation Mapping of the Southern Highlands. Final report. Iringa, Tanzania.

https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/uploads/Forest_Plantation_Mapping_SH_Final_Report_3.pdf

¹⁸2019. National Bureau of Statistics. National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland.

https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/na/National_Accounts_of_Tanzania%20_Mainland_Publication_2017.pdf

¹⁹2021. National Bureau of Statistics. Economic survey 2020 (Swahili version). <https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/>

²⁰FAOSTAT [Website]. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO>

²¹2014. National Bureau of Statistics. Household Budget Survey 2011/12.

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| A socially sensitive, environmentally sustainable, financially profitable private forestry sector, including tree growers, SMEs as well as their organisations and service providers, exists in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania | The share of PFP 2 supported tree growers in TGAs managing their woodlots according to best-operating practices | <p>Makete FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 18% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 25% of woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs</p> | 50% of PFP 2 supported woodlot owners have at least one woodlot abiding to BOPs. | At least 30% of PFP 2-supported woodlot owners have one woodlot abiding to BOPs. | Data were not collected | Data were not collected | Survey of smallholders' woodlots | Government policies continue to support private sector forestry development and related value chains. |
| | | | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] | [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] | | |
| | | | | | The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period. | The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | The share of SMEs supported by PFP 2 adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability | <p>Makete FIC: 8% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 21% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 13% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices</p> | 30% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices | At least 20% of SMEs reported adoption of improved practices | Data were not collected | Data were not collected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among of SMEs | |
| | | | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] | [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] | | |
| | | | | | The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period. | The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | The probability of households in PFP 2 villages to fall under (i) food poverty line; (ii) national poverty line; and (iii) 2x national poverty line in target communities | <p>Makete FIC: (i) 4.3% (ii) 16.6% (iii) 65.9%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 3.1% (ii) 13.3% (iii) 61.1%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 4.2% (ii) 16.4% (iii) 65.2%</p> | Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line. | Reduced probability that households would fall under the poverty line. | Data were not collected | Data were not collected | Household survey | |
| | | | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] | [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] | | |
| | | | | | The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period. | The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions | 0 | Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions | Increased number of people benefiting practically from programme interventions | 3,911 tree growers were facilitated to mobilize into TGAs. | Beneficiaries by intervention | Survey of beneficiaries | |
| | | | [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 6,302 people reached through forestry extension services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,911 tree growers as members of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. - 1,174 tree growers being supported in preparation of standardized woodlot management plans. - 277 tree growers facilitated with CCROs | | |
| | | | | | 679 entrepreneurs received trainings organised by PFP 2. | | | |
| | | | | | 1,174 facilitated in managing their woodlots and will be facilitated with management plans. | | | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| | | | | <p>277 tree growers facilitated with CCROs</p> <p>6 Villages received VLUP support, 792 people participated in the process to represent all villagers.</p> <p>327 people participated in SMEs development service provision.</p> <p>1,853 people reached in wood industry extension services.</p> <p>275 villagers participated in awareness-raising event on facilitation of timber yard and market information system in Makete district.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 villages supported in development of VLUPs (VLUPs were completed in 9 villages). 1,260 people in these 10 villages participated in the VLUP development process - 16,305 people were reached through forestry extension services - 1,373 people received forestry trainings - 327 people participated in SMEs development service provision - 1,853 people reached in wood industry extension services. - 778 entrepreneurs participated in wood industries trainings. - 702 regional, districts and village leaders participated in programme implementation activities. | | |
| Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created in PFP 2 villages | 0 | <p>Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages</p> <p>[Disaggregated by the origin of the company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of the employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].</p> | <p>Increased number of jobs created or supported in PFP 2 villages</p> <p>[Disaggregated by the origin of the company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of the employed person (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)].</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period.</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period.</p> | A survey across the value chain | |
| Income to households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal | <p>The indicator changed. Data collected for "Income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal":</p> <p>Makete FIC: (i) 249,796 TZS per female-headed HH</p> | <p>Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal</p> <p>[Disaggregated by characteristics of the household head (gender, age, elected/public</p> | <p>Increased income to female-headed and vulnerable households from trading round wood, sawn wood, and charcoal</p> <p>[Disaggregated by characteristics of the household head (gender, age, elected/public</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period.</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period.</p> | Household survey | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| | annually; (ii) 127,869 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Mafinga FIC: (i) 251,562 TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 92,978 TZS per vulnerable HH annually Njombe FIC: (i) 174,933TZS per female-headed HH annually; (ii) 39,402 TZS per vulnerable HH annually | official, disability, and vulnerability] | official, disability, and vulnerability] | | | | | |
| CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete forest industry clusters | Makete FIC: 750,000,000 total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 11,839,114,659 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 5,623,363,900 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC. | Increased CESS collection from the forestry sector in Mafinga, Njombe and Makete FICs [Disaggregated by FICs.] | Makete FIC: 600,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 10,800,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 4,480,000,000 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC. | Makete FIC: 1,429,995,091 total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 3,608,900,809 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 3,499,838,270 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC. | Makete FIC: 1,429,995,091 total CESS collection for Makete DC. Mafinga FIC: 15,448,015,468 TZS total CESS collection for Kilolo DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi DC. Njombe FIC: 9,123,202,170 TZS total CESS collection for Njombe TC, Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Madaba DC, and Makambako TC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District revenue and tax reports • TRA | | |
| Result area 1: Tree growers establish and manage plantations | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Private forestry organizations are strengthened | Number of officially registered TGAs in PFP 2 villages | 12 (TGAs established during PFP 1) | 80 PFP 2-facilitated TGAs were officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority] | 64 TGAs officially registered [Disaggregated by registration body/authority] | 10 TGAs officially registered at District: - Njombe TC: Itipula, Ihangha, Madobole, Mtila, Matola and Kitulila villages. - Kilolo DC: Mdeke, Boma la Ng'ombe, Mwatasi and Wangama. | 28 TGA registered in 26 PFP 2 villages: - 20 at district - 8 at MOHA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TGA registration documents • District records | Private forestry organizations are an effective means of collaboration among tree growers |
| | Number of milestones reached by (i) TGAs supported by PFP 2, and (ii) TGAs that were supported by PFP 1 | 0 | (i) 750 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. (ii) 200 milestones reached by PFP1-supported TGAs [TGA growth strengthened to at least finance management benchmark] | (i) 360 milestones reached by PFP 2-supported TGAs. (ii) 100 milestones reached by PFP 1supported TGAs [TGA growth strengthened to at least leadership and empowerment of members benchmark] | (i) 10 milestones reached (10 TGAs registered at district) (ii) 73 milestones reached in existing TGAs in the programme area. - 45 milestones in PFP 1 established TGAs - 28 milestones in TGAs facilitated by other stakeholders. | (i) 10 milestones reached (10 TGAs registered at district) (ii) 73 milestones reached in existing TGAs in the programme area. - 45 milestones in PFP 1 established TGAs - 28 milestones in TGAs facilitated by other stakeholders. | Survey-based assessment | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|------------------------|--|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| Number of TGAs paying their membership subscriptions to the TTGAU | 9 | 40 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)] | 15 TGAs [Disaggregated by registration body/authority (If applicable)] | 6 TGAs paid for the period from 1 Jul to 31 Dec 2021. | 16 TGAs paid (Cumulative TGA number) (TGA overlap might exist: Calculations based only by taking the sum of 2020/21 and the Jul/Dec 2020 figures) | TTGAU database | | |
