



Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FORVAC)

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021



June 2021

PREFACE

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PROGRAMME AREA



PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Document:	Annual Report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021
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: https://forvac.or.tz/publications/administrative-and-management-reports/</p>

CONTENTS

PROGRAMME AREA.....	3
PROGRAMME FACT SHEET	4
ABBREVIATIONS.....	8
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	10
1 Introduction and the Programme description	14
1.1 Background	14
1.2 Institutional framework	14
1.3 Results framework	15
1.4 Annual Workplan 2020 – 2021 and the Annual Report 07/2020 - 06/2021.....	16
2 Progress towards the achievement of the expected results.....	17
2.1 Impact – increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands	17
2.2 Outcome – improved forest sector value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods.....	20
2.3 Implementation and achievements by Outputs.....	23
2.3.1 Output 1. Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector	23
2.3.1.1 Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), Output area 1.1 ...	27
Land Use Planning (LUP) and gazettement of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs).....	27
Forest Management Planning (FMP) and Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	29
2.3.1.2 Support to value chain development, Output area 1.2.....	29
Timber trade	29
Micro-business support	30
Identification of potential value chains	33
Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector - Support to honey value chain in Handeni and Mpwapwa	34
Local carpenters trained on beehive construction.....	35
Mushroom value chain in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts	36
Establishment of community-owned mobile sawmills	37
Charcoal production model for VLFRs	39
Study of lesser-known tree species and establishment of the miombo timber species database ..	39
Teak planting in Nyasa District	40
Enrichment planting	40
FSC Certification for VLFRs	41
2.3.2 Output 2. Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced.....	42
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	43
Community level training under MCDI partnership	43

Community level training under MJUMITA partnership	44
Establishment of micro-savings groups.....	46
2.3.2.2 Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspect, Output area 2.2	47
CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum.....	47
Exchange visit to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains.....	48
2.3.2.3 Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes, Output area 2.3.....	49
MSc curricula for forest value chain and business development and support to MSc dissertations	49
Manual to support forest-based value chains and business development of grassroots groups...	50
International Scientific Conference	50
2.3.3 Output 3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place	50
2.3.3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services, Output area 3.1	52
FORVAC in media.....	52
CBFM Apex Body	53
FORVAC Results Sharing and Validation Workshop	53
2.3.3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established, Output area 3.2	54
Joint monitoring mechanism.....	54
PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and a VLFR database.....	54
2.3.4 Output 4 Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed	55
2.3.4.1 Support training to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM development, Output area 4.1	56
2.3.4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber, Output area 4.2	56
3 Resources and budget	58
3.1 Human resources in the FORVAC framework	58
3.2 Summary of expenditure	61
4 Assumptions and risks	63
5 Cross-cutting objectives	64
5.1 Gender equality.....	64
5.2 Non-discrimination.....	64
5.3 Climate resilience	66
5.4 Low-emission development	66
6 Lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations.....	68
ANNEXES.....	70
Annex 1 Planning matrix for annual targets.....	71

Annex 2 Workplan 7/2020 – 6/2021	81
Annex 3 Operational coverage of FORVAC in each District.....	88
Annex 4 Selected enterprises for micro-business support by business area	92
Annex 5 Concept note – charcoal pilot model	95
Annex 6 Acknowledgement speech of TGA from Liuli village in English and Swahili.....	101
Annex 7 Posters developed under the FORVAC – MJUMITA partnership	106
Annex 8 Budget follow-up, July 2020 – April 2021.....	114

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
PLWD	Person Living with Disability
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
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
TFWG	Tanzania Forestry Working Group
TGA	Tree Growers Association
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
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 (MNRT). It contributes to 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 an Annual Progress Report of the implementation of this workplan over the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. 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 208,336 hectares of forest area to sustainable forest management by supporting production of 28 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) for as many Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Additionally, four (4) produced FMPs are waiting for District level approval covering VLFR area of 51,303 ha, and in four (4) villages forest management planning is ongoing in an area of 10,531 ha. The programme has supported gazettelement of 16 VLFRs covering forest area of 146,064 ha. Moreover, 18 Land Use Plans (LUPs), with the forest area of 82,069 ha in total, are waiting for approval.

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. On 10-11 May 2021, Timber Legality Framework Preparation workshop was held with the representatives from Tanzania Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), MNRT/FBD, TRAFFIC, and FORVAC in Dar es Salaam.

Major results of the Programme implementation are given by Outputs below.

