



Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs of Finland

# FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FORVAC)

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## SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020



February 2021

## **PREFACE**

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## PROGRAMME AREA



## PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Document:	Semi-Annual Report, July – December 2020
Programme title:	Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme (FORVAC)
Sub-sectors:	Forestry Development, Private Sector Development
Geographical coverage:	<p>Tanzania – institutional development nationwide</p> <p>Tanga Cluster: Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Region, the District of Mpwapwa located in Dodoma Region and the District of Kiteto (Suledo Forest Community) in Manyara Region</p> <p>Lindi Cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea Districts</p> <p>Ruvuma Cluster: Namtumbo, Tunduru, Songea, Mbinga and Nyasa Districts</p> <p>Headquarters in Dodoma</p>
Duration:	Four years (7/2018–7/2022)
Programme financing:	<p>Government of Finland € 9,950,000</p> <p>Government of Tanzania in kind contribution (salaries, operating expenses and office space) € 200,000</p> <p>Programme total budget € 10,150,000</p> <p>Additional potential funding: max € 10 million (to be agreed)</p>
Competent authorities:	<p>Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania</p>
Consultant:	FCG Finnish Consulting Group Ltd
Impact:	Increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands
Results of the Programme:	<p>Expected outcome: Improved forest sector market / value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods</p> <p>Output 1: Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector</p> <p>Output 2: Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced</p> <p>Output 3: Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place</p> <p>Output 4: Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed</p>
Distribution:	<p>Steering Committee, Supervisory Board</p> <p>Programme website: <a href="https://forvac.or.tz/publications/administrative-and-management-reports/">https://forvac.or.tz/publications/administrative-and-management-reports/</a></p>

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AWP	Annual Workplan
BTI	Beekeeping Training Institute
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Cluster Coordinator (FORVAC)
DFO	District Forest Officer
EAWLS	East African Wildlife Society
EoF	Embassy of Finland
EU	European Union
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division (of the MNRT)
FGLG	Forest Governance Learning Group
FITI	Forest Industries Training Institute
FTI	Forestry Training Institute
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMP	Forest Management Plan/Planning
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development (Programme)
GoF	Government of Finland
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
LAMP	Land Administration and Management Programme
LGA	Local Government Agency
LIMAS	Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support
LUP	Land use plan
MCDI	Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MMC	Mama Misisu Campaign
MSA	Market Systems Analysis
NAFOBEDA	National Forestry and Beekeeping Database
NAFORMA	National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment
NFBKP II	National Forestry and Beekeeping Programme Phase II
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Programme Coordinator (FORVAC)
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Product

PAF	Performance Agreement Framework
PD	Programme Document
PFP 1	Private Forestry Programme – Panda Miti Kibiashara
PFP 2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PFP	Private Forestry Programme
PMO	Prime Minister’s Office
PMT	Project Management Team
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PMT	Programme Management Team
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation SB
RALG	Regional Administration and Local governments
SC	Steering Committee
SB	Supervisory Board
SHIVIMITA	Tanzania Forest Industries Federation
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TA	Technical Assistance
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
TFWG	Tanzania Forestry Working Group
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
TP	Transit Pass
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TZS	Tanzanian shilling
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCA	Value Chain Development Advisor (FORVAC)
VC	Village Council
VFMA	Village Forest Management Area
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC) is a 4-year Programme (7/2018 – 7/2022) funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA Finland) and implemented under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania. It contributes in increasing economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands. The expected outcome of the Programme is “Improved forest sector market / value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods”. FORVAC focuses on forest value chain development based on production of timber, charcoal and Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)/Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in twelve Districts located in the three Programme Clusters (Tanga, Lindi and Ruvuma), and forests allocated there to Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) within Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs).

The FORVAC Annual Workplan and Budget (AWP) from July 2020 to June 2021 was approved by the Steering Committee on 18 June 2020. This document is a Semi-Annual Progress Report of the implementation of this workplan over the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020. It presents the progress towards the achievement of the expected results (Impact, Outcome and Outputs) defined in the Programme Results Framework.

### Impact and Outcome

The achievement of Impact and Outcome level indicators will mainly be assessed closer to end of the Programme. However, during the reporting period, FORVAC has contributed to the addition of 171,587 hectares of forest area to sustainable forest management by supporting production of 22 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) for as many Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Three (3) Land Use Plans (LUPs) are waiting for approval whereas production of six (6) LUPs are ongoing in the Cluster areas of Ruvuma and Lindi.

Institutional support was given to the MNRT/Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) in terms of financing a stakeholders workshop to review the Forest Act No: 14 of 2002. Additionally, in partnership with TRAFFIC and in close collaboration with Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) and FBD, formulation of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework (Guidelines) was commenced in November 2020.

### Output 1: Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector

#### *Forest Management Planning and Annually Available Cut (AAC)*

Within the reporting period during July – December 2020, Forest Management Planning (FMP) was completed up to approval by the District Council in 22 villages in total as follows:

- Ruvuma Cluster: 4 FMPs
- Lindi Cluster: 14 FMPs
- Tanga Cluster: 4 FMPs

These Forest Management Plans (approved by District Councils) cover a VLFR area of 171,587 ha, producing a total Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of **51,736 m<sup>3</sup>** in the Programme area (Ruvuma 5,236 m<sup>3</sup>; Lindi 44,549 m<sup>3</sup>; and Tanga Cluster 1950 m<sup>3</sup>).

#### *Timber harvest and sales*

One of the most tangible result during the reporting period is the community timber sales event that involved seven (7) villages from Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster. This event took place in October 2020. A total of 2,905 m<sup>3</sup> of different hardwood species were first approved for harvesting by the extra ordinary District Harvesting Committee meeting and then marketed to buyers, which Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI) has connected with communities as part of the agreed service provision to FORVAC. The expected income per community varied between TZS 61,700,000 (EUR 22,400) and TZS 359,600,000 (EUR 131,000), totaling TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914). This will be a significant input to village budgets and likely to create interest and ownership of the CBFM scheme by the community members.

#### *Micro-business support and Identification of potential value chains*

Since October 2020, FORVAC has provided investment support and mentoring/training services for 60 micro-enterprises/local business initiatives selected from the three (3) districts, namely Handeni, Lindi and Mbinga, through a call for proposals. Of these 60 companies, 49 belong to producer groups and 11 are managed by private individuals. The businesses involve 648 beneficiaries in total (409M/239F).

### *Community owned sawmills*

Since the beginning of the implementation of AWP 2020 – 2021, FORVAC has partnered with MCDI to establish community owned portable sawmills and sawn timber production in i) Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster and ii) Songea District in Ruvuma Cluster. Two (2) units of portable sawmills have been procured, and in the end of 2020, relevant shipments are on the way. In parallel with the procurement, setting up the organization and relevant capacity building for sawmill management have been started.

### *Charcoal pilots and a production model for VLFRs*

In the end of 2020, FORVAC developed a draft model for piloting intensified charcoal production in the VLFRs and identified partners (TAFORI and SUA) for running the pilot and further developing the model. During November – December 2021, two piloting villages were identified from Handeni District and preliminary discussions held with relevant district authorities and the communities. The final establishment of the pilots shall take place in 2021.

### *Lesser-known species study and establishment of a miombo timber species database*

Starting from July 2020, FORVAC has supported the Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) in identification and technical testing of lesser-known tree species and establishment of an open-access Miombo Timber Species Database. First, 18 potentially valuable species identified, and thereafter 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability. In the end of 2020, this work is ongoing, and the results of this process, to support Tanzanian forestry and the Programme covered communities in efficient and sustainable use of their forest resource, are foreseen to be available by the end of April 2021.

### *Teak planting in Nyasa District*

FORVAC has continued work the Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1, 2014–2019) started in Nyasa District by encouraging individuals to establish wood lots. During the planting season January – April 2020, FORVAC supported teak planting in three (3) villages, namely Liuli, Lipingo and Mkali A, in the area of 139 ha. In November – December 2020, FORVAC together with local communities identified new sites for tree planting and after site selection guided villagers in land preparation. During the planting season of early 2021, the Programme extended plantation area to one more village to cover four (4) villages (Liuli, Lipingo, Mkali A and Mikali B) and an additional plantation area of 270 ha in total.

## **Output 2: Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced**

### *MJUMITA partnership*

The partnership with MJUMITA (Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania) aims to improve the village forest governance through awareness raising of VLFR communities in Tanga and Ruvuma Clusters. So far, this partner has organized an annual forum of “Invest in formalizing forests on village land for sustainable development” and developed communication materials in the forms of a newsletter and posters on forest businesses. It also has undertaken governance training for village institutions (VNRCs, VCs, and Village General Assembly) in six (6) villages: Chengena and Masuguru in Namtumbo District in Ruvuma Cluster; and Kitumbi and Gole in Handeni District, and Komnazi Bandari and Mnkonde in Kilinidi District in Tanga Cluster.

### *CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum*

Together with MCDI, FORVAC co-facilitated an important event, called the CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum, in the end of December 2020. The Forum involved over 300 participants, covering representatives from communities active in CBFM and working with VLFRs, local and central government institutions, NGOs and other relevant stakeholder organizations. FORVAC specifically facilitated participation of 15 - 45 stakeholder representatives from each FORVAC Cluster, Lindi, Ruvuma and Tanga. The Annual CBFM Forum serves as an important platform for discussions at local, regional and national levels to help improve forest-based income and develop value chains, livelihoods and the environmental benefits derived from forests. The Annual Forum of 2021 has tentatively been planned to be held in Ruvuma region.

### *Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development and support to MSc dissertations*

Starting from the beginning of the Programme, FORVAC has cooperated with the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) from Morogoro. MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development was formulated under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019 – 2020, and approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. Thereafter, the proposed curricula has been submitted to the University Senate of SUA for approval.

Within the AWP 2019 – 2020, FORVAC supported implementation of MSc dissertations/studies related to forest products value chains/market system and business development relevant to CBFM. Two (2) dissertations were completed at the early stage of the implementation of AWP 2020 – 2020 in September, namely i) Market System Analysis of Bamboo Products in Ruvuma Region; and ii) Honey Production and Value Chain Development in Ruvuma. Both of the students graduated in December 2020. In November 2020, FORVAC continued collaboration with SUA and signed a new partnership agreement to support four (4) additional value chain development related dissertations. These studies have been scheduled to be completed by June 2021. FORVAC – SUA/FORCONSULT cooperation has also produced a manual to support forest-based value chains and business development at the grassroots level.

### ***Output 3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place***

#### ***FORVAC in media***

On 27 November – 2 December 2020, FORVAC organized a specific media training and media tour to increase journalists' understanding and capacities to report on Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and related value chain development. 23 media professionals from TV, newspapers, and social media participated involved in the tour held in Lindi and Ruvuma Regions, resulting in 16 newspaper articles, 29 online texts, 14 TV news/reports, and 8 YouTube videos by the end of 2020. Co-operation with journalists will also continue in 2021.

During the reporting period, FORVAC has updated its Facebook page frequently and posted 54 times in total. The activity in Facebook has increased the number of the page followers from 62 to 166. Currently the posts reach around 7,400 people.

#### ***CBFM Apex Body***

In 2020, FORVAC hired a two-member consultancy team to review conditions, also the legal basis, for the establishment of the CBFM Apex Body, a member-based organization to support CBFM implementation and management of VLFRs in Tanzania. The Consultants mapped relevant actors and produced framework for the Tanzania PFM Apex body, covering issues such as membership, duties, legal bases, responsibilities, organization and sources of finance. Finally, the Consultants produced a comprehensive report and proposal of the establishment of the Apex body for further discussions and decisions on potential implementation within relevant policy/decision-makers.

#### ***Joint monitoring mechanism***

The FORVAC Programme Management Team (PMT) monitors implementation of service contracts and consultancies, and specifically Cluster Coordinators monitor implementation of the field activities. The Programme also applies a joint monitoring mechanism to M&E. During the reporting period, the relevant District officers, also involving representatives of PO-RALG and TFS, conducted monitoring visits to the target Districts to assess Programme-supported activities and report findings. Periodically also representatives of central level authorities participates in the M&E and workplanning missions. In September 2020, MNRT/FBD and PO-RALG conducted this type of mission in Tanga Cluster, with a specific focus on a new FORVAC District Kiteto and Suledo Community Forest in Manyara region.

The Programme updated structures of the Management and Information System. Additionally, International Junior Expert (IJE) joined the FORVAC team mid-August 2020, to assist the PMT in M&E related duties. Among others, she has participated in data collection and maintained the Programme MIS, and utilizing it produced required monthly and quarterly reports.

#### ***PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and a VLFR database***

The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has continued to publish Participatory Forest Management (PFM) guidelines (MNRT 2006, 2018) and PFM Facts and Figures documents. These documents have provided an understanding of the PFM progress, coverage and practices in the country. After eight years from the last edition, in May – November 2020, FORVAC mobilized a three-member Expert team to conduct a comprehensive study of a status of Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania and produce a document "PFM Facts and Figures 2020" to summarize the recent development since 2012, current actions and trends, and visions for the coming years. This team also established an open-access CBFM database as a store and tool to collect and maintain any relevant information and data related to CBFM/VLFRs.

### ***Output 4 Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed***

In December 2020, FORVAC supported FBD to have a stakeholders working session to improve Assessment Document for the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002). The related process continues in 2021. Additionally, FORVAC supported

MNRT/FBD to formulate a Bee Reserve and Apiary Establishment and Management Guideline. This document was drafted by the Task Force of in November - December 2020 and submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020.

#### *Tanzania Timber Legality Framework*

In November 2020, FORVAC commenced the development of Timber Legality Assurance System by supporting the formulation of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework/Manual. FORVAC co-facilitates this activity together with TRAFFIC and implements it in close collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). Completion of the framework, publication of the related document and a launching workshop remain for April – May 2021. Improving the recording of forest products information has been planned to be the next phase of TFS/MNRT/TRAFFIC/FORVAC cooperation – tracking of CBFM products and establishment of a Chain of Custody for “Tanzanian Community Timber” could be addressed in partnership.

#### **Summary of Expenditure**

The total budget of FORVAC for the duration of the AWP from July 2020 to June 2021 is EUR 4,263,686 (TZS 11,725,136,500) of which EUR 1,406,843 (TZS 3,868,818,250) had been used by the end of December 2020 (33.0 %). The total budget for the implementation (Operation and Management), excluding Technical Assistance (TA) costs, for the planning year covers EUR 3,719,786 (TZS 10,229,411,500). The related expenditure in the middle of the planning period was EUR 1,124,529 (TZS 3,092,453,897; 30.2 % of the total Annual Budget for Operation and Management). The TA budget has realized as planned: by the end of 2020 slightly over half (51.9 %) of the total budgeted amount has been used. The outstanding balance of the total overall budget of the Programme remaining for the last 1 ½ years of the Programme duration is EUR 4,551,386 (TZS 12,516,312,743).

#### **Lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations**

The mobilization of the timber trade takes place gradually in FORVAC's area of operation. The first timber sales event held in the Ruangwa district in October 2020 produced promising results. Demand looks good as well as the expected value of sales (TZS 1,149,265,100 / EUR 417,914 from the area of seven VLFRs). As a significant contribution to village budgets, this is likely to increase community members' interest in and ownership of CBFM. To reach more results like the one above and to more effectively support timber and other forest value chains, some findings and recommendations for the future are listed below.

- i) During the first phase of micro-business support implemented in the Districts of Handeni, Liwale and Mbinga, the selection process was highly inclusive and easy for rural micro-enterprises to apply. This produced a very large number of applications, and the selection process required a lot of work from the Programme.

Recommendations: Firm selection should be made lighter and criteria for applications stricter.

- ii) Heavy requirements for data regarding the VLFR timber resource reduce financial viability of smaller or degraded VLFRs and cut profits from well-stocked VLFRs.

Recommendations: a) The data requirements could be reduced and the planning phase simplified; b) Consideration should be given to whether inventories could be totally left out and trust communities follow the minimum diameters and their willingness to not allow unsustainable cutting in order conserve resources for future years; and c) The requirements could be increased through certification. If the FSC certification is a financially viable solution to a specific community, the community will invest in inventory to meet the FSC standards.

- iii) As per Output 1, FORVAC should increase private sector involvement in forest value chains. The Programme has created a method for identifying potential market actors (partner identification) and developing a concept in cooperation with the private sector partner to increase the capacity of the communities to provide the needed quantities and quality of the product in question.

Recommendations: When the goal is to facilitate long-term partnerships between the community and the market actor, FORVAC should be allowed to use the developed partner identification method for establishing the partnership instead of requiring tendering for training services.

- iv) FORVAC supports micro-entrepreneurs in selected Districts, and plans to extend the support to at least five (5) more Districts by the end of the planning period. The support consists of mentoring in business skills and direct investments. At the end of the reporting period, the investment support to micro-enterprises requires an approval (Government Grant Decision) by the MFA Finland.

Recommendations: Considering the scale of support and the case that any direct monetary payments to the beneficiaries will not be made, it is recommended that the financing decision (No Objection) could be given by the Competent Authorities in Tanzania.

- v) When FORVAC started, few VLFRs had valid Forest Management and Harvesting Plans, although VLFRs had been established in some of the districts during previous programmes. Therefore, FORVAC, with the aim to concentrate on value chain support, needed to start almost from the same situation as the previous projects, base activities like planning and inventories. At this point, FORVAC has inadequately time left (only one and half years) to support the timber value chain: connecting to markets, creating demand for community timber, supporting community timber yards, and improving the customer friendliness in procurement from VLFRs.

Recommendations: a) Planning and plan approvals (Land Use Plans, Forest Management Plans) could be lighter to reduce time invested in them; b) Donor-funder project/programme cycle in supporting CBFM from planning to value chain development should either be longer or with no gaps between the projects to ensure continued support until the community has capacity to run the business; and c) Competent Authorities (MNRT/FBD and EoF/MFA Finland) should consider a two-year extension for FORVAC by mobilizing a Programme implementation related option of MFA Finland for additional finance and extension of the Programme.

# 1 Introduction and the Programme description

## 1.1 Background

Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC) is a 4-year Programme (7/2018 – 7/2022) funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA Finland). It aims to contribute in increasing economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands. The expected outcome of the Programme is “Improved forest sector market / value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods”.

The FORVAC builds on the activities, experiences and lessons learned from three bilateral programs in Tanzania financed by Finland: National Forest and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP II, 2013–2016), Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support (LIMAS, 2010–2016), and Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1, 2014–2019). NFBKP II and LIMAS have worked under the Community-Based Forest Management regime to advance sustainable forest management and generate income and employment to communities from declared Village Land Forest Reserves. Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2, 2019 – 2023) is working solely in plantation forests but, together with PFP 1, has created valuable experiences to share in value chain development, mobilization of rural communities for economic activities, and developing training and extension services for small-scale forest enterprises.

FORVAC focuses on forest value chain development based on production of timber, charcoal and Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)/Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in the Programme Districts and areas allocated there to local communities (CBFM within Village Land Forest Reserves). The programme also supports the development of forest law enforcement, as it is relevant to the development of CBFM, and improvements of conditions for the trade of legally sourced timber, charcoal and other forest products originating from the project area. Legal and policy frameworks are improved and harmonized to guide and improve sustainable forest management and trade procedures.

## 1.2 Institutional framework

The Programme Competent Authorities (CAs) are the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania (MNRT) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA). The Implementing Agency is the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the MNRT, and the Programme is carried out in close collaboration with the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) District Authority, responsible for Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), and the Tanzanian Forest Services Agency (TFS). Communities have a main implementation responsibility together with Districts under the PO-RALG, and private sector entities and NGOs as service providers. VLFRs are managed by Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs), and they are accountable to the Village Councils.

The decision-making system of the Programme includes the Supervisory Board (SB), the Steering Committee (SC) and the Programme Management Team (PMT). At the local level, coordination is managed by the Cluster Coordinators (CCs) in the respective Regions/Clusters in cooperation with District Councils, through appointed officers, and Village Councils, through Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) at the village level.

The Programme field working area is divided into three Clusters covering twelve (12) Districts as follows:

- Tanga Cluster: Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Region, Mpwapwa District located in Dodoma Region, and Kiteto District (Suledo Forest Community) in Maynyara Region;
- Lindi Cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea Districts; and
- Ruvuma Cluster: Namtumbo, Tunduru, Songea, Mbinga and Nyasa Districts.



Figure 1. Map of FORVAC target areas.

### 1.3 Results framework

The FORVAC Results Framework is set out in the Programme Document. It is also presented in this paper as part of Annex 1 (Planning Matrix for Annual Targets), indicating results (Impact, Outcome and Outputs), related indicators, baselines, annual targets, end of Programme targets, means of verification and assumptions. Furthermore, the Programme Results are given below:

- Impact: Increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands.
- Outcome: Improved forest sector market / value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods.

The outcome is achieved through the accomplishment of the following four outputs:

- Output 1: Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector;
- Output 2: Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced;
- Output 3: Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place; and
- Output 4: Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed.

## **1.4 Annual Workplan 2020 – 2021 and the Semi-Annual Report 07/2020 - 06/2021**

### ***Annual Workplan 2020 – 2021***

The preparation of the Annual Workplan (July 2020 – June 2021) was carried out from the district level to the Cluster (Lindi, Ruvuma and Tanga) and the entire Programme levels in circumstances where the COVID-19 pandemic had just begun to spread worldwide. FORVAC had to limit the number of participants in the planning events, but still the necessary meetings were held, and the stakeholders consulted as appropriate.

The Annual Workplan and Budget (AWP 2020 – 2021), also including Cluster workplans and a plan for the Programme coordination/PMT, was approved by the FORVAC Steering Committee on 18 June 2020. “Coordination/PMT” herewith refers to activities implemented under direct coordination of the FORVAC Programme Management Team (PMT). The annual targets set out during the planning process are presented in tabular form in Annex 1 (Planning matrix for annual targets) and Annex 2 (Workplan 7/2020 – 6/2021).

### ***Semi-Annual Report 07/2020 - 12/2020***

The implementation of the above-discussed Workplan started on 1 July 2021. This document is a Semi-Annual Report of the implementation over the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020. It presents the progress towards the achievement of the expected results (Impact, Outcome and Outputs) defined in the Programme Results Framework. Under Outputs, it also discusses implementation of the related activities. Moreover, it specifies resources and budget used during the reporting period as well as assumptions and risks. Furthermore, it briefly discusses sustainability of the intervention and findings and recommendations made based on the Programme implementation.

## 2 Progress towards the achievement of the expected results

### 2.1 Impact – increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands

#### Operational area

By the end of the reporting period, FORVAC has operated in 96 villages in the target Districts. The operational coverage of the Programme is set out in Table 1 below, and a full village list by activities is given in Annex 3.

**Table 1. Operational coverage of FORVAC in each District.**

Cluster	District	Output 1 / Output Area 1.1:						Output 1 / Output Area 1.2:	Output 2 / Output Area 2.1:		Total No of Villages where FORVAC Operates
		VLUP by FORVAC		Established & Mobilized VLFRs by FORVAC		FMPs by FORVAC		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBAS & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
		No of Villages									
RUVUMA	NAMTUMBO	2	3	2	3		1	1	6		7
	SONGEA	3	1	3	1	4		4	7		7
	MBINGA	3	2	5				7	7	7	7
	NYASA	3	1	3				4	14	4	14
	TUNDURU						2	3	3		3
LINDI	RUANGWA	3		4	1	4	1		7	4	10
	LIWALE	2		10	3	10	3	11	17	7	27
	NACHINGWEA			4	2	3	2		6	5	8
TANGA	HANDENI	2		2		3		5	5	1	5
	KILINDI	5		3		1			3	1	5
	MPWAPWA	3		3					3	1	3
Total No of Villages		26	7	39	10	25	9	35	78	30	96

Herewith we describe progress taken (achievements) by FORVAC against Impact indicators given in the Planning Matrix for Annual Targets in Annex 1 of this document and further discussed in the Annual Workplan 2020 – 2021 (Annex 2). Impact level indicators and related achievements are set out in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Impact level indicators and achievements.**

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Increased household incomes derived from forests (Disaggregated by age, sex, disability)	Household incomes improved (progress measured during the endline study)	+15%	Household incomes improved (progress measured during the endline study).	
Less deforestation in the area where FORVAC works	Deforestation reduced	Deforestation significantly lower by the Programme end in the VLFRs where FORVAC works compared to other VLFRs of the Region	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 3 villages, with the forest area of 4,343 ha in total and total land area of 25,299 ha, waiting for approval.</li> <li>Land use planning commenced in December 2020 in additional 6 villages with an approximate VLFR area of 30,000 ha.</li> <li>22 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and</li> </ul>	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 VLUPs produced and approved covering a total area of 303,860 ha and the VLFR area 75,854 ha.</li> <li>22 FMPs produced and approved at the District level, covering a total VLFR area of 171,587 ha. 3 FMPs (10,289 ha) are waiting District level approval.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Less deforestation in the area where FORVAC works			approved at the District level, covering VLFR area of 171,587 ha.	
Improved services for villages, e.g. water services, health services, RE solutions, village office	Services improved in FORVAC supported villages (progress measured during endline study)	Villager's opinions of the related services is improved during the project lifetime (disaggregated by sex, age and disability)	Impact assessment to be done towards the end of the Programme.	
VLFRs increased contribution to national level sustainable woodland and forest management	22 FMPs (Forest Management Plans) produced 20 Land Use Plans (LUPs) produced	National target 2,4 million ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 3 villages, with the forest area of 4,343 ha in total and total land area of 25,299 ha, waiting for approval.</li> <li>Land use planning commenced in December 2020 in additional 6 villages with an approximate VLFR area of 30,000 ha.</li> <li>22 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the District level, covering VLFR area of 171,587 ha.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75,874 ha of forests in 23 villages allocated to new VLFRs (VLUP covers a total land area of 303,860 ha).</li> <li>22 FMPs produced and approved at the District level, covering a total VLFR area of 171,587 ha. 3 FMPs (10,289 ha) are waiting District level approval.</li> </ul>
Improved institutional support for the forest sector through regulations and legislation in place	Updates/amendments of forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) Draft Beekeeping Policy outlined Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy in place	Supportive regulations and legislation revised for sustainable forest management by Programme end	Stakeholders workshop by the MNRT/FBD to review the Forest Act No: 14 of 2002, Forestry Training Institute Olmotony, December 2020. Participants: Task Force members from FBD, Department of Legal Service (DLS) of the Ministry, and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), and stakeholder representatives from other Departments of the Ministry such as Policy and Planning, Wildlife and Tourism, 17 participants in total.	Forest Act & regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs Assessment Report submitted to the Attorney General.</li> <li>Draft of the Guidelines for Natural Forest Management produced.</li> <li>CBFM books reviewed and amended.</li> <li>4500 pieces of reviewed CBFM books, printed to support VLFR management (10 different books).</li> <li>Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report for 'Assessing Potential and Identifying Optimal Strategies for National Charcoal Sub-sector Development in Tanzania' finalized</li> <li>Inception Report for Preparation of the National Charcoal Policy (NCP) developed by the Task Force and submitted to decision makers in September 2019.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Beekeeping Research Master Plan developed and approved.</li> <li>Stakeholders workshop by the MNRT/FBD to review the</li> </ul>
Improved institutional support for the forest sector through regulations and legislation in place				

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
				Forest Act No: 14 of 2002, Forestry Training Institute Olmotony, December 2020. Participants: Task Force members from FBD, Department of Legal Service (DLS) of the Ministry, and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), and stakeholder representatives from other Departments of the Ministry such as Policy and Planning, Wildlife and Tourism, 17 participants in total.

## 2.2 Outcome – improved forest sector value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods

In a results framework, Impact refers to the higher-level development policy objectives. The direct Programme goals (outcomes) should contribute towards achieving this impact. Table 3 below indicates progress taken against Outcome indicators defined in the Programme. More narration follows in the context of the presentation of FORVAC Outputs in Section 2.3.