| 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." | Makete FIC: (i) 32% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. Mafinga FIC: (i) 41% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 0% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. Njombe FIC: (i) 43% of women in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. (ii) 6% of vulnerable people in membership of PFP 2 facilitated TGAs. | Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | Increased number of people in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 3,911 tree growers and 3 institutions in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2. Gender - Male = 2,565 - Female = 1,346 Age class - 0-14 = 0 - 15 -24 = 191 - 25-35 = 586 - 36-59 = 1,344 - 60 and above =308 - Unspecified = 1,482 72 public and elected officials - 8 Ward councilors - 25 VEOs - 13 VCs - 16 hamlet leaders - 10 teachers Disability - 11 people with physical disabilities Vulnerability - 65 TASAF beneficiaries - 21 widows Others Institutions = 3 | 3,911 tree growers and 3 institutions in membership of TGAs facilitated by PFP 2. Gender - Male = 2,565 - Female = 1,346 Age class - 0-14 = 0 - 15 -24 = 191 - 25-35 = 586 - 36-59 = 1,344 - 60 and above =308 - Unspecified = 1,482 72 public and elected officials - 8 Ward councilors - 25 VEOs - 13 VCs - 16 hamlet leaders - 10 teachers Disability - 11 people with physical disabilities Vulnerability - 65 TASAF beneficiaries - 21 widows Others Institutions = 3 | TGA member lists | | |
| 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) 30% of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1-supported) | (i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) TGA 34% (77/221) of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1) | (i) N/A (Selection will be conducted in 2022/23) (ii) TGA 34% (77/221) of women in individual TGAs (PFP 1) | • Reporting by TTGAU • Survey of TGAs | | |
| 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)] | >5 kg [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. Species - 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> . Seed stands - Idete/holo = 12.19 kg - MPM = 1.2 kg | 13.39 kg of clean seed were harvested from Idete/Holo (TGA owned land) and MPM (MPM owned land) seed stands. Species - 290 g of <i>Pinus tecunumanii</i> - 13.1 kg of <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> . Seed stands - Idete/holo = 12.19 kg | PFP internal reporting | Tree growers wish to improve their forestry practices The government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) | 0 | 30,000 people participated in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 10,000 people participated in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 6,237 people participated in forestry extension events (948 field days, 3,066 demonstrations, 54 exchange visits and 2,169 workshops and other events. Gender - Male = 4,168 - Female = 1,996 - Unspecified = 73 Age - 0 – 14 = 58 - 15 – 24 = 261 - 25 – 35 = 1,525 - 36 – 59 = 3,585 - 60 and above = 592 - Unspecified = 216 653 Public/elected participants: participants: - 81 regional and district officials - 27 ward executives - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 80 village chairpersons - 385 hamlet leaders Disability - 15 people with a physical disability Vulnerability - 69 TASAF beneficiaries - 15 people with disabilities | 16,311 people participated in forestry extension events. Gender - Male = 9,247 - Female = 6,991 - Unspecified = 73 Age - 0 – 14 = 75 - 15 – 24 = 899 - 25 – 35 = 4,321 - 36 – 59 = 8,225 - 60 and above = 1,264 - Unspecified = 1,527 702 Public/elected participants: - 124 regional and district officials - 27 ward executive officers - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 391 hamlet leaders Influencers were not identified Disability - 15 people with a physical disability Vulnerability - 148 TASAF beneficiaries - 15 people with disabilities | PFP internal reporting | |
| Number of people participating in forestry training | 0 | At least 12,000 people participated in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 6,000 people participated in forestry training organised by PFP 2 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 120 people participated in forestry training (Nursery management training). Gender - Male = 74 - Female = 46 Age - 0 – 14 = 0 - 15 – 24 = 9 - 25 – 35 = 52 - 36 – 59 = 54 - 60 and above = 5 No public or elected officials, people with disability and vulnerable participated in the training | 1,373 people participated in forestry training (Nursery management training). Gender - Male = 521 - Female = 603 Age - 0 – 14 = 0 - 15 – 24 = 134 - 25 – 35 = 435 - 36 – 59 = 622 - 60 and above = 40 - Unspecified = 7 No public or elected officials, people with disability and vulnerable | • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| | | | | | participated in the training | | |
| Share of nurseries using (i) improved seed and (ii) improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2 | <p>Makete FIC: (i) 60% (3/5) (ii) No improved practices</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% (1/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 31%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: (i) 50% (2/4) (ii) Share of improved practices: 18%</p> | <p>Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Increased share of nurseries using improved seed and improved practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period.</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period.</p> | Survey of nurseries | |
| Number of individual woodlot management plans produced in PFP 2-supported villages | 0 | <p>At least 2,500 individual woodlot management plans</p> <p>[Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified types), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p> | <p>1,200 individual woodlot management plans</p> <p>[Disaggregated by ownership type (individual, institutional, company, other specified types), characteristics of the owner (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)]</p> | <p>479 cumulative standardized woodlot management plans prepared.</p> <p>Information for 1,264 woodlots (1,093.63 ha) was collected to be facilitated with management plans. These 1,264 woodlots are owned by 1,174 tree growers.</p> <p>Gender Male = 913 Female = 244 Unspecified = 17</p> <p>Age class 0 – 14 = 10 15 – 24 = 40 25 – 35 = 223 36 – 59 = 706 60 and above = 171 Unspecified age = 24</p> | <p>479 cumulative standardized woodlot management plans prepared.</p> <p>Information for 1,264 woodlots (1,093.63 ha) was collected to be facilitated with management plans. These 1,264 woodlots are owned by 1,174 tree growers.</p> <p>Gender Male = 913 Female = 244 Unspecified = 17</p> <p>Age class 0 – 14 = 10 15 – 24 = 40 25 – 35 = 223 36 – 59 = 706 60 and above = 171 Unspecified age = 24</p> | FIS records | |
| The proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 | <p>Makete FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 30% (iii) Weeding: 22%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 19% (ii) Pruning: 28% (iii) Weeding: 12%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Area share with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 38%</p> | <p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Increased proportion of TGA woodlot areas showing improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | Survey of smallholder woodlots | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| | (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 0% | | | | | | | |
| The proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in villages supported by PFP 2 | <p>Makete FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 28% (ii) Pruning: 40% (iii) Weeding: 5%</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with a good standard of: (i) Stocking: 25% (ii) Pruning: 32% (iii) Weeding: 13%</p> <p>Njombe FIC: TGA tree growers having at least one woodlot with 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> | <p>Increased proportion of TGA tree growers adopting improved silvicultural practices in the village supported by PFP 2</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | Survey of smallholder woodlots | | |
| 1.3. Tree growers' access to forest financing increased and diversified | <p>The volume of loans to tree growers in PFP 2-supported TGAs²²</p> <p>Number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> | <p>Makete FIC: 103,752 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 25,496 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 27,622 TZS</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 176,901 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 46,759 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 277,541 TZS</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 177,335 TZS per tree grower HH; Vulnerable HHs: 9,302 TZS; Female-headed HHs: 37,292 TZS</p> <p>(i) TTGAU: 387 females & 350 males (ii) PFP 2: 0</p> | <p>The volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2-supported TGAs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p> <p>Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> | <p>The volume of loans increased to tree growers in PFP 2-supported TGAs</p> <p>[Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability]</p> <p>Increased number of people lending from VSLAs supported by PFP 2 and TTGAU</p> | <p>15 TZS millions were provided to 31 tree growers in Mtila village by Njombe TC.</p> <p>28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC.</p> <p>5 fund proposal of 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi and Mwitikilwa TGAs).</p> <p>Data will be updated in the third quarter, because VSLA finalize financial books during January and February.</p> | <p>15 TZS millions were provided to 31 tree growers in Mtila village by Njombe TC.</p> <p>28 beehives were provided to 52 tree growers in Iboya TGA by Njombe TC.</p> <p>5 fund proposal of 30 million TZS were developed to be submitted to TaFF (Ludilo, Kidete, Ihefu, Ikongosi and Mwitikilwa TGAs).</p> <p>Data will be updated in the third quarter, because VSLA finalize financial books during January and February.</p> | <p>A survey of TGA members</p> <p>VSLA bookkeeping reports</p> | Forestry funds are available, and the risks can be satisfactorily mitigated |