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

The main results from July 2020 to June 2021 for output 1:

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

1.1 Support to establishment & mobilization of VLFRs (base activities)

- 18 LUPs with in total 82,069 ha of VLFR
- 28 forest management and harvesting plans, covering 208,336 ha of VLFR. Cluster-wise annual allowable cut for sustainable community timber is 9,442 m3 in Ruvuma, 53,381 m3 in Lindi and 1,951 m3 in Tanga, totaling almost 65,000 m3.

1.2 Support to value chains development

- **Timber trade:** MCDI has supported and offered capacity for villages to trade timber and make contracts with buyers. 1 timber trade event was held in Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster in October 2020 and a total of 2,570 m3 were marked for sale from different VLFRs. So far, 168 m3 have been sold from 3 villages in Ruangwa District and 703 m3 from 8 villages in Liwale District.
- **Micro-business support** in Handeni, Liwale and Mbinga Districts: 60 enterprises selected and mentored with SEDIT. 49 of the selected businesses are group businesses, and 11 businesses run by individuals. The investment support by the business area was divided as following: beekeeping 148,772,444 TZS, carpentry 95,338,884 TZS, bamboo 29,511,300 TZS, cooking stoves 9,660,000 TZS, and mushroom 20,507,550 TZS. The businesses involve 648 beneficiaries in total (409M/239F; 2 PLWD directly and 17 PLWD in households).
- **Private sector involvement** in the Forest Sector - Support to Honey value chain in Handeni and Mpwapwa Districts in Tanga Cluster: 25 local beekeeping groups were connected with a local honey processor and exporter namely Swahili Honey. FORVAC financed the technical training and beehive procurement for the beekeepers and Swahili Honey placed their extension officer to support the beekeepers in addition to offering to buy the honey.

- **Improving access to beehives:** In a total of 41 local carpenters from Handeni (13), Mbinga (18) and Liwale (10) were trained by Tabora Beekeeping Training Institute in construction of different types of beehives, correct measurements for top bar and commercial hives (Langstroth), tools for beekeeping, steps for beehive construction, and cost calculation per hive. FORVAC gave for the carpenters their first beehive order, all together 1,544 hives, which were distributed to the supported beekeeping groups.
- **Assessment of mushroom value chain, business feasibility, and business potential in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts** conducted in 2021.
- **Two community-owned mobile sawmills** handed over to the communities, one in Lindi Cluster and one in Ruvuma Cluster. The community sawmill ownership agreements have been signed by 27 villages: 9 villages in Ruvuma Cluster and 18 villages in Lindi Cluster. Also, the registration of the sawmills has been completed, and the training on sawmill operation and maintenance is ongoing.
- **Charcoal production model:** FORVAC developed a draft model for piloting intensified charcoal production with improved technology 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 promotion:** Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences in SUA identified 18 and tested 14 lesser-known tree species which are available in the supported villages. The department has established a database for miombo tree species.
- **Teak plantation forestry:** In November – December 2020, new sites for tree planting were identified, land prepared. Early 2021, area of 270 ha was planted in Liuli, Lipingo, Mkali A and Mkali B. Tree growers under 3 Tree Growers Associations (TGAs) and one tree growers' group: 399 (317M/82F; 5 PLWD (3M/2F)).

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

FORVAC works on increasing the capacities in CBFM and related value chain development from the community level to districts and further the national level and the scientific community. Main results under output 2 are listed below.

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

Community level

- MCDI trained 3867 (2502 M/1365 F) members of VNRC/VS in CBFM and value chain related issues.
- MJUMITA trained 1,036M/634F community members from VNRCs, VCs and forest user networks e.g. in good governance, gender aspects, financial management, transparency. 4 community-owned networks were formed and trained: 1 in Handeni, 1 in Kilindi and 2 in Namtumbo. Representatives from the FORVAC supported villages took part in the MJUMITA annual forum in Morogoro in November 2020.
- Dashboard tool for reporting illegalities was established in Ruvuma (4 villages) and Tanga (4 villages) Clusters. This has already given good results.
- CBFM Annual Stakeholders' Forum co-organized with MCDI, MJUMITA and WWF in Dec 2021. Appr. 300 participants, including representatives from FORVAC clusters, 15-40 each, discussed CBFM related income and value chains, livelihoods and the environmental benefits derived from forests.
- Manual to support forest-based value chains and business development at the grassroots level produced under the FORVAC – SUA/FORCONSULT cooperation.

District, regional and national level authorities

- International Scientific Conference on Forest and Honeybee Products Value Chains for Development for Sustainable Livelihoods and Industrial Economy was organized in Dar es Salaam for scientists to share results of relevant studies with stakeholders in February 2021. Representation from the district and regional level from the FORVAC operational area, relevant research institutes, and central government agencies.
- Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis workshop to district and regional level forest officers organized in Lindi Region.