**Table 3. Outcome level indicators and achievements.**

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
<p>Improved business environment in forestry sector related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taxes and royalties</li> <li>- Standards</li> <li>- Forest value chains</li> </ul>	<p>Progress made to establish a transparent and just system for levying taxes and royalties.</p> <p>Drafting construction / technical standard for a number of tree species (timber) from natural forests commenced</p> <p>Improvements in forest value chains related regulations, improved benefit sharing modalities in use</p>	<p>Transparent and just system for levying taxes and royalties in place</p> <p>Construction/technical standard developed</p> <p>The number of forest value chains related regulations revised, benefit sharing modalities in use (the number to be defined during the course of FORVAC)</p>	<p>In partnership with TRAFFIC, and in close collaboration with TFS and FBD under MNRT, studies for and production of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework (document) commenced in late-November 2020.</p> <p>Identification and technical testing of lesser-known tree species and establishment of an open-access Miombo Timber Species Database ongoing (Service Provision Contract):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 potentially valuable species identified.</li> <li>• 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability.</li> <li>• Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing.</li> </ul> <p>FORVAC in partnership with MCDI and collaboration with WWF, TFCG and MJUMITA organized the CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum in Ruangwa in Lindi Region in December 2020.</p>	<p>In partnership with TRAFFIC, and in close collaboration with TFS and FBD under MNRT, studies for and production of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework (document) commenced in late-November 2020 (draft framework available by the end of March and the final document in April 2021).</p> <p>Identification and technical testing of lesser-known tree species and establishment of an open-access Miombo Timber Species Database ongoing (Service Provision Contract):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties/standards and commercial value/marketability.</li> </ul> <p>CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum (over 300 participants) co-facilitated in December 2020.</p>
<p>Supporting functions/ Service provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved market information system</li> <li>- Improved forest value chain financing</li> <li>- Enhancing capacities in value chain development</li> </ul>	<p>Development of Market Information System initiated, also including a beekeeping database</p> <p>Forest sector businesses better linked with financing alternatives</p> <p>Value chain development included in the curricula of forestry training institutions (SUA 2019 – 2020)</p>	<p>Market information system in place</p> <p>Forest sector businesses linked with financing alternatives</p> <p>Better functioning forest value chains in Tanzania benefitting forest sector and including participation of women and disadvantaged groups (data disaggregated by sex, age, disability)</p> <p>Value chain development included in the curricula of forestry training institutions</p>	<p>2 Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established with 76 members to facilitate financing through savings (39M /37F) in Lindi Cluster.</p> <p>Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro- business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F).</p> <p>MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP</p>	<p>34 VSLAs &amp; 8 VICOBAs formed with 905 members to facilitate financing through savings (358M/547F) in Lindi and Tanga Clusters.</p> <p>Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F).</p> <p>MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019 – 2020, and approved by the Post-</p>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Supporting functions/ Service provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved market information system</li> <li>- Improved forest value chain financing</li> <li>- Enhancing capacities in value chain development</li> </ul>			2019 – 2020, and approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. The proposed curricula submitted to the University Senate of SUA for approval. 2 forest value chain dev. related MSc studies (Dissertations) initiated within AWP 2019 – 2020, completed in Sep. 2021, and the relevant students graduated in December 2021. Support to additional 4 forest value chain dev. related MSc studies (Dissertations) commenced in December 2021.	Graduate Committee in August 2020. The proposed curricula submitted to the University Senate of SUA for approval. 2 forest value chain dev. related MSc studies (Dissertations) initiated within AWP 2019 – 2020, completed in Sep. 2021, and the relevant students graduated. Support to additional 4 forest value chain dev. related MSc studies (Dissertations) commenced in December 2021.
Increased number of community producer groups and their members engaged in wood and NWFP harvesting, processing and marketing (per products/ district/ year, by sex, age and potential disability)	28 producers' groups established	70 groups of 30 women/ men; totaling 2100 members (figures to be revised on the basis of the baseline)	5 TGAs and 1 Tree Growers Group: 399 members (317M/82F). Natural wood production: Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) formed/remobilized in 10 villages. Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups, 637 participants (403M/234F).	5 TGAs and 1 Tree Growers Group: 399 members (317M/82F). Natural wood production: VNRCs have been formed/remobilized in 54 villages Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups, 637 participants (403M/234F).
Social fund distribution from forest produce sales (e.g. school uniforms, school desks, dispensary building, benefitting vulnerable; by gender, age and disability) and number of people benefiting	+15 %	+75 %	Impact assessment to be done towards the end of the Programme.	
AAC - Annual Allowable Cut defined in harvesting plans, and logging done according to plans	15 % (to be adjusted against harvesting plans)	xx % increase	In the context of FORVAC supported Forest Management Planning, 22 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 51,736 m <sup>3</sup> in total produced and approved. Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 7 VLFRs involved, sold volume 2,905 m <sup>3</sup> in total, value of TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914).	In the context of FORVAC supported Forest Management Planning, 22 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 51,736 m <sup>3</sup> in total produced and approved. Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 7 VLFRs involved, sold volume 2,905 m <sup>3</sup> in total, value of TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914).

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Increased areas under sustainable forest management (CBFM)	22 FMPs (Forest Management Plans) produced 20 Land Use Plans (LUPs) produced	+ 60 % (additional 151,149 ha)	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 3 villages, with the forest area of 4,343 ha in total and total land area of 25,299 ha, waiting for approval.</li> <li>• Land use planning commenced in December 2020 in additional 6 villages with an approximate VLFR area of 30,000 ha.</li> <li>• 22 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the District level, covering VLFR area of 171,587 ha.</li> </ul>	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 VLUPs produced and approved covering a total area of 303,860 ha and the VLFR area 75,854 ha.</li> <li>• 22 FMPs produced and approved at the District level, covering a total VLFR area of 171,587 ha.</li> </ul>
Improved Forest Law enforcement and Governance system to replace trade of illegal timber with legally produced timber	Progress taken in establishment of components of Forest Law enforcement and Governance system	Key Forest Law enforcement and Governance system components in place	In partnership with TRAFFIC, and in close collaboration with TFS and FBD under MNRT, studies for and production of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework (document) commenced in late-November 2020.	In partnership with TRAFFIC, and in close collaboration with TFS and FBD under MNRT, studies for and production of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework (document) commenced in late-November 2020 (draft framework available by the end of March and the final document in April 2021).

## 2.3 Implementation and achievements by Outputs

### 2.3.1 Output 1. Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector

The FORVAC implementation takes place under four Outputs: i) Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector; ii) Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced; iii) Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place; and iv) Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed. The following Sections describe activities conducted under these Outputs during the reporting period as well as achievements against the Programme Results Framework and related Indicators.

Herewith we present FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 1 "Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector". The presentation covers the following Output areas (Interventions):

- 1.1 Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)
- 1.2 Support to value chain development

Indicators and achievements under Output 1 are set out in Table 4 below.

**Table 4. Indicators and achievements under Output 1.**

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of VLFRs declared and operational, including village land use plans and forest management plans	22 forest management Plans produced	85 VLFR functional (number of new VLFRs to be established 28) 52 LUP	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the District level, covering VLFR area of 171,587 ha.</li> <li>• Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 3 villages, with the forest area of 4,343 ha in total and total land area of 25,299 ha, waiting for approval.</li> <li>• Land use planning commenced in December 2020 in additional 6 villages with an approximate VLFR area of 30,000 ha.</li> <li>• Formation and mobilization of 10 new VNRCs in total supported (Lindi Cluster 2; Ruvuma 4; Tanga 4).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 VLUPs produced and approved covering a total area of 303,860 ha and the VLFR area 75,854 ha.</li> <li>• 22 FMPs produced and approved at the District level, covering a total VLFR area of 171,587 ha. 3 FMPs (10,289 ha) are waiting District level approval.</li> <li>• Formation and/ or re-mobilization of 54 VNRC through land use planning and CBFM activities.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of forest harvesting contracts contributing to the timber value chain managed in VLFRs (species, volume sold and unit prices) villages/district /year	22 new/updated harvesting plans by June 2021	At least for 25 % of the VLFRs established during FORVAC +200%	In the context of FORVAC supported Forest Management Planning, 22 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 51,736 m <sup>3</sup> in total produced and approved.  Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 7 VLFRs involved, sold volume 2,905 m <sup>3</sup> in total, value of TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914).	In the context of FORVAC supported Forest Management Planning, 22 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 51,736 m <sup>3</sup> in total produced and approved.  Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 7 VLFRs involved, sold volume 2,905 m <sup>3</sup> in total, value of TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914).
Lesser-known species with market potential identified and researched	10 – 15 identified (Service Contract)  Database/website for miombo timber species established for promoting species	At least 10 with potential for market/business dev.	Identification and technical testing of lesser-known tree species and establishment of an open-access Miombo Timber Species Database ongoing (Service Provision Contract): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 potentially valuable species identified.</li> <li>• 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability.</li> <li>• Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing.</li> </ul>	A set of lesser-known species are included in the forest inventory of the VLFRs by MCDI/FORVAC partnership.  Identification and technical testing of lesser-known tree species and establishment of an open-access Miombo Timber Species Database ongoing (Service Provision Contract) ongoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 potentially valuable species identified.</li> <li>• 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability.</li> <li>• Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input continues.</li> </ul>
Advocacy on lesser-known species	Database/website for miombo timber species established for promoting species  Catalogue made showcasing the exiting species	At least 10 species of lesser-known species disseminated	Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing.</li> </ul>
Honey producer or other NWFP/NTFP producer groups linked with traders and other value chain actors (by sex) and their income increased	+ 5% producer groups + 1000 kg honey + 250 kg bee wax + 15% NTFP + 20% Women producers	+ 30% + 100%  + 100% + 100%	Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F).	Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F).
Increased efficiency of timber processing (e.g. use of efficient sawmills contra pit sawing)	No contribution during the planning period (but later during the Programme years 3 and 4)	5 – 10% increase	Establishment of two (2) community-owned mobile sawmills commenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster, contract signed and procurement (Norwood Lumber Pro HD36) started in July 2021.</li> </ul>	Establishment of two (2) community-owned mobile sawmills commenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster, contract signed and procurement (Norwood Lumber Pro HD36) started in July 2021.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Increased efficiency of timber processing (e.g. use of efficient sawmills contra pit sawing)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Songea District (to operate in the area of Songea, Namtumbo and Tunduru Districts in Ruvuma Cluster contract signed and procurement started in September 2021).</li> <li>• In the end of 2020 shipment on the way.</li> <li>• Recovery rate of 60% attained by the high-efficiency community-owned mobile sawmills compared to 30% recovery rate attained by using traditional technologies and pit sawing.</li> <li>• Concept Note for procurement of solar kilns drafted (procurement by June 2021).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Songea District (to operate in the area of Songea, Namtumbo and Tunduru Districts in Ruvuma Cluster contract signed and procurement started in September 2021).</li> <li>• In the end of 2020 shipment on the way.</li> <li>• Recovery rate of 60% attained by the high-efficiency community-owned mobile sawmills compared to 30% recovery rate attained by using traditional technologies and pit sawing.</li> <li>• Concept Note for procurement of solar kilns drafted (procurement by June 2021).</li> </ul>
Number of new institutional arrangements / business models with market linkages (e.g. MoUs, joint ventures, PPP & other partnerships)	+ 3 – 5	10 – 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership with MCDI on long term presence for CBFM extended to Ruvuma Cluster (Districts of Songea, Namtumbo and Tunduru).</li> <li>• Organizations established for community owned portable sawmills and sawn timber production for 1 sawmill in Lindi Cluster and 1 sawmill in Ruvuma Cluster (production and sale of sawn timber to be started in 2021).</li> <li>• A model developed for piloting intensified charcoal production in VLFRs (2 VLFRs in Handeni District in Tanga Cluster), involving technical, financial and organizational (Charcoal Makers Associations) set-up and scientific studies.</li> <li>• Draft concept note outlined for a partnership between Swahili Honey (Central Park Bees Ltd, honey trademark and exporter,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership with MCDI on long term presence for CBFM in Lindi (Districts of Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea) and Ruvuma Clusters (Districts of Songea, Namtumbo and Tunduru).</li> <li>• Organizations established for community owned portable sawmills and sawn timber production for 1 sawmill in Lindi Cluster and 1 sawmill in Ruvuma Cluster (production and sale of sawn timber to be started in 2021).</li> <li>• A model developed for piloting intensified charcoal production in VLFRs (2 VLFRs in Handeni District in Tanga Cluster), involving technical, financial and organizational (Charcoal Makers Associations) set-up and scientific studies.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
			bee wax producer) and 24 beekeepers groups from Mpwapwa and Handeni Districts, to be established in Feb.- July 2021.	
Number of private business actors engaged in legal timber processing (per district/year) increased	+20%	+150%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the FORVAC micro-enterprise support, 23 participating enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 individuals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the FORVAC micro-enterprise support, 23 participating enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 individuals.</li> </ul>
Increased employment (# of persons getting income) in harvesting and transportation, processing, pit sawing and saw milling; by gender.	+ 300 (15 % women)	+1000 people (at least 20 % women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the FORVAC micro-enterprise support, 23 participating enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 (M152/F25) individuals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the FORVAC micro-enterprise support, 23 participating enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 (M152/F25) individuals.</li> </ul>
Total income from charcoal sales within FORVAC VLFRs	+20%	+200%	Impact assessment to be done towards the end of the Programme	
Reduction in annual illegal forest harvesting cases in FORVAC supported forests	Establish Forest User Networks to report on illegalities. Pilot illegality reporting dashboard Work on availability of legal timber via CBFM	10% of the respondents report illegal harvesting of timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest management (and harvesting) planning supported by FORVAC has produced the Annual Allowable Cut of 51,736 m<sup>3</sup> in 3 Clusters in total (helps control illegal logging).</li> <li>MJUMITA started preparations for the establishment of community-owned networks in Handeni and Kilindi.</li> <li>MJUMITA started the establishment of a platform for reporting illegalities in VLFRs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest management (and harvesting) planning supported by FORVAC has produced the Annual Allowable Cut of 51,736 m<sup>3</sup> in 3 Clusters in total.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.1.1 Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), Output area 1.1

#### Land Use Planning (LUP)

During the reporting period, FORVAC continued to support the establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) have been produced in three (3) villages, covering the forest area of 4,343 ha and the land area of 25,299 ha in total. These plans are still waiting for approval by the relevant District Councils. Moreover, a Service Provision Contract was signed in December to cover production of land use plans for additional 15 communities aiming to the establishment of VLFRs.

**Table 5. FORVAC supported Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), Forest Management Plans (FMP), and Harvesting Plans (HP) by Programme villages (cumulative).**

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	Area of VLFR (ha)	FMP area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m³)
Ruvuma	Namtumbo	Kumbara	5,587	6/2020	750				
		Limamu	73,192	6/2020	16,391				
	Songea	Liweta	13,488	12/2019	1,449	1,449	9/2020	District level 9/2020	563
		Litowa	17,100	12/2019	1,190	1,190	9/2020	District level 9/2020	966
		Kikunja	21,692	12/2019	4,498				
		Ndongosi		Existing LUP valid		4,941	9/2020	District level 9/2020	1,865
		Mhukurulilahi		Existing LUP valid		7,698	9/2020	District level 9/2020	1,843
	Mbinga	Ndongosi	6,894	12/2019	944				
		Kindimba juu	10,389	12/2019	1,618				
		Kindimba chini	11,162	12/2019	4,807				
		Amani makolo	9,947	Not yet approved	1,201				
		Kiwombi	4,256	Not yet approved	653				
	Nyasa	Litumbakuhamba	3,536	11/2019	1,094				
		Hinga	5,343	11/2019	2,663				
		Litoromelo	3,306	11/2019	260				
Lindi	Ruangwa	Lichwachwa		Existing LUP valid		2,447	8/2020	District level 10/2020	594
		Mmawa	1,416	11/2019	446				
		Nandenje		Existing LUP valid		5,025	8/2020	District level 10/2020	1,666
		Nahanga		Existing LUP valid		3,176	8/2020	District level 10/2020	629
		Chingumbwa	4,507	11/2019	1,690				
		Mchichili		Existing LUP valid		6,000	8/2020	District level 10/2020	387
	Machang'anja	8,918	11/2019	2,460					
	Liwale	Mikunya		Existing LUP valid		1,369	3/2020	District level 12/2020	5,422
		Mtawatawa		Existing LUP valid		12,391	6/2020	District level 12/2020	
		Nangano		Existing LUP valid		8,823	3/2020	District level 12/2020	1,799
		Mtungunyu		Existing LUP valid		18,992	6/2020	District level 12/2020	2,834
		Nahoro		Existing LUP valid		20,905	6/2020	District level 12/2020	8,422
		Naujombo		Existing LUP valid		6,737	9/2020	District level 12/2020	932
		Chimbuko		Existing LUP valid		18,915	10/2020	District level 12/2020	7,406
		Barikiwa		Existing LUP valid		19,268	9/2020	District level 12/2020	9,601
		Darajani		Existing LUP valid		5,035	6/2020	District level 12/2020	1,309
		Kitogoro		Existing LUP valid		8,275	6/2020	District level 12/2020	3,548
Likombora		16,947	12/2019	11,006			Old FMP valid till 2021		
Turuki	14,625	12/2019	9,001			Old FMP valid till 2021	4,005		
Nachingwea	Nanjihi		Existing LUP valid		3,572	10/2019	Not yet approved	2,947	
	Kilimarondo		Existing LUP valid		4,900	3/2019	Not yet approved	556	
	Nahimba		Existing LUP valid		1,817	7/2019	Not yet approved	2,702	
Tanga	Handeni	Kitumbi	27,215	11/2019	7,705	7,705	8/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	105
		Gole		Existing LUP valid		6,679	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	659
		Kwedikabu		Existing LUP valid		3,472	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	32
		Kwamsundi	5,023	11/2019	460				
	Kilindi	Mnkonde	12,743	11/2019	1,095	1,095	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,155
		Turiani Kwedijero	17,431	11/2019	565				
		Komnazi	5,117	11/2019	353				
	Mpwapwa	Chiseyu	9,046	11/2019	4,041				
Ikuyu		9,183	11/2019	1,368					
	Chitemo	11,096	Not yet approved	2,489					
Total (ha or m³)			329,159		80,197	181,876		*171,587	61,946

\*Area of FMPs approved at District or Ministry level.

Table 6 summarizes a status of the FORVAC supported Land Use Planning (VLUP) and Forest Management Planning (FMP), also including Annual Allowable Cut, in the Programme target area by Clusters.

**Table 6. Summary of Land Use Planning (VLUP) and Forest Management Planning (FMP) supported by FORVAC.**

VLUP and FMP	Clusters			FORVAC Clusters in total
	Ruvuma	Lindi	Tanga	
Total number of villages with the FORVAC supported VLUP	11	5	7	23
Total VLFR area covered by VLUP by 12/2020, ha	35,664	24,603	15,587	75,854
Total land area covered by VLUP by 12/2020, ha	171,689	46,413	85,758	303,860
7-12/2020: Forest management planning, number of villages covered	4	14	4	22
7-12/2020: Forest management planning, area covered, ha	15,278	137,358	18,951	171,587
Harvesting plans, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC), m <sup>3</sup>	5,236	44,549	1,950	51,736

### Forest Management Planning (FMP) and Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)

Some FORVAC supported VLFRs have started timber harvest and many others are close to this stage. Within the reporting period during July – December 2020, Forest Management Planning (FMP) was completed up to approval by the District Council in 22 villages in total as follows:

- Ruvuma Cluster: 4 FMPs
- Lindi Cluster: 14 FMPs
- Tanga Cluster: 4 FMPs

As given in Table 6 above, these Forest Management Plans cover a total VLFR area of 171,587 ha.

So far the FORVAC supported Forest Management Plans (approved by District Councils) have produced a total volume of timber of **51,736 m<sup>3</sup>** for Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) in the Programme area. AAC is given per Cluster and relevant Districts in Table 7.

**Table 7. Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) in the Programme area, situation as per 31 December 2020.**

Cluster	Ruvuma Cluster	Lindi Cluster	Tanga Cluster
Districts	Songea: 5,236 m <sup>3</sup>	Ruangwa: 3,276 m <sup>3</sup>	Handeni: 796 m <sup>3</sup>
		Liwale: 41,273 m <sup>3</sup>	Kilindi: 1,155 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total AAC in Clusters:</b>	<b>5,236 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>44,549 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,950 m<sup>3</sup></b>

#### 2.3.1.2 Support to value chain development, Output area 1.2

##### Timber trade

Under the FORVAC – MCDI partnership, the first timber trade event was held in Ruangwa district in October 2020. Seven (7) VLFRs from Lindi Cluster involved, and a total of 2,905 cubic meters were marked for sale from different VLFRs to timber buyers as follows: Ng'au: 130 m<sup>3</sup>; Lichwachwa: 330 m<sup>3</sup>; Nahanga: 280 m<sup>3</sup>; Mchichili: 400m<sup>3</sup>; Nandenje: 790 m<sup>3</sup>; Mtondo: 640 m<sup>3</sup>; and Malolo: 335 m<sup>3</sup>. Additional data of this timber sales is given in Table 8 below and more details of species, volume and prices are presented in Annex 4.

**Table 8. Data of the timber sales (trade event in Ruangwa, October 2020).**

Total volume traded:	2,905 m <sup>3</sup>
Expected total value of timber:	TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914)
Number of different timber species approved and traded:	12
Average price per cubic meter:	TZS 395,616 (approximately EUR 147)
Highest price per cubic meter (varied according to the tree species):	TZS 697,915 (most expensive species).
Lowest price per cubic meter (varied according to the tree species):	TZS 145,000 (cheapest species)

The demand is very promising. The 940 m<sup>3</sup> approved by the Harvesting Committee are earmarked for sawn timber production once the FORVAC supported portable sawmill starts operations in Ruangwa district. Additionally 179 m<sup>3</sup>, worth TZS 34,293,200 of the standing tree volume, were sold in 3 villages by the end of 2020.

### Micro-business support

Support model for village level forest related micro entrepreneurs is being piloted in three Districts: Handeni, Liwale and Mbinga. In each District, twenty (20) micro enterprises were selected for the support scheme, which comprises of both business mentoring and investment (TZS 1,000,000 – 15,000,000) into the business.

The selection process of the supported businesses was highly inclusive and accessible to anyone from the villages, but on the other hand rather laborious and time consuming. Of a total of 2,142 expressions of interest, about 100 businesses were shortlisted in each District for a district-wise Selection Committee, comprising of representatives from public sector, civil society and the private sector, to complete the selection.

Of the 60 selected businesses, 49 proposals are group initiatives. These are presented by business area in Table 9.

**Table 9. Call for local business proposals - selected group initiatives per business area.**

District	Beekeeping				Carpentry				Bamboo				Cooking Stoves				Total			
	Groups	F	M	Tot	Groups	F	M	Tot	Groups	F	M	Tot	Groups	F	M	Tot	Groups	F	M	Tot
Mbinga	12	86	112	198	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	11	0	0	0	0	13	89	120	209
Liwale	5	33	55	88	9	8	66	74	3	13	46	59	0	0	0	0	17	54	167	221
Handeni	11	70	88	158	6	1	28	29	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	20	19	91	116	207
Total	28	189	255	444	15	9	94	103	4	16	54	70	2	20	0	20	49	234	403	637

Table 10 below gives a comprehensive list of business initiatives selected for mentoring and investment support.

**Table 10. Selected micro enterprises for business support.**

No.	ID.	Business name / enterprise	Village, District	No of owners / members (F)	No of owners / members (M)	carpentry	honey	bamboo selling	handicrafts	mushroom	cooking stoves
1	Liwale 1	Basowe Beekeepers	Barikiwa Village, Liwale DC	4	11		1				
2	Liwale 10	Changamoto Furniture Group	Ngongowe Village, Liwale District	0	7	1					
3	Liwale 11	Chimbuko Wood Joiners	Chimbuko Village, Liwale District	0	10	1					
4	Liwale 2	Himaria Asali	Barikiwa Village, Liwale District	6	18		1				
5	Liwale 12	Kibutuka Furniture Group	Kibutuka Village, Liwale District	0	9	1					
6	Liwale 15	Likombora Furniture Group	Likombora Village, Liwale District	0	5	1					
7	Liwale 17	Litou Furniture Group	Litou Village, Liwale District	0	10	1					
8	Liwale 19	Maserela Furniture Group	Barikiwa Village, Liwale Dc	0	7	1					
9	Liwale 20	Mchonda Furniture	Ngunja Village, Liwale District	0	5	1					
10	Liwale 6	Mianzi Sellers Group	Litou Village, Liwale District	1	9			1			
11	Liwale 9	Mpacha Uchongaji	Ngongowe Village, Liwale Dc	0	1				1		
12	Liwale 3	Mshikamano Nyuki	Chimbuko Village, Liwale Dc	6	6		1				
13	Liwale 13	Naji Furniture	Mihumo Village, Liwale District	0	1	1					
14	Liwale 14	Ng'ambe Timber Works	Kibutuka Village, Liwale District	0	1	1					
15	Liwale 4	Nyusa Enterprise	Barikiwa Village, Liwale Dc	14	13		1				
16	Liwale 16	Samm Furniture Group	Lilombe Village, Liwale District	0	6	1					
17	Liwale 5	Sweet Honey Group	Chimbuko Village, Liwale District	3	7		1				
18	Liwale 18	Tujifunze Furniture Group	Kiangara Village, Liwale Dc	8	7	1					
19	Liwale 7	Tushikamane Mianzi	Kiangara Village, Liwale District	29	6			1			
20	Liwale 8	Upendo Mianzi	Nangano Village, Liwale District	8	6				1		
21	Mbinga 1	Alphonse Ngairo	Amani Makoro, Mbinga Dc	0	1		1				
22	Mbinga 2	Altermia Kayombo	Kindimba Chini, Mbinga Dc	1	0					1	
23	Mbinga 3	Germana Mapunda	Amani Makoro, Mbinga Dc	1	0					1	
24	Mbinga 4	Hapa Kazi Tu Group	Amani Makoro, Mbinga Dc	5	10		1				
25	Mbinga 5	Herman Komba	Amani-Makoro	0	1				1		
26	Mbinga 6	Hilda Komba	Amani Makoro, Mbinga Dc	1	0					1	
27	Mbinga 7	Imangladis Kayombo	Kindimba Chini, Mbinga Dc	1	0					1	
28	Mbinga 8	Jitambue Group	Amani Makoro Mbinga DC	6	9		1				
29	Mbinga 9	Jitegemee Group (Beekeeper)	Kindimba Chini, Mbinga Dc	7	8		1				
30	Mbinga 10	Juhudi Group	Kiwombi, Mbinga Dc	1	9		1				
31	Mbinga 11	Kombo Group	Ndongosi, Mbinga Dc	10	9		1				
32	Mbinga 12	Mabadiliko Group	Barabara, Mbinga Dc	21	3		1				
33	Mbinga 13	Maendeleo Group	Kiwombi, Mbinga DC	5	10		1				
34	Mbinga 14	Mafanikio Group	Kiwombi, Mbinga Dc	10	10		1				
35	Mbinga 15	Nguvu Mpya Group	Kindimba Juu, Mbinga Dc	3	9		1				
36	Mbinga 16	Tumeamua Group	Ukata Village, Mbinga Dc	3	8				1		
37	Mbinga 17	Ukombozi Group	Barabara, Mbinga Dc	7	18		1				
38	Mbinga 18	Veronica Saqware	Amani Makoro, Mbinga Dc	1						1	
39	Mbinga 19	Vuwawa Group	Kindimba Juu, Mbinga Dc	10	10		1				
40	Mbinga 20	Umoja Group	Kindimba Chini Mbinga DC	4	7		1				
41	Handeni 1	Gole Beekeepers Group	Gole, Handeni	10	9		1				
42	Handeni 2	Muungano Group	Gole, Handeni	5	19		1				
43	Handeni 3	Vimila Group	Kwamsundi, Handeni	3	12		1				

No.	ID.	Business name / enterprise	Village, District	No of owners / members (F)	No of owners / members (M)	carpentry	honey	bamboo selling	handicrafts	mushroom	cooking stoves
44	Handeni 4	Mazao Group	Kitumbi, Handeni	9	8		1				
45	Handeni 5	Mashaka Abdalla Luchega	Kitumbi, Handeni	0	1		1				
46	Handeni 6	Ubalazi Wa Rehema	Kitumbi, Handeni	12	4		1				
47	Handeni 7	Juhudi Group	Kwamsundi, Handeni	3	2		1				
48	Handeni 8	Kikundi Cha Nyuki	Kwedikabu, Handeni	8	11		1				
49	Handeni 9	Ujamaa Group	Kwamsundi, Handeni	1	10		1				
50	Handeni 10	Nguvu Kazi Group	Kitumbi, Handeni	8	6		1				
51	Handeni 11	Upendo Gumboneka	Mazingara, Handeni	3	7		1				
52	Handeni 12	Nguvukazi Group	Mazingara, Handeni	8	5		1				
53	Handeni 13	Gole Carpenters	Gole, Handeni	0	2	1					
54	Handeni 14	Nguvu Moja Group	Kwedikabu, Handeni	1	6	1					
55	Handeni 15	Furniture Upendo Group	Kwedikabu, Handeni	0	5	1					
56	Handeni 16	Wazawa Group	Kwedikabu, Handeni	0	5	1					
57	Handeni 17	Shajurath Group	Kwedikabu, Handeni	0	5	1					
58	Handeni 18	Jitegemee Group	Mazingara, Handeni	10	0						1
59	Handeni 19	Imani Group	Mazingara, Handeni	10	0						1
60	Handeni 20	Semeni Group	Kwedikabu, Handeni	0	5	1					
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>267</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Social and Economic Development Initiatives of Tanzania (SEDIT) was selected through a call for proposals to provide the support on the ground and to manage the investments. Three mentors started to work with the enterprises in October 2020, one in each District, providing the mentoring services there for 20 businesses. Mentoring concentrates on business planning, profitability calculations, getting the basics of business records, connecting with markets, helping with negotiations (see Text Box 1), and helping the enterprises to make the investment proposals to FORVAC, and next year, when investment proposals are approved, to organize the procurement, handover and related capacity development. SEDIT also helps in identifying more specified, substance related training needs (see Text Box 2), which can be organized with the support from the relevant FORVAC Cluster Coordinator.