²²The baseline data were collected based on the original indicators, which were “volume of loans to tree growers in PFP2-supported TGAs” and “volume of loans to vulnerable people and female-headed households engaged in tree growing in villages supported by PFP2”. These indicators were changed to serve as input for aggregate indicators in the Finland’s development policy.

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| | | | [Disaggregated by facilitation by either TTGAU or PFP 2 and by borrower characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)] | [Disaggregated by facilitation by either TTGAU or PFP 2 and by borrower characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)] | | | | |
| | A carbon forestry project has been certified in the programme area | 0 | At least one carbon forestry project in the programme area has been certified | 1 | 0 | 0 | List of certified projects on the internet | |
| 1.4. People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires | Landscape-level planning has been introduced in PFP 2 area. | 0 | At least two example cases were introduced for landscape-level planning. | The landscape-level planning introduced to one case | landscape-level planning has been introduced to the Njombe region. Awareness was raised on to all 10 councils through PLUM team training on VLUP facilitation. | landscape-level planning has been introduced to 10 villages of Njombe region facilitated in the VLUP process. Awareness was raised on to all 10 councils through PLUM team training on VLUP facilitation. | Landscape-level plans | All stakeholders believe that collective actions can control fires |
| | Regional fire protection coordinating body established and operational | 0 | At least two regional fire protection coordinating body were established and are operational. | One regional fire protection coordinating body was established. | No regional fire protection coordinating body was established and none is operational. | No regional fire protection coordinating body was established and none is operational. | Minutes of coordination meetings | |
| | The area share of woodlots with PFP 2 supported management plan destroyed by fire annually | 0 | 10% | Less than 20% | 0% (0/1,264 woodlots to be facilitated with management plans reported to be destroyed by fire) | 0% (0/1,264 woodlots to be facilitated with management plans reported to be destroyed by fire) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys based on reported wildfires Remote sensing data | |
| | Number of extension events organized on forest fire management | 0 | 240 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management | 120 extension events organized, and media channels applied on forest fire management | 81 events at village levels. | 163 cumulative extension events (most village level). | PFP internal reporting | |
| | Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages | 0 | 2,400 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 1,200 [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 1,336 people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages (extension services). Gender - Male = 880 - Female = 447 Age - 0 – 14 = 56 - 15 – 24 = 72 - 25 – 35 = 366 - 36 – 59 = 720 - 60 and above = 122 Disability - 5 people with a physical disability Public/Elected officials - 160 VEO and VC Vulnerability 32 TASAF beneficiaries | 1,336 people capacitated in forest fire management and control in PFP 2 villages (extension services). Gender - Male = 880 - Female = 447 Age - 0 – 14 = 56 - 15 – 24 = 72 - 25 – 35 = 366 - 36 – 59 = 720 - 60 and above = 122 Disability - 5 people with a physical disability Public/Elected officials - 160 VEO and VC Vulnerability 32 TASAF beneficiaries | PFP internal reporting | |
| 1.5. Strengthened communication | District governments involved in current PFP 2 AWP understand the | 0 | 7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils] | 7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils] | 7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils] | 7 districts: [3 town councils and 7 district councils] | Interviews with district governments | Stakeholders are interested in engaging and communicating with |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| rationale for PFP 2 and are knowledgeable of its activities | | | | | | | each other | |
| 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% | 30% | 42% (1,634/3,911) 765 tree growers participated in the VLUP process, and 277 tree growers were facilitated with CCROs at Ibaga village | 42% (1,634/3,911) 765 tree growers participated in the VLUP process, and 277 tree growers were facilitated with CCROs at Ibaga village | Survey | PFP can access the appropriate means of communication | |
| Number of engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners | 0 | 300 engagements and meetings | 100 | 37 engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners. | 123 engagement and meetings with key stakeholders and partners. | Meeting minutes, BTORs, and event reports | | |
| Number of visitors and report downloads from the PFP website | 0 | (i) at least 17,000 visitors (ii) at least 2,000 downloads | (i) 6,000 visitors (ii) 800 downloads | (i) 7,544 visitors (ii) 964 downloads | (i) 14,782 visitors (ii) 2,071 downloads | PFP website | | |
| Number of awareness-raising events for women and vulnerable people on policies related to land access, ownership, and private tree growing | 0 | At least 10 events. | 5 | 7 (6 village assemblies in the VLUP facilitation process and 1 event during facilitation of CCRO issuance). | 8 (1 workshop for women round table, 6 village assemblies in the VLUP facilitation process, and 1 event during facilitation of CCRO issuance). | PFP internal reporting | | |
| 1.6. Institutionalization of private forestry | Number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in the PFP 2 villages | Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 5 Njombe FIC District Forester = 1 | Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)] | Increased number of district extension staff supporting forest value chains in PFP 2 villages [Disaggregated by FICs and position characteristics (elected/public pointed position)] | An addition of 1 Agricultural officer and 2 CDOs from Njombe TC. Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Agricultural officer = 13 CDO = 4 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 7 Agricultural officer = 6 CDO = 3 Njombe FIC District Forester = 4 Agricultural officer = 8 CDO = 8 | An addition of 1 Agricultural officer and 2 CDOs from Njombe TC. Makete FIC District Forester = 3 Agricultural officer = 13 CDO = 4 Mafinga FIC District Forester = 7 Agricultural officer = 6 CDO = 3 Njombe FIC District Forester = 4 Agricultural officer = 8 CDO = 8 | PFP 2 and district reports | The government wishes to engage and create an enabling environment for forestry There are ways that the private forestry sector can support vulnerable people |
| | The number of district annual workplans that include PFP 2 supported activities | 0 | 10 (DC & TC) | 10 (DC & TC) | "0" The status will be updated in the annual progress report by the end of June 2022. | "0" The status will be updated in the annual progress report by the end of June 2022. | District workplans | |
| | Number of CCROs issued for private plantations facilitated by PFP | 0 | >100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)] | >100 CCROs [Disaggregated by owner characteristics (gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability)] | 869 CCROs to 277 tree growers and 21 institutions in Ibaga village. Ownership disaggregation for 277 tree growers: Gender - Male = 138 - Female = 139 Age - 0 – 14 = 0 | 869 CCROs to 277 tree growers and 21 institutions in Ibaga village. Ownership disaggregation for 277 tree growers: Gender - Male = 138 - Female = 139 Age - 0 – 14 = 0 | District reports | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | | | | | |
| | | | | | - 15 – 24 = 6 - 25 – 35 = 56 - 36 – 59 = 177 - 60 and above = 38 Disability - 3 people with a physical disability Public/Elected officials - 1 Village chairperson - 1 hamlet leader Vulnerability 11 TASAF beneficiaries | - 15 – 24 = 6 - 25 – 35 = 56 - 36 – 59 = 177 - 60 and above = 38 Disability - 3 people with a physical disability Public/Elected officials - 1 Village chairperson - 1 hamlet leader Vulnerability 11 TASAF beneficiaries | | |
| Number of VLUPs facilitated by PFP 2 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6 VLUPs facilitated in Iyembela, Wanginyi, Ilininda, Ilawa, Mangalanyene and Manga. For progress on facilitation of VLUP in Lumage village refer to activity 1.6.3. | 10 VLUPs facilitated in Mwakauta, Isapulano, Lumage, and Ivilikinge for 2020/21 and Iyembela, Wanginyi, Ilininda, Ilawa, Mangalanyene and Manga for Jul/Dec 2021. For progress on facilitation of VLUP in Lumage village refer to activity 1.6.3. | VLUP registry in districts | |
| Number of people participating in the VLUP process | 0 | At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | At least 2,000 people participated in the VLUP process (18 VLUPs). [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 792 people participated in the VLUP process in six villages received VLUP support. Gender: Male = 343 Female = 449 Age distribution: 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 10 25 – 35 = 299 36 – 59 = 400 60 and above = 54 Unspecified = 29 Public/elected officials: NLUPC = 10 PLUM team = 17 Village leaders = 160 Disability: 5 People with a physical disability Vulnerability: 25 TASAF beneficiaries | 1,260 people participated in the VLUP process in ten villages received VLUP support. Gender: Male = 530 Female = 713 Unspecified = 17 Age distribution: 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 13 25 – 35 = 410 36 – 59 = 707 60 and above = 84 Unspecified = 46 Public/elected officials: NLUPC = 13 PLUM team = 27 Village leaders = 182 Disability: 5 People with a physical disability Vulnerability: 45 TASAF beneficiaries | VLUP documents and reports from the preparation process | | |
| Number of forest investment profiles for plantation establishment, wood processing and transportation of forest products | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No investment profile was established. | | Printed investment profiles | |
| Result 2: SMEs establish and manage value-adding enterprises | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened | Number of people participating in wood industry extension events (field days, | 0 | At least 10,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. | At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry extension events. | 1,853 people participated in field days and workshops in wood | 3,616 people participated in field days and workshops in wood | • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports | SMEs and their employees are interested in learning new skills |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| workshops, and exchange visits) | | [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | industry extension events. Gender - Male = 1,632 - Female = 182 - Unspecified = 42 Age 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 4 25 – 35 = 28 36 – 59 = 70 60 and above = 9 Unspecified = 1,742 653 Public/elected participants: - 81 regional and district - officials - 27 ward executives - officers - 80 village executives - officers - 80 village chairpersons - 385 hamlet leaders | industry extension events. Gender - Male = 2,344 - Female = 486 - Unspecified = 786 Age 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 100 25 – 35 = 397 36 – 59 = 526 60 and above = 83 Unspecified = 1,759 702 public/elected participants: - 80 village executive officers - 80 village chairpersons - 27 ward executive officers - 391 hamlet leaders - 124 regional and district officials Vulnerable: 29 TASAF beneficiaries 45 people for whom data were not disaggregated. | | The government of Tanzania supports competence-based forestry education An interested private sector or other non-government parties can be found to run the FWITC |
| Number of people participating in wood industry training | 0 | At least 5,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 2,000 people participated in wood industry training. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | 559 people participated in wood industry training Gender - Male = 497 - Female = 62 Age 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 34 25 – 35 = 234 36 – 59 = 258 60 and above = 33 Public/elected participants: 18 village leaders Disability: 2 people with a physical disability Vulnerable: 10 TASAF beneficiaries | 778 people participated in wood industry training Gender - Male = 704 - Female = 74 Age 0 – 14 = 0 15 – 24 = 105 25 – 35 = 342 36 – 59 = 285 60 and above = 37 Unspecified = 9 Public/elected participants: 18 village leaders Disability: 2 people with a physical disability Vulnerable: 10 TASAF beneficiaries | • PFP internal reporting • FWITC training reports | |
| Proportion of PFP 2-supported SMEs employing women and vulnerable people | Makete FIC: (i) 33% SMEs employ women (ii) 29% SMEs employ | Increase in the proportion of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people | Increase in the proportion of PFP 2 SMEs employing women and vulnerable people | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the | Reporting by supported SMEs | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| | vulnerable people Mafinga FIC: (i) 25% SMEs employ women (ii) 15% SMEs employ vulnerable people Njombe FIC: (i) 12% SMEs employ women (ii) 0% SMEs employ vulnerable people | [Disaggregated by FICs] | [Disaggregated by FICs] | first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | | |
| Share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs | Makete FIC: 35% Mafinga FIC: 29% Njombe FIC: 13% | Increased share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs] | Increased share of female employees in PFP 2-supported SMEs [Disaggregated by FICs] | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Reporting by supported SMEs | |
| Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments | Makete FIC: (i) 3% provide PPE (ii) 0% provide SSP Mafinga FIC: (i) 33% provide PPE (ii) 1% provide SSP Njombe FIC: (i) 16% provide PPE (ii) 2% provide SSP | Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs] | Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs abiding to (i) work safety, and (ii) employee social security payments [Disaggregated by FICs] | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Survey among SMEs | |
| Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs providing equal pay for men and women for the same work | 0 | At least 50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work. | Increased share of PFP 2-supported SMEs provide equal pay for men and women for the same work | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Survey among SMEs | |
| Share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs | Makete FIC: 11% Mafinga FIC: 23% Njombe FIC: 26% | 30% of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs | Increased share of permanent labour (employees with working contracts) in PFP 2-supported SMEs | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Survey among SMEs | |
| Number of PFP 2 supported SME trained on decent work standards and/or | 0 | All PFP 2-supported SMEs trained in decent work standards and/or | At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs trained in decent work standards | 30% (559/1,853) were trained on decent work standards and | 30% (559/1,853) were trained on decent work standards and | PFP internal reporting | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| | Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| | responsible business practices | | responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | and/or responsible business practices [Disaggregated by trainees' characteristics gender, age, elected/public official, disability, and vulnerability] | responsible business practice. | responsible business practice. | | |
| 2.2. Increased access of SMEs to financing | Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs having an appropriate business plan | Makete FIC: 2% Mafinga FIC: 25% Njombe FIC: 18% | More than 50% of PF 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs] | At least 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs have an appropriate business plan [Disaggregated by FICs] | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Reporting by supported SMEs | SMEs are sufficiently viable to be funded SMEs are able to secure multi-year raw material contracts |
| | Share of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered, and (ii) having a bank account | Makete FIC: (i) 21% (ii) 22% Mafinga FIC: (i) 10% (ii) 16% Njombe FIC: (i) 6% (ii) 10% | 50% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs] | >30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs being (i) registered and (ii) having a bank account [Disaggregated by FICs] | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed] The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period | Reporting by supported SMEs | |
| | Number of interventions organized with financial institutions for awareness building of the need and merits of financing SMEs in the forest products sector | 0 | >20 | 10 | 2 (Iringa investment forum and TTGAU annual general meeting) | 5 | PFP internal reporting | |
| | Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions | Makete FIC: 15/191 Mafinga FIC: 11/74 Njombe FIC: 20/52 | 30% of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs] | At least 20% of PFP 2-supported SMEs financed by impact investment funds, private banks or investment institutions [Disaggregated by FICs] | 75 TZS million were provided by LGA to 10 SMEs in Mafinga. 68.6 TZS million to 8 SMEs groups 85 people (34.3 TZS mil. Makete and 34.3 TZS mil. In Wanging'ombe) four groups each district | 75 TZS million were provided by LGA to 10 SMEs in Mafinga. 68.6 TZS million to 8 SMEs groups 85 people (34.3 TZS mil. Makete and 34.3 TZS mil. In Wanging'ombe) four groups each district | Reporting by supported SMEs | |
| 2.3. Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain | Number of charcoal- and briquette-making technologies in PFP 2-supported SMEs. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 cumulative (2 new during the reporting period) charcoal- making technologies: (1) earth kiln technology, (2) oil drum kiln technology, (3) semi-transportable metal kiln(4) Hookway kiln, and (5) modified oil drum kiln | 5 cumulative (2 new during the reporting period) charcoal- making technologies: (1) earth kiln technology, (2) oil drum kiln technology, (3) semi-transportable metal kiln(4) Hookway kiln, and (5) modified oil drum kiln | Survey among SMEs | Government supports the implementation of the grading system The market is sensitive to the product quality |
| | Recovery rate in PFP 2 supported sawmilling SMEs | Makete FIC: Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills) | Increased recovery rate in PFP 2-supported sawmilling SMEs | Increased recovery rate in PFP 2-supported sawmilling SMEs | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the | Data were not collected [Baseline were completed during the | • Reporting by supported SMEs • Survey among SMEs | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | | |
| | <p>Mafinga FIC: Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills)</p> <p>Njombe FIC: Estimated 35% (ding-dong sawmills)</p> | [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type] | [Disaggregated by FIC and machine/technology type] | <p>first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | <p>first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | | | |
| Number of PFP 2 supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS | <p>Makete FIC: 5% of sawmills (3/60)</p> <p>Mafinga FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/34)</p> <p>Njombe FIC: 0% of sawmills (0/16)</p> | <p>Increased number of PFP 2-supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Increased number of PFP 2-supported SMEs having long-term timber procurement contracts with private tree growers or TFS</p> <p>[Disaggregated by FICs]</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | <p>Data were not collected</p> <p>[Baseline were completed during the first quarter. No significant changes might be observed]</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by the end of 2021/22 AWP period</p> | Reporting by supported SMEs | | |
| Log and sawn timber standards approved and in use | Developed | Approved and in use | Follow-up on enforcement | <p>Follow-up progressed</p> <p>MNRT through the directorate of forest and beekeeping division organised a stakeholder's workshop on 1 and 2 November 2021 to discuss on enforcement of the published log and sawn timber standards.</p> | <p>Follow-up progressed</p> <p>MNRT through the directorate of forest and beekeeping division organised a stakeholder's workshop on 1 and 2 November 2021 to discuss on enforcement of the published log and sawn timber standards.</p> | MNRT/TFS reports | | |
| Number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2 | 0 | 15 number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2 | Increased number of innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2 | <p>2 innovations and development projects in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2</p> <p>Hookway kiln and modified oil drum kiln</p> | <p>14 innovations and development project in primary timber processing and further wood processing facilitated by PFP 2</p> | PFP internal reporting | | |
| 2.4. Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients | Number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the Market Information System (MaIS) | 0 | Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS | Increased number of TGAs and forestry enterprises registered to use the MaIS | <p>"0" because the MaIS has not yet been developed</p> <p>Collection and sharing of market information are being piloted.</p> | <p>"0" because the MaIS has not yet been developed</p> <p>Collection and sharing of market information are being piloted.</p> | MaIS user register | Stakeholders are willing to engage with each other, and there is value for them to do so |
| | Number of association meetings and assemblies between the associations, government, and stakeholders | 0 | 6 | at least 2 | 3 (TTGAU annual general meeting, TNBC-FWG and log and sawn timber standards stakeholders' workshop). | 5 (The 2 regional inception workshops organised by the programme for Mafinga FIC and Njombe and Makete FICs in 2020/21 and TTGAU annual general meeting, TNBC-FWG and log and sawn timber standards stakeholders' workshop in Jul/Dec 2021) | Reporting by stakeholder associations | |
| | Number of SME Association members participating in forest | 0 | 300 | 150 | Data were not collected. | Data were not collected. | PFP internal reporting | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Indicator | Baseline | Overall programme target | 2021/22 implementation year | | Cumulative progress (From 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021) | Means of verification | Assumption |
|--|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| | | | 2021/22 AWP target | Bi-annual progress (Jul – Dec 2021) | | | |
| industry cluster meetings in Makete, Mufindi, and Njombe. | | | | | | | |
| Number of joint ventures established in forestry and wood industry operations facilitated by PFP 2 | 0 | >3 | 2 | 0 | 1 joint venture being facilitated for smallholder tree growers through TGAs to supply charcoal to MCAA ENDELEVU. | PFP internal reporting | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

Annexe 2 Detailed programme budget and expenditures

| Item | Quarterly budget (Euro) | | | | AWP 2021/22 Budget | 6 Months Budget | Actual (Q1) | Actual (Q2) | 6 Month Actuals | AWP USED in % |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | | | | |
| TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technical assistance (International) | 123,719 | 109,219 | 109,219 | 109,219 | 451,376 | 232,938 | 69,461 | 67,452 | 136,913 | 30% |
| Technical assistance (National) | 60,375 | 60,375 | 60,375 | 60,375 | 241,500 | 120,750 | 62,619 | 63,524 | 126,143 | 52% |
| Total technical assistance cost | 184,094 | 169,594 | 169,594 | 169,594 | 692,876 | 353,688 | 132,080 | 130,976 | 263,056 | 38% |
| ADMINISTRATIVE COST | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff cost | 47,850 | 47,850 | 47,850 | 47,850 | 191,400 | 95,700 | 31,759 | 58,726 | 90,485 | 47% |
| HR Manager/General office manager | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 | 3,887 | 4,110 | 7,997 | 67% |
| Accountant/cashier (n=2) | 4,350 | 4,350 | 4,350 | 4,350 | 17,400 | 8,700 | 4,175 | 8,053 | 12,229 | 70% |
| Administrative Assistant | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 10,800 | 5,400 | 2,671 | 3,496 | 6,167 | 57% |
| IT service provider | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 15,600 | 7,800 | 3,623 | 3,776 | 7,399 | 47% |
| Drivers | 15,900 | 15,900 | 15,900 | 15,900 | 63,600 | 31,800 | 14,102 | 21,172 | 35,274 | 55% |
| Interns | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 60,000 | 30,000 | 301 | 15,118 | 15,419 | 26% |
| Home office coordination (HOC) | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 50% |
| TA reallocation | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | - | - | - | 0% |
| Family & moving costs, international | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | - | - | - | 0% |
| TA housing | 38,850 | 45,900 | 17,700 | 17,700 | 120,150 | 84,750 | 22,117 | 5,931 | 28,048 | 23% |
| Housing (long term housing international experts) | 12,900 | 25,600 | 900 | 900 | 40,300 | 38,500 | 10,635 | 5,748 | 16,383 | 41% |
| Housing (long term national experts) | 10,500 | 3,800 | 300 | 300 | 14,900 | 14,300 | 11,392 | 183 | 11,576 | 78% |
| Housing national, other than TA experts) | 14,700 | 15,750 | 15,750 | 15,750 | 61,950 | 30,450 | 90 | - | 90 | 0% |
| House security | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 3,000 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 0% |
| Duty travel | 31,450 | 45,950 | 37,450 | 32,050 | 146,900 | 77,400 | 47,493 | 106,093 | 153,586 | 105% |
| Duty travel in country (all costs) | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 9,000 | 4,500 | 1,791 | 4,109 | 5,900 | 66% |
| International travel (including leaves, repatriation) | 1,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 12,000 | 4,500 | 209 | ,843 | 9,052 | 75% |
| HOC travel (All cost) | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | 2,789 | 2,789 | 28% |
| Vehicle operational costs | 25,200 | 38,200 | 29,700 | 22,800 | 115,900 | 63,400 | 45,492 | 90,352 | 135,844 | 117% |
| Office Running Costs & Other Expenditures | 20,660 | 20,350 | 20,350 | 26,250 | 87,610 | 41,010 | 51,173 | 67,583 | 118,756 | 136% |
| Office supplies (stationary, computer cables, copying paper etc.) | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 8,438 | 13,445 | 21,883 | 365% |
| Telecommunication and internet | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,800 | 31,200 | 15,600 | 11,175 | 20,395 | 31,571 | 101% |
| Other services (e.g., printing, copying) | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 7,025 | 15,227 | 22,252 | 371% |
| Bank charges | 1,610 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 5,210 | 2,810 | 1,354 | 1,256 | 2,610 | 50% |
| Internal training | 500 | 600 | 600 | 1000 | 2,700 | 1,100 | 11,272 | 6,098 | 17,371 | 643% |
| Other expenditures | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 9,000 | 4,500 | 6,030 | 2,285 | 8,315 | 92% |
| CS and SB costs | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 11,000 | 27,500 | 11,000 | 5,878 | 8,877 | 14,755 | 54% |
| Total administrative cost | 143,810 | 165,050 | 123,350 | 123,850 | 556,060 | 298,860 | 152,541 | 238,334 | 390,875 | 70% |
| OPERATIONAL COST | | | | | | | | | | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Item | | | Quarterly budget (Euro) | | | | AWP 2021/22 Budget | 6 Months Budget | Actual (Q1) | Actual (Q2) | 6 Month Actuals | AWP USED in % |
|----------|-------|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | | | | |
| Result | 1 | Tree Growers establish and manage plantations | 204,400 | 175,400 | 196,800 | 223,000 | 799,600 | 379,800 | 208,951 | 252,150 | 461,101 | 58% |
| Output | 1.1 | Private forestry organizations are strengthened | 46,000 | 21,500 | 46,000 | 51,000 | 164,500 | 67,500 | 37,580 | 38,323 | 75,903 | 46% |
| Activity | 1.1.1 | TGA mobilisation establishment and strengthening | 45,500 | 21,000 | 45,500 | 50,500 | 162,500 | 66,500 | 37,341 | 38,186 | 75,527 | 46% |
| | 1.1.2 | Encouraging women and vulnerable people participation in TGAs. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 239 | 137 | 376 | 19% |
| Output | 1.2 | Stakeholders' capacity in tree growing has been strengthened | 83,400 | 84,900 | 84,900 | 85,900 | 339,100 | 168,300 | 107,257 | 108,464 | 215,721 | 64% |
| Activity | 1.2.1 | Forestry training and extension | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 36,000 | 18,000 | 8,706 | 7,865 | 16,571 | 46% |
| | 1.2.2 | Support in woodlot management plan | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 3,000 | - | 3,687 | 3,687 | 61% |
| | 1.2.3 | Improved tree seed production development | 7,500 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 35,500 | 16,500 | 38,833 | 17,051 | 55,884 | 157% |
| | 1.2.4 | Operational staff | 65,400 | 65,400 | 65,400 | 65,400 | 261,600 | 130,800 | 59,718 | 79,861 | 139,579 | 53% |
| Output | 1.3 | Tree growers' access to forest finance increased and diversified | 4,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 15,000 | ,000 | 1,694 | - | 1,694 | 11% |
| Activity | 1.3.1 | Forest financing facilitation | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 4,000 | 446 | - | 446 | 6% |
| | 1.3.2 | Support establishment of carbon forestry project | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 | 1,248 | - | 1,248 | 18% |
| Output | 1.4 | People have increased capacity and resources to manage fires | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 30,000 | 15,000 | - | 2,180 | 2,180 | -7% |
| Activity | 1.4.1 | Establish landscape level land use planning model | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 18,000 | 9,000 | - | 3,070 | 3,070 | -17% |
| | 1.4.2 | Forest fires management trainings and extension | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 | - | 890 | 890 | 7% |
| Output | 1.5 | Strengthened communication | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 52,000 | 26,000 | 17,312 | 13,676 | 30,989 | 60% |
| Activity | 1.5.1 | Stakeholders' involvement and collaboration | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 | 20,000 | 16,777 | 11,164 | 27,941 | 70% |
| | 1.5.2 | Maintain programme communication media | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 | 536 | 2,512 | 3,048 | 25% |
| Output | 1.6 | Institutionalization of private forestry | 50,500 | 45,500 | 41,400 | 61,600 | 199,000 | 96,000 | 45,108 | 93,867 | 138,975 | 70% |
| Activity | 1.6.1 | Integration of PFP activities in district work plans | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 36,000 | 18,000 | 25,532 | 1,338 | 26,870 | 75% |
| | 1.6.2 | Facilitation of CCROs issuance | 17,500 | 12,500 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 35,000 | 30,000 | 9,084 | 2,024 | 11,108 | 32% |
| | 1.6.3 | Facilitation of VLUPs | 24,000 | 24,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 108,000 | 48,000 | 10,491 | 56,947 | 67,438 | 62% |
| | 1.6.4 | Define investment profiles for plantation establishment | 0 | 0 | - | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0 | - | 33,558 | 33,558 | 168% |
| Result | 2 | SMEs establish and manage value-adding processing enterprises | 217,600 | 253,700 | 212,100 | 210,600 | 894,000 | 471,300 | 168,581 | 162,446 | 331,026 | 37% |
| Output | 2.1 | Capacity of SMEs and their employees strengthened | 116,100 | 141,200 | 95,100 | 93,600 | 446,000 | 257,300 | 113,228 | 75,152 | 188,381 | 42% |
| Activity | 2.1.1 | Wood industries trainings and extension | 77,500 | 43,500 | 37,500 | 37,500 | 196,000 | 121,000 | 75,865 | 37,484 | 113,349 | 58% |
| | 2.1.2 | Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies | 0 | 58,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 94,000 | 58,000 | - | - | - | 0% |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Item | | | Quarterly budget (Euro) | | | | AWP 2021/22 Budget | 6 Months Budget | Actual (Q1) | Actual (Q2) | 6 Month Actuals | AWP USED in % |
|-------------------------------|------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.3 | Encourage participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in wood processing | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 3,000 | 1,500 | | 860 | 860 | 29% |
| | 2.1.4 | Promote decent work, health and safety in forestry | 500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 499 | - | 499 | 10% |
| | 2.1.5 | Operational staffs | 37,350 | 37,450 | 37,350 | 35,850 | 148,000 | 74,800 | 36,864 | 36,809 | 73,672 | 50% |
| Output | 2.2 | Increased access of SMEs to financing | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 12,000 | 1,039 | 1,775 | 2,814 | 12% |
| | 2.2.1 | Support SMEs in preparing business plans | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 | 125 | 1,775 | 1,900 | 16% |
| Activity | 2.2.2 | Linking SMEs and financial institutions | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 145 | - | 145 | 2% |
| | 2.2.3 | Supporting SMEs in sourcing global investment funds | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 769 | - | 769 | 13% |
| Output | 2.3 | Improved recovery of raw materials and quality of products along the processing value chain | 71,500 | 91,500 | 91,500 | 91,500 | 346,000 | 163,000 | 43,931 | 77,488 | 121,419 | 35% |
| | 2.3.1 | Development of appropriate forest and wood processing technologies | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 12,000 | 4,350 | 4,168 | 8,518 | 35% |
| Activity | 2.3.2 | Product development and improved use of wood waste (Wood te | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 120,000 | 60,000 | 8,239 | 18,982 | 27,221 | 23% |
| | 2.3.3 | Operational staff | 35,500 | 55,500 | 55,500 | 55,500 | 202,000 | 91,000 | 31,341 | 54,339 | 85,680 | 42% |
| Output | 2.4 | Improved communication and integration of forestry and wood industry associations, enterprises, and clients | 24,000 | 15,000 | 19,500 | 19,500 | 78,000 | 39,000 | 10,382 | 8,030 | 18,412 | 24% |
| | 2.4.1 | Wood industry and forestry integration | 6,000 | 7,500 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 37,500 | 13,500 | 4,949 | 3,855 | 8,804 | 23% |
| Activity | 2.4.2 | Development and synchronisation of FMIS and MaIS | 1,500 | | | | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 0% |
| | 2.4.3 | Facilitation of dialogue and liaison platform | 10,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 15,000 | 12,000 | 4,555 | 4,175 | 8,729 | 58% |
| | 2.4.4 | Association development in wood industry sector | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 12,000 | 879 | - | 879 | 4% |
| Total operational cost | | | 422,000 | 429,100 | 408,900 | 433,600 | 1,693,600 | 851,100 | 377,532 | 414,595 | 792,127 | 47% |
| PROCUREMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1 | Procurement | 86,500 | 31,500 | 48,500 | 13,500 | 180,000 | 118,000 | 12,470 | 23,050 | 35,520 | 20% |
| | 3.1.1 | Service provision | 6,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 18,000 | 12,000 | | - | - | 0% |
| | 3.1.2 | Machineries and tools | 15,000 | 15,000 | 35,000 | - | 65,000 | 30,000 | 8,285 | 21,286 | 29,570 | 45% |
| | 3.1.3 | Computers, mobile phones, and Software related items | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 | 2,513 | 1,765 | 4,278 | 36% |
| | 3.1.4 | Office Equipment | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 12,000 | 1,672 | - | 1,672 | 7% |
| | 3.1.5 | Safety Equipment and working gears | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 3,000 | | - | - | 0% |
| | 3.1.6 | Motorcycles and Computers for district MOUs | 50,000 | 0 | - | - | 50,000 | 50,000 | | - | - | 0% |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Item | | | Quarterly budget (Euro) | | | | AWP 2021/22 Budget | 6 Months Budget | Actual (Q1) | Actual (Q2) | 6 Month Actuals | AWP USED in % |
|--------------------|------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.7 | Plantation management tool kit for TGAs | 5,000 | 0 | - | - | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | 0% |
| | 3.3 | Office operational costs | 9,300 | 22,600 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 48,100 | 31,900 | 23,735 | 47,064 | 70,799 | 147% |
| | 3.3.1 | Office equipment | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 1,200 | 600 | - | 178 | 178 | 15% |
| | 3.3.2 | Office rent and renovation, Iringa | 4,500 | 19,000 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 32,500 | 23,500 | 8,940 | 21,216 | 30,156 | 93% |
| | 3.3.3 | Office rent and renovation, FWITC | 2,100 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 4,800 | 3,000 | 13,315 | 24,424 | 37,739 | 786% |
| | 3.3.4 | Office rent and renovation, Njombe | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 4,800 | 2,400 | 728 | 246 | 974 | 20% |
| | 3.3.5 | Office rent and renovation, Makete | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 4,800 | 2,400 | 753 | 999 | 1,751 | 36% |
| | | Out grower scheme | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 9,712 | - | 9,712 | 162% |
| | | Joint M&E mission and reviews | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | Contingency | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | Total contingency and M&E | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 846,909 | 791,809 | 777,109 | 766,809 | 3,182,635 | 1,659,548 | 708,070 | 854,020 | 1,562,090 | 49% |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

Annexe 3 Update on the procurement status

| Item and sub-item | | Justification | Quantity | Amount (Euro) | Status |
|--|---|--|---|---------------|---|
| 3100 Procurement | | | | | |
| 3110 | Service provision | Administrational related service provision | Unspecified | 12,000 | To be implemented in quarter 3 and 4 |
| 3120 | Machineries and tools | Items related to FWITC joinery and charcoal productions as well as FTI machinery. | | 65,000 | |
| | | FWITC Machineries | Joinery and tools | 30,000 | The procurement completed. 29,750 euros were spent. |
| | | Support for FITI and FTI | Unspecified | 35,000 | To be implemented in quarter 3 and 4 |
| 3130 | Computers, mobile phones, and Software related items | This a provision for new staff/interns and consultants who will be contracted | Microsoft 365 software, 5 Laptops, 2 | 12,000 | The procurement has been done. 36% of the budget was spent. |
| 3140 | Office Equipment | General office equipment | 3 Printers, 3 Scanners, 1 Plotter | 24,000 | Ongoing. 7% of the budget was spent so far. |
| 3150 | Safety Equipment and working gears | General safety working gears | FWITC Sawmill/Joinery operators | 6,000 | To be implemented in quarter 3 |
| 3160 | Motorcycles and Computers for district MOUs | Motorcycles for district liaison personnel for Makete, Njombe & Mafinga clusters | 19 | 50,000 | Procurement to be completed in quarter 3 |
| 3170 | TGA Plantation Management Equipment | Plantation management toolkits (Pruning saws, thinning saws, and other plantation management equipment) | Unspecified | 17,000 | To be implemented in quarter 3 |
| Service provision | | | | | |
| 2120 | Demonstration of appropriate forestry and wood processing technologies | Service provision to facilitate ToT for operating the mobile training unit (Budgeted under activity 2.1.2). | 1 service provider | 40,000 | To be implemented in quarter 3 and 4 |
| | | Carried forward from 2020/21 and upon arrival of the mobile training unit equipment. | | | |
| | TTGAU Capacity building | To facilitate strengthening of TGA outside programme area including those established during PFP 1. (Budgeted under activity 1.1.1) | 1 service provider | 40,000 | To be implemented starting from quarter 3. The cost for the contract was reduced to 36,000 euros. |
| | SME strengthening Service Provision | To facilitate strengthening of wood processing SMEs (Budgeted under activity 2.1.1) This was carried forward from 2020/21 and it is an ongoing service provision contract. | 1 service provider | 30,000 | The service provision completed. |
| | Communication facilitation Services provision | To facilitate communication services including development of the communication strategy. (Budgeted under activity 1.5) It is an ongoing service provision carried forward from 2020/21. | 1 service provider | 5,000 | Ongoing. Over 50% of the budget has been spent. |
| | Land Tenure Service Provision | The service provision facilitate issuance of 1,500 CCROs. It is charged under 1.6.2 activity budget . | 1 service provider | 30,000 | Only last payment remained and will be paid upon completion of the final report |
| | Wood technologist consultancy | A wood technologist to support SMEs furniture manufacturers. It is charged under 2.3.3 budget line . | To be decided during ToRs development. | 100,000 | The wood technologist recruited. Ongoing |
| | Strengthening advance furniture manufacture. | A service provision for strengthening advanced furniture manufacture in Iringa. It is charged under 2.3.2 activity budget . | Number of experts to be defined during ToRs development | 100,000 | ToRs for supporting work package 2 and 3 developed and approved. Implementation to begin in quarter 3. |
| Other carried forward procurement | | | | | |
| 3181 | Tractor 175 hp fitted with protective guards for forestry and equipped with a heavy-duty front-end loader | Bought waiting for shipment from Finland to Tanzania | Part of mobile training units | 205,494 | Government Notice (GN) was obtained on 13th December 2021. The VAT exemption papers were signed in January 2022 |
| 3191 | Tractor mounted logging trailer with crane | | | | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

Annexe 5 Milestones reached by TGAs in the programme area

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Annexe 6 Seed orchards and stands management progress

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Seed orchards and tasks | Period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | | | | | | 2022 | | | | | |
| | J | A | S | O | N | D | Semi-annual progress | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | J | F | M | A | M | J |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firebreak | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Signage | | ■ | | | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking within replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking of replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Tagging | | | | | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ifinga A (10.8 Ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fire Break | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Marking for thinning | | ■ | ■ | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Rogueing | | ■ | ■ | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Felling of marked trees | | | ■ | ■ | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Removal of felled trees | | | | ■ | ■ | | Completed | | | | | |
| 2nd thinning + rogueing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ifinga B (2.6 Ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fire Break | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Signage | | ■ | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Marking within replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking of replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Tagging | | | | ■ | ■ | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Usagatikwa (1.5 Ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firebreak | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Signage | | ■ | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Marking within replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking of replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Tagging | | | | ■ | ■ | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Hill Division 1 (20 Ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firebreak | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Signage | | ■ | | | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking of replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking within replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Tagging | | | | ■ | ■ | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Hill Division 2 (15 Ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firebreak | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Signage | | ■ | | | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking of replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Marking within replication | | | ■ | ■ | | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Tagging | | | | ■ | ■ | | Not completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utili (9.5 Ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firebreak | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Growth assessment | ■ | | | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Marking for thinning | | ■ | ■ | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Rogueing | | ■ | ■ | | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Felling of marked trees | | | ■ | ■ | | | Completed | | | | | |
| Removal of felled trees | | | | ■ | ■ | | Completed | | | | | |
| 2nd thinning + rogueing | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annexe 7 PFP 2 engagement in stakeholders' meetings and workshops

| Event and date | Theme description |
|--|---|
| 1 Quarterly planning and reporting meeting (12 – 16 July 2021) | 2020/21 annual progress reporting and planning for 2021/22 AWP. |
| 2 MoU signing ceremony (19 July 2021) | Formalising collaboration on programme implementation with LGAs, TTGAU, NLUPC and TFS. |
| 3 The Makete CMT meeting (20 July 2021) | Discussions on programme interventions and plans in Makete District. |
| 4 Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) and Forest Working Group (FWG) – 25 and 26 August 2021 | Finalisation of the action plan to operationalise the engineered wood product strategy. FDT facilitated the meeting. |
| 5 Detailed training planning meeting (31 August 2021) | Staff meeting to operationalise the formalised training described in the 2021/22 AWP. |
| 6 PFP 2 visits to FTI and FITI (31 Aug. 2021 – 3 Sept. 2021) | To discuss and familiarise ourselves with the training institutions FTI and FITI. |
| 7 3 September 2021 meeting with director MNRT Dr Ezekiel Mwakalukwa. | To discuss programme interventions, including implementation progress and plans. |
| 8 Meeting on the empowerment of forest associations, 5 August 2021 (SHIVIMITA, AF, SAFIA) | Discussion about the consultancy to carry out a need assessment of forest associations |
| 9 Communication strategy stakeholders' consultation workshop (August – September 2021). | Collecting stakeholders' views on developing the PFP 2's communication strategy. |
| 10 FIC planning meeting with district staff (August – September 2021) | Discussion with LGAs about implementing and operationalising the 2021/22 AWP, including the division of responsibilities and collaboration. |
| 11 Meeting on FWITC sustainability (6 September 2021) | Explore options for upgrading the infrastructures and sustainability of FWITC |
| 12 Planning meeting for the Iringa Forest investment forum at Iringa RC's office (17 September 2021) | To explore ideas on facilitation of the forest investment forum for the Iringa region. |
| 13 Launching plans for the development of a new furniture production line (24 Sept. 2021) | Launch plans for the development of a new furniture production line. |
| 14 Meeting with the Iringa Regional RAS Office (26 July 2021) | Discussion about encouraging women's participation in forestry. |
| 15 Meeting with wood industry associations (July - August 2021) | Discussion about encouraging women's participation in forestry. |
| 16 Meeting with Makete District Commissioner (20 August 2021) | Courtesy meeting |
| 17 Training institutions development workshop (FITI, FTI and FWITC) | |
| 18 Coordination workshop conducted on 15 September 2021 | The purpose was to discuss progress on managing seed orchards and stands, as well as completion of the signing of the master MoUs by the DTSP |
| 19 Njombe Cluster and Tools for Consolidality – SIDO meeting (12 August 2021) | Discussion on the Starter kit and technologies available for SMEs and tree growers and how can the beneficiaries' access to those opportunities |
| 20 Ruvuma Region Forestry Investment Workshop (26 and 27 August 2021) | Discussion on Ruvuma Forestry Investment status, Forestry fire hazards, investment opportunities available and status of forest factories functional in the Ruvuma region |
| 21 Meeting Njombe District Commissioner (DC) (19 Oct 2021) | Briefing the new DC concerning PFP2, areas of operations and the collaboration model of the programme with other stakeholders, including her Office |
| 22 Updates to the Ludewa DC and DNRO on the programme achievements in Ludewa and the plans (21 August 2021) | Updating the DC and DNRO on the achievements we have made in Ludewa and Plans of activities, including the VLUP activity> |
| 23 Meeting DED and DNRO for Njombe DC (18 Oct 2021) | Briefing the new DED regarding the programme and the involvement of her Council in the programme area |
| 24 Meeting DED and DNRO for Madaba DC (28/ Oct 2021) | Briefing the new DED on the programme intervention on his Council |
| 25 Meeting with Mufindi District Commissioner on 22 nd November 2021 | The purpose of the meeting was to provide program feedback and sharing various PFP2 reports and publications |
| 26 Meeting with youth living with HIV/AIDS at Mafinga-FWITC on 1 st Dec 2021 | The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness about forest opportunities to people living with HIV/AIDS and deliberate on the best way for regular engagement with them |
| 27 Meeting with DED Makete on timberyard development | To discuss progress on progress for establishment of the Makete timber yard |
| 28 Meeting with forest market and value chain actors in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro (17 th to 20 th October 2021) | To understand wood markets, training institutes training needs and as part of induction process for the wood technologist (Phillip Craford) and IFPPE (Barry Muller) |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Event and date | | Theme description |
|----------------|---|--|
| 29 | Meeting with forest market actors in Dar es Salaam (13-17 th December 2021) | To understand furniture market as part of the induction process for the wood technologist (Jesse Favis) and IFPPE (Barry Muller) |
| 30 | First Makete timber yard committee/taskforce meeting (26-27 th October 2021) | To discuss the Makete timber yard operationalization model and a business plan for the Makete timber yard development |
| 31 | Meeting with TASAF Makete (7 & 28 th October 2021) | Discussion on forest interventions for TASAF beneficiaries. |
| 32 | Meeting with TTGAU 16 October 2021 | Finalizing TGA admin manual |
| 33 | Participating FAO Social Protection Meeting 15 Dec 2021 | Sharing PFP 2 good practice in social protection |
| 34 | Visit VETA Northern Zone (27/08/2021) | Picking up VET Certificates – Moshi |
| 35 | Timber standards workshop (1/11/2021) | Timber standards enforcement sensitization workshop – Dar es salaam |
| 36 | Meeting with VETA Southern highland (12/11/2021) | Discussion on carpentry course registration at FWITC – Iringa |
| 37 | Meeting with New Forest Company (HR) (25/11/2021) | Discussing On short courses that FWITC offers - Iringa |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

| Name of the Project. | Date of publications on Website and YouTube | Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN | Link. | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Website | Facebook (FB) | Instagram (IG) | Twitter (TW) | LinkedIn (LN) | YouTube. |
| Understanding forestry situation in Makete. | 19/03/2021 | | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | - | - | - | - | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HUY5J0KUbp0 |
| Smallholder forestry in Makete Districts | 19/03/2021 | 29/03/2021 | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | https://fb.watch/avy0qrkv9D/ | https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/tv/CMkMDGjTtg/?utm_medium=copy_link | | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara-baseline-studies-assessment-in-makete-district-activity-6782214310610391042-RUgD | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRS2ZZN3Y04&t=19s |
| Training of the PFP 2 Wood Industry extension worker. | 22/03/2021 | 14/12/2020 | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2662784683973039/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/Cixnr_FLoNP/?utm_medium=copy_link | | | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tc3QGQRQDj0&t=26s |
| PFP 2 Programme Inception workshop in Njombe. | 22/03/2021 | 29/01/2021 | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2693657490885758/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CKnioonFOz/?utm_medium=copy_link | | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara-wadau-mbalimbali-katika-sekta-ya-misitu-wakishiriki-activity-6760800853642223617-6EYG | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pzb1228iO_4&t=1s |
| PFP 2 Staff training. | 22/03/2021 | 11/11/2020 | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2660508934200614/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CPFqg23IU7t/?utm_medium=copy_link | | | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CIIqe5xIFcs |
| Chain saw operation and harvesting techniques. | 27/07/2021 | 20/05/2021 | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2769253379992835/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CPFqg23IU7t/?utm_medium=copy_link | https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1395276485708161027?s=21 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara-mafunzo-kwa-waendesha-misumeno-ya-mnyororo-activity-6801045163352317952-KRqW | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uSqlKcmhQKo&t=100s |
| Saw doctoring training in Makete. | 02/08/2021 | 12/05/2021 | https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/videos | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2769253379992835/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CPFqg23IU7t/?utm_medium=copy_link | https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1395276485708161027?s=21 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara-mafunzo-kwa-waendesha-misumeno-ya-mnyororo-activity- | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l0nQDo9IuvI |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Name of the Project. | Date of publications on Website and YouTube | Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN | Link. | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|
| | | | Website | Facebook (FB) | Instagram (IG) | Twitter (TW) | LinkedIn (LN) | YouTube. |
| PFP 2 position paper validation workshop. | | | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2769253379992835/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/COaLbuSIQvN/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1390626333101891591?s=12 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_programu-va-pandamiti-kibiashara-pfp-2-activity-6796399142882054144-xPfd | |
| Demonstration of sustainable charcoal production and briquette making. | | 25/05/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2772402833011223/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/COkX_hnIxCh/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1397072748791336962?s=20 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_vikundi-mbali-mbali-katika-kijiji-cha-lilondo-activity-6802995593607188480-0koS | |
| PFP 2 invites for call for application for field surveyors. | | 03/06.2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2776388969279276/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CPgr4WGlaCC/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1400511147468541953?s=20 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_call-for-applications-for-field-surveyors-activity-6805859057291948032-loAn | |
| Training on soilless tree nursery establishment and management at Ihang. | | 08/06/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2781852252066281/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CP2_tNTI8dx/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1402242943919001601?s=20 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_mkufunzi-mr-chamba-pamba-bisekokutoka-katika-activity-6808009433076002817-w3aX | |
| PFP 2 held capacity building workshop for youth-led start-ups. | | 10/08/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2783057311945775/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CP7eCelFSko/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1402872673693319168?s=20 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp2-held-capacity-building-workshop-for-activity-6808637888775901184-26Xs | |
| PFP 2 in the Njombe cluster empowers tree growers to establish woodlot demonstrations plots. | | 23/06/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2791730604411779/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CQcvr6rFYhA/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1407556961755930624?s=20 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-inaendelea-na-ukusanyaji-wa-taharifa-activity-6818203811828527104-zBGz | |
| PFP 2 collections of the baseline information in tree woodlots. | | 06/07/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2801192713465568/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/pandamitikibiashara/p/CQ_bhiQIzEJ/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/PlantationPfp2/status/1412437026255904782?s=20 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-inaendelea-na-ukusanyaji-wa-taharifa-activity- | |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

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

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Name of the Project. | Date of publications on Website and YouTube | Date of publications on FB, IG, TW, LN | Link. | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|
| | | | Website | Facebook (FB) | Instagram (IG) | Twitter (TW) | LinkedIn (LN) | YouTube. |
| Training on timber seasoning techniques at Matebwe Timber Yard – Njombe | | 28/10/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2880083012243204/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CVC4RaHg7se/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1402243232038330383?s=12 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_pfp-2-providing-train-it-on-timber-seasoning-activity-6845757997247930368-9-nb | |
| PFP 2 has facilitated training on preparation of village land use management (PLUM) team of Mufindi, Njombe, Ludewa, and Wanging'ombe districts from 28-30/10/2021 | | 28/10/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2880117932239712/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/tv/CVf93qciCu9/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1402872933631070209?s=12 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_halmashauri-ya-makete-yapokea-vifaa-kutoka-activity-6851523114237497344-JtYo | |
| PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum | | 29/10/2021 | | | https://www.instagram.com/p/CVkpkbAtx0h/?utm_medium=share_sheet | | | |
| PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum | | 31/10/2021 | | | https://www.instagram.com/p/CVkwTFRNkfh/?utm_medium=share_sheet | | | |
| PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum | | 01/11/2021 | | | https://www.instagram.com/tv/CVuiYxlJ9F/?utm_medium=share_sheet | | | |
| PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum | | 01/11/2021 | | | https://www.instagram.com/p/CVu4AIVN0ZI/?utm_medium=share_sheet | | | |
| PFP 2 involvements Iringa Forest Investment Forum | | 03/11/2021 | | | https://www.instagram.com/tv/CV0nj3ttd2/?utm_medium=share_sheet | | | |
| PFP 2 Issuance of CCROs exercise for woodlots in Makete District Council. | | 19/11/2021 | | https://www.facebook.com/1483707048547481/posts/2895835230667982/?d=n | https://www.instagram.com/p/CWdVCJWtw-F/?utm_medium=share_sheet | https://twitter.com/plantationpfp2/status/1407556961755930624?s=12 | https://www.linkedin.com/posts/panda-miti-kibiashara_zoezi-la-utoaai-wa-hati-miliki-zakimila-activity-6867447801903632385-h4ZX | |
| PFP 2 participates in Forest business opportunities in Makete at the Natural Cultural Day Festival in Dar es Salaam. | | 04/12/2021 | | | https://www.instagram.com/reel/CXDnunHLHn4/?utm_medium=share_sheet | | | |

Annexe 9 FWITC registration certificate by VETA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITY



Serial No: 00957 Certificate No: VET/IRA/PR/2021/C/120

Certificate of Preliminary Registration

It is hereby certified that

.....
FORESTRY AND WOOD INDUSTRIES TRAINING CENTRE
.....

.....
having satisfied the requirements for Preliminary Registration as a Vocational Education and Training Centre, under the provisions of the Vocational Education and Training Cap 82 Revised Edition 2006, has duly been granted Preliminary Registration on the 5th day of **OCTOBER** 20**21** in category **C** to provide training at **KINYANAMBO** Ward **MUFINDI** District, **IRINGA** (Region) in the following sector as per outlined occupations overleaf:

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

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

.....
VET Board Chairman **Director General**

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

Annexe 10 General recommendations from the risk assessment for sawmilling operations in Makete district

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

Annexe 11 PFP 2 respond to comments from the eighth PSC meeting and MFA head quarter

| Comments | | PMT response |
|---|--|--|
| MFA head quarter comments | | |
| 1 | Under the Executive summary (Page ix) - Comment: Outcome level targets are not discussed. Will this be done one a year only? | Incorporated. |
| 2 | Page x, section code 2.2.4, output 1.4 – Comment: Is the frequency of fires followed? (As an indicator or because of other reasons) | We cannot measure the frequency of fire at the southern highland level without significant addition resources. We are monitoring fire in areas facilitated with woodlot management plans. |
| 3 | Page xi, section code 2.3.3, output 2.3, bullet 3 – Comment: This is not clear. Has the process now stalled? | The process stalled after the contract was finished because of the Christmas break and illness in the programme team but it has resumed. |
| 4 | Page xii, first bullet – Comment: Is this about assessing the capacities of the staff? Later in the document (p.60) it becomes clear that this is about the performance of the staff. | Refer page 60, section on PFP 2 implementation arrangements. |
| 5 | Page 4, section on climate change, paragraph number 4, sentence which state “Charcoal production is fairly carbon neutral” – Comment: Charcoal production is not carbon neutral. The conversion of wood fuel into charcoal releases carbon and burning of charcoal as well. | If you include for carbon sequestered during the growing and then released during the burning the overall process is fairly/relatively carbon neutral when compared with burning fossil fuels. |
| 6 | Page 5, second sentence of the first paragraph – Comment: How can this be the case, when no assessment is made. This is an assumption. | Incorporated. |
| 7 | Page 5, output 1.1 matrix in the first three targets – Comment: There are three targets in the activity. Not clear on what 94% is based. | Incorporated. 60 out of 64 prospective TGAs have reached the target set, hence 60 divides by 64 is equivalent to 94%. |
| 8 | Page 18, Section 2.2.3 – Comment: For MFA reporting 2022? | Not clear. |
| 9 | Page 18, Section 2.2.3, in the matrix, deviation text of the first target of activity 1.3.2 – Comment: Why the expert did not pay a visit? | It was the responsibility of MKAA ENDELEVU to organize and pay for this consultancy. |
| 10 | Page 19, Table 2.5 - Comment: BoP? | Incorporated. |
| 11 | Page 19, section 2.2.4, in the matrix table first target – Comment: Reason for no progress? | Refer page 22. Delays in the procurement of the specified tools were attributed by the lack of availability and the need for compliance with procurement procedures. |
| 12 | Page 25, In the matrix table, activity 1.6.2's target – Comment: Not reached the target >> completed only partially. | The service provision was completed. It must be emphasized this was a piloting exercise because the use of MAST technology for forest land allocation had not been tried previously. See page 27 second paragraph. |
| 13 | Page 40, in the matrix table, activity 2.2.2 progress – Comment: This (and perhaps other targets) contribute to MFA result report 2022. | |
| 14 | Page 53, last row of the table in evidence column – Comment: A key bottleneck for sustainability beyond the programme life span. | |
| 15 | Page 57, section 6, sub-section on smallholder productivity, last sentence of the first paragraph – Comment: It is not clear to which issue this specifically refers to. | Incorporated. |
| 16 | Page 58, first paragraph after table 6.2 on the abbreviation MAI - Comment: This refers to mean annual increment, but technical terms like this and several others do not increase the clarity of the report. Some like this on, are not in the list of abbreviation. | Incorporated. |
| 17 | Page 62, in the recommendation text box, third bullet, fourth sentence the work planning - Comment: I guess this is planing (Höyläys) | Incorporated. |
| PSC member specific comments shared to PMT | | |
| 18 | It will be good to add cumulative data on the persons who have benefited and participated in various activities (in the RBFM, no need to change the tables in the text). | Incorporated, although there is a problem of overlap when certain individuals attend more than one event, we can attempt to deal with this only for annual reports. |
| 19 | disaggregation of data done in much more systematic way than before – thank you! - please ensure that in the future all data is disaggregated in the same way (now varies still a bit) | |
| 20 | communications strategy obviously not ready – yet, a part of inception phase deliverables – should be completed ASAP and more emphasis on sharing outcomes. Contradictory info on p. 23 (where the report is said to be ready) | Presented to PMT and accepted but has budget implications because not included for in the 2021/22 AWP. It will be incorporated in the 2022/23 AWP. The contradictory info. Resolved. |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Comments | PMT response | |
|----------|--|--|
| 21 | <p>communication ab. results/activities could cover some more and inform PSC when outputs are posted / accessible in the website (or share by email): FOR Intance presentations of the IRINGA Forestry Investment Forum (or a report on what was achieved by it) not yet in the website nor shared with PSC, why? Also, under 2.3.2., the feasibility study on new charcoal value chain – share in the web and with the PSC members. This helps members to have correct version of the documents from the programme. It is better to share to members when documents are ready for their records</p> | <p>On the Iringa Forestry Investment Forum, PFP 2 does not have the mandate to publish report on the intervention. We will seek the report from the regional government and share it with the PSC members.</p> <p>PFP prepared an internal report that was shared with competent authorities. It can be made available to the PSC members.</p> <p>PSC member will be highlighted when new publication have been uploaded in the programme website.</p> |
| 22 | <p>what has been achieved out of the facilitation of TTGAU in the FFD Hope project? has it led or is it likely to lead to a carbon forestry project?</p> | Incorporated. |
| 23 | <p>TGA registration why go for a non-sustainable registration and expect that in the future TGA will themselves go for a good registration. What are the changes in Ministry of home affairs registration, can it be more explained?</p> | Not clear. |
| 24 | <p>Concerned with little/slow progress with the Fire Management Association and management of fire lines (planned) activities – why no actions there? PSC has raised up the importance of fire management earlier meetings too. In budget table, no COSTS reported for the last half a year for this budget line at all. Why?</p> | <p>Basically, our extension staff are doing this work and no expenditure does not equate to little progress. Refer to activity 1.4.1 and 1.4.2.</p> |
| 25 | <p>Some gaps in results achieved vs. targets sets in the ToR for service provision that are not captured in this report yet and should be made visible; for instance, Service provision to support the SMEs and capacitate the tutors to support them did not reach the goals (related to 2.1.1. page 32). Also, explain (in the report, too) the reasons why the service provision related to the SMEs - capacity building did not meet some of its targets. What was the lesson learnt – Is there a need for more follow up and/or support for the organization(s) that implement such activities even more closely? There is a report from the service provider on its work – can it be shared to the PSC?</p> | <p>Not clear.</p> <p>But the service provider did the piloting and produced the manual which has been published in the programme website.</p> |
| 26 | <p>integration of PFP2 activities into district plans is a bit loosely presented. What kind of PFP activities were earmarked to be integrated and what was the achievement? The report only mention Njombe, what about other districts in the programme?</p> | <p>Please refer to 2020/21 annual progress and expenditure report.</p> |
| 27 | <p>The narrative about the CCRO process and the table with the figures and percentages is not very easy to follow now, so please try to clarify, and add a bit analysis. CCRO issuance rather far from the target, so suggest change the color to yellow. I Could something be done to design such interventions differently to reach the beneficiaries and the target more effectively? Was there not enough advance communications on the process?</p> | <p>It was discussed and clarified during the 8th PSC meeting.</p> <p>This was a piloting exercise that was completed successfully. The original target of 1,500 CCROs was only based on a guess because this type of work has not been attempted before, it was based on experience of allocating agricultural land and remote forest plots proved more challenge.</p> |
| 28 | <p>A large part of the CCROS issues are for other than plantation land uses (plantations less than 20%) – why? Why only 16% of the areas allocated for forest was covered under CCRO? It is somewhat questionable how much this process supports private forestry. Some of the CCROs given to wetlands and flood plains and water sources areas – are there likely to increase or pose risks for turning water catchment or BD high value area for productive use or is it just to “legitimize” status quo? If there is a risk so it should be addressed in the risk table. Were conservation values addressed or taken into account in the process? Lessons learnt from the process? Has programme done something to raise awareness in the village/district/regional level on the BD and Water values of the landscape (as the Risk table suggests it should continue to do?) Pls <i>add these aspects in the forthcoming communication strategy if not yet there.</i></p> | <p>It was discussed in the PSC meeting.</p> |
| 29 | <p>village land use plans, what does TANESCO hydropower has to do with VLUP in the report? there is a disconnect of that and the reporting on the facilitation of LUPs, so pls add details / reminder</p> | Incorporated. |
| 30 | <p>lessons learnt from co financing the Iringa workshop? Was it worth the investment - what could be improved / changed if similar events were to be funded?</p> | <p>Refer the response above on the same issue.</p> |
| 31 | <p>target on developing FWITC as the innovation hub, the progress is only about rent payment and PFP 2 continuous support. No concrete reporting on activities undertaken at FWITC to make an innovation hub so please add details there</p> | <p>The PSC directed the PFP 2 not to develop FWITC until the land tenure issue is resolved. But throughout the report FWITC has been utilized by the programme as a training centre and to demonstrate innovative products and processes.</p> |
| 32 | <p>proucuring laptops to the districts – is it likely to happen during this AWP, and how much does it still likely help during the remaining programme time frame (should it be done still)? What are the causes of delays?</p> | <p>It was the PSC which blocked procurement of laptops. Refer minutes of the fourth PSC meeting.</p> |

Semi-annual Progress and Expenditure Report from 1 July to 31 December 2021

| Comments | | PMT response |
|---|--|--|
| 33 | market information system – sounds like good progress. Yet, it will be good to be clearer on the sustainability / ownership and accessibility aspects of it (can anyone join? what about those without I phone? Would be ideal to build up a system that works for the owners of traditional mobiles too, and find an institution to keep it going after the programme - how does the programme plan to scale up the MIS? Who are (and will be) maintaining / controlling the platforms? | It was discussed in the PSC. Printouts of information posters are displayed at village government offices. |
| RBMF | | |
| 34 | At the outcome level. the status column is better to replace by a column on cumulative progress. Pls also re-organize the columns so that after the indicators and baseline, have the overall (programme) targets, then AWP target, then the progress in the reporting period, and cumulative progress (and finally means for verification, assumptions) | Incorporated. RBMF column organised as recommended/directed and cumulative progress covering from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2021 column was added. Note that, the cumulative column cover two financial year, the 2020/21 and semiannual period of 2021/22. |
| Finances: | | |
| 35 | Some of the output level lines in the Implementation section have very little usage, vs. others that have used more than 80% (esp. 1.1.) -> in lessons learnt, one can add that before next AWP, need to analyze how to fasten implementation for those lagging behind and likely will need a revised programme budget too, also taking into account the recommendations of the MTR | The progress cannot be assessed in budget/expenditure bases rather it is assessed by achievement of the target set. Most of the work is done by the programme staff (covered by their salary cost) and so this is not reflected in the operational budget line. |
| 36 | Over expenditure has been quite much in some instances –if there is major over expenditure so the PMT to inform PSC before it happens (c.f. PIM) | |
| Risk table: | | |
| 37 | The reduced demand for sawn timber seems outdated so please update. And can add a footnote or explanation that table was updated at this point for selected indicators. | The PD was approved by the supervisory board on 4 November 2021, and this progress report cover the period from July to December 2021. Hence the status and assessment of the risks identified by the programme remained as in the PD and it was described in section 4.2 of the report. |
| 38 | In the Table, Child labor is assessed as high risk but, in the narrative, it is said to be low (not much of it) – pls correct or clarify what is the situation. | We know child labor occurs. So, probability is high and the impact concerning children is high. Fortunately, though child labor is uncommon and usually linked to household vulnerability and poverty. |
| 39 | to mitigate the risks related to the FWITC, the programme would need to have the commitment from MNRT on the building of the new centre (budget for it) before more investment (machines) is made that are related to FWITC. Also, risky to invest in buildings upgrading or building anything new in the current site as the MNRT indicates that it will build a new centre. | It was discussed in the 7 th PSC, and it was agreed to proceed with limited structural/building upgrade to the needs of the project. MNRT during the supervisory board meeting committed to sustain FWITC at the existing site until new buildings are ready to be occupied near Ngwazi lake at that time it will be possible to relocate FWITC machinery. It discussed in the 8 th PSC. |
| 40 | some service providers have not delivered as planned or overspending has happened. this is a new risk - how programme will address it | The TTGAU issue has been discussed with the competent authority and supporting document have been provided. Other service providers have delivered satisfactorily. |
| Sustainability | | |
| 41 | are there any signs that DC/TCs starting to show interest (or even commitment) in advancing the sector and investing back? | Yes, this was demonstrated during the PSC field visit. |
| 42 | FWITC future and uncertainty ab. when the new centre would be ready is one thing affecting sustainability of PFP2 training centre development, investments, and activities | We have suggested investigating the feasibility of a public private partnership for FWITC. |
| Others - In future implementation and planning, pls take into account these: | | |
| 43 | put more emphasis on Forest fires management/prevention related elements and look for effective ways to address – a key risk currently and likely to become higher risk for plantation forestry (this was mentioned in the meeting by two members) | This was discussed during the 8 th PSC meeting. |
| 44 | (see also comments on risks): need to define in the contracts with SPs what will happen if they do not deliver / stay much behind the targets (consequences for payments) – and also PMT to follow up more closely – give the necessary support where needed (e.g. TTGAU situation) | This answers the point in 41 above. |



Indufor ...forest intelligence

NIRAS