Education, training institutes

- 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
- 4 CBFM value chain related dissertations supported. These studies will be published later in 2021.

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

Major results of Output 3 during the reporting period are set out in the textbox below.

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

- Media visibility for CBFM: Media training & tour held for 23 journalists, and in-depth reporting tour held for 8 motivated journalists on CBFM and forest value chains. Publications after the tours: 36 newspaper articles, 49 online texts, 29 TV news, and 21 YouTube videos. FORVAC Facebook page has been frequently updated. Followers increased from 62 to 612 and posts reached around 14,500 people.
- CBFM Apex body assessment: In 2020 a two-member consultancy team produced a framework for the Tanzania PFM Apex Body, covering membership, duties, legal bases, responsibilities, organizational structure and sources of finance. A comprehensive report was produced including a proposal of the establishment of the Apex Body for further discussions and decisions on potential implementation within relevant policy/decision-makers.
- Joint monitoring mechanism: In addition to the normal monitoring by the Programme staff and relevant authorities, in September 2020 MNRT/FBD and PO-RALG conducted a mission in Tanga Cluster, with a specific focus on a new FORVAC District Kiteto and Suledo Community Forest in Manyara region.
- PFM Facts and Figures 2020 produced, a comprehensive study of a status of Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: the recent development since 2012, current actions and trends, and visions for the coming years.
- VLFR database to store and maintain any relevant information related to CBFM/VLFRs was established. Data input is ongoing and the development work will continue during the last year of FORVAC.

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

Output 4 is implemented through two interventions, namely 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. The main results of this Output are listed below.

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

- In Dec. 2020, FORVAC supported FBD to have a stakeholders working session to improve Assessment Document for the review of the Forest Act No: 14 (2002).
- FORVAC supported MNRT/FBD to formulate a Bee Reserve and Apiary Establishment and Management Guideline which was submitted to MNRT for approval in December 2020.
- In Nov. 2020, FORVAC commenced the development of Timber Legality Assurance System by supporting the formulation of the Tanzania Timber Legality Framework/Manual. In May 2021, Timber Legality Framework Preparation workshop was held.
- Stakeholder validation workshop for Forest Policy Implementation Strategies held in Morogoro 22 April 2021.
- Tentative discussions and initial collaboration with TRAFFIC on development of Timber Tracker to support establishment of Chain of Custody for Tanzanian Community Timber commenced.

Summary of Expenditure

The total budget of FORVAC for the duration of the AWP from July 2020 to June 2021 was EUR 4,263,686 (TZS 10,659,215,000), of which EUR 3,134,790 (TZS 7,836,975,000) was used by the end of the planning period (74 %).

The total budget for the implementation (Operations and Management), excluding Technical Assistance (TA) costs, for the planning year covered EUR 3,719,786 (TZS 9,299,465,000). The realized expenditure makes EUR 2,586,517 (70 % of the total Annual Budget for Operations and Management). The TA budget was EUR 543,900 (TZS 1,359,750,000) and the realized usage totals EUR 548,273 (TZS 1,370,682,500).

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 was promising and after that VLFRs from Liwale District have also sold timber. As a significant contribution to village budgets, this is likely to increase community members' interest in and ownership of CBFM. To reach more results 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) 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 year) 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-funded 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.



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 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).

Annual Report 07/2020 - 6/2021

The implementation of the above-discussed Workplan started on 1 July 2020. This document is the Annual Progress Report of the implementation over the period from 1 July 2020 to 31 June 2021. 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 and cross-cutting objectives 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 103 villages in the target Districts. Additionally, preparations for forest management planning and boundary demarcation started at Suledo Community Forest Reserve that covers 13 villages in Kiteto District in June 2021. The Needs and Resource Assessment for CBFM Value Chain Development in Suledo was conducted in December 2020 – January 2021. 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	6		6		1		4	6		7
	SONGEA	4		4		4		5	7		7
	MBINGA	6		6				7	7	7	7
	NYASA	4		3				4	14	4	14
	TUNDURU	1		1		2		3	3		4
LINDI	RUANGWA	5		4		4			10	4	10
	LIWALE	5		15		17		11	27	7	27
	NACHINGWEA	2		6		3	4		8	5	10
TANGA	HANDENI	2		2		3		5	5	1	5
	KILINDI	3		3		1		1	5	1	5
	MPWAPWA	3		3				6	3	1	6
	KITETO						1*				1
Total No of Villages		41		53		35	5	46	95	30	103

* SULEDO Community Forest Reserve in Kiteto District covers 13 villages.

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 – 6/2021)	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"> 24 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering VLFR area of 208,336 ha in total. 	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 VLUPs produced and approved covering a total area of 303,860 ha and the VLFR area 75,939 ha. 16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total. 24 FMPs produced and approved at

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Less deforestation in the area where FORVAC works			<p>Additionally, 4 FMPs (51,303 ha) produced but waiting for District level approval. Forest management planning is ongoing in 4 villages covering VLFR area of 10,531 ha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 18 villages, with the forest area of 82,069 ha in total and total land area of 316,227 ha, waiting for approval. 16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total. 	the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering a total VLFR area of 208,336 ha. 5 FMPs (54,875 ha) are waiting for District level approval.
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	<p>Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 18 villages, with the forest area of 82,069 ha in total and total land area of 316,227 ha, waiting for approval.</p> <p>16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total.</p> <p>24 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering VLFR area of 208,336 ha in total. Additionally, 4 FMPs (51,303 ha) produced but waiting for District level approval. Forest management planning is ongoing in 4 villages covering VLFR area of 10,531 ha.</p>	<p>75,939 ha of forests in 23 villages allocated to new VLFRs (VLUP covers a total land area of 303,860 ha).</p> <p>16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total. 24 FMPs produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering a total VLFR area of 208,336 ha. 5 FMPs (54,875 ha) are waiting for District level approval.</p>
Improved institutional support for the forest sector through regulations and legislation in place	<p>Updates/amendments of forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations)</p> <p>Draft Beekeeping Policy outlined</p> <p>Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy in place</p>	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, 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.	<p>Forest Act & regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs Assessment Report submitted to the Attorney General. Draft of the Guidelines for Natural Forest Management produced. CBFM books reviewed and amended. 4500 pieces of reviewed CBFM books, printed to support VLFR management (10 different books). Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy:

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Improved institutional support for the forest sector through regulations and legislation in place				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report for 'Assessing Potential and Identifying Optimal Strategies for National Charcoal Sub-sector Development in Tanzania' finalized - Inception Report for Preparation of the National Charcoal Policy (NCP) developed by the Task Force and submitted to decision makers in September 2019. • Beekeeping Research Master Plan developed and approved. • 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.

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 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Improved business environment in forestry sector related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes and royalties - Standards - Forest value chains 	<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, the first draft of the Framework produced.</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"> • 18 potentially valuable species identified. • 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability. • Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing. <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 the end of June and the final document in July 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"> • 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties/standards and commercial value/marketability. <p>CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum (over 300 participants) co-facilitated in December 2020.</p>
Supporting functions/ Service provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved market information system - Improved forest value chain financing - Enhancing capacities in value chain development 	<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>2 Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established with 76 members (39M/37F) to facilitate financing through savings in Lindi Cluster.</p> <p>11 Village Community Banks (VICOBAs) established with 324 members to facilitate financing through savings (118M/206F) in Ruvuma Cluster.</p> <p>Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives</p>	<p>34 VSLAs & 19 VICOBAs formed with 1229 members to facilitate financing through savings (476M/753F) in Lindi, Tanga, and Ruvuma 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</p>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Supporting functions/ Service provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved market information system - Improved forest value chain financing - Enhancing capacities in value chain development 		Value chain development included in the curricula of forestry training institutions	through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F). 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 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 2020.	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 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)	Natural wood production: Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) formed/remobilized in 16 villages. Micro-business support for 49 producer groups (28 beekeeping, 15 carpentry, 2 bamboo, 2 handicrafts and 2 cooking stoves), 637 beneficiaries (403M/234F, 1 primary and 19 secondary PLWD beneficiaries) in Handeni, Liwale, and Mbinga Districts.	3 TGAs (Tree Growers' Association) and 1 Tree Growers' Group: 399 members (317M/82F) / 5 PLWD (3M/2F) in Nyasa District. Natural wood production: VNRCs have been formed/remobilized in 60 villages: 851 members (566M/285F). Micro-business support for 49 producer groups (28 beekeeping, 15 carpentry, 2 bamboo, 2 handicrafts and 2 cooking stoves), 637 beneficiaries (403M/234F, 1 primary and 19 secondary PLWD beneficiaries) in Handeni, Liwale, and Mbinga Districts.
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.	

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning 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, 28 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 64,774 m ³ in total produced and approved. Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 6 VLFRs involved, volume marked for for sale 2,570 m ³ in total, value of TZS 1,016,733,740 (EUR 376,568). By the end of June 2021, 168 m ³ sold. Timber sale in Liwale District: 8 VLFRs involved, 703 m ³ sold (TZS 201,150,000)	In the context of FORVAC supported Forest Management Planning