Lessons learned from the first selection process and the first two months of mentoring

- Although gained useful information, the selection process was heavy and time demanding considering the capacity of the team. Therefore, selection process will be made lighter and the application criteria tighter in the next call, e.g. possibility of transferring part of the process to the village level will be assessed (bottom-up approach).
- Mentoring micro-businesses needs to be developed to fit even better with the capacity and needs of the entrepreneurs.



**Figure 2. Mentors Catherine and Mohamed from SEDIT with Jitambue Group (business name Jiko Matawi), who produce improved cooking stoves in Mazingara Village.**

#### **Box 1 - Negotiation power, key to profits**

*Jitegemee Group in Mazingara village makes improved cooking stoves from clay, which is sourced inside the VLFR. From January to October 2020, they had sold appr. 1,500 stoves, but the profit was only about TZS 4,000,000 for all these months (excluding the work put into making the stoves). Being a group business, the rather meager profit is divided between 10 members, with nothing saved for further investment into the business. The profit (or the 'work compensation') was about TZS 2,800 (EUR 1) per a hand-made stove, and on the average TZS 400,000 compensation to each member for 10 months.*

*Until now, the group has had one distributor in Mkata town. They paid him TZS 1,000 per stove in advance as 'a commission' for keeping them in the shop and only got the payment for stoves after products were sold in a price TZS 4,000 for a small stove and 6,000 for a large stove. The distributor was buying stoves monthly, indicating that he made good business with them. However, Jitegemee Group felt that he was making a favor by selling their product and did not question the arrangement.*

*Business mentor Catherine (SEDIT) found this deal to be rather unfair and assisted the enterprise to do some price inquiries in the next town. To Jitegemee's surprise, they were able to make a much better deal: sell the stoves for better price, and being paid at the delivery, with no upfront commission to distributor. Now they are in much better place in renegotiating with their distributor in Mkata. This is one small example of how adequate mentoring can increase negotiation power and improve the profitability of a small business.*

#### **Box 2 - Peer support to beekeepers in Handeni and Ruvuma**

*While visiting entrepreneurs, mentors identify urgent technical training needs. Half of the supported businesses work in honey value chain. Honey season is approaching and from December on-wards efforts must be put into hive management to ensure happy bee colonies, and hence, maximum yield in the main harvesting season in June-July. Mentors noticed that not all beekeepers were aware of the basic hive management practices, e.g. the need of applying a bate, usually beeswax, to attract bees, and hence, a lot of the hives were still uncolonized.*

*Knowhow for many practical issues is available locally. Even without a formal education, through experience many of the local long-term practitioners have a professional level understanding of their line of business. We want to tap into this potential and support skill transfer by peers.*

*In Handeni, a long-term beekeeper Mr Diplo (Picture 3) was sent to visit all 12 beekeeping businesses in Handeni to ensure that hives are bated and that entrepreneurs have the minimum skills to manage hives.*

*In Ruvuma, a sample beehive and beeswax for bating was purchased, and the team visited the beekeeping groups and carpenters to show the design and the method of baiting the hives. Mr Ngairo, the leading beekeeper in the area, was trained in beeswax production and was given the contacts to all the supported beekeeping groups in the area for him to sell them beeswax for bating hives.*



**Figure 3. Peer-mentor Mr. Diplo inspecting hives of fellow beekeepers.**

## Identification of potential value chains

To be able to work on value chains with a wider approach, e.g. in addition developing production also work with the demand side, FORVAC has identified area-wise potentiality of different lines of businesses. More than 2,000 expressions of interest, which were received during the selection process for micro entrepreneur support, gave an interesting insight into which value chains already exist in different areas and have potential for further development. This helps FORVAC in planning coordinated efforts that improve value chains as a whole in the respective areas. Table 11 shows the results and some planned actions for 2021.

**Table 11. Identification of relevant / potential value chains cluster-wise and related actions.**

Cluster	Value chain	Value Chains	Action plan	Operations in July - Dec 2020
Tanga	Beekeeping	Beekeeping, about 60% of the relevant EOIs were from beekeepers. Although yet low production volumes, many are interested in beekeeping, in addition to willingness from the beekeepers to learn more and produce more, area is interesting to buyers due to relative closeness to centers and good road network.	Engage with a private sector partner to develop demand and to have a result-oriented partner for capacity development.	A meeting between a buyer candidate and beekeepers organized, scope of cooperation planned for Handeni and Mpwapwa. If successful, extended to Kilindi.
	Charcoal	Small proportion of all the expressions of interest, but relatively frequent in Tanga Cluster. The low level of investment and unorganized systems in charcoal production was well observed from the EOIs, but also that market is booming and many in Tanga Region are involved in the value chain as makers, buyers, transporters.	Pilot sustainable charcoal production model in VLFRs in Tanga Cluster to 1) to ensure access to sustainable charcoal 2) to improve and officialize the livelihood for charcoal makers 3) to finance the protection of the remaining part of the VLFR and make smaller VLFRs financially viable.	Model concept drafted, partners engaged, pilot villages selected, initial communication with DNRO and village institutions completed to ensure cooperation.
	Improved cooking stoves	Small proportion of all the expressions of interest, but relatively frequent in Tanga Cluster, probably due to closeness of the large markets.	Support two enterprises producing efficient clay cooking stoves through micro business support and hence contribute to more efficient	Mentoring on-going to two enterprises in Mazingara, where charcoal model will be piloted. Possible future synergies.
	Tree planting	Tree growing related businesses and nurseries, this value chain was excluded from FORVAC scope, but shows great potential in the area, possible due to comparably fast deforestation rates as compared to other Clusters. Were plantation related expressions of interest considered relevant, 55 percent (majority) were looking for finance for plantations.	No action.	No action.
	Carpentry	Especially in the eastern areas of the Cluster, Zanzibar seems to provide a market for carpentry products.	FORVAC supports 5 carpentry micro-businesses in villages with VLFR and a harvesting plan.	Mentoring on-going.
Ruvuma	Beekeeping	A lot of interest in beekeeping, but currently still low production volumes. The local market demand is not currently filled, but larger buyers are required if the production volumes grow significantly.	Support to beekeepers through micro-business support. First stage to increase volumes.	Mentoring on-going.
	Wild mushrooms	Wild mushrooms, i.e. chanterelles, are available everywhere in miombo forest, but especially in Ruvuma Region women engage in the business of picking and selling them. Value chain is still very local, and does not reach further than nearest towns. There is no significant processing and basically zero investment in this value chain.	Select promising entrepreneurs through micro business support, look for private sector involvement / partnerships to take the product to national / international markets. Scale from Mbinga to other areas if seen feasible.	Mentoring on-going. Preparations for a study on mushroom availability in Mbinga and Nyasa (Namswea - Lilengalenga VLFR) on-going. Identification of potential private sector partner on-going.
	Handicrafts	Handicrafts are produced throughout the FORVAC areas but are most promising in Ruvuma Region. Currently low quantities and quality per hand crafter. Basically, zero investment in this value chain.	Improve quality and efficiency of production for selected entrepreneurs through micro business support. Connecting to new markets. If demand allows, scale up to other entrepreneurs.	Mentoring on-going.
Lindi	Carpentry	Lindi has an abundance of timber available and a lot of young (mainly) men work in carpentry. Mainly low investment in tools and capacity. Potential client to VLFR timber.	Support promising local enterprises through micro business support. Connect with new markets. Extend support to more entrepreneurs, if feasible.	11 small scale carpentry businesses selected and mentoring on-going.

Cluster	Value chain	Value Chains	Action plan	Operations in July - Dec 2020
	Beekeeping	Beekeeping is still a very underdeveloped value chain in Lindi Region, although potential is huge. No bulk buyers, low volumes and quality.	Support beekeeping through micro business support. Once higher volumes available, connect with market. Add beehive capacity.	Mentoring of 5 beekeeping businesses on-going.
	Bamboo for construction	Bamboo is locally used for construction, and has a solid local market in towns and villages. No developed market outside the Region, e.g. in Dar es Salaam.	Support enterprises through micro business support. Assess possibility of connecting with larger building projects in the area.	Mentoring of 2 bamboo selling businesses on-going.

### Establishment of community-owned mobile sawmills

The FORVAC Programme has been partnering with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI) in supporting Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) since November 2019. Currently 34 villages in Lindi Cluster are being facilitated for value chain development based on this partnership. In July 2020, this partnership was extended to Ruvuma Cluster, covering eleven (11) villages in the Districts of Namtumbo, Tunduru and Songea. More details of these partnerships are set out in Annex 5.

The partners have ambitious targets to improve forest-based income, livelihoods and environmental benefits deriving from CBFM. One strategy that the partners are pursuing to achieve this is to increase the income of the communities through value-added sawn timber production. In order to facilitate this, procurement of two (2) units of portable Norwood LumberPro HD36 sawmills has been commenced, one for Lindi Cluster and another one for Ruvuma Cluster. The Norwood model under procurement is suitable for hardwood processing.

In this partnership initiative, MCDI supports the procurement, management and capacity building based on the experience previously gained from Kilwa and Tunduru Districts, where already two state-of-the-art community-owned mobile sawmills are in operation. The mobile sawmills will be fully owned by the villages through a signed agreement and transported between communities so that they are able to process and sell sawn timber in addition to the traditional model of selling raw logs. Districts Authorities will work alongside MCDI to oversee the operations and management of the mobile sawmills.

Investing in high-efficiency sawmills has been proven to be more beneficial for the forests increasing productivity. Records show recovery rate of 60% attained by the high-efficiency community-owned mobile sawmills compared to 30% recovery rate attained by using traditional technologies and pit sawing. In addition, economic gains are also achieved by increasing the value of one cubic meter of standing tree volume from TZS 260,000 to TZS 416,000 of sawn timber, equivalent to a 60% increment. This demonstrates the sustainability of the CBFM model as well as securing improved income, employment and livelihoods at community level.

By the end of 2020, this partnership has progressed in organizational arrangements and relevant capacity building for a community ownership, operation and maintenance, and the shipment of sawmills from Canada is underway. Additionally, a Concept Note for setting-up two (2) solar kilns for timber drying has been drafted. The related procurement is foreseen to take place by June 2021.

### Charcoal production model for VLFRs

Charcoal demand in Tanzania is 2.3 million tons and increasing with the growing population in cities. Charcoal is currently mainly produced unsustainably, without any forest management system. The current pricing based on the end product does not encourage investing in technology to reach better recovery rates, hence resulting in huge volumes of biomass being burned to match the market demand. Simultaneously small and degraded VLFRs struggle with finance, and due to lack of funds to monitor, patrol and manage the area, they are suffering from deforestation, partly resulting from charcoal making.

A dart model for addressing these problems was developed in FORVAC, and partners identified for running a pilot and further developing the model: TAFORI and SUA. During November – December 2021 pilot villages

were identified and preliminary discussions held with Handeni District and the communities. The preparations for starting operations in Mazingara and Kwedikabu are on the way. The concept note of the pilot model is given in Annex 6.

FORVAC has also worked on a joint proposal for technology development in charcoal making in cooperation with University of Eastern Finland, Savonia School of Applied Sciences, PFP, TAFORI, SUA and Mkaa Endelevu Ltd. Tanzania is one of the five (5) case studies in a wider proposal from ESEIA (European Sustainable Energy Innovation Alliance) and will be submitted in EU's Green Deal Call in Jan 2021.

### **Study of lesser-known tree species and establishment of the miombo timber species database**

During the reporting period, FORVAC has supported the Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) to implement an important study to identify new valuable tree species ("Study of Lesser-Known Tree Species") for utilization, also in order to establish the related product catalogue to support marketing of Tanzanian community timber from miombo forests. In parallel with this lesser-known species study also a Miombo Timber Database has been structured, and the data input, involving lesser-known species and already marketed timber species, has been commenced.

Initially 18 potentially valuable lesser-known timber species were identified in the FORVAC Cluster areas through interviews of local people and users of timber, and review of FORVAC supported Forest Management Plans and field data collected by MCDI. Based on the preliminary study, finally 14 lesser-known species were selected to laboratory testing in November 2020. Ecologic and technical characteristics, as well as marketability of these species, shall be published on a website (and open-access database) together with this information also of the all already studied miombo timber species from the programme regions, Tanga, Lindi and Ruvuma. This process continues, and the final report as well as the database shall be launched in April – May 2021.

### **Teak planting in Nyasa District**

FORVAC has continued work the Private Forestry Programme (PFP 1, 2014–2019) started in Nyasa District by encouraging individuals to establish wood lots. During the planting season January – April 2020, FORVAC supported teak planting in three (3) villages, namely Liuli, Lipingo and Mkali A, in the area of 139 ha.

In November – December 2020, FORVAC together with local communities identified new sites for tree planting and after site selection guided villagers in land preparation. During the planting season of early 2021, the plantation area is extended to one more village to cover four (4) villages (Liuli, Lipingo, Mkali A and Mikali B) and an additional plantation area of 270 ha in total. The plantation activities of Nyasa District involve the following groups with a total of 399 members (317M/82F), as follows:

- Tree Growers Associations (TGAs) established under the FORVAC support in 2019 - 2020
  - Liuli Village, 122 members (85M/37F)
  - Lipingo Village, 90 members (68M/22F)
  - Mkali A Village, 99 (85M/14F)
- Tree Growers Group of Mikali B, 88 members (79M/9F)

At this stage, planting material (Teak saplings) comes from a nursery managed by TFS in Tunduru District, but opportunities for establishment of small-scale community-owned tree nurseries for coming years will be assessed together with relevant villages and local forestry agencies.

### 2.3.2 Output 2. Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced

In this Section, we present FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 2 "Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced". The presentation covers the following Output areas (Interventions):

- 2.1 Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains;
- 2.2 Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspect; and
- 2.3 Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes.

Indicators and achievements of Output 2 are set out in Table 12 below.

**Table 12. Indicators and achievements under Output 2.**

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of government staff trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex (inclusive VETA training programme)	120 District Officers (10 officers in each Programme District) 22 regional and central government officers 20% women	Defined in TNA	<p>5-day Training Workshop to District staff dealing with FMP of Ruangwa, Liwale and Nachingwea Districts to improve skills and knowledge (capacity) on Forest Inventory Planning, Implementation and Inventory Data Analysis, 19 participants (12M/7F).</p> <p>CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum, Ruangwa 28 December 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lindi Cluster: 67 participants (60M/7F)</li> <li>• Tanga Cluster: 10 participants (8M/2F)</li> <li>• Ruvuma Cluster: 45 participants (30M/15F)</li> </ul> <p>The overall objective: "to set up more enabling environment for CBFM in Tanzania in order to improve forest-based incomes and value chains, livelihoods and environmental benefits while contributing to the government development priorities".</p>	<p>Full Council members and key District Officers trained in forestry value chain, total 491 (119F/372M).</p> <p>DFO, RNO, other key officers trained in CBFM techniques in Lindi Cluster, tot. 36 (26 M/ 10 F).</p>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of individuals trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex, age and disability/ by category (village level, SMEs, service providers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3400 village leaders (85 villages: 20 Village Councils + 20 VNRCs)</li> <li>180 SMEs</li> <li>20 staff members of Service Providers</li> </ul>	Defined in TNA	<p>July 2020: Lindi Cluster, Nachingwea District, Namatunu and Lionja B villages, training on Business planning, 73 participants (42M/31F).</p> <p>Liwale District, Naujombo village, training on timber measurement and volume computation, management and timber harvesting record keeping, 42 participants (27M/ 15F).</p> <p>3 Tree Growers Associations (TGAs) and 1 Tree Growers Group: with a total of 399 members (317M/82F), trained on tree planting and plantation management.</p> <p>3 VNRCs /VCs in FMP: 75 (48M/27F).</p> <p>LUP: 3 VCs (84 members).</p> <p>Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F).</p>	<p>Village level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47 VNRCs /VCs in FMP: 678 (443M/235F).</li> <li>LUP 23 VCs (598 members).</li> <li>5 TGAs and 1 Tree Growers Group: 399 members (317M/82F).</li> <li>Investment support and mentoring/ training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F).</li> </ul>
Value chain related efficiency in decision making and in administrative procedures increased	Steps taken to improve efficiency of value chain development related decision making and administrative procedures, average time for getting permits reducing	Average time for getting permits reduced procedures simplified	Addressed in 2021 - 2022	n/a
Forest value chain development incorporated in University and FTI/FITI curricula	Value chain development included in the curricula of SUA (Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro)	Curricula developed and in use Issues of gender, age and disability considered in learning materials	MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019 – 2020, and approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. The proposed curricula submitted to the University Senate of SUA for approval.	MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019 – 2020, and approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. The proposed curricula submitted to the University Senate of SUA for approval.

### ***2.3.2.1 Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains, Output area 2.1***

#### **MJUMITA partnership**

The partnership with Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA), in English also known as The Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania, reached its full potential during the reporting period when field working was possible again after COVID-19 restrictions. The objective of the service contract is to improve the governance of village forests through community awareness in Tanga and Ruvuma Clusters. To do that, MJUMITA has developed communication materials in the forms of a newsletter and posters on forest businesses with the following contents: i) techniques to produce better honey and improving community livelihood economy through beekeeping, ii) economic benefit of bamboo in VLFRs, iii) butterfly farming business, iv) value chain for the sustainable trade of timber and charcoal in Tanzania and v) timber and non-timber forest product value addition. These posters are presented in Annex 7.

MJUMITA has also undertaken governance training for village institutions (VNRCs, VCs, and Village General Assembly) in 6 villages: Chengena and Masuguru in Namtumbo District in Ruvuma Cluster, Kitumbi and Gole in Handeni District, Komnazi Bandari and Mnkonde in Kilindi District in Tanga Cluster. Furthermore, MJUMITA started preparation to establish new community-owned networks in Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Cluster and to pilot dashboard for reporting potential illegal activities in Namtumbo District in Ruvuma Cluster. The network provides a forum for capacity building, advocacy and communication for villages.

Additionally, FORVAC supported MJUMITA, as part of the ongoing partnership, to implement “The MJUMITA Annual Forum for 2020”. It was held in Morogoro on 27 November 2020. The theme of the workshop was “Wekeza katika Urasimishaji wa Misitu iliyo kwenye ardhi ya Vijiji kwa Maendeleo Endelevu”, in English “Invest in formalizing forests on village land for sustainable development”. The workshop aimed to increase awareness of the communities on the importance of Community Based Forest Management. Discussed topics included issues such as forest gazettement, forest-based enterprises as well as the importance of governance to ensure sustainable entrepreneurship through value chains, and the importance and role of gender in CBFM. The workshop brought together more than 150 local communities across the country, including participants from three FORVAC Districts (Handeni, Kilindi, and Namtumbo).

In addition to MJUMITA, FORVAC Clusters have organized training for villages in cooperation with relevant district agencies. Moreover, SEDIT mentors, discussed in Section 2.3.1.2 (micro-business support and identification of value chains), have trained selected micro-enterprises in the target Districts.

### ***2.3.2.2 Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspect, Output area 2.2***

#### **CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum**

Together with MCDI, FORVAC co-facilitated an important event, called the CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum, in December 2020. The Forum involved over 300 participants, covering representatives from communities active in CBFM and working with VLFRs, local and central government institutions, NGOs and other relevant stakeholder organizations. FORVAC specifically facilitated participation of 15 - 45 stakeholder representatives from each FORVAC Cluster, Lindi, Ruvuma and Tanga. A report of this Forum is available on the FORVAC website (<https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>). A process continues to the integration of this system with the MNRT/Forestry and Beekeeping Division’s databases and Management Information System (MIS).

MCDI had a major responsibility of the arrangements, and in addition to the funding directly from MCDI (TZS 49,000,000, 26%), FORVAC (TZS 75,000,000, 40%) and WWF (TZS 64,000,000, 34%) financially supported the event. Moreover, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and MJUMITA participated in the arrangements (in kind) and involved representatives of communities they are working with. The forum was

implemented under the theme “Contributions of Community Forest Management to Development Priorities of the Government of Tanzania”. The overall objective of the event was “to set up more enabling environment for CBFM in Tanzania in order to improve forest-based incomes and value chains, livelihoods and environmental benefits while contributing to the government development priorities”. The specific objectives are given below:

- To foster the sharing of ideas, research findings, problem solving and serving as checkpoints for CBFM related matters;
- Sharing existing CBFM potentials, opportunities, and existing challenges and propose or provide practical solutions to improve its implementation;
- Increase visibility and awareness of CBFM to stakeholders including decision makers;
- Knowledge and experience sharing on community based forest products; and
- Sharing experiences on issues related to forest management and the trade of forest products from Village Land Forest Reserves.

The Annual CBFM Forum serves as an important platform for discussions at local, regional and national levels to help improve forest-based income and develop value chains, livelihoods and the environmental benefits derived from forests. The Annual Forum of 2021 has tentatively been planned to be held in Ruvuma region.

Local government agencies in the Districts participate in implementation of FORVAC supported activities nearly daily, also *learning by doing*. Additionally, specific training is addressed to them as part of LUP, FMP and value chain development. A 5-day training workshop to District staff dealing with FMP was held for Ruangwa, Liwale and Nachingwea Districts at the turn of November and December 2020, to improve their skills and knowledge (capacity) on forest inventory planning, implementation and inventory data analysis. Moreover, FORVAC separately facilitated participation of community, district and regional representatives in the CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum, added with site visits to neighboring VLFRs and supported value chains. The following numbers of stakeholders were involved by FORVAC in the event and site visits:

- Lindi Cluster: 67 participants (60M/7F);
- Tanga Cluster: 10 participants (8M/2F); and
- Ruvuma Cluster: 45 participants (30M/15F).

### *2.3.2.3 Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes*

#### **MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development and support to MSc dissertations**

Starting from the beginning of the Programme, FORVAC has cooperated with the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) from Morogoro.



**Figure 4. Ceremonies of two FORVAC supported MSc Graduates, Ms. Lilian Magafu and Ms. Patricia Msolla.**

MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development was formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019 – 2020, and approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. Thereafter, the proposed curricula has been submitted to the University Senate of SUA for approval.

Within the AWP 2019 – 2020, FORVAC supported implementation of MSc dissertations/studies related to forest products value chains/market system and business development relevant to CBFM. Two (2) dissertations were completed at the early stage of the implementation of AWP 2020 – 2020 in September, namely:

- Market System Analysis of Bamboo Products in Ruvuma Region, by Ms. Lilian Magafu; and
- Honey Production and Value Chain Development in Ruvuma, by Ms. Patricia Msolla.

Both of the students graduated in December 2020.

In November 2020, FORVAC continued collaboration with SUA and signed a new partnership agreement to support four (4) additional dissertations, to be completed by mid-2021. Subjects of these studies are given below:

- Economic analysis of the furniture industry in Tanzania;
- Assessment of edible wild mushrooms value chain and its contribution to livelihood improvement in Handeni District;
- Market system analysis of charcoal in Handeni District; and
- Gender and value chain analysis for forest products from Village Land Forest Reserves around Songea and Namtumbo Districts.

#### ***Manual to support forest-based value chains and business development of grassroots groups***

In cooperation with SUA – FORCONSULT, FORVAC has also developed a manual to support forest-based value chains and business development of grassroots groups. The manual concentrates on beekeeping, bamboo, carpentry, and charcoal production and introduces possible value chains of related products. The manual exists in Swahili and in English.

### 2.3.3 Output 3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place

This Section described FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 3 "Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place". The presentation covers the following Output areas (Interventions):

3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services; and

3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established.

Indicators and achievements of Output 3 are set out in Table 13 below.

**Table 13. Indicators and achievements under Output 3.**

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Extension strategy developed, aiming for synergies with FBD, on the principles of HRBA, incorporating value chain development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies developed</li> <li>- CBFM Apex Body approach defined, Apex body established and operational</li> <li>- PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established</li> </ul>	Strategies and Extension manuals developed and taken in use	<p>Preparation of bee reserve and apiary establishment and management guideline, drafted by the Task Force of MNRT/FBD in November – December 2020, submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020.</p> <p>CBFM Apex Body approach defined (presented and discussed in Results Sharing and Validation Workshop in Morogoro on 24-25 Nov. 2020).</p> <p>PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established (presented and discussed in Results Sharing and Validation Workshop in Morogoro on 24-25 Nov. 2020).</p>	<p>Outlines of Extension strategy included in the Communication strategy developed through a short-term consultancy (1 international and 1 national expert) in December 2018 – January 2019.</p> <p>Preparation of bee reserve and apiary establishment and management guideline, drafted by the Task Force of MNRT/FBD in November – December 2020, submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020.</p> <p>CBFM Apex Body approach defined.</p> <p>PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established.</p>
Communication strategy mobilized	FORVAC website and facebook page used & updated.	FORVAC communication according to strategy	<p>Website <a href="http://www.forvac.or.tz">www.forvac.or.tz</a> and Facebook page have been updated frequently.</p> <p>Followers of FB page increased from 62 to 166 and our posts reached around 7400 people.</p> <p>Media training &amp; tour held for 23 journalists on CBFM and forest value chains. Publications after training / field tour: newspaper articles 16, online texts 29, TV news 14, and YouTube videos 8.</p>	<p>Communication strategy outlined in December 2018 – January 2019, taken into use in 2019.</p> <p>FORVAC visual image designed, leaflet printed.</p> <p>Website <a href="http://www.forvac.or.tz">www.forvac.or.tz</a> established in August – September 2019 and updated frequently.</p> <p>Media trainings and tours held for journalists in 2019 &amp; 2020. Tours have been successful, and they have brought a good publicity for FORVAC. Tours have provoked journalists to write about forestry.</p>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Programme MIS (management information system) unit established contributing to FBD MIS development	MIS updated monthly	Functional MIS Unit	MIS updated monthly, and MIS Activity Reports (monthly/quarterly) distributed to MNRT & EoF (Competent Authorities) and Clusters.	FORVAC MIS developed and taken into use in October 2019, updated monthly.

### 2.3.3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services, Output area 3.1

#### FORVAC in media

On 27 November – 2 December 2020, FORVAC organized a specific media training and media tour to increase journalists' understanding and capacities to report on Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and related value chain development. 23 media professionals from TV, newspapers, radio and social media participated in the tour that took place in the southern Regions of Tanzania, Lindi and Ruvuma. The tour demonstrated forest value chains that the FORVAC Programme and its stakeholders have implemented, including field visits to a tree nursery, natural forests (Village Land Forest Reserves), a community-owned portable sawmill, forest plantations, and bamboo handicrafts producers. Resulting from the tour, the journalists have published 16 newspaper articles, 29 online texts, 14 TV news, and 8 YouTube videos by the end of 2020. Co-operation with journalists will also continue in 2021.



Figure 5. Journalists interviewing a community member about a community-owned sawmill.

#### Box 3 - Facebook

During the reporting period, FORVAC has updated its Facebook page frequently and posted a total of 54 times. Facebook posts have considered issues such as Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and forest value chains development, what FORVAC is doing, the importance of land use planning, and introduced team members of the Programme. In December 2020, the Programme also produced and launched an advent calendar based on the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, introducing what FORVAC is doing to reach the goals.

Most of the postings have been presented in English, Swahili and Finnish to reach a wider audience and enlighten followers about CBFM in Tanzania and development cooperation. The activity in Facebook has increased the number of the page followers from 62 to 166.

Currently the posts reach around 7,400 people in total.

#### CBFM Apex Body

In 2020, FORVAC hired a two-member consultancy team to review conditions, also the legal basis, for the establishment of the CBFM Apex Body, a member-based organization to support CBFM implementation and management of VLFRs in Tanzania. The purpose of this consultancy was to facilitate MNRT to further develop and organize Tanzanian forestry, also to promote public private partnerships (PPP) and sustainable all-inclusive forest based livelihoods development, including gender consideration. Apex Body would work as a tool for lobbying and advocacy in this process and assist VLFRs, CFRs and JFM in challenges of forest value

chains development starting from raw material production and trade to processing, transportation and marketing of forest products.

The Consultants mapped relevant actors and produced framework for the Tanzania PFM Apex Body, covering issues such as membership, duties, legal bases, responsibilities, organization and sources of finance. Finally, the Consultants produced a comprehensive report and proposal of the establishment of the Apex Body for further discussions within relevant policy/decision-makers. Eventually results of the consultancy were presented and discussed in a specific results sharing and validation workshop held in Morogoro on 23 – 24 November 2020.

### **FORVAC Results Sharing and Validation Workshop**

FORVAC Results Sharing and Validation Workshop was held in Morogoro on 23 – 24 November 2020. Participants of this event (82 in total) consisted of representatives of MNRT/FBD, EoF, FORVAC Service Providers and Consultants, FORVAC covered Regions and Districts and Regional Governments across the country, and the FORVAC Team.

Results of the following processes were presented and discussed:

- PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and the CBFM Database
- CBFM Apex Body, a member based organization to support CBFM implementation
- Lesser-Known Species Study: Miombo Timber Species Database
- Partnership with Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA):
  - i) Development of the MSc Curricula for mainstreaming forest products value chains and business development
  - ii) Support to MSc studies (dissertations) related to forest products value chains
  - iii) Short course on forest-based value chain and business development at the grassroots level
  - iv) EoF/MFA Finland: New Country Programme for the development cooperation with Tanzania

It was seen that this type of Results Sharing Workshop should be held bi-annually to support necessary discussions and forestry related decision making in Tanzania.

### ***2.3.3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established***

#### **Joint monitoring mechanism**

The FORVAC PMT monitors implementation of service contracts and consultancies, and specifically Cluster Coordinators monitor implementation of the field activities. The Programme also applies a joint monitoring mechanism to M&E. During the reporting period, the relevant District officers, also involving representatives of PO-RALG and TFS, conducted monitoring visits to the target Districts to assess programme-supported activities and report findings.

Periodically also representatives of central level authorities participates in the M&E and workplanning missions. E.g. in September 2020, MNRT/FBD and PO-RALG conducted a this type of mission in Tanga Cluster, with a specific focus on a new FORVAC District Kiteto and Suledo Community Forest in Manyara region.

A ST Consultant updated structures of the Programme Management and Information System for an input of three effective working days in October – December 2020. Additionally, International Junior Expert (IJE) joined the FORVAC team mid-August 2020, to assist the PMT in M&E related duties. Among others, she has participated in data collection and maintained the Programme MIS, and utilizing it produced required monthly and quarterly reports.

## **PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and a VLFR database**

The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has continued to publish Participatory Forest Management (PFM) guidelines (MNRT 2006, 2018) and PFM Facts and Figures documents from 2006 (first edition), 2008 (second edition) and 2012 (third edition). These documents have provided an understanding of PFM progress, coverage and practices in the country. After eight years from the last edition, in May – November 2020, FORVAC mobilized a three-member team led by Prof. Anthony Z. Sangeda to conduct a comprehensive study of a status of Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania and produce a document “PFM Facts and Figures 2020” to summarize the recent development since 2012, current actions and trends, and visions for the coming years. This team also established an open-access CBFM database as a store and tool to collect and maintain any relevant information and data related to CBFM/VLFRs.

Currently, the database is hosted on-line for backups and future easy retrieval of data. The database can be accessed via the following link: <http://41.59.85.2:8585/pfm/>. Guidelines for the VLFR Database access and the entire document of PFM Facts and Figures 2020 are also available on the FORVAC website (<https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>). A process continues to the integration of this system with the MNRT/Forestry and Beekeeping Division’s databases and Management Information System (MIS).

### 2.3.4 Output 4 Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed

This Section describes FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 4 "Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed". The presentation covers the following Output areas (Interventions)

4.1 Support training to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM development; and

4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber.

Indicators and achievements of Output 4 are presented in Table 14 below.

**Table 14. Indicators and achievements under Output 4.**

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
FORVAC development support for Guidelines: CBFM books	Methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment, PFRA developed, 1000 pcs. printed and disseminated	Books updated and distributed to CBFM actors Issues of gender, age and disability considered in visual materials	Further addressed in 2021 – 2022.	CBFM books reviewed and amended, 4500 pieces printed (10 different books).
Updated forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) approved	Forest Act not yet approved, translation in Swahili and dissemination remain to the Programme year 2021 – 2022	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)	Stakeholders working sessions on improving Assessment Document to the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002), held at the Forestry Training Institute – Olmotonyi Arusha, December 2020.	Stakeholders working sessions on improving Assessment Document to the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002), held at the Forestry Training Institute – Olmotonyi Arusha, December 2020.
Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies Disseminated	1000 copies (in total) of the Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals printed and disseminated	Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping disseminated	Under Output area 3.2 above, preparation of bee reserve and apiary establishment and management guideline, drafted by the Task Force of MNRT/FBD in November – December 2020, submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020, printing and dissemination remains for 2021.	Under Output area 3.2 above, preparation of bee reserve and apiary establishment and management guideline, drafted by the Task Force of MNRT/FBD in November – December 2020, submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020, printing and dissemination remains for 2021.
National Assessment on the Charcoal sector results supported by FORVAC	Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy approved and taken into use	Strategy in use	Further addressed in 2021.	Charcoal Policy and implementation strategy: -Report for 'Assessing Potential and Identifying Optimal Strategies for Nat. Charcoal Sub-sector Development in Tz' finalized, - Inception Report for Preparation of the National Charcoal Policy (NCP) developed by the Task Force and submitted to decision makers in September 2019.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 12/2020)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Timber legality assurance system (TLAS) established	<p>Tanzania Timber Legality Framework produced in cooperation with TFS and the FBD (partnering with TRAFFIC).</p> <p>Stakeholders trained on law enforcement / legality issues</p> <p>Checkpoint guidelines developed: 1000 pcs. printed and disseminated</p> <p>Chain of Custody for VLFR timber, timber tracking from the stump to the end user</p>	TLAS developed and in use, efficient country-wide timber tracking system piloted and taken into use	<p>In partnership with TRAFFIC and implemented in close collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the (MNRT) compilation of Tanzania Timber Legality Framework/Manual commenced in the November. Completion, publication and the launching Workshop remain for April – May 2021.</p> <p>Tentative discussions and initial collaboration with TRAFFIC on development of Timber Tracker to support establishment of Chain of Custody for "Tanzanian Community Timber".</p>	<p>Review of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Support to Trade of Legally Sourced Timber (FLEGT) implemented in Nov. – Dec. 2018 and reported ("FORVAC – Approach to the Development of Forest Law Enforcement, Good Forest Governance and Trade of Legally Sourced Timber").</p> <p>In partnership with TRAFFIC and implemented in close collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the (MNRT) compilation of Tanzania Timber Legality Framework/Manual commenced in the November.</p>

#### 2.3.4.1 Support training to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM development

Over three years now (2017 – 2020), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) through the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) have been spearheading the process of reviewing the National Forest Policy of 1998 to take into account a number of new issues from when it came into use, changes of policy frameworks and other sectoral policies that are related to forestry, particularly those on environment, energy, water, agriculture, lands and industry. As up to now, this process has gone through various stages of decisions to reflect the objective intended. Within AWP 2020 - 2021, FORVAC supported FBD to have a stakeholders working session on improving Assessment Document for the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002). This session was held at the Forestry Training Institute, Olmotonyi, in Arusha in December 2020, and the related process continues in 2021.

Under Output area 3.2 above, FORVAC supported MNRT/FBD to formulate a Bee Reserve and Apiary Establishment and Management Guideline. This document was drafted by the Task Force in November – December 2020 and submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020. Printing and dissemination of this document remains for 2021 as well as production of methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) and its dissemination.

#### 2.3.4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber

The programme conducted a Review of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Support to Trade of Legally Sourced Timber (FLEGT) at the end of 2018 and outlined the FORVAC's strategy to approach this important subject. In November 2020, FORVAC commenced the development of Timber Legality Assurance System by supporting the formulation of the *Tanzania Timber Legality Framework/Manual*.

FORVAC co-facilitates this activity together with TRAFFIC and implements it in close collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). Additionally, a representative from Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) contributes to the process. Completion of the framework, publication of the related document and a launching workshop remain for April – May 2021.

Improving the recording of forest products information has been planned to be the next phase of TFS/MNRT/TRAFFIC/FORVAC cooperation. Tracking of CBFM products and establishment of a Chain of Custody for “Tanzanian Community Timber” could be addressed in partnership.

### 3 Resources and budget

#### 3.1 Human resources in the FORVAC framework

The main human resources used for the FORVAC implementation during the reporting period are presented by categories in Table 15 below.

**Table 15. Human resources.**

Type	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
PMT / Programme Management Unit (FORVAC core team)	Technical Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Technical Advisor, CTA (Int.)</li> <li>Finance and Administration Manager (Nat.)</li> <li>Forest Manager Expert (Nat.)</li> <li>Value Chain Development Advisor (Int., with intermittent inputs)</li> </ul>	
	National Programme Coordinator (NPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seconded by FBD</li> </ul>
	Support staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistant Financial Manager (full time)</li> <li>National Junior Expert ("Junior Value Chain Dev. Expert")</li> <li>International Junior Expert ("Junior M&amp;E Expert")</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistant Financial Manager (AFM) made available on a permanent basis from the beginning of July 2019 onwards.</li> <li>National Junior Expert (NJE) commencement of the assignment 1 February 2020.</li> <li>International Junior Expert (IJE) commencement of the assignment in mid-August 2020.</li> </ul>
Clusters	Cluster Coordinators (CCs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanga CC</li> <li>Lindi CC</li> <li>Ruvuma CC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cluster Coordinators are based in the following Districts: i) Tanga Cluster: Kilindi; ii) Lindi Cluster: Ruangwa; and iii) Ruvuma Cluster: Songea.</li> </ul>
Drivers and other support staff	Over the period from July to December 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 drivers employed by the Programme, 1 by the Government (MNRT)</li> </ul> Other support staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 security guards for the office (24 h)</li> <li>2 cleaners</li> </ul>	
FCG Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Office Coordinator</li> <li>Technical Backstopper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainly from Home Office, with periodic interaction with PMT and regular visits to the Programme</li> <li>Covid-19 affected visits of the home office in 2020</li> </ul>
Focal Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two persons representing TFS and PO-RALG respectively, to liaison with FORVAC aiming at facilitating interaction among key partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointed.</li> </ul>
Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulsans Technology Limited: Service provision contract to establish and maintain the FORVAC website</li> <li>FORCONSULT: MoU to support establishment of forest value chain and business development curriculum for Sokoine Agriculture University (SUA) and facilitate VLFR/CBFM value chains related Master studies (Dissertations)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.forvac.or.tz">www.forvac.or.tz</a>; regarding maintenance and technical support the related contract continues to the end of the Programme</li> <li>MoU signed on 15 August 2019, curriculum developed; procurement of equipment to support training remains to 2020; support to 2 Master thesis completed in September 2020.</li> </ul>

Type	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC): MoU signed to support establishment of VLUPs in the Clusters/ Districts and secure necessary quality assurance.</li> <li>Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI), partnership to facilitate CBFM support in Lindi Cluster</li> <li>SUA / FORCONSULT: establishment and piloting of a short course on value chain dev. Training on the grassroots.</li> <li>MJUMITA partnership on development of Village Forest Governance in Tanga and Ruvuma Clusters</li> <li>Prof. Sangede &amp; Team, National Carbon Monitoring Centre: formulation of the PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and establishment of the VLFR database.</li> <li>FORCONSULT / SUA, Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences: Establishment of a Database and Catalog for Miombo Timber Species and Study of lesser-known species</li> <li>MCDI – Service Contract for establishment a community owned portable sawmill in Ruvuma Cluster</li> <li>MCDI – Service Contract for establishment a community owned portable sawmill in Lindi Cluster</li> <li>FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Ruvuma Cluster</li> <li>FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Lindi Cluster</li> <li>SEDIT – Mentoring and Grant Management Services for Community Level Business Initiatives</li> <li>MCDI – Service Contract for Needs and Resources Assessment, Tanga Cluster</li> <li>FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations</li> <li>Mamsteen Consultants Limited – Service Contract for village land use planning in 15 villages in the areas of Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed on 21 August 2019, valid to the end of June 2020</li> <li>Signed in November 2020, covers 17 villages in the Districts of Ruangwa, Liwale and Nachingwea; continues, continued to the end of August 2020.</li> <li>Signed in March 2020, completed in November 2020</li> <li>Signed on 15 May 2020, the first phase continues to mid-April 2021.</li> <li>Commenced in April, two phases, i) April – August for 4 zones; ii) September – November for 3 zones</li> <li>Signed on 15 June 2020, continues to 15 April 2021.</li> <li>July 2020 – April 2021</li> <li>Sep. 2020 – April 2021</li> <li>Signed on 29 July 2020, continues to 30 June 2021 (option for extension)</li> <li>Phase 2: Sep. 2020 - June 2021 (option for extension)</li> <li>October 2020 – April 2021, signed on 7 October 2020</li> <li>21 December 2020 – 31 January 2021</li> <li>7 December 2020 – 31 July 2021</li> <li>14 December 2020 – 30 April 2021</li> </ul>
Technical short term support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of the CBFM Apex Body</li> <li>MIS backstopping, Wuudis Solutions Ltd</li> <li>Short-Term Consultancy on Facilitating Forest Inventory Data Analysis Training Workshop in Lindi Cluster</li> <li>FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Consultants (2), for July – Nov. 2020 (2 x 27 effective working days)</li> <li>Intermittent inputs, September 2020 – March 2021 (5 days)</li> <li>9 October 2020 – 30 November 2020</li> <li>31 December 2020 – 15 March 2021 (26 effective working days)</li> </ul>

## 3.2 Summary of expenditure

Table 16 below summarizes the FORVAC expenditure for Operations (Outputs 1 – 4), Programme Management, Contingency, and Studies and Short-term Consultancies against the Annual Workplan and Budget 2020 – 2021. It also gives the total budget of the FORVAC for the entire duration of the Programme (7/2018 – 7/2022) and related Outstanding balances as of 31 December 2020. The financial report, additionally covering costs of Technical Assistance (TA), is given in more detail in Annex 8 of this document (Budget follow-up, July – December 2020).

The total budget of FORVAC for the duration of the AWP from July 2020 to June 2021 is EUR 4,263,686 (TZS 11,725,136,500) of which EUR 1,406,843 (TZS 3,868,818,250) had been used by the end of December 2020 (33.0 %). The total budget for the implementation (Operation and Management), excluding Technical Assistance (TA) costs, for the planning year covers EUR 3,719,786 (TZS 10,229,411,500). The related expenditure in the middle of the planning period was EUR 1,124,529 (TZS 3,092,453,897; 30.2 % of the total Annual Budget for Operation and Management). The TA budget has realized as planned: by the end of 2020 slightly over half (51.9 %) of the total budgeted amount has been used. The outstanding balance of the total overall budget of the Programme remaining for the last 1 ½ years of the Programme duration is EUR 4,551,386 (TZS 12,516,312,743).

**Table 16. Summary of Expenditure.**

Description	Total Project Budget	Budget Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Accumulated Usage Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	% Usage Budget Year 3	Outstanding Balance Y3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Total Outstanding Balance
<b>1 Improved value chains &amp; increased PS involvement in Forest sector</b>						
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	1 034 200	652 640	40 809,44	6,25 %	611 830,56	307 912,27
1.2 Support to value chains	1 223 000	974 900	290 756,59	29,82 %	684 143,41	839 330,91
<b>Subtotal Output 1</b>	<b>2 257 200,00</b>	<b>1 627 540,00</b>	<b>331 566,03</b>	<b>20,37 %</b>	<b>1 295 973,97</b>	<b>1 147 243,18</b>
<b>2 Stakeholder capacity to implement &amp; promote forestry value chain development enhanced</b>						
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	770 000	374 400	341 480,57	91,21 %	32 919,43	346 687,81
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	750 000	378 650	5 386,23	1,42 %	373 263,77	641 788,86
2.3 Forest products value chains/market systems & BD skills	490 000	128 933	45 516,21	35,30 %	83 416,79	444 483,79
<b>Subtotal output 2</b>	<b>2 010 000,00</b>	<b>881 983,00</b>	<b>392 383,01</b>	<b>44,49 %</b>	<b>489 599,99</b>	<b>1 432 960,46</b>
<b>3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems &amp; MIS</b>						
3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	410 000	182 000	68 554,21	37,67 %	113 445,79	310 068,30
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	480 000	84 000	38 515,42	45,85 %	45 484,58	361 852,39
<b>Subtotal output 3</b>	<b>890 000,00</b>	<b>266 000,00</b>	<b>107 069,63</b>	<b>40,25 %</b>	<b>158 930,37</b>	<b>671 920,69</b>
<b>4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported</b>						
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	480 000	110 000	33 281,23	30,26 %	76 718,77	210 753,11
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	380 000	99 000	214,01	0,22 %	98 785,99	379 785,99

Description	Total Project Budget	Budget Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Accumulated Usage Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	% Usage Budget Year 3	Outstanding Balance Y3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Total Outstanding Balance
<b>Subtotal output 4</b>	<b>860 000,00</b>	<b>209 000,00</b>	<b>33 495,24</b>	<b>16,03 %</b>	<b>175 504,76</b>	<b>590 539,10</b>
<b>Programme Management</b>						
Investments	430 000	45 000,00	40 687,01			-78 259,50
Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	200 000	103 000,00	19 935,96			39 535,57
Drivers	72 000	70 000,00	21 629,47			-35 594,84
Communication	32 000	18 700,00	9 144,71			2 232,96
Media & publishing	16 000	12 500,00	0,00			11 021,93
Translations	40 000	0,00	0,00			40 000,00
Banking & financial management	8 000	5 400,00	1 900,32			-1 354,78
Running office costs	0	20 100,00	26 872,52			-51 767,74
Books, periodicals & stationary	7 000	24 000,00	6 460,45			-18 978,82
Maintenance of devices & equipment	18 000	1 630,00	23,68			15 368,95
Monitoring and auditing	229 000	46 000,00	1 645,71			197 647,38
Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	0	25 570,00	8 204,37			-52 640,65
Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	0	14 100,00	4 592,29			-17 341,59
<b>Programme Management, Total</b>	<b>1 052 000,00</b>	<b>386 000,00</b>	<b>141 096,49</b>	<b>36,55 %</b>	<b>244 903,51</b>	<b>49 868,87</b>
<b>Contingency and TA-briefing</b>						
Contingency (2,5%)	242 566	84 263	0,00	0,00 %	84 263,00	224 170,02
International TA-briefing	4 800	0,00	0,00		0,00	1 454,34
<b>Total contingency and international TA-briefing</b>	<b>247 366,00</b>	<b>84 263,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00 %</b>	<b>84 263,00</b>	<b>225 624,36</b>
Studies and short-term services	435 000	120 000	51 998,13	43,33 %	68 001,87	67 161,46
Other support staff	67 200	145 000	66 920,16	46,15 %	78 079,84	-31 440,93
Bridging period PFP May - June	0		0,00		0,00	-214 977,80
Teak plantation in Ruvuma (PFP Bridging Phase)	0		0,00		0,00	-28 786,00
PFP Bridging Phase - Advance	0		0,00		0,00	-30 004,68
<b>Total</b>	<b>502 200,00</b>	<b>265 000,00</b>	<b>118 918,29</b>	<b>44,87 %</b>	<b>146 081,71</b>	<b>-238 047,95</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRACT</b>	<b>7 818 766,00</b>	<b>3 719 786,00</b>	<b>1 124 528,69</b>	<b>30,23 %</b>	<b>2 595 257,31</b>	<b>3 880 108,71</b>

Several activities have been postponed, such as for instance International Scientific Conference on Forestry and Beekeeping Value Chains (scheduled to 23 – 25 February 2021). In addition and differing from the plans, the National Land Use Planning Commission, due to administrative reasons, was not able to coordinate and implement land use planning with District PLUM teams and Village VLUM teams but had to be replaced with a Service Provider, which after call for proposals was contracted in December 2020. Moreover, support to community level business initiatives (over EUR 110,000 in total) will come to implementation in March 2021. These postponements have reduced expenditures. Additionally, some remarkable investments, as fifteen (15) motorbikes for the VLFRs and two (2) solar kilns for seasoning of timber, will take place later in 2021.

## 4 Assumptions and Risks

The main assumptions previously identified and presented in the Programme Document remain, and they are not commented in this Semi-annual Report for the Year 3. However, below we present some new specific critical issues including assumptions and response measures.

The timely and efficient implementation of FORVAC include the following new assumptions:

- The COVID-19 pandemic will remain under control and restrictions will not stop or delay FORVAC operations.
- One additional car, either by renting or buying, is necessary for the efficient mobilization of the team members from Dodoma to remotely located Clusters/Districts. This car is also needed for COVID safety reasons.
- Minimizing utilisation of funds in unexpected (non-planned) initiatives.
- Political will and support in application of legal framework based on clear roles and mandates.
- Political environment remains friendly to CBFM, referring to GN417, which has been criticized for narrowing the rights of communities and willingness to tackle challenges in trade of timber from VLFRs.

## 5 Sustainability

The sustainability factors, identified and presented in the previous (Semi-)Annual Reports, remain unchanged, and they are given below.

### 5.1 Ecological sustainability of forest management – key to sustainable business

In order for CBFM to help communities in building their livelihoods long-term, it is of utmost importance to ensure that forest management and harvesting plans lead to sustainable forest management. To ensure this FORVAC analyzes any harvesting quotas produced with FORVAC support. In the current reporting period, only two harvesting plans were produced, and harvesting quotas checked.

Additionally, it is important that FBD has the capacity to check the quality of management and harvesting plans as part of the endorsement. Once forest management plans will be renewed, a comparison will be made between the previous plans supported by LIMAS and NFBKPII to check whether the stock in any one village has remained the same, increased or decreased during the last 5-year forest management planning period. If stock in target villages has decreased, there is a need to reassess the sustainability of the used inventory, calculation, and quota management methods. There is a possibility that illegal logging affects the stock in some villages, and this is not taken into account when calculating the stock and managing the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) at the village level. In this case, there is a need to develop method to consider the impact of illegal logging to ensure sustainability of forest management plans.

### 5.2 Economic sustainability of CBFM

CBFM can bring significant income to communities. However, it also incurs costs. Where the breakeven point for a VLFR lies, is very difficult to determine, because it depends on several factors, e.g. area, stock and capacity of the VNRC. It was now found out that in Liwale and Nachingwea, where forest management and harvesting plans were supported by LIMAS and NFBKPII, plans are to most part expired (plans are valid for 5 years). Hardly any village has saved funds for the renewal of the plans. It has been announced in Lindi Cluster that renewal of management plans will not be funded by outsiders after FORVAC, and budgeting will be carried out at the village level. This budget also includes allocation for renewal of the Forest Management Plans (significant cost) after 5-year period and will hopefully lead to sustainability in this aspect.

It must be noted that not all VLFRs bring such economic benefit to community, either because of a small size or because there is hardly anything to sustainably harvest. In this case forest is still important to the community: firewood, ecosystem services, beekeeping by individuals, medicinal plants, cultural values, etc. However, none of these values brings funds to community account to save for renewal of forest management plan or to finance VNRC's work. If renewal of plans is also demanded from this kind of communities after the five-year period, CBFM will not be financially viable for these small/non-business oriented VLFRs. Therefore, categories for different VLFRs should be established.

### 5.3 Capacity in monitoring and technical assistance

Whether it is land use planning, forest management planning, harvesting planning or any support to communities to develop business around VLFRs, it is important to do this hand in hand with local organizations. FORVAC has partnered with NLUPC to produce land use plans and trained District staff in 10 Districts in GIS and other LUP related skills. Additionally, hardware (computers, GPS, A3 printers and scanners) have been handed over to Districts Natural Resource Offices. FORVAC has partnered with MCDI in Lindi Cluster for them to include Liwale, Nachingwea and Ruangwa communities under the similar scheme, which MCDI is applying in Kilwa. In this scheme communities pay MCDI for the technical assistance (% of income). DFO has a monitoring role in CBFM, which is strengthened during FORVAC by 100% involvement.

## 6 Lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations

One of the most tangible result worth celebrating during the reporting period is the community timber sales event, that involved seven (7) villages from Ruangwa District of Lindi Region. This event took place in Ruangwa in October 2020. A total of 2,905 m<sup>3</sup> of different species of hardwoods were first approved for harvesting by the extra ordinary District Harvesting Committee meeting then marketed to buyers, which MCDI connected with communities as part of their service provision to FORVAC. The expected income per community varied between TZS 61,700,000 (EUR 22,400) and TZS 359,600,000 (EUR 131,000), totaling TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914). This will be a significant input to village budgets and likely to create interest and ownership of the CBFM scheme by the community members. To reach more results like the one above and to more effectively support timber and other forest value chains, some findings and recommendations for the future are listed below.

- 1) Micro-entrepreneur support (support to community-level business initiatives), firm selection to be made lighter and criteria for applications stricter.

During the first phase of micro-business support in the Districts of Handeni, Liwale and Mbinga, the selection process was highly inclusive and easy for rural micro-enterprises to apply for. However, as a result it was also very laborious for FORVAC team to manage: over 2,000 expressions of interests were received from these 3 districts. Due to high number of applications, the selection process for 60 micro enterprises was heavy and time consuming.

Way forward: additional criteria will be added: a) Run thematic calls – only invite proposals in value chains that are identified potential in each District; b) Only welcome proposals from enterprises / groups that have been operational at least for 2 years; c) For groups, add a criterion that they must be registered and attach a copy of the registration certificate; and d) For beekeeping related proposals, add a requirement for a minimum number of existing (colonized) bee hives.

- 2) Heavy requirements for data regarding the VLFR timber resource reduce financial viability of smaller or degraded VLFRs and cut profits from well stocked VLFRs.

The knowhow for producing reliable data on the existing timber resources is currently not existing at the District level, and highly skilled institutions must be consulted to meet the data requirements every five years (renewal period for the Forest Management Plans). This increases the costs of the planning phase. Due to a high price of inventories, smaller or degraded VLFRs, even if they had some resource, cannot start the timber business and earn funds for financing the patrols etc. needed to manage the area – the VLFR management would not be financially viable.

Recommendations: a) The data requirements could be reduced and the planning phase simplified; b) Consideration should be given to whether inventories could be totally left out and trust communities follow the minimum diameters and their willingness to not allow unsustainable cutting, in order conserve resources in future years. This can be combined with some finance for spot checks by DFOs and related bans from operations if inconsistencies are observed; and c) The requirements increase through certification. If the FSC certification is a financially viable solution to a specific community, the community will invest in inventory to meet the FSC standards.

- 3) Bureaucracy and long timelines in plan approvals combined with short project cycles and/or gaps in between projects delay timber value chain support.

When FORVAC started, few VLFRs had valid forest management and harvesting plans, although VLFRs had been established during previous projects. Therefore, FORVAC, with the aim to concentrate on value chain support, needed to start almost from the same situation than the previous projects: base activities like planning and inventories. During June – December 2020, we have just reached the situation where legal community timber is available. FORVAC has one and half years left to support the timber value chain: connecting to markets, creating demand for community timber, supporting community timber yards, and

improving the customer friendliness in procurement from VLFRs. To create a well working organization for managing these activities in one and half years is a challenge, especially if there is again a gap in between FORVAC and the possible continuation. E.g. LIMAS got well on track with potential VLFRs, but after the plans were approved, there was not enough time to strengthen knowhow and to ensure that communities were investing in the future from their income (e.g. harvesting plan renewals, or improved technology).

Recommendations: a) Planning and plan approvals could be lighter to reduce time invested in them; b) Project cycle in supporting CBFM from planning to value chain support should either be longer or with no gaps between the projects to ensure continued support until community has capacity to run the business; and c) Competent Authorities (MNRT/FBD and EoF/MFA Finland) should consider a two-year extension for FORVAC by mobilizing a Programme implementation related option of MFA Finland for additional finance.

4) To increase private sector involvement in forest value chains, alternative identification/selection processes are required.

As per Output 1, FORVAC will increase private sector involvement in forest value chains. FORVAC has created a method of identifying potential market actors and developing a concept in cooperation with the private sector partner to increase the capacity of the communities to provide the needed quantities and quality of the product in question. Hence for now, support has been towards training costs, and in addition to the increased capacity, the anticipated result is a long-term relationship between the market actor and the communities. Instead of tendering out the training to the cheapest tenderer, it would be important to allow an alternative approach for FORVAC. The most important factors in selecting the partner should be presence in the area, or interest in extending the operations to the area. Only partners selected with these criteria can result in the second goal – long term partnerships. In forest value chains, potential partners filling the above-mentioned criteria are few or only one. There should be a consensus from the Competent Authorities, that the traditional tendering rules do not systematically apply for these community – private sector partnerships and that other ways and criteria for selection should be allowed.

Recommendation: Use partner identification as a valid method for establishing a partnership instead of requiring tendering for training services, when goal is to facilitate long-term partnerships between the community and the market actor.

5) Bureaucracy related to investing to forest community micro-entrepreneurs delays support

FORVAC supports micro-entrepreneurs in selected Districts, and plans to extend the support to five (5) more Districts during January – June 2021. Support consists of mentoring in business skills and direct investments. The value of this support per enterprise is small, TZS 1 to 15 million (EUR 360 - 5,400). At present, this investment support to micro enterprises requires an approval by the MFA Finland. For this purpose, the support documents must be translated to English and the decision takes some valuable time from procurement and technical support in usage of the items purchased.

Recommendation: Considering the scale of support and lack of any direct monetary payments to the beneficiaries, it is recommended that the financing decision (no objection) could be given by the Competent Authorities in Tanzania, required that the activity is implemented in accordance with the approved Annual Workplan and Budget.

## **ANNEXES**

## **Annex 1 Planning matrix for annual targets**

## Annex 1 Planning matrix for annual targets

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>						
<b>Increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands</b>	Increased household incomes derived from forests (Disaggregated by age, sex, disability)	9% forest-based employment, 17.5% (TZS 45,854) HH income from forest-based enterprises	Household incomes improved (progress measured during the endline study)	+15%	Baseline and endline studies	GoT Land and other NR related policy improve or at least remain favourable for development of the forestry sector GoT allocates sufficient resources for forestry development Political commitment for sustainable forest management and value chain development in CBFM
	Less deforestation in the area where FORVAC works	Deforestation rate in FORVAC regions	Deforestation reduced	Deforestation significantly lower by the programme end in the VLFRs where FORVAC works compared to other VLFRs of the region	National Carbon Monitoring Centre statistics	
	Improved services for villages, e.g. water services, health services, RE solutions improved services of the village office for villagers, e.g. regarding land registry	15.4% find service delivery systems well-functioning	Services improved in FORVAC supported villages (progress measured during the endline study)	Villager's opinions of the related services is improved during the project lifetime (disaggregated by sex, age and disability)	FORVAC baseline and endline reports	
	VLFRs increased contribution to national level sustainable woodland and forest management	247,789.2 ha (NFBK II & LIMAS)	22 forest management plans - 7 in new most potential villages - 15 remobilized VLFRs (most potential selected) 20 LUPs both in villages - Already engaged in CBFM to ensure legal background and possibilities of gazettelement - In villages new to CBFM, but having potential forest	2,4 million ha	NAFORMA MNRT statistics	NR and land related law enforcement is in place and is being enforced Policy harmonization contribute to sector development

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Impact: Increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands</b>	Improved institutional support for the forest sector through regulations and legislation in place	Existing regulations and legislation at baseline	Updates/amendments of forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy in place	Supportive regulations and legislation revised for sustainable forest management by the programme end	Forest related regulation	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome</b>						
<b>Improved forest sector value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods</b>	Improved business environment in forestry sector related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- taxes and royalties</li> <li>- standards</li> <li>- forest value chains</li> </ul>	Poor transparency of taxes and royalties  Non existing standards in place Poorly functioning forest value chains	Progress made to establish a transparent and just system for levying taxes and royalties.  Drafting construction / technical standard for a number tree species (timber) from natural forests commenced Improvements in forest value chains related regulations, improved benefit sharing modalities in use	Transparent and just system for levying taxes and royalties in place  Construction/technical standard developed  The number of forest value chains related regulations revised, benefit sharing modalities in use (the number to be defined during the course of FORVAC)	Programme reports  Published Standard  Revised Regulations published; programme reports	Political commitment for sustainable forest management and value chain development in CBFM  Favorable political, legal and policy framework for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and towards private sector and civil society engagement in business development  Institutional stability within MNRT

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome</b>						
<b>Improved forest sector value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods</b>	Supporting functions/ Service provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved market information system</li> <li>- Improved forest value chain financing</li> <li>- Enhancing capacities in VC</li> </ul>	Non-existent market information system Low awareness on business financing options Low capacity in place in Tanzania for value chain development	Development of Market Information System initiated, also including a beekeeping database Forest sector businesses better linked with financing alternatives  VC included in the curricula of forestry training institutions (SUA 2019 – 2020)	Market information system in place Forest sector businesses linked with financing alternatives Better functioning forest value chains in Tanzania benefitting forest sector and including participation of women and disadvantaged groups (data disaggregated by sex, age, disability) VC included in the curricula of forestry training institutions	Project reports  Data collected from forestry training institutes	Good cooperation between MNRT / FBD, TFS and PO-RALG; all having clear roles on how to support communities and private sector  Domestic market available for sustainably harvested timber, charcoal, honey and other NWFP products  Increasing international market access for FSC certified timber  Level of forest encroachment does not increase
	Increased number of community producer groups and their members engaged in wood and NWFP harvesting, processing and marketing (per products/ district/ year, by sex, age and potential disability)	Process (0)	28 producers' groups established	70 groups of 30 women / men; totaling 2100 members (Figures to be revised on the basis of the baseline)	Survey on NWFPs, group records	
	Social fund distribution from forest produce sales (e.g. school uniforms, school desks, dispensary building, benefitting vulnerable; by gender, age and disability) and number of people benefiting	In 40% of the 20 villages sampled at the baseline study forestry has contributed to social services (contribution 40% of forest income): total of TZS 1,119,000,000 since starting of CBFM	+15 %	+75 %	Baseline/Endline studies VNRC book keeping, Village records	
	AAC - Annual Allowable Cut defined in harvesting plans, and logging done according to plans	Very few of the villages had updated harvest plans in place in the beginning of FORVAC	15 % (to be adjusted against harvesting plans)	xx % increase	VNRC records, district records	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome</b>						
<b>Improved forest sector value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods</b>	Increased areas under sustainable forest management (CBFM)	247,789 ha	22 forest management plans - 7 in new most potential villages - 15 remobilized VLFRs (most potential selected) 20 LUPs both in villages - Already engaged in CBFM to ensure legal back ground and possibilities of gazettelement - In villages new to CBFM, but having potential forest	+ 60 % (additional 151,149 ha)	Management plans; District and VNRC records, and survey	
	Improved Forest Law enforcement and Governance system to replace trade of illegal timber with legally produced timber	Situation in 2018	Progress taken in establishment of components of Forest Law enforcement and Governance system	Key Forest Law enforcement and Governance system components in place	Project and FBD/TFS/district records	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Output 1. Improved Value Chains and increased Private Sector Involvement in the forest sector</b>	Number of VLFRs declared and operational, including village land use plans and forest management plans	57 VLFRs (NFBKP II 20 + LIMAS 16) 24 LUP	22 forest management plans -7 in new most potential villages -15 remobilized VLFRs (most potential selected) 20 VLUP produced	85 VLFR functional (number of new VLFRs to be established 28) 52 LUP	District register (DFO) VLFR Mgt Plans programme reports VNRC reports	Law enforcement is sufficiently efficient to make legally harvested timber viable Management plans fulfilled and are implemented according to sustainability criteria Strong leadership and equitable participation of villagers in CBFM is maintained
	Number of forest harvesting contracts contributing to the timber value chain managed in VLFRs (species, volume sold and unit prices) villages/district / year	to be established Income level 150 000 000 TZS/a	22 new/updated harvesting plans by June 2021	At least for 25 % of the VLFRs established during FORVAC +200%	VNRC records, district records, programme report	FBD and PO-RALG take active stance in solving the coordination and monitoring issues
	Lesser-known species with market potential identified and researched	process (0)	10 – 15 identified (service contract) Database/website for miombo timber species established for promoting species	at least 10 with potential for market/business dev.	Assessment report on lesser-known species, programme reporting	PO-RALG allocates sufficient resources to districts
	Advocacy on lesser-known species	process (0)	Database/website for miombo timber species established for promoting species Catalogue made showcasing the exiting species	At least 10 species of lesser-known species disseminated	TFS/districts records, market study on species and their market potential assessed and promoted, programme reporting	Villages, private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions
	Honey producer or other NWFP/NTFP producer groups linked with traders and other value chain actors (by sex) and their income increased	70 groups Kg 21 000 / a honey Kg 5250 / a bees wax NTFP: to be established % women producers	+ 5% + kg 1000 + 250 kg + 15% + 20%	+ 30% + 100% + 100% + 100%	District statistics/records, programme reporting  survey on honey sales and / or NWFP sales	Political will to support CBFM exists at District level A sufficient number of qualified Service providers available Domestic market demand increases for lesser-known timber species; for quality honey and other honey

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Output 1. Improved Value Chains and increased Private Sector Involvement in the forest sector</b>	Increased efficiency of timber processing (e.g. use of efficient sawmills contra pit sawing)	Current recovery rate 25 -30 % (to be confirmed)	No contribution during the planning period (but later during the programme years 3 and 4)	5 – 10% increase	Survey on recovery rates	products produced in Tanzania Other NWFPs (other than honey products) with commercialization potential are available Private sector, villagers and VNRC exist in the districts and are interested to participate in value chain development
	Number of new institutional arrangements/ business models with market linkages (e.g. MoUs, joint ventures, PPP & other partnerships)	Process (0)	+ 3 – 5	10 – 15	TFS, District and programme records	
	Number of private business actors engaged in legal timber processing (per district/year) increased	Baseline study results (covering 20 villages)	+20%	+150%	VNRC (VLFR), TFS, District and programme records Endline study	
	Increased employment (# of persons getting income) in harvesting and transportation, processing, pit sawing and saw milling; by gender.	5 % of population in target villages employed in timber processing	+ 300 (15 % women)	+1000 people (at least 20 % women)	Baseline and endline studies, project reports	
	Total income from charcoal sales within FORVAC VLFRs	Handeni: TZS 3.5 million per year Kilindi: 39.6 million per year	+20%	+200%	District forestry offices	
	Reduction in annual illegal forest harvesting cases in FORVAC supported forests	Illegal harvesting of timber was reported by 17.9% of the respondents (Baseline study)	Establish Forest User Networks to report on illegalities. Pilot illegality reporting dashboard Work on availability of legal timber via CBFM	10% of the respondents report illegal harvesting of timber	Baseline and endline studies	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Output 2. Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced</b>	Number of government staff trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex (inclusive VETA training programme)	Government staff not having or possessing inadequate knowledge and skills on forest mgt and VCD	120 district officers (10 officers in each programme district) 22 regional and central government officers 20% women	To be defined in TNA	FBD/NFBKP II/LIMAS records from previous phase and service provider records	Government organisations willing to implement capacity development results  Villages, districts, private sector, civil society actors and other organizations willing and able to implement capacity development and are committed to interact with GoT institutions  Equitable participation of villagers in CBFM related capacity development  FBD/TFS and PO-RALG take active stance in promoting capacity building at all levels  Willingness and ability of relevant educational institutes to include forest value chain development in their curricula
	Number of individuals trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex, age and disability/ by category (village level, SMEs, service providers)	Village Councils and VNRCs, villagers involved in timber harvest & processing, charcoal production and trade with totally lacking or inadequate knowledge and skills on forest management and VCD	3400 village leaders (85 villages: 20 Village Councils + 20 VNRCs) 180 SMEs 20 staff members of Service Providers	To be defined in TNA	Records kept by the project and service providers	
	Value chain related efficiency in decision making and in administrative procedures increased	Status/baseline as of situation in 2018	Steps taken to improve efficiency of VC related decision making and administrative procedures, average time for getting permits reducing	Average time for getting permits reduced procedures simplified	Procedures defined and used as a reference for assessing the performance	
	Forest value chain development incorporated in University and FTI/FITI curricula	No existing VC related education	VCD included in the curricula of SUA	Curricula developed and in use Issues of gender, age and disability considered in learning materials	Programme reports; existing curricula	
	Communication strategy mobilized	Established (ST consultancy in 2018)	FORVAC website and facebook page used & updated.	FORVAC communication according to strategy	Programme reports	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Output 3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place</b>	Extension strategy developed, aiming for synergies with FBD, on the principles of HRBA, incorporating value chain development	Non-existent	Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies developed  CBFM Apex Body approach defined, Apex body established and operational  PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established	Strategies and Extension manuals developed and taken in use	Programme reports  Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies	MNRT and PO-RALG take active stance in extension and communication services along the VC at all levels Villages, districts, private sector, civil society actors and other organizations willing to develop extension and communication TFS and FBD and other concerned governmental parties including research institutions, as well private sector and NGOs are committed to set up functional monitoring and MIS systems and provide inputs on regular basis Districts, villagers and VNRCs cooperate in collecting data for village monitoring system
	Programme MIS unit established contributing to FBD MIS development	Non-existent	MIS updated monthly	Functional MIS Unit	Programme reports	
<b>Output 4. Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed</b>	FORVAC development support for Guidelines: CBFM books	Version outdated	Methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment, PFRA developed, 1000 pcs. printed and disseminated	Books updated and distributed to CBFM actors Issues of gender, age and disability considered in visual materials	Programme reports	Political will exist for updating and endorsing the sector level policy and legal documents GoT committed to support Forest Law and

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Output 4. Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed</b>	Updated forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) approved	Updated Forest act needed for Forest policy	Forest Act not yet approved, translation in Swahili and dissemination remain to the programme ear 2021 – 2022	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)	MNRT reports and records	Governance enforcement, as well as implementation of Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy Private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions in legal and policy revision processes, and GoT takes due recognition
	Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies Disseminated	No up-to-date strategy available, no recent dissemination	1000 copies (in total) of the Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals printed and disseminated	Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping disseminated	Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals, Programme reports	
	National Assessment on the Charcoal sector results supported by FORVAC	Draft in progress	Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy approved and taken into use	Strategy in use	MNRT records on National Charcoal Strategy	
	Timber legality assurance system (TLAS) established	Initiated, with development of timber tracking sub-component of TLAS, electronic device piloted in selected checkpoints	Tanzanian Timber Legality Manual produced in cooperation with TFS and the FBD (partnering with TRAFFIC).  Stakeholders trained on law enforcement / legality issues  Checkpoint guidelines developed: 1000 pcs. printed and disseminated  Chain of Custody for VLFR timber, timber tracking from the stump to the end user	TLAS developed and in use, efficient country-wide timber tracking system piloted and taken into use	TFS reports, MNRT report, programme reporting	

## **Annex 2 Workplan 7/2020 – 6/2021**

## FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters				Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2020 - 2021	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2020	10-12/2020	01-03/2021	04-06/2021				Target	Target	Target			Target
1	Improved Value Chains and increased Private Sector Involvement in the forest sector														
1.1	Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)														
1.1.1	Establishment of VNRCs ( <i>awareness raising, forming the VNRC</i> )	VNRCs established						VLFR	17		4	8	5	CCs	FME
1.1.2	Agreement & demarcation of village boundaries (Identifying village land and its use; agreeing village boundaries; Obtaining legal authority; Demarcating village boundaries)	Villages with Land Certificates						Village	15		3	6	6	CCs	FME
1.1.3	Support to Establishment of Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) Production of (Village Land Use Plan (VLUP), Forest Area Demarcation)	VLUPs produced (service contracts) + meetings with the Land Use Planning Commission						Village	20		3	7	10	CCs	NPC
		ST consultancy to further develop LUP and document implementation of land use planning in the programme area: short videos of different stages of the LUP												CTA	FME
1.1.4	Demarcation of the forest area, forest inventory and production of VLFR/CFR Management Plans (Participatory Forest Timber Inventory; Analyzing the Inventory Data; Drafting the VLFR Management Plan)	Survey & mapping of VLFRs to obtain an official job number (JB)						VLFR	42		9	20	13	CCs	FME
		VLFR Mgt Plans (FMPs) developed and approved, including review of the FMPs by the FBD, including SULEDO						VLFR Mgt Plan (FMP)	22		6	8	8	CCs	FME
		Service Contract to support FBD to review FMPs, 4 x 5 days						FMPs reviewed	42	42				CTA	FME
1.1.5	Writing the bylaws and legal registration of VLFRs/CFRs, declaring the VLFR, approval of FMPs at the district level and by the FBD	VLFRs with approved bylaws (BUDGETED IN 1.1.4)						VLFR	42		9	20	13	CCs	FME
1.1.6	Gazetting of VLFRs/CFRs	Gazetted VLFRs						VLFR	42		9	20	13	CCs	NPC
1.1.7	Facilitate development of Timber Harvesting Plans (included in 1.4.1)	Harvesting plans developed (BUDGETED IN 1.1.4)						Harvesting plan	17		5	7	5	CCs	FME
1.1.8	Support to patrolling and other field activities of operational VLFRs/CFRs: equipment & motorbikes for selected VLFRs/CFRs	Motorbikes to most advanced / promising VLFRs procured						Motorbike / VLFR	15		4	4	7	CTA	AFAM
		Support for field equipment (uniforms, measurement tools etc.)						VLFR	36		8	16	12	CTA	CCs
1.1.10	Introduce and pilot information dashboard for reporting illegal activities involving communities and private sector as informants in selected districts – workshops, FGDs, support to related investments	Information dashboard introduced and piloted in Songea						District	1		0	0	1	CCR	VCA
1.2	Support to value chain development														
1.2.1	Identification of Value Chains (VC) with high potential, business potential and feasibility assessment	Service contract(s): Value Chains (VC) with high potential identified, incl. business potential and feasibility assessment						Value chain (case studies)	9		3	3	3	VCA	CCs
		Short-term consultancy: assessing requirements for wood used by Tanzanian furniture and construction industry and possibilities for increasing the market for Tanzanian Community Timber												VCA	NJE
1.2.4		Events on business plans and skills development for wood & NWFP						Workshop / event	12		4	4	4	CCs	FME
		Charcoal pilots (Tanga)						Pilot site	2		2			CCT	FME
		Charcoal, supporting research						Study	1	1				CTA	FME
1.2.6	Support institutional arrangements/business models with market linkages (e.g. MoUs, joint ventures, PPP & other partnerships, groups/association/cooperative initiatives)	Marketing events (e.g. Landscape Investment Forum)						Event	5	2	1	1	1	VCA	FME
		Marketing efforts: establishment of a show room, branding and market settings						Process	5	2	1	1	1	CCs	NJE
		Support mobilization of 28 beekeepers groups / associations business agreements with potential buyers, cooperation with regional TCCAs						Group / Association	28		10	6	12	VCA	FME

## FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2020 - 2021	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2020	10-12/2020	01-03/2021	04-12/2021									
1.2.7	Assist communities to improve the quality of timber harvested from community forests and link their production with market (demand)	Sawmills operational (community empowerment, organizing the sawmill ownership, management and operation & maintenance), also including user training at SULEDO and 1 sawmill procured in June 2019 in Lindi						Community with a sawmill	4		1	2	1	CTA	FME
1.2.8	Assist communities to improve the quality of timber and other forest products harvested from community forests and link their production with market (demand) – support for better equipment	Portable sawmills procured						Sawmill	2			1	1	CTA	FME CCs
		Solar kiln procured and established for 1 of the sawmills, includes user training						Solar kiln	1			1		CTA	FME
		Other equipment, for 1 VLFR/district (also small-scale harvesting and timber processing machinery / equipment)						VLFR	11		3	3	5	CCs	FME
1.2.9	Support to timber processing entities to improve efficiency of timber processing (e.g. use of efficient sawmills contra pit sawing, saw doctoring, improved recovery and quality of production): FGDs, training/workshops, mentoring, access to finance	Training events/workshops conducted						Event	6		1	3	2	CCs	FME
		ST consultancy of review of capacities (machinery/equipment, business mgt, supervision/ staff skills) and sources of raw material of sawmilling and carpentry industry in the FORVAC districts/regions, developing a capacity building plan (budgeted separately), implemented in 2 phases.												CTA	VCA
1.2.10	Support to timber processing entities to improve efficiency of timber processing (e.g. use of efficient sawmills contra pit sawing, improved recovery and quality of production): equipment, investments (for piloting/demos)	Investments in efficient production (processing facilities)						Investment	4		4	0	0	CCT, VCA	FME, NJE
1.2.11	Identification of lesser known species	Service contract for establishment of a Miombo Timber Database and Catalog and identification & laboratory testing of 10 - 15 lesser known species						Process (Service Provision)	1	1	0	0	0	FME, CTA	VCA
		Short-term consultancy (wood scientist) to support the lesser-known species study and development of the Miombo Timber Database (budgeted separately)												CTA	FME, VCA
		Service contract: marketing test for lesser-known species						Study	1	1				CTA	FME, VCA
1.2.12	Support VLFRs in harvesting contracts: mentoring, formulation of contracts, linkages with contractors/harvesting companies/buyers	Establishment of timber harvesting contracts (ref. 1.2.10)						Harvesting contract	5		1	2	2	CCs	FME
1.2.13	Support piloting production of bamboo and manufacturing of products from bamboo in FORVAC districts	Bamboo production (growing) pilot sites						Bamboo pilot	2			1	1	CCR CCL	FME NJE
		Bamboo product pilots / demos (bamboo baskets production group, capacity building/training/marketing - baskets + barbeque sticks + tooth sticks)						Group	2			1	1	CCR CCL	FME NJE
1.2.15	Improved capacities of VNRCs, tree growers and SMEs within the value chain so that management of VLFRs, volume, quality of tree growing and processing will be improved.	Tree planting: in 4 villages in Nyasa District (TTGAU/TGA cooperation)						Ha	200		0	0	200	CCR	FME
		Enrichment planting of degraded forests, demonstrations						Ha	65		40	5	20	CCs	FME
		Service contract: TTGAU for the Extension Worker for tree plantations in Nyasa and Mbinga districts						Month	12		0	0	12	CTA FME	CCR
1.2.16	Piloting District Forest Products Database/Catalog (beekeeping database etc.)	Service contract: 1 database (catalog) district / cluster, data collection						District	3		1	1	1	CCs	FME VCA

## FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)							Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2020 - 2021	Schedule				Unit	Target (total)		Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support		
			07-09/2020	10-12/2020	01-03/2021	04-06/2021			Target	Target	Target	Target				
1.2.17	Call for Business Proposals, Category 1: Community level call	Call for Business Proposals - community level supporting functions in district/cluster level (announcements, interviews of applicants, selection board)						District	6		2	2	2	VCA& NJE	CCs	
		Service contract, grant management and mentoring, implementation						District	6		2	2	2	CTA	VCA FME	
		Technical support to community businesses selected via call for business proposals, e.g. honey quality, increased capacity in wood works, advanced bamboo processing techniques						District	6		2	2	2	VCA NJE	CCs	
1.2.18	Call for Business Proposals, Categories 2 - 3: Mezzo & National level call (e.g. honey processing to identified areas, bamboo processing to identified areas, sawmilling)	Call for Business Proposals - Mezzo & National level call						Cluster	3		1	1	1	VCA NJE	CCs FME	
1.2.19	Timber value chain support: feasibility study and implementation of a timber yard pilot in Dar es Salaam / Arusha, market testing for lesser known species	Service contract: feasibility study						Study	1	1				CTA VCA	FME	
1.2.21	Studies on NTFPs	Short-term consultancy for a study on improving quality/quantity of honey production (protection African bee from parasites and diseases)						Study						CTA	FME	
		Short-term consultancy for a study on wild fruits, nectar species, mushrooms and spices in Miombos (also including marketability and identification of specific value chains)						Study						VCA	NJE FME	
2	Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced															
2.1	Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains											45	67			
2.1.1	Capacity building in VLFRs/CFRs, LUP, laws and regulations related to value chain	Training events conducted for VLFRs/CFRs, LUPs on laws and regulations						Event	11		3	3	5	CCs	CTA FME	
2.1.2	Support negotiations for VLFRs/CFR benefit sharing	Capacity building for VC & VNRC members on Governance (MCDI)						Process	1			1		CCs	FME	
2.1.3	Train/educate communities on their rights and benefits of sustainable forest management	Training events for community members on village forest governance and rights and benefits of sustainable forest management (MCDI)						Event	15			10	5	CCs	FME	
		Establishment of Mjumita networks for capacity building of community members on village forest governance and rights and benefits of sustainable forest management (MJUMITA partnership)						Event	33		16		17	CCs	CTA FME VCA	
2.1.4	Training of VNRCs in financial aspect (feasibility calculations, business planning)	Training events facilitated by district officers						Event	18		4	8	6	CCs	IJE VCA	
2.1.5	Capacity building in Forest management plan development & implementation	New VNRCs/VCs trained						Event	36		8	16	12	CCs	FME	
		Forest patrols & fire mgt training to VNRC - to executed by district officials						Training event	27		6	11	10	CCs	FME	
2.1.7	Support fund raising activities for the development of new value adding activities. (grants and loans from existing service providers, such as TaFF, VICOBAs/VS&L/SACCO)	Production groups established/ supported, VICOBAs activities						Production group	28		8	10	10	CCs	IJE VCA	
2.1.9	Exchange visit to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains	Exchange visits for community members facilitated						District	11		3	3	5	CCs	FME	

## FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters				Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2020 - 2021	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2020	10-12/2020	01-03/2021	04-06/2021				Target	Target	Target			Target
2.2	Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspect								12	12	15				
2.2.2	Capacity building in PFM, LUP, laws and regulations related to Value chain	Training events for district level authorities on PFM, VLFR/CFR, LUPs, laws and regulations						Event	11		3	3	5	FME CTA	
		Co-facilitating Annual Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Stakeholder Forum in Lindi Region						Event	1	1				FME	CCL
2.2.3	Capacity building to districts staff on forest value chain (value links) development	Training events on VCD						Training event	11		3	3	5	VCA	
		Awareness raising on call for business proposals						Training event	6		2	2	2	CCs NJE	FME
		ST consultancy on value chain dev. training (budgeted separately)												VCA CCs	FME, NJE
2.2.4	Support training on business development services to FORVAC districts.	Training events for district officers on business development services						Event	11		3	3	5	VCA	FME NJE
		Service contract: ToT for training on value chains dev. on the grassroot level						Event	4	1	1	1	1	VCA	FME NJE
2.2.5	Cooperation with Tanzania Forest Industries Federation (SHIVIMITA)	Forest Industry's training on procurement and marketing timber from VLFRs						Training event	3	3				CTA	VCA FME
2.2.6	Study visits on selected interventions to sub-Saharan Africa Countries for experiences exchange and lessons learned -	Exchange visit to Cameroon (FLEGT, VCD)						Exchange visit	1	1				CTA	FME NPC
2.2.7	Study visits for exchange of experience and for lessons learned to Finnish interventions on forestry extension services and jointly/ community managed forests.	Exchange visit, 12 participants						Exchange visit	1	1				CTA	FAM
2.2.9	Exchange visits to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains (local)	Exchange visits						Exchange visit	3		1	1	1	FME	CCs
2.2.10	Build capacity of District Authorities on conflicts management on land and related natural resources use	Conflict mgt training						Training event	11		3	3	5	CCs	FME
2.2.12	Support district facilities during implementation of FORVAC activities.	Repair a vehicle/district						Vehicle	11		3	3	5	FAM CCs	
		Maintenance & fuel, TZS 1,500,000/month/ vehicle						Vehicle	11		3	3	5	FAM CCs	
2.3	Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes														
2.3.1	Support Tutors and Lecturers of training institutes (SUA and FTI/FITI/TBI) to participate on forest value chain/market systems and business development related trainings/short courses	Tutors & Lecturers supported to participate in relevant training events						Training event	5	5				FME	FAM
2.3.2	Support training institutions to develop/mainstream forest products value chain/market system and business development in undergraduate curricula	Equipment to support implementation of Forest Value Chain and Business Dev. Curricula						Package	1	1				FME	FAM
2.3.3	Support studies and thesis/dissertations related to forest products value chain/market system and business development relevant for CBFM	MSc studies / thesis supported						Study, thesis	6	6				FME CTA	VCA
2.3.4	Support scientific workshops for sharing research results relevant to CBFM and value chains development	Scientific workshop/ seminar supported						Workshop	1	1				CTA NPC	FME

FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters				Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2020 - 2021	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2020	10-12/2020	01-03/2021	04-06/2021				Target	Target	Target			Target
3	Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place														
3.1	Enhanced extension and communication services														
3.1.1	Supporting Districts & FBD on Forest and beekeeping related events (Sabasaba, Beekeeping & Tree planting day, Nanenane)	Events participated						Event	7	1	2	2	2	CCs NPC	FME
3.1.2	Assists active journalists committed to forest issues to be further involved in forestry related activities to report and learn new concepts emerging in the forest sector – workshops and other forums, dialogues	Media tours/training events for journalists / reporters on the FORVAC approach and results						Event	5	2	1	1	1	CCs NPC	FME
		Documentation of success stories (media releases, social media, publications)						Process	5	2	1	1	1	CCs NPC	FME
3.1.4	Develop Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies	Develop Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies, Workshops/Task force												CTA NPC	FME
3.1.5	Support development of National PFM Apex body	Short-term consultancy on defining the Apex Body approach, ToR and membership, study												CTA NPC	FME
		Workshops/ FGDs on establishment and operation of the Apex body						Workshop	5	5				CTA NPC	FME
3.2	Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established									6	6	8			
3.2.1	Support district & national authorities in monitoring of FORVAC interventions	Review and planning workshops biannually						Workshop	8	2	2	2	2	CCs NPC	FME
		Technical monitoring & backstopping to FORVAC interventions by districts/ regional/ national authorities						Monitoring & backstopping visit	15	4	3	3	5	CCs NPC	FME
3.2.4	Update facts and figures of PFM across Tanzania	Service contract to develop the PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and the VLFR database						Study	1	1				CTA NPC	FME
4	Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported														
4.1	Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development														
4.1.1	Support training to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM development	National workshops on policies and laws						Workshop	1	1				NPC	FME
4.1.2	Support to development of Natural Forest Management Planning Guidelines and CBFM books and their dissemination	Working group meetings / workshops (Natural Forest Mgt Guidelines) - printing						Workshop	3	3				NPC	FME
		Short-term consultancy for development of methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment, PFRA											CTA NPC	FME	
		Printing of the guidelines						Edition	1000	1000				FAM NPC	FME
4.1.3	Updated forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations)	Workshops/ focus group discussions (biannual) on the update of Forest Act and regulations						Workshop	2	2				CTA NPC	FME
4.1.4	Support dissemination of Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies	1000 copies (in total) of the Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals printed and disseminated						Edition	1000	1000				FAM NPC	FME

## FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2020 - 2021	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2020	10-12/2020	01-03/2021	04-06/2021		Target		Target	Target	Target			
4.1.5	Support preparation of Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy	Taskforce (13 members) meetings / workshops on preparation of Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy						Event	6	6				NPC	FME
4.2	Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sources timber														
4.2.1	Capacity building – workshops and focus group discussions to set-up a national action plan for developing the Timber Legality Standards that also cover timber production in natural forests including VLFRs	Workshop to promote development of forest law enforcement (Timber Legality Assurance System)						Workshop	1	1				CTA NPC	VCA
4.2.2	Support timber tracking systems: Contribute to a process of reducing number of checkpoints in major highways (option: merging TFS and District council checkpoints) – focus group discussions, workshops.	Workshops and FGDs conducted						Event	2	2				CTA NPC	FME VCA
4.2.3	Support to monitor movement of timber (electronic tracking system); review the feasibility of the electronic timber tracking system introduced and piloted by TRAFFIC in 5 checkpoints (Kibiti, Vikindu, Ikwiriri, Nangurukuru and Nyangao)	Checkpoint guidelines developed and disseminated (workshops, wg meetings, print 1000 psc., dissemination)						Process (lump sum)	1	1				CTA NPC	FME VCA
4.2.5	Timber legality manual	Co-facilitating production of Timber Legality Manual in cooperation with TRAFFIC						Manual	1	1				CTA	VCA FME
		Short-term consultancy to support development of the Timber Legality Manual						Manual	1	1				CTA	VCA
		Support to the Tanzania Forestry Working Group (TFWG) national seminar on illegal logging						Event	1	1				CTA	VCA
4.2.6	Chain of Custody for VLFR timber	Develop a technological solution for tracking VLFR timber from stump to market						Process (lumpsum)	1	1				CTA	VCA
		Short-term consultancy to assist VLFR timber chain of custody						Process (lumpsum)	1	1				CTA	VCA
		Stakeholder workshop to collect views and feedback regarding the solution						Event	2	2				CTA	VCA FME
		Piloting tracking solution, including data collection devices						Process	1			1		CTA	VCA FME

## **Annex 3 Operational coverage of FORVAC in each District**

Cluster	District	Output 1 / Output Area 1.1:						Output 1 / Output area 1.2:	Output 2 / Output area 2.1:		A Total No of Villages Where FORVAC Operates
		VLUP by FORVAC		Established & Mobilized VLFRs by FORVAC		FMPs by FORVAC		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBA's & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
RUVUMA	NAMTUMBO	Kumbara	Chengena	Kumbara	Chengena		Limamu	Limamu	Kumbara		7
		Limamu	Kilangalanga	Limamu	Kilangalanga				Masuguru		
			Njalamatata		Njalamatata				Limamu		
									Chengena		
									Suluti		
									Kilangalanga		
	SONGEA	Liweta	Matimila A	Liweta	Matimila A	Liweta		Liweta	Liweta		7
		Litowa		Litowa		Litowa		Litowa	Litowa		
		Kikunja		Kikunja		Ndongosi		Ndongosi	Ndongosi		
						Mhukurulilahi		Mhukurulilahi	Mhukurulilahi		
									Matimila A		
									Kitulo		
	MBINGA	Ndongosi	Amani makoro	Ndongosi				Ndongosi	Ndongosi	Ndongosi	7
		Kindimba juu	Kiwombi	Kindimba juu				Kindimba juu	Kindimba juu	Kindimba juu	
		Kindimba chini		Kindimba chini				Kindimba chini	Kindimba chini	Kindimba chini	
				Amani makoro				Amani makoro	Amani makoro	Amani makoro	
				Kiwombi				Kiwombi	Kiwombi	Kiwombi	
								Barabara	Barabara	Barabara	
	NYASA	Litumbakuhamba	Mkali B	Litumbakuhamba				Liuli	Liuli	Liuli	14
		Hinga		Hinga				Lipingo	Lipingo	Lipingo	
		Litolomelo		Litolomelo				Mkali A	Mkali A	Mkali A	
								Mkali B	Mkali B	Mkali B	
									Litumbakuhamba		
									Hinga		
									Litolomelo		
									Lituihi		
									Mwerampya		
								Ndumbi			
								Mbaha			
								Lundu			
								Ngingama			
								Liweta			
TUNDURU						Liwangula	Liwangula	Liwangula		3	
						Kajima	Kajima	Kajima			
							Mbungulaji	Mbungulaji			

Cluster	District	Output 1 / Output Area 1.1:						Output 1 / Output area 1.2:	Output 2 / Output area 2.1:		A Total No of Villages Where FORVAC Operates
		VLUP by FORVAC		Established & Mobilized VLFRs by FORVAC		FMPs by FORVAC		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
LINDI	RUANGWA	Machang'anja		Nandenje	Michenga	Nandenje	Michenga		Lichwachwa	Nandenje	10
		Mmawa		Mchichili		Mchichili			Mchichili	Kitandi	
		Chingumbwa		Nahanga		Nahanga			Nahanga	Nahanga	
				Lichwachwa		Lichwachwa			Nandenje	Mchichili	
									Mmawa		
									Ng'au		
									Chingumbwa		
	LIWALE	Likombora		Mtawatawa	Mahonga	Mtawatawa	Mahonga	Barikiwa	Nanjegeja	Nanjegeja	27
		Turuki		Kitogoro	Nanjegeja	Kitogoro	Nanjegeja	Chimbuko	Mahonga	Tuungane	
				Nangano	Tuungane	Nangano	Tuungane	Litou	Chimbuko	Turuki	
				Nahoro		Nahoro		Kiangara	Barikiwa	Chimbuko	
				Mtungunyu		Mtungunyu		Nangano	Naujombo	Legezamwendo	
				Mikunya		Mikunya		Ngongowelee	Ngumbu	Barikiwa	
				Darajani		Darajani		Kibutuka	Luwele	Mahonga	
				Naujombo		Naujombo		Mihumo	Darajani		
				Chimbuko		Chimbuko		Likombora	Nahoro		
				Barikiwa		Barikiwa		Lilombe	Mtungunyu		
								Ngunja	Mikunya		
									Nangano		
									Mtawatawa		
									Kitogoro		
									Tuungane		
									Mikuyu		
									Chigugu		
	NACHINGWEA			Nahimba	Mbondo	Nahimba	Mbondo		Kegei 'A'	Nahimba	8
				Majonanga	Kiegei 'A'	Kilimarondo	Kiegei 'A'		Mbondo	Likwela	
				Kilimarondo		Nanjihi			Majonanga	Namapwia	
				Nanjihi					Kilimarondo	Kiegei 'A'	
									Nahimba	Nanjihi	
								Nanjihi			

C l u s t e r	District	Output 1 / Output Area 1.1:						Output 1 / Output area 1.2:	Output 2 / Output area 2.1:		A Total No of Villages Where FORVAC Operates
		VLUP by FORVAC		Established & Mobilized VLFRs by FORVAC		FMPs by FORVAC		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
T A N G A	HANDENI	Kitumbi		Kitumbi		Kitumbi		Kitumbi	Kitumbi	Kitumbi	5
		Kwamsundi		Kwamsundi		Gole		Gole	Gole		
						Kwedikabu		Kwedikabu	Kwedikabu		
								Mazingara	Mazingara		
								Kwamsundi	Kwamsundi		
	KILINDI	Mnkonde		Mnkonde		Mnkonde			Mnkonde	Kwamwande	5
		Turiani Kwedijero		Turiani Kwedijero					Tuariani Kwedijero		
		Komnazi		Komnazi					Komnazi		
		Vunila									
		Kwamwande									
	MPWAPWA	Chiseyu		Chiseyu					Chiseyu	Ikuyu	3
		Ikuyu		Ikuyu					Ikuyu		
		Chitemo		Chitemo					Chitemo		
Total No of Villages		26	7	39	10	25	9	35	78	30	96

## **Annex 4 Timber trade event in Ruangwa – prices and volumes**

## Timber trade event in Ruangwa, October 2020 – prices and volumes sold

Villages	Ng'au village				Lichwachwa village				Nahanga villages				Mchichili			
	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount
	Mnjiligwi	30	697,915	20,937,450					Mtondoro	30	697,915	20,937,450	Mtondoro	50	697,915	34,895,750
	Mchinji	20	697,915	13,958,300					Mchinji	20	697,915	13,958,300	Mkongo	20	697,915	13,958,300
									Mnjiligwi	20	697,915	13,958,300	Mtanga	25	697,915	17,447,875
													Mninga jangwa	20	697,915	13,958,300
Total volume		50		34,895,750		0				70		48,854,050		115		80,260,225
Timber buyers																
	Species	Volume	Price/m3	amount of Standing tree	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Total amount of Standing tree	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Total amount of Standing tree	Species	Volume	Price/m3	amount of Standing tree
	Mninga jangwa	20	290,000	5,800,000	Mninga jangwa	30	290,000	8,700,000	Mtondoro	30	195,000	5,850,000	Mtondoro	50	195,000	9,750,000
	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000	Mtondoro	20	195,000	3,900,000	Mtondoro	30	195,000	5,850,000	Mtondoro	50	195,000	9,750,000
	Mnangu	30	350,000	10,500,000	Mchinji	120	145,000	17,400,000	Mtondoro	30	195,000	5,850,000	Mtondoro	50	195,000	9,750,000
	Mkongo	10	350,000	3,500,000	Mtondoro	20	195,000	3,900,000	Mchinji	20	145,000	2,900,000	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000
				-	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000	Mtanga	20	195,000	3,900,000	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000
				-	Njiligwi	20	145,000	2,900,000	Mtanga	20	195,000	3,900,000	Mtanga	25	195,000	4,875,000
					Mtanga	30	195,000	5,850,000	Mnjiligwi	20	145,000	2,900,000	Msekeseke	50	290,000	14,500,000
					Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000	Mnjiligwi	20	145,000	2,900,000	Njiligwi	20	145,000	2,900,000
					Mpande	50	290,000	14,500,000	Mninga	20	290,000	5,800,000				
Total volume		80		26,800,000		330		71,150,000		210		39,850,000		285		65,525,000

## Timber trade event in Ruangwa, October 2020 – prices and volumes sold

Villges	Nandenje				Mtondo				Malolo			
			Timber Total				Timber Total				Timber Total	
	Species	Volume	Price/m3	amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	amount
	Mninga jangwa	60	697,915	41,874,900	Mkongo	20	697,915	13,958,300	Mninga	20	697,915	13,958,300
	Mtondoro	150	697,915	104,687,250	Mtondoro	30	697,915	20,937,450	Mkongo	20	697,915	13,958,300
	Mchinji	10	697,915	6,979,150	Mpande	50	697,915	34,895,750	Mchenga	120	697,915	83,749,800
	Mchenga	100	697,915	69,791,500	Mtanga	50	697,915	34,895,750	Msekeseke	25	697,915	17,447,875
									Mtanga	50	697,915	34,895,750
Total volume		320		223,332,800		150		104,687,250		235		164,010,025
	Timber buyers											
	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount	Species	Volume	Price/m3	Timber Total amount
	Mninga jangwa	100	290,000	29,000,000	Mninga jangwa	40	290,000	11,600,000	Mninga jangwa	20	290,000	5,800,000
	Mninga jangwa	50	290,000	14,500,000	Mninga jangwa	40	290,000	11,600,000	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000
	Mninga jangwa	100	290,000	29,000,000	Mninga jangwa	20	290,000	5,800,000	Mtanga	20	195,000	3,900,000
	Msekeseke	100	290,000	29,000,000	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000	Mtondoro	40	195,000	7,800,000
	Msekeseke	60	290,000	17,400,000	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000				
	Msekeseke	60	290,000	17,400,000	Mkongo	20	350,000	7,000,000				
					Mtondoro	30	195,000	5,850,000				
					Mtondoro	30	195,000	5,850,000				
					Mtondoro	30	195,000	5,850,000				
					Mpande	50	290,000	14,500,000				
					Mtondoro	50	195,000	9,750,000				
					Msekeseke	100	295,000	29,500,000				
					Mtanga	40	195,000	7,800,000				
	Total volume		470		136,300,000		490		129,100,000		100	

**Total Volume Sold**                      **2,905 m3**

**Total Price** **TZS 1,149,265,100 (EUR 417,914)**

## **Annex 5 FORVAC – MCDI partnership in Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters**



## *Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative*



### FORVAC-MCDI Partnership

Delivering Improved Forest Based income, Livelihoods & Environmental benefits deriving from CBFM in Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters

30<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2021



## CONTENTS



- About Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI).
- Where MCDI works.
- What MCDI does.
- FORVAC-MCDI Partnership.
- Progress thus far: 2020-2021
- Community owned portable sawmills & solar kilns: progress taken, plans
- Overview of the work plan for coming months (incl. progress taken in timber harvest and sale)
- Updates on needs/resource assessment of Tanga Cluster/Suledo, implementation plans for Feb. – June 2021).



## About MCDI- FOCUS



Support community forest enterprises for rural development & contribution to National economic growth through sustainable and socially equitable utilization of forest resources

*"Incentives from forest based products are key for communities to achieve conservation outcomes and financial and social sustainability"*



## About MCDI



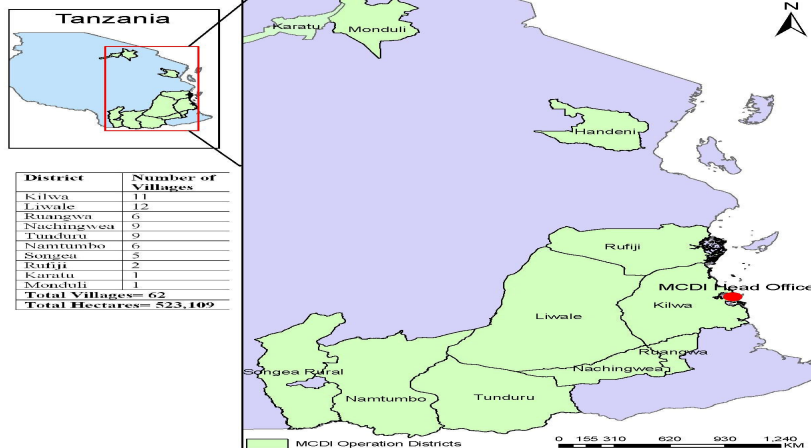
- Headquarters in Kilwa Districts
- With one field Office in Ruangwa District.
- Working with District Authorities & a wide range of local & Int. Partners (eg. WWF Tanzania)
- Working with 4 Regions (Lindi, Ruvuma, Pwani & Arusha)
- 9 Districts (Kilwa, Rufiji, Tunduru, Namtumbo, Liwale, Nachingwea, Songea, Ruangwa & Monduli)
- 61 villages supported to date with 523,109ha
- 15 FSC certified with 200,7739ha.
- TZS 2,075,770,000 realized from sustainable timber sales in 30 villages
- Group Scheme FSC certificate Management since 2009.
- It is the only and the first in whole of Africa (For Community managed Natural Forests)



## About MCDI: Geographical scope.



### MCDI operation Areas in Tanzania



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## FORVAC-MCDI Partnership 1. Purpose



- The aim is to create a long-term partnership between MCDI, LGAs and forest communities in FORVAC Clusters, in a similar way as MCDI has established relationship with LGA and forest communities in Kilwa.
- MCDI establishing long-term presence whereby, through revenues generated from forest product sales, communities will cover the cost of forest management services provided by technical facilitators including MCDI which will enable communities to be supported with technical knowhow and access to markets after FORVAC has come to end.

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## 2. MCDI Facilitation role



- Collaborate closely with FORVAC cluster coordinators, Forest Management Expert, FORVAC Team as a whole, Regional Authorities, District Forest Officers and TFS.
- Increase access to markets (Including promotion of LKTS)
- Village Timber Business Planning (to reach financial autonomy)
- Value addition- sawn timber production
- VC & VNRC capacity building (to enhance competence & confidence)

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## 3. MCDI Facilitation role



- Facilitate timber sales contracts with buyers.
- Facilitate trade events: harvesting, processing, selling.
- Promote FSC certification (marketing and branding Tanzanian Community Timber.)

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## Progress thus far



- MCDI re-introduced to the Regional Authority & District Authorities.
- Introduction of the FORVAC programme to VC, VNRC & VGA in 7+ Villages
- Joint Strategic planning with FORVAC
- Joint strategic planning with District, TFS Officers and RNRA
- Introduction and presentations to District Full Councils (Nachingwea, Ruangwa, Liwale, Namtumbo, Tunduru & Songea)
- Capacity building to LGA Staff (RNRA, TFS and District Officers on field methodologies (PFRA & Village Timber Business
- Jointly with FORVAC Cluster Coordinator and Liwale District Authority organize field monitoring trip for FCG, Embassy of Finland and FORVAC
- 42 monthly meetings conducted involved MCDI & District field team in 6 Districts
- Two quarterly meetings conducted in Ruvuma cluster involved National PFM coordinator, Regional and Districts representatives

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## Progress thus far

### No. of CBFM Villages supported to date



LIWALE	NACHINGWEA	RUAWA	SONGEA	NAMTUMBO	TUNDURU	TOTAL
12	9	6	5	4	2	38

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## Progress thus far



- 14 FMPs and associated bylaws reviewed and approved in Ruangwa (5), Nachingwea (1) and Liwale (8).
- 4 Forest Management plans and associated bylaws drafted in Liwale (2) and Nachingwea (2) (*approval underway*).
- 10 Mgt Plans endorsed by FBD
- Secure 132 new CBFM books from FBD to facilitate timber business in 12 Villages.
- 926.94 km of 28 VLFR boundaries clearly marked with blue paints and VLFR zonation in Nachingwea (221 Km), Ruangwa (101km), Liwale (393.39km) Ruvuma (211.55km), 693 (469Men and 224Women) VC&VNRC members involved.

11



## Progress thus far



- Improved forest management capacities of 1057 VC & VNRC members (675men, 382women) on CBFM, forest Certification, roles & responsibilities to develop forest value chains in 28 villages (3 Districts)

12



## Progress thus far



- 419 (274men,145women) VC and VNRC members trained on safe and efficient harvesting practices, logging supervision, Quota Management, log measurements & volume calculation in 12 villages (3 Districts).
- 807(491men, 316women) VC and VNRC members capacitated on PFRA transect walk method and PRAs in 22 villages (5 Districts).

13



## Progress thus far



- PFRA conducted in 22 villages (5 Districts), 358 (257 men ,101 women)VC &VNRC members involved .
- 347 VC and VNRC members (210 men and 137 women) trained on financial/Business Planning in 10 villages (Lindi cluster).

14



## Progress thus far Sustainable timber sales



15



## Progress thus far Sustainable timber sales



16



## Progress thus far Sustainable timber sales



17



## Progress thus far



- Facilitated timber trade event in Ruangwa. (13 timber buyers reached- available harvesting quota in VLFRs presented by communities
- 2,905 Cubic meters from 7 VLFRs were marketed to 13 potential timber buyers.
- Out of these 1,765 Cubic meters will be sold to timber buyers as standing tree volume and 1,140 will be traded by seven village Governments in the form of standing tree volume and sawn timber production.
- 5 villages facilitated to acquire legal document to trade sawn timber.

19



## Progress thus far



- Organized & facilitated Annual CBFM stakeholders forum, held in Ruangwa (300 participants)

20



## Progress thus far



- Facilitated timber trade event in Ruangwa. (13 timber buyers reached- available harvesting quota in VLFRs presented by communities)
- 2,905 Cubic meters from 7 VLFRs were marketed to 13 potential timber buyers.
- Out of these 1,765 Cubic meters will be sold to timber buyers as standing tree volume and 1,140 will be traded by seven village Governments in the form of standing tree volume and sawn timber production.
- 5 villages facilitated to acquire legal document to trade sawn timber.

21



## Progress thus far Sustainable timber sales



LIWALE	RUANGWA
1 village	3 villages
100 CBM (Standing tree volume)	74 CBM (standing tree volume)
TZS 35,000,000	TZS 17,920,000

22



## Progress thus far



- Based on experiences from the tested and proven efficient sawn timber production, the volume sold could have translated to between 60% to 100% more if were sold as sawn timber.
- Two community owned mobile sawmills procured from Canada. The first one has arrive, the second is on its way to Tanzania.

23



## Progress thus far



- Training on timber air drying in 3 villages (Mchichiri, Nahanga & Nahoro).
- 2,050 timber brochures, designed, produced and distributed to 12 potential timber buyers. (7 Eco lodges, 2 construction Companies, 2 timber dealers and 1 furniture workshop).
- 1,000 timber sample labels produced for wood samples
- Wood samples of 14 different trees species were produced and distributed to 12 potential buyers.
- 4 banners and 4 flyers designed and displayed for marketing and publicity

24



## Overview of the W/P for coming months (incl. progress taken in timber harvest & sales)



- Assembling of the mobile sawmill, launch & handling over to communities.
- Start sawn timber production & training of the same
- Facilitate approval and endorsement of the harvesting plans
- FSC certification of two villages (1 Liwale & 1 Ruangwa)
- Oversee harvesting operations

25



### **Overview of the W/P for coming months (incl. progress taken in timber harvest & sales)**



- Survey and demarcation of Luwele VLFR-Liwale
- Capacity building (PFRA, PRA etc)-Luwele, Chigugu & Lilombe. village
- PFRA-Luwele, Chigugu & Lilombe villages
- Drafting Management Plans for 4 villages (Luwele, Chigugu, Lilombe & Tuungane)
- Sign posts installation in 11 villages (Combining with boundary marking)

26



### **Overview of the W/P for coming months (incl. progress taken in timber harvest & sales)**



- Organize and facilitate timber trade events
- Timber marketing
- Organize monthly meetings
- Organize Quarterly meeting
- Organize and facilitate field monitoring visits by RC, DC & DED for political ecology and buy in.
- Capacity building on air drying
- Training on Moisture Content measurement during air drying

27



### **Overview of the W/P for coming months (incl. progress taken in timber harvest & sales)**



- Survey, demarcation of Mbungulaji VLFR-Tunduru
- Drafting mgt planning for 4 villages in Tunduru & Namtumbo Districts
- Facilitate approval and endorsement of mgt plans for 4 VLFRs (Tunduru & Namtumbo)
- Training harvesting, quota mgt, timber measurement and vol. Calculation
- Facilitate Village timber Business planning (Tunduru, Namtumbo & Songea)

28



### **Overview of the W/P for coming months (incl. progress taken in timber harvest & sales)**



- Training to new VNRC in Kiegei B-Nachingwea
- Review mgt plans in Kilimarondo & Ngunichile villages
- Facilitate approval and endorsement of Kilimarondo & Ngunichile mgt plans.

29



## Challenges



- **Outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic**- caused decline of demand for timber.
- Delays shipment of portable sawmill, hence in starting sawn timber production.
- Boundary disputes between Muhukulu-lilahi and Ndongosi (Songea), Masuguru and Songambebe(Namtumbo).
- VLFRs encroachment by livestock, Farmers and illegal loggers in Ruvuma and Lindi cluster.
- Inadequate of reliable markets for Forest product.
- Wildfire in VLFRs

## **Annex 6 Concept Note – Charcoal Pilot Model**

## Concept Note – Charcoal Pilot Model

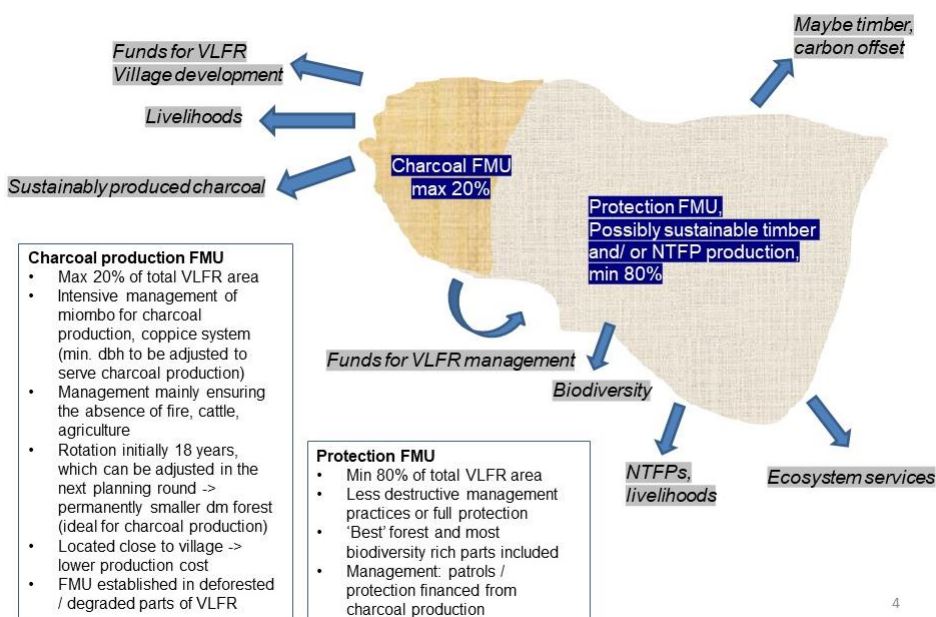
FORVAC programme under FBD is piloting a new charcoal production model for CBFM context. Majority of the charcoal to feed the 2.3 million tons annual charcoal demand in Tanzania is produced unsustainably from natural miombo forests. It is mainly produced in so called ‘general lands’, which is natural miombo forest (with different levels of degradation from none to heavy) but does not have any legal forest reserve status. This area is partly under low intensity agricultural use (shifting cultivation) or grazing land for cattle and is often in Village Land Use Plans allocated under ‘future agricultural land’. However, as per the PFM Facts and Figures study, also Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) are encroached. Encroachment is usually a combination of illegal selective logging for timber, in some areas burning for charcoal and agricultural expansion and/or grazing. Especially the forests close to centers, whether administratively categorized as general lands or reserves, are prone to fragment and disappear on an increasing speed. From FORVAC’s operational areas, especially Handeni Cluster, and VLFRs there, have been much affected by forest degradation and deforestation due to booming charcoal demand in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and via Zanzibar even abroad.

There is an urgent need to develop models for efficient charcoal production. This model in question is fitted to CBFM context and the core idea is to ‘sacrifice’ part of the Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR, max 20%) under intensive charcoal production to provide finance for protection of the rest (min 80%). The main objectives of this model are

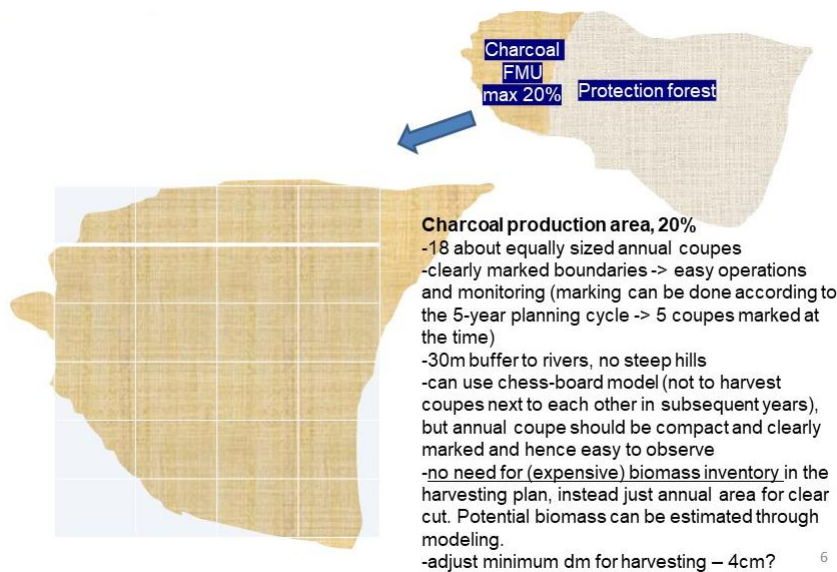
- 1) Protect VLFR by providing the finance for VLFR management from the 20% of intensively utilized charcoal production Forest Management Unit (FMU).
- 2) Provide income for village development.
- 3) Provide sustainably produced charcoal to feed the market demand.
- 4) Provide sustainable livelihoods for charcoal makers in a setting, where investment to technology improvement is encouraged through payment terms and long-term sustainability in terms of biomass availability.

### Model

Below the idea of the model drafted in two pictures, first in whole VLFR scale (Picture 1) and secondly in charcoal forest management unit (FMU) level (Picture 2).



Picture 1. Charcoal production model in the whole VLFR level.



Picture 2. Charcoal production model in the FMU level.

### Efficiency & simplicity of model

In order to maximize the benefit from as small as possible 'sacrificed' area unit, it is of utmost importance that the model is optimized for efficient biomass production in terms of rotation, minimum diameters, management practices, and planning & monitoring demands.

Model is kept as simple as possible, which will reduce the cost and hence maximize the income flow. E.g. biomass surveys / inventories are not included in the model, instead biomass is annually cut on a pre-defined area unit. Biomass potential is roughly estimated with biomass estimates from miombo research. The research component, which is an integral part of this pilot, will feed more information and estimates are improved on the way accordingly. Charcoal makers pay to VNRC per bag of charcoal (current system: payments per bag to authorities), but once both parties have experience in the potential income, they can by mutual agreement shift to area-wise payments, which gives incentive to charcoal makers to invest in technology to increase the recovery rate and hence increase the amount of charcoal produced from the same biomass.

### Efficient monitoring

Goal is to keep the model simple and hence easy to monitor. If any authority meets any charcoal production outside the predefined, clearly marked annual coupe, but inside the VLFR, it is automatically illegal. The monitoring is, rather than monitoring by outsiders, more trusting on strict contractual terms between VNRC and Charcoal Makers Association (CMA). VNRC and CMA could for example agree that if any of the CMA members is met by VNRC burning charcoal outside the designated area, they will lose the membership in CMA for x months/years and hence right to use the VLFR charcoal production area. If VNRC fails to fulfill their forest management related responsibilities, e.g. in keeping the cattle out of the charcoal FMU regenerative areas, CMA could be waived from paying for x bags of charcoal or give a discount on the area-wise payment. VNRC and CMA should during the pilot with some outside facilitation adjust the terms and conditions into a form which best serves both parties. These contractual terms can work as a template for further charcoal production areas with slight adjustments to the local context.

The amount of charcoal can be monitored by authorities by comparing the rough production estimates done during the planning phase to the number of bags transported (recorded in the transport permit) out of village as community charcoal. If the quota is significantly exceeded (e.g. +20%), VNRC & CMA must explain why

more is produced (possible investments to recovery rates, or kiln management, from which increment in recovery rate can be calculated and quota adjusted to the new level).

District natural resources personnel should be involved in every step of the activities to ensure sustainability of the pilot, and to ensure that the monitoring duties are developed simultaneously to ensure the best results.

### Ensuring regeneration

Key for sustainable charcoal production on miombo woodland is ensuring the regeneration. According to the research, most miombo species coppice effectively, and it is assumed that the key factors affecting the regeneration are fire, agricultural expansion, and cattle grazing. Hence, minimizing these threats is important and must be ensured by efficient division of duties in between Charcoal Makers Association (CMA) and the VNRC, and ensured by efficient intensives / punitive measures according to the contract between the two parties. The assumptions related to miombos regenerative qualities will be followed at the permanent sample plots (more about research component below), as well as the possible impact of this model to tree species distribution. Adjustments to the model will be made, e.g. in case there is a negative impact on the species most suitable for biomass production for charcoal, or if ensuring regeneration requires more measures.

### Research Component

To support the model development, a strong research component will be designed for the pilot site. Permanent sample plots will be established on all annual coupes and data collection will continue also post-FORVAC with the strong commitment from SUA and TAFORI. The idea is to run the two charcoal forest management units selected for this pilot according to the model described here and in Annex 1 but adjust the model according to the information that is fed from the research component. If charcoal production is scaled up in other areas, the same adjustments can be made into the model in the other areas. So, the idea is not to wait for 18 years (rotation) to be able to scale up the described model. Enough information on the key issues (regeneration) should be available after a few seasons. Forests are disappearing in many areas in an alarming speed and hence, there is an urgent need for models for sustainable biomass production. The model is set for 18 years, and adjustments can be made 'on the way' to get closer to perfection and to answer possible unforeseen weak points in the model design.

The table 1 describes the research needs identified and they are connected to each step during the pilot.

### Technology development

Current recovery rates in charcoal industry are low; usually below 20%, meaning that 5-fold amount of biomass is burned as compared to the end product. Improving the recovery rates directly correlates, in case of the amount of market-ready charcoal remains the same, with the reduction in felled biomass and further in deforested area. Globally, reaching 40-50% recovery rate is not impossible with some key adjustments to the charring technology. If recovery rate was 40%, only half of the biomass, and hence half of the forest area, would be felled as compared to the current situation of appr. 20% recovery rate.

Currently there is no investment or intensive to invest in more efficient technologies, because charcoal maker or trader does not pay for the biomass used in the charring process, because all the fees and costs are calculated for the ready-made product. To reduce pressure on the forests, it is important to incentivize technology development, which results in increased recovery rates and hence reduces the biomass needed to feed the same charcoal demand.

This model has been designed to permit technology development. This will be taken into account throughout the model, e.g. with the following aspects

- 1) Geographically compact, efficient charcoal production coupes, which allow technology testing efficiently without unnecessary moving of kilns during production period. Compact area also permits

investment in stationary charring technology like half-orange kilns, and investments in storing capacity to optimize the time of sales according to charcoal price fluctuations (higher price in rainy season).

- 2) Making it possible for charcoal makers to negotiate with VNRC area-based payment terms to incentivize investment (pay for biomass instead of end product).
- 3) Metal kilns designed and manufactured in Forestry and Wood Industry Training Centre (FWITC) will be piloted in 2021 season to increase the exposure to advanced technologies.
- 4) Baseline information on the recovery rates reached with IBEK and the metal kiln will be recorded through the research component.
- 5) The pilot site and availability of baseline information provide an excellent setting for further technology development projects.

#### Pilot villages

1. **Kwedikabu**, about 3000 ha VLFR, forest management plan and timber harvesting plan has been made
2. **Mazingara** – Have 1 Large forest (with about 1500 Ha) and 6 smaller ones with about 456 Ha in total)

Table 1 Charcoal pilot steps 2020-2022

No	Task	Kwedikabu	Mazingara	Research component	Inputs to FBD charcoal model and recommendations to related policy framework
1	Awareness meetings at a village level	VNRCs and Village Leaders explain the idea to the general assembly	VNRCs and Village Leaders explain the idea to the general assembly		
2	Forest management plan, PFRA according to CBFM guidelines; identify and add charcoal FMU in the plan	Completed, but do necessary updates on the completed plan	PFRA with emphasis on the charcoal – check possibilities of adding degraded land in the VLFR to be used in charcoal production	Purchase durable data collection units (weatherproof, easy to use)	
3	Form Charcoal Makers' Association (CMA)	Register with relevant authorities (TFS, district, etc.), record keeping etc. training			
4	Exchange visit to Kilosa to learn (CMA, VNRC, district authorities?)	Charcoal makers to learn about benefits of doing business as an association and possible challenges. VNRC to peer learn about the management side.			
5	Pricing of charcoal	Basing on the market information set the price per bag / area unit (negotiation between VNRC and CMA, but basing on information collected)		Value chain assessment	

No	Task	Kwedikabu	Mazingara	Research component	Inputs to FBD charcoal model and recommendations to related policy framework
6	Charcoal FMU APO, related training to VNRC and CMA	Draft APO with VNRC and CMA, include management practices to ensure regeneration, mark annual coupes (possibly five years ahead so that they are clearly visible), agree on the payment structure (area-wise/per bag) related, related contract including terms and conditions, working gear for VNRC/CMA, training		Set up of permanent sample plots, get baseline (biomass, species distribution, size classes....)	Possible adjustments to the model -minimum diameter -rotation -forest management practices to ensure optimized species distribution -biomass information to facilitate scalable area-wise biomass estimates
7	Visualization of the model	Model well presented at the village entry and on the site (sign boards), awareness in the schools and village center for any visitor to see etc.			
8	Improved kilns to site	Get one metal kiln for each CMA for testing purposes, train CMA in the kiln management and in collecting data on the recovery			
9	Start operations, felling& charring	Practical training on IBK or any other low investment kiln.  Support charring process with IBK and metal kiln.		Collecting kiln efficiency information (IBK & metal kiln), measure the impact of moisture content /biomass size / species to recovery	Adjustments to the model – charring technology instructions -improvements in IBK running instructions -improvements to metal kiln running instructions
10	Selling charcoal	Support CMA with market contacts, viability calculations, and accordingly the selection of market. Support CMA with record keeping. Support VNRC and CMA in contractual issues. Facilitate relationship with authorities (levies, fees paid)		Collect information of the possible bottlenecks in the sales.	Recommendations to authorities related to charcoal policy framework.
11	Pilot storing to demonstrate the price changes and their impact on the profits	Build a storage facility, test keeping x% of charcoal for rainy season. Demonstrate the benefits by profit calculations with CMA.			Adjustments to the model – storing capacity investment vs. added profit (case documented for other charcoal makers to learn)
12	2 <sup>nd</sup> year contracting – felling – charring - selling	Any changes needed for the contract between VNRC & CMA (e.g. changing fees to VNRC from per bag fee to area-wise fee?). Possible improvements into operations		2 <sup>nd</sup> year data from permanent sample plots	Adjustments to the contract template. Possible recommendations to charcoal policy.

## **Annex 7 Posters developed under the FORVAC – MJUMITA partnership**

- i) Techniques to produce better honey and improving community livelihood economy through beekeeping
- ii) Economic benefits of bamboo in VLFRs
- iii) Butterfly farming as business
- iv) Value chain for the sustainable trade of timber and charcoal in Tanzania
- v) Timber and non-timber forest product value addition

# ZIJUE MBINU ZA KUPATA ASALI BORA, NA KUKUZA UCHUMI WAKO KUPITIA UFUGAJI NYUKI

Tanzania ni moja ya nchi zilizoidhinishwa kuuza Asali katika mataifa ya Ulaya. Bei ya asali ya asili yenye ubora uliotibilishwa ni kubwa, na zaidi ya asilimia 90 ya ardhi ya Tanzania inafaa kwa ufugaji wa nyuki. Hivyo hii ni fursa muhimu!

- 1 Weka mizinga yako mbali na mashamba ya mazao ya kilimo yanayotumia viuatilifu**
- 2. Zalisha asali kwa Wingi.** Ili kuwavutia wafanyabiashara wakubwa kununua asali yako ni lazima uzalishe kwa wingi, angalau tani 20 hadi 100 kwa mwaka. Wazalishaji wadogo wanashauriwa kuunda umoja wa uzalishaji asali
- 3. Hakikisha unavuna asali iliyokomaa vizuri.** Wakati wa kurina, tenganisha masega meusi na yale yenye rangi ya goldi. Asali yenye rangi ya goldi inakuwa na mvuto zaidi sokoni
- 4. Uhifadhi:** Hifadhi asali katika chombo kisafi, kikavu na kisichoruhusu hewa kupita. Weka mbali na joto kali na epuka kuweka asali katika vyombo vilivyotumika kuhifadhi bidhaa nyingine kama petroli
- 5. Zingatia ubora:** Zingatia kuzalisha asali yenye ladha na harufu nzuri, na kiwango kidogo cha maji. Matumizi ya moto au madawa wakati wa kurina yanaharibu sana ubora wa asali.
- 6. Weka lebo yenye maelezo muhimu:** Jina, Aina ya Asali, Anuani ya mzalishaji; Chanzo cha asali mfano – mikoko, miombo, ukanda wa pwani; tarehe ya uzalishaji na uchakataji, ujazo
- 7. Viwango vya Uthibitishaji;** Zingatia kuzalisha asali inayokidhi viwango vilivyowekwa kimataifa ili kupata fursa ya kuiuza nje ya nchi
- 8. Wekeza katika matumizi ya teknolojia:** Zingatia matumizi ya mizinga bora, vifaa bora vya kurina, kuchakata, kuhifadhi na kusafirisha asali yako



Mizinga ya kisasa



Asali iliyokomaa



Mizinga ya kisasa



Machini ya kuchakata asali unaotumiwa na wafugaji wadogo wa Nyuki - Tabora



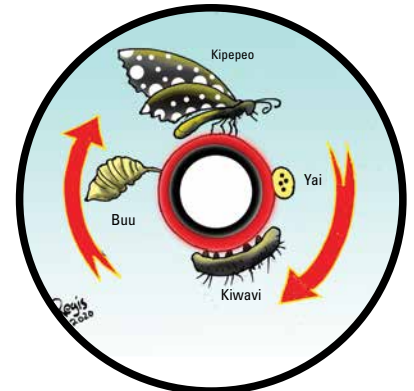
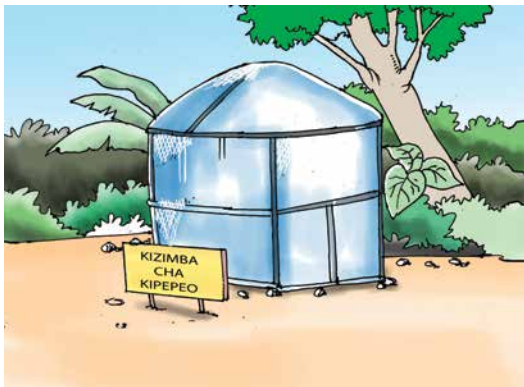
Imeandaliwa na Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) kwa Ufadhili wa Mradi wa Kuongeza Mnyororo wa Thamani ya Mazao ya Misitu Tanzania  
Kwa Mawasiliano zaidi: Mkurugenzi Mtendaji; Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA); S.L.P 21522 Dar-es-Salaam – Tanzania; tovuti: [www.mjumita.org](http://www.mjumita.org) barua pepe: [mjumitaorg@mjumita.org](mailto:mjumitaorg@mjumita.org)

Kwa ufadhili wa ushirikiano wa Tanzania na Finland



# JE! WAJUA? UFUGAJI WA VIPEPEO KIBISHARA HUCHOHEA MAENDELEO YA JAMII NA UHIFADHI WA MAZINGIRA

**Wafugaji wa Vipepeo Amani Tanga, wanaweza kupata hadi Sh. 90,000,000 kwa mwaka! Kwa wastani biashara ya vipapeo husaidia kila mfugaji kuongeza kipato cha kati ya Shilingi 80,000 mpaka 200,000 kwa mwezi.**



Hatua za ukuaji wa vipapeo

Baada ya buu kupasuka, kipepeo hutokea akiwa kwenye hali ya ubichi kwenye mbawa zake. Baada ya kukauka kwa bawa, kipepeo huonekana mkubwa na mkakamavu na kuanza kuruka kwenye maua kujitafutia chakula na kujamiiana, Katika hatua hii, mfugaji wa vipapeo anaweza kujipatia fedha kwa njia maonesho

Katika ufugaji wa vipapeo kibishara, kwa kawaida huuzwa wakiwa katika hatua ya ukuaji inayoitwa Buu. Buu huuzwa katika masoko ya ulaya na kuingiza fedha za kigeni, ambazo ni muhimu kwa ukuaji wa uchumi wa nchi.

## UTAEZAJE KUFUGA VIPEPEO?

**Katika kuandaa shamba la ufugaji wa vipapeo kibiashara, zingatia hatua zifuatazo:**

### HATUA YA 1:

**Maandalizi ya eneo la kufuga vipapeo.**

- Andaa banda au shamba lenye mzunguko wa kipenyo cha mita 12 hadi 13
- Panda maua ya mimea ndani ya shamba au banda la kufuga vipapeo ambayo hutumiwa na vipapeo kujipatia chakula na kutagia mayai
- Zungushia shamba au banda la kufuga vipapeo kwa kutumia uzio wa mimea yenye maua
- Weka mazingira mazuri hasa maua na majani yanayovutia vipapeo jike kutua na kuweza kutaga mayai
- Weka mazingira mazuri kwa viwavi kujipatia chakula. Mazingira hayo yawe na maji maji, mimea, majani ya miti na maua



### HATUA YA 2:

**Chagua aina ya vipapeo unaopendelea kuwafuga**

Unaweza kuchagua vipapeo wanaweza kuishi muda mrefu, muda mfupi au vipapeo ambao mayai yao huchukua muda mfupi kubadilika kuwa kiwavi, buu na hatimae kipepeo

### HATUA YA 3:

**Hakikisha mabuu hayaathiriwa na wadudu**

Unaweza kuhamisha mabuu kutoka sehemu isiyo kuwa salama kwenda sehemu yenye usalama zaidi ndani ya banda au shamba, sehemu ambayo haina wadudu kama mchwa na sisimizi, kuwaweka kwenye kichanja kilichopo ndani ya banda na kuwapatia maji.

### HATUA YA 4:

**Nyunyizia maji kidogo kwenye mabuu**

Nyunyizia mabuu angalau mara mbili (2) hadi tatu (3) kwa wiki hadi pale litakapo badilika kuwa kipepeo. Mabuu hunyunyiziwa maji ili yasikauke sana

### HATUA YA 5:

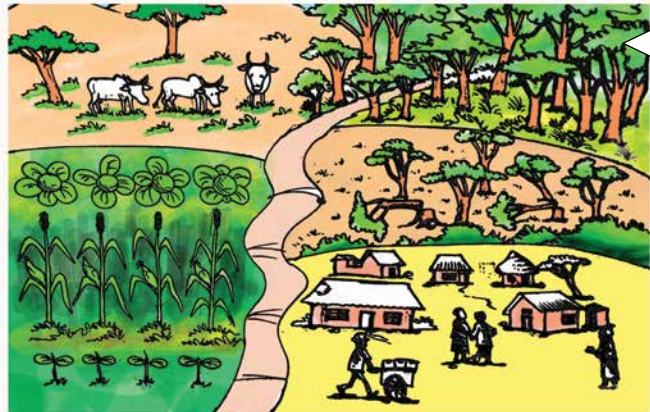
**Kusanya mabuu tayari kwa kuuza**

Kwenye hatua hii, mfugaji wa vipapeo atakusanya mabuu yote, atayachambua na kuyaweka kwenye vifungashio kwa ajili ya kusafirishwa kwa ajili ya biashara

# ZIJUE MBINU ZA KUONGEZA THAMANI YA MAZAO YA MISITU UPATE FAIDA KUBWA ZAIDI

## 1. Zalisha kwa wingi

- Tenga Msitu Mkubwa wa Hifadhi ya Kijiji. Weka maeneo yote yenye msitu kwenye Hifadhi ya Kijiji “Kijiji kinaweza kufanya biashara ya mazao ya misitu yaliyo katika Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji tu”
- Wazalishaji wa mazao ya misitu kama mbao, mkaa, samani, na vifaa vingine vya mbao wanashauriwa kuzalisha kwa wingi ili kuvutia wafanyabiashara wakubwa.



MSITU  
USIOHIFADHIWA  
KISHERIA, KIJJI  
HAKINA MAMLAKA  
YA KUFANYA  
BIASHARA YA  
MBAO WALA  
MKAA”

## 2. Wekeza katika matumizi ya teknolojia

- Matumizi ya Mashine za kisasa kuchakata magogo huzalisha mbao nyingi na bora zaidi, kwa kutumia miti michache
- Kwa kutumia mashine ya kisasa, Mwaka 2019, Kijiji cha Likawage wilayani Kilwa iliingiza Shilingi za 416,000/=, wakati kwa kutumia msumeno wa mkono, kijiji kingepata Shilingi 260,000/= tu kwa kila mita moja ya Ujazo
- Matumizi ya matanuru ya kisasa huzalisha mkaa mwingi na bora zaidi kwa kutumia miti michache
- Tumia kompyuta au simu yako ya mkononi kutunza kumbukumbu za biashara yako ya mazao ya misitu
- Tumia Mitandao ya kijamii kutangaza bidhaa zako, kutafuta masoko na kuwasiliana na wateja wako.



## 3. Wekeza katika Mnyororo wa thamani

- Wajasiriamali wadogo waungane ili waweze kuchakata na kuongeza thamani ya mazao ya msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji
- Zingatia kuuza mazao yaliyochakatwa, badala ya kuuza mazao ghafi
- Epuka madalali wasio wa lazima, zingatia kuuza kwa watumiaji wa mwisho kadiri iwezekanavyo



## 4. Zingatia Mbinu na taratibu za Udhhibiti

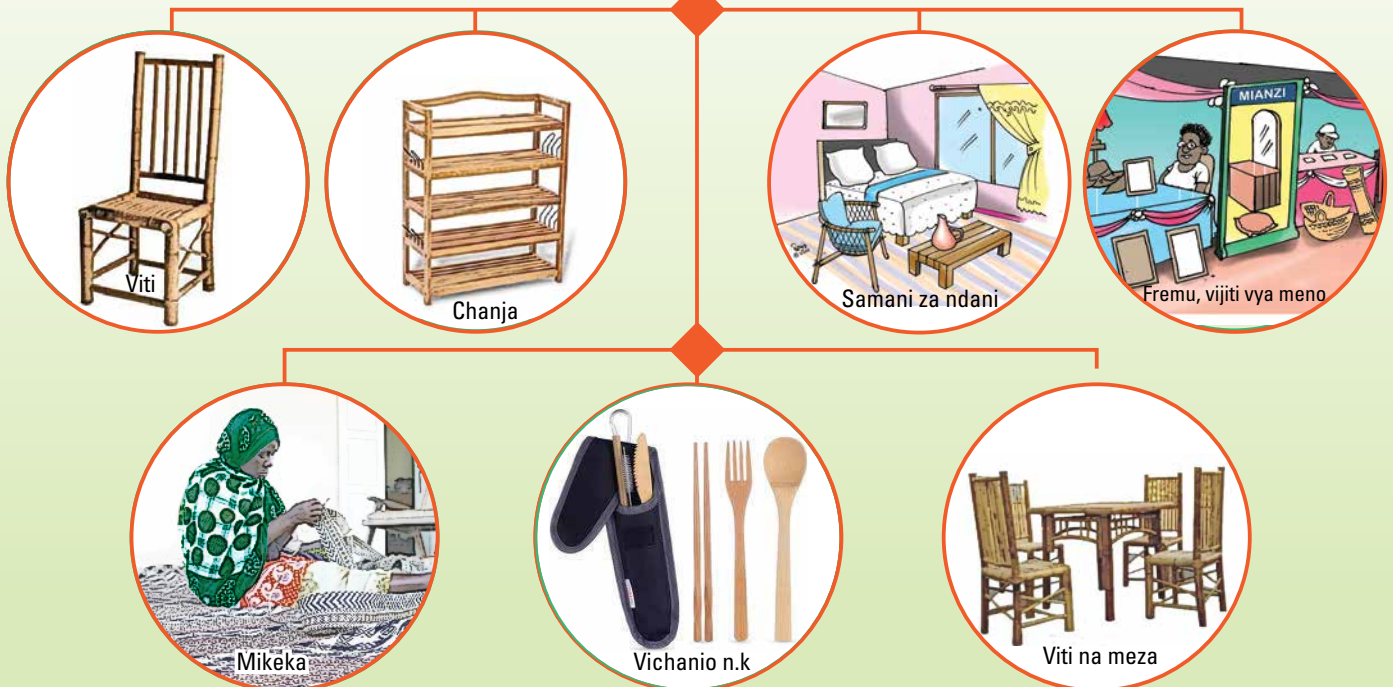
- Zuia bidhaa haramu za mazao ya Msitu kuzalishwa katika Kijiji chako
- Andaa na tekeleza mpango wa kibiashara
- Epuka gharama zisizo za lazima – mfano safari au vikao visivyo vya lazima
- Epuka migogoro, rushwa na vitendo vingine vya ukiukaji wa sheria ambavyo vinaweza kuongeza gharama zisizo za lazima katika biashara yako

# JE! WAJUA JINSI ZAO LA MIANZI LINALOPATIKANA KWENYE MSITU WA HIFADHI WA KIJIKI CHAKO LILIVYO NA THAMANI KUBWA KIUCHUMI?

Mianzi ni mbadala wa Mbao! Inaweza kutumika kujengea, na kutengeneza samani mbalimbali zenye thamani kubwa kama ilivyo mbao za miti ya kawaida tuliyozea. Mianzi hupatikana kwa gharama nafuu na inaweza kupandwa katika maeneo yaliyoharibiwa kwenye Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji



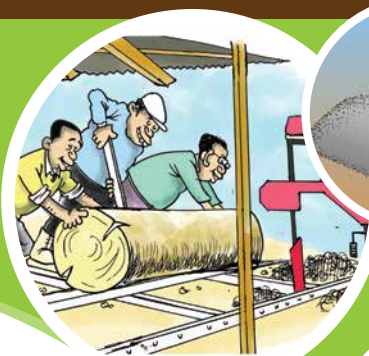
Baadhi ya bidhaa zitokanazo na zao la Mianzi



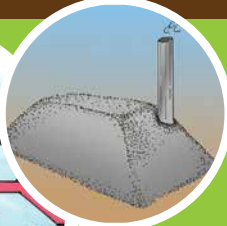
# UJUE MNYORORO WA THAMANI WA BIASHARA ENDELEVU YA MBAO NA MKAA TANZANIA



**1** Usimamizi wa Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji – Kamati ya Maliasili ya Kijiji



**2** Teknolojia ya uzalishaji wa mbao na mkaa



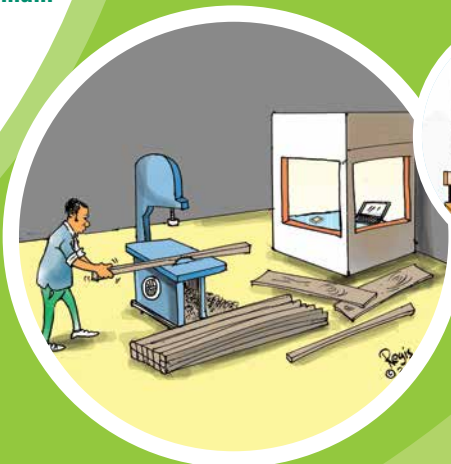
**3** Usafirishaji wa mbao na mkaa



**4** Mauzo ya jumla na rejareja ya mbao na mkaa



**5** Kuchakata mbao na kutoa samani (Furniture) mbalimbali



**6** Mnunuzi na Mtumiaji wa Mwisho – Watumiaji



**Kwa kadiri unavyowekeza kwenye mnyororo wa thamani, ndivyo unavyopata faida kubwa**



Imeandaliwa na Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) kwa Ufadhili wa Mradi wa Kuongeza Mnyororo wa Thamani ya Mazao ya Misitu Tanzania  
Kwa Mawasiliano zaidi: Mkurugenzi Mtendaji; Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA); S.L.P 21522 Dar-es-Salaam – Tanzania; tovuti: [www.mjumita.org](http://www.mjumita.org) barua pepe: [mjumitaorg@mjumita.org](mailto:mjumitaorg@mjumita.org)

Kwa ufadhili wa ushirikiano wa Tanzania na Finland



# HATUA ZA KUENZISHA UVUNAJI ENDELEVU KATIKA MSITU WA KIJIKI

## HATUA YA KWANZA

Kufanya tathmini ya rasilimali za misitu na kugawa kanda za matumizi mbalimbali



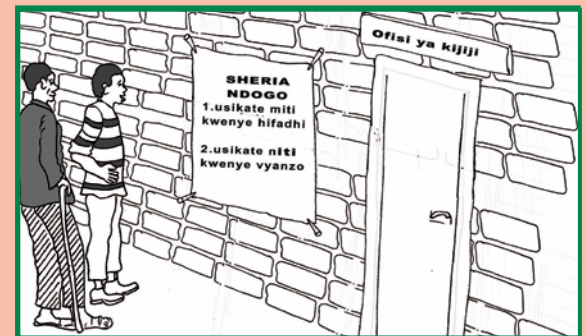
## HATUA YA PILI

Kukubaliana kutenga maeneo ya msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji kwa kutumia dhana ya usimamizi shirikishi wa misitu



## HATUA YA TATU

Kuandaa na kupitisha mpango wa usimamizi wa msitu na sheria ndogo za kusimamia msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji



## HATUA YA NNE

Kuandaa mpango wa uvunaji endelevu wa mazao ya misitu katika eneo la msitu wa kijiji lililotengwa kwa ajili ya uvunaji



## HATUA YA TANO

Kusimamia shughuli za uvunaji endelevu kwa kushirikiana na wadau mbalimbali



Imeandaliwa na Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) kwa Ufadhili wa Mradi wa Kuongeza Mnyororo wa Thamani ya Mazao ya Misitu Tanzania Kwa Mawasiliano zaidi: Mkurugenzi Mtendaji; Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA); S.L.P 21522 Dar-es-Salaam – Tanzania; tovuti: [www.mjumita.org](http://www.mjumita.org) barua pepe: [mjumitaorg@mjumita.org](mailto:mjumitaorg@mjumita.org)

Kwa ufadhili wa ushirikiano wa Tanzania na Finland



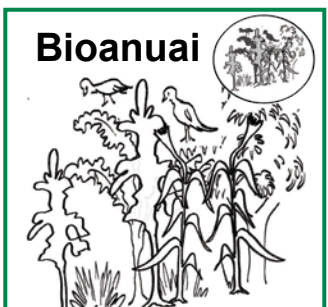
# KIJIJI KITAPATA NINI KUTOKANA NA UVUNAJI WA MISITU ILIYO NDANI YA MIPAKA YA KIJIJI?

Faida za kutenga maeneo kuwa misitu wa kijiji

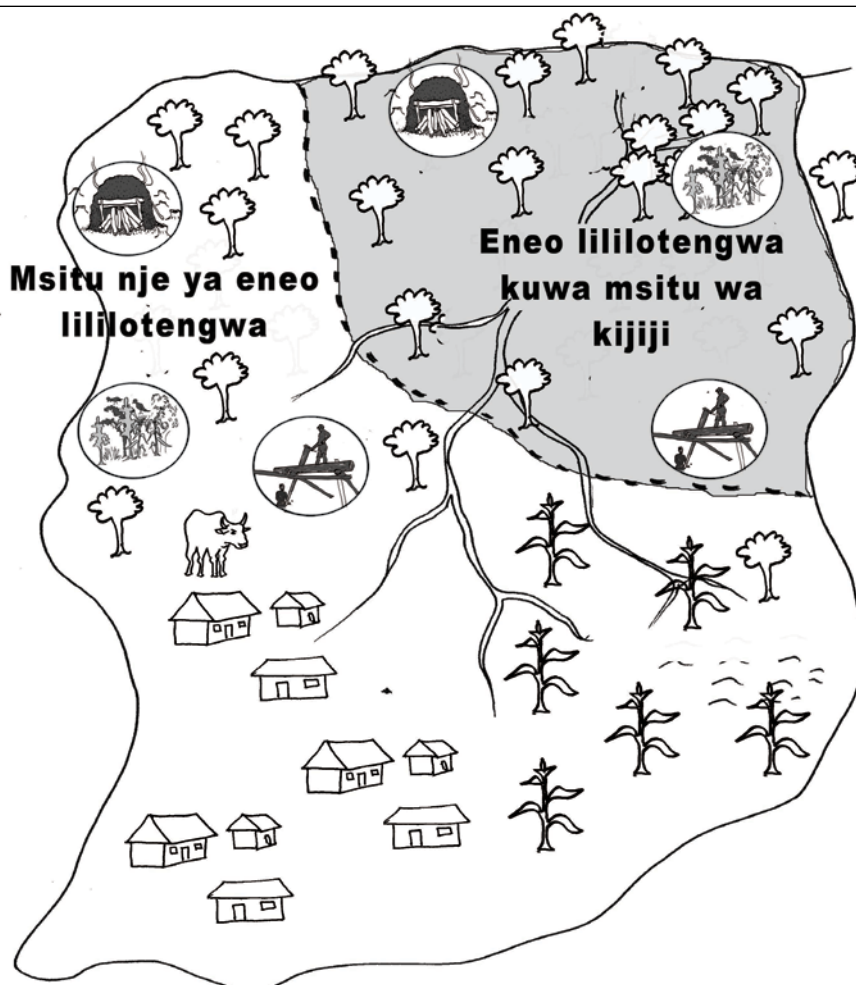
**Mbao**



**Bioanuai**



**Mkaa**



## Uvunaji kwenye eneo lililotengwa:

Kijiji kina haki ya kupata asilimia mia moja (100%) ya mapato yote yanayotokana na uvunaji endelevu unaofanyika katika eneo hili la la msitu. Kibali hutolewa na Halmashauri ya Kijiji husika na uvunaji husimamiwa na kamati ya maliasili ya kijiji husika kwa kushirikiana na wadau mbalimbali.

## Uvunaji kwenye eneo lisilotengwa:

Mapato yote yanayotokana na uvunaji unaofanyika kwenye msitu huu ni mali ya Serikali kuu au Halmashauri ya Wilaya kwa asilimia mia moja (100%) na kibali cha uvunaji hutolewa na kamati ya uvunaji ya wilaya kupitia kwa Halmashauri ya kijiji husika.

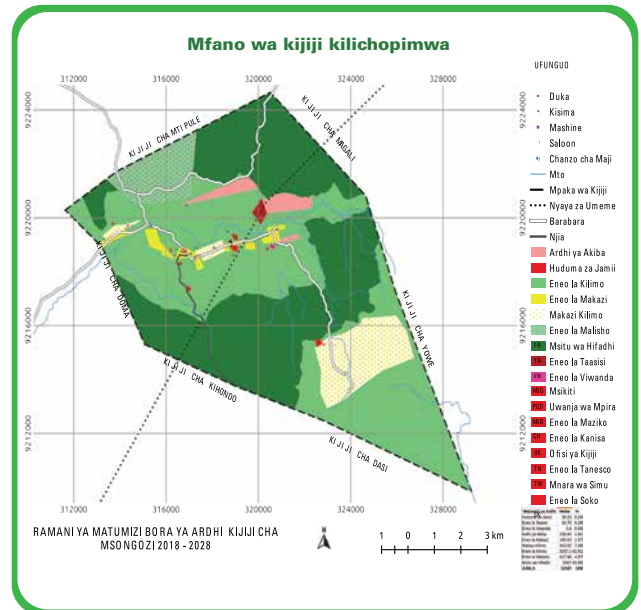
Ni vizuri kijiji kikatenga na kusimamia eneo lote la misitu iliyo ndani ya mipaka ya kijiji ili iweze kupata asilimia mia moja ya mapato yanayotokana na misitu hiyo kwa ajili ya shughuli za mandeleo ya kijiji na uhifadhi wa misitu

# JE! MSITU WA HIFADHI WA KIJIKI CHAKO UMETANGAZWA KWENYE GAZETI LA SERIKALI?

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Misitu Na. 14, 2002 kifungu cha 32 (1); Serikali ya Kijiji itakuwa na uhalali wa kumiliki Msitu wa Hifadhi katika Ardhi ya Kijiji endapo msitu huo:

- Utakuwa umetangazwa na kusajiliwa kwenye daftari la halmashauri husika; na/au
- Utakuwa umetangazwa kwenye Gazeti la Serikali (GN);

Kwa kuzingatia Kifungu namba 35 (1) cha Sheria ya Misitu Na. 14 ya 2002, Serikali ya Kijiji ikishasimamia Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji uliotangazwa na kusajiliwa kwenye daftari la Halmashauri ya Wilaya husika, kwa kipindi kisichopungua miaka mitatu (3); inaweza kupeleka Maombi ya Kutangaza Msitu huo kwenye Gazeti la Serikali. Maombi yatapelekwa kwa Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki, kupitia kwa Mkurugenzi Mtendaji Wilaya.



## Hatua za Kutangaza Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji kwenye Gazeti la Serikali

### Hatua ya 1:

Kijiji kitaanda maombi yenye viambatanisho vifuatavyo, kumwomba Mkurugenzi wa idara ya Misitu na Nyuki kutangaza Msitu wa Hifadhi ya Kijiji kwenye gazeti la Serikali.

- Muhtasari wa mkutano mkuu wa kijiji ulioazimia kuanzishwa kwa Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji;
- Majina ya Wajumbe wa Kamati ya Maliasili au chombo kingine kilichowekwa kwa mujibu wa vifungu namba 33 (1) (d), (2) na 34 (3) vya Sheria Ya Misitu Na. 14, 2002;
- Ramani Rasmi au ushahidi wa kimaandishi unaonesha mipaka ya Ardhi ya Kijiji; Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji na Vijiji Jirani vinavyopakana nao;
- Nakala ya mpango wa Usimamizi wa Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji;
- Nakala rasmi ya Sheria ndogo ya Usimamizi wa Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji;
- Maelezo mafupi ya sababu ya kijiji kuomba kutangaza msitu wake kwenye gazeti la Serikali na madhumuni ya kuanzisha Msitu huo kuwa Hifadhi ya Kijiji;
- Maelezo mafupi kuhusu utaratibu wa usimamizi wa fedha zitokanazo na Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji;
- Maelezo mafupi ya watumishi walioajiriwa na halmashauri ya kijiji ili kusimamia msitu wa hifadhi wa kijiji (Kama wapo).

### Hatua ya 2:

Serikali ya Kijiji itapeleka maombi kwa Mkurugenzi wa halmashauri ya husika, ambaye atayahakiki na kutoa taarifa ya matokeo ya uhakiki huo ndani ya kipindi cha siku 60 tangu tarehe ya kupokea maombi hayo kutoka kijijini.

### Hatua ya 3:

Endapo Maombi ya Kijiji yatakuwa hayana dosari yoyote Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Halmashauri husika atayawasilisha kwa Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki kwa niaba ya Serikali ya kijiji.

### Hatua ya 4:

Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki, ataamua ama kukubali maombi ya kijiji bila masharti au kwa masharti na atatoa sababu za masharti hayo, na kama atakataa maombi pia atatoa sababu.

### Hatua ya 5:

- Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki
- ataitaarifu halmashauri ya kijiji husika matokeo ya maombi yao;
  - kama maombi yamekidhi vigezo vyote atautangaza Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji kwenye **GAZETI LA SERIKALI (GN)**.

Faida za kutangaza Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji Kwenye Gazeti la Serikali

- Kurasimisha zaidi Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji na kuufanya ujulikane zaidi kitaifa na kimataifa
- Kuupa Msitu wa Hifadhi wa Kijiji hadhi ya juu na kuufanya uheshimike zaidi kisheria



Kwa mawasiliano zaidi: Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii, Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Misitu na Nyuki, Mji wa Serikali, Mtumba, S.L.P. 1531, Dodoma

## **Annex 8 Budget follow-up, July – December 2020**

## Budget follow-up December 2020 (EUR)

Project Task No.	Description	Total Project Budget	Total Usage Y1 (Jul 18-Jun 19)	Total Usage Y2 (Jul 19-Jun 20)	Budget Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Usage of the month Dec 2020	Accumulated Usage Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	% Usage Budget Year 3	Outstanding Balance Y3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Total Accumulated Usage	Total Outstanding Balance	% Total Usage
<b>5001</b>	<b>1 Improved VCs &amp; increased PS involvem. in Forest sector</b>											
5010	1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	1 034 200	0,00	685 478,29	652 640	0,00	40 809,44	6,25%	611 830,56	726 287,73	307 912,27	70,23%
5012	1.2 Support to value chains	1 223 000	0,00	92 912,50	974 900	2 862,98	290 756,59	29,82%	684 143,41	383 669,09	839 330,91	31,37%
<b>5013</b>	<b>Subtotal Output 1</b>	<b>2 257 200,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>778 390,79</b>	<b>1 627 540,00</b>	<b>2 862,98</b>	<b>331 566,03</b>	<b>20,37%</b>	<b>1 295 973,97</b>	<b>1 109 956,82</b>	<b>1 147 243,18</b>	<b>49,17%</b>
<b>5100</b>	<b>2 Stakeholder capacity to implement &amp; promote forestry value chain development enhanced</b>											
5105	2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	770 000	20 550,84	61 280,78	374 400	134 075,88	341 480,57	91,21%	32 919,43	423 312,19	346 687,81	54,98%
5115	2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	750 000	40 565,12	62 259,79	378 650	0,00	5 386,23	1,42%	373 263,77	108 211,14	641 788,86	14,43%
5135	2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	490 000	0,00	0,00	128 933	0,00	45 516,21	35,30%	83 416,79	45 516,21	444 483,79	9,29%
	<b>Subtotal output 2</b>	<b>2 010 000,00</b>	<b>61 115,96</b>	<b>123 540,57</b>	<b>881 983,00</b>	<b>134 075,88</b>	<b>392 383,01</b>	<b>44,49%</b>	<b>489 599,99</b>	<b>577 039,54</b>	<b>1 432 960,46</b>	<b>28,71%</b>
<b>5160</b>	<b>3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems &amp; MIS</b>											
5165	3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	410 000	0,00	31 377,49	182 000	1 191,40	68 554,21	37,67%	113 445,79	99 931,70	310 068,30	24,37%
5170	3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	480 000	0,00	79 632,19	84 000	7 742,79	38 515,42	45,85%	45 484,58	118 147,61	361 852,39	24,61%
<b>5179</b>	<b>Subtotal output 3</b>	<b>890 000,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>111 009,68</b>	<b>266 000,00</b>	<b>8 934,19</b>	<b>107 069,63</b>	<b>40,25%</b>	<b>158 930,37</b>	<b>218 079,31</b>	<b>671 920,69</b>	<b>24,50%</b>
<b>5180</b>	<b>4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported</b>											
5185	4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	480 000	69 515,31	166 450,35	110 000	8 943,80	33 281,23	30,26%	76 718,77	269 246,89	210 753,11	56,09%
5190	4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	380 000	0,00	0,00	99 000	214,01	214,01	0,22%	98 785,99	214,01	379 785,99	0,06%
<b>5199</b>	<b>Subtotal output 4</b>	<b>860 000,00</b>	<b>69 515,31</b>	<b>166 450,35</b>	<b>209 000,00</b>	<b>9 157,81</b>	<b>33 495,24</b>	<b>16,03%</b>	<b>175 504,76</b>	<b>269 460,90</b>	<b>590 539,10</b>	<b>31,33%</b>
<b>5200</b>	<b>Programme Management</b>											
5210	Investments	430 000	382 716,88	84 855,61	45 000,00	59,55	40 687,01			508 259,50	-78 259,50	118,20%
5215	Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	200 000	44 468,94	96 059,53	103 000,00	1 521,40	19 935,96			160 464,43	39 535,57	80,23%
5216	Drivers	72 000	29 772,83	56 192,54	70 000,00	2 885,87	21 629,47			107 594,84	-35 594,84	149,44%
5220	Communication	32 000	7 551,03	13 071,30	18 700,00	2 970,11	9 144,71			29 767,04	2 232,96	93,02%
5225	Media & publishing	16 000	1 187,89	3 790,18	12 500,00	0,00	0,00			4 978,07	11 021,93	31,11%
5230	Translations	40 000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	40 000,00	0,00%
5235	Banking & financial management	8 000	2 262,00	5 192,46	5 400,00	14,60	1 900,32			9 354,78	-1 354,78	116,93%
5238	Running office costs	0	6 096,65	18 798,57	20 100,00	462,02	26 872,52			51 767,74	-51 767,74	
5240	Books, periodicals & stationary	7 000	3 280,42	16 237,95	24 000,00	5 367,39	6 460,45			25 978,82	-18 978,82	371,13%
5245	Maintenance of devices & equipment	18 000	977,11	1 630,26	1 630,00	0,00	23,68			2 631,05	15 368,95	14,62%
5250	Monitoring and auditing	229 000	6 688,45	23 018,46	46 000,00	0,00	1 645,71			31 352,62	197 647,38	13,69%
5251	Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	0	18 962,78	25 473,50	25 570,00	316,37	8 204,37			52 640,65	-52 640,65	
5255	Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	0	1 438,00	11 311,30	14 100,00	0,00	4 592,29			17 341,59	-17 341,59	
<b>5299</b>	<b>Programme Management, Total</b>	<b>1 052 000,00</b>	<b>505 402,98</b>	<b>355 631,66</b>	<b>386 000,00</b>	<b>13 597,31</b>	<b>141 096,49</b>	<b>36,55%</b>	<b>244 903,51</b>	<b>1 002 131,13</b>	<b>49 868,87</b>	<b>95,26%</b>
<b>5300</b>	<b>Contingency and TA-briefing</b>											
5310	Contingency (2,5%)	242 566	0,00	18 395,98	84 263	0,00	0,00	0,00%	84 263,00	18 395,98	224 170,02	7,58%
5320	International TA-briefing	4 800	3 345,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	3 345,66	1 454,34	69,70%
<b>5330</b>	<b>Total contingency and international TA-briefing</b>	<b>247 366,00</b>	<b>3 345,66</b>	<b>18 395,98</b>	<b>84 263,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00%</b>	<b>84 263,00</b>	<b>21 741,64</b>	<b>225 624,36</b>	<b>8,79%</b>
	Studies and short-term services	435 000	154 537,08	161 303,33	120 000	9 285,72	51 998,13	43,33%	68 001,87	367 838,54	67 161,46	84,56%
	Other support staff	67 200	0,00	31 720,77	145 000	10 535,63	66 920,16	46,15%	78 079,84	98 640,93	-31 440,93	
	Bridging period PFP May - June	0	214 977,80	0		0,00	0,00		0,00	214 977,80	-214 977,80	
	Teak plantation in Ruvuma (PFP Bridging Phase)	0	28 786,00	0		0,00	0,00		0,00	28 786,00	-28 786,00	
	PFP Bridging Phase - Advance	0	30 004,68	0		0,00	0,00		0,00	30 004,68	-30 004,68	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>502 200,00</b>	<b>428 305,56</b>	<b>193 024,10</b>	<b>265 000,00</b>	<b>19 821,35</b>	<b>118 918,29</b>	<b>44,87%</b>	<b>146 081,71</b>	<b>740 247,95</b>	<b>-238 047,95</b>	<b>147,40%</b>
<b>7999</b>	<b>TOTAL CONTRACT</b>	<b>7 818 766,00</b>	<b>1 067 685,47</b>	<b>1 746 443,13</b>	<b>3 719 786,00</b>	<b>188 449,52</b>	<b>1 124 528,69</b>	<b>30,23%</b>	<b>2 595 257,31</b>	<b>3 938 657,29</b>	<b>3 880 108,71</b>	<b>50,37%</b>

**Budget Follow-up December 2020 (EUR)**

Project Task No.	Description	Total Project Budget	Total Usage Y1 (Jul 18-Jun 19)	Total Usage Y2 (Jul 19-Jun 20)	Budget Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Usage of the month Dec 2020	Accumulated Usage Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Usage in % Year 3	Total Accumulated Usage	Usage in % of total budget	Total Outstanding Balance
2010	Chief Technical Advisor (Int)	609 000,00	152 595,24	171 238,11	153 000,00	13 119,05	76 642,86	50,09%	400 476,20	65,76%	208 523,80
2020	Value Chain Development Advisor (Int)	196 000,00	90 000,00	84 333,33	22 000,00	3 000,00	21 666,66	98,48%	196 000,00	100,00%	0,00
2030	National Forest Management Expert	210 000,00	57 023,81	58 095,24	50 500,00	3 809,52	27 380,95	54,22%	142 500,00	67,86%	67 500,00
2040	Financial Manager	210 000,00	54 047,62	57 619,05	50 500,00	3 809,52	25 000,00	49,50%	136 666,66	65,08%	73 333,34
2041	Financial Accountant		10 571,42	2 190,48		0,00	0,00		12 761,90		-12 761,90
2050	Cluster Coordinator Tanga	126 000,00	13 500,00	40 000,00	38 500,00	2 166,67	19 666,67	51,08%	73 166,66	58,07%	52 833,34
2060	Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma	126 000,00	15 666,67	40 333,33	38 500,00	2 666,66	19 999,98	51,95%	75 999,98	60,32%	50 000,02
2070	Cluster Coordinator Lindi	126 000,00	15 666,66	40 000,00	38 500,00	2 166,67	18 833,34	48,92%	74 500,00	59,13%	51 500,00
2080	Home Office Coordination Fee	48 000,00	11 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	1 000,00	6 000,00	50,00%	29 000,00	60,42%	19 000,00
<b>2099</b>	<b>Long-Term Experts Total</b>	<b>1 651 000,00</b>	<b>420 071,42</b>	<b>505 809,53</b>	<b>403 500,00</b>	<b>31 738,09</b>	<b>215 190,45</b>	<b>53,33%</b>	<b>1 141 071,40</b>	<b>69,11%</b>	<b>509 928,60</b>
<b>3000</b>	<b>PROJECT EXPENSES</b>										
<b>3001</b>	<b>Reimbursables costs, TEAM</b>										
3010	Home office visits	43 000,00	9 610,94	0,00	8 600,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	9 610,94	22,35%	33 389,06
3015	Relocation costs (long term personnel)	14 100,00	12 143,18	0,00	5 000,00	0,00	5 000,00	100,00%	17 143,18	121,58%	-3 043,18
3020	Housing costs (CTA)	100 800,00	3 566,81	14 786,95	15 000,00	0,00	14 070,39	93,80%	32 424,15	32,17%	68 375,85
3025	Housing costs (Forest/Financial experts)	48 000,00	14 621,25	18 306,76	20 500,00	339,69	13 454,23	65,63%	46 382,24	96,63%	1 617,76
3030	Housing costs (Cluster Coordinators)	32 400,00	0,00	12 950,46	13 000,00	0,00	6 271,62	48,24%	19 222,08	59,33%	13 177,92
3035	Local travel transport	110 521,00	54 354,87	45 753,14	48 500,00	708,90	23 138,98	47,71%	123 246,99	111,51%	-12 725,99
3040	Daily allowance local travel					0,00					
3045	Hotel costs (long term TA)					1 293,97					
3050	International Travel	28 000,00	5 465,87	8 096,23	5 500,00	0,00	1 906,97	34,67%	15 469,07	55,25%	12 530,93
3055	Daily allowance international	49 885,00	22 350,94	29 753,81	22 500,00	0,00	3 281,46	14,58%	55 386,21	111,03%	-5 501,21
3056	Daily allowance national					1 078,00					
3057	Weekend travel compensation					165,00					
3060	Hotel cost Value Chain Advisor					0,00					
3065	Education of children	24 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	24 000,00
	Travel to/from duty station for family	15 428,00	0,00	0,00	1 800,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	15 428,00
3070	Repatriation costs (long term personnel)	14 100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	14 100,00
3075	Support staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00
<b>3099</b>	<b>Reimbursables costs, TEAM. Total</b>	<b>480 234,00</b>	<b>122 113,86</b>	<b>129 647,35</b>	<b>140 400,00</b>	<b>3 585,56</b>	<b>67 123,65</b>	<b>47,81%</b>	<b>318 884,86</b>	<b>66,40%</b>	<b>161 349,14</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2 131 234,00</b>	<b>542 185,28</b>	<b>635 456,88</b>	<b>543 900,00</b>	<b>35 323,65</b>	<b>282 314,10</b>	<b>51,91%</b>	<b>1 459 956,26</b>	<b>68,50%</b>	<b>671 277,74</b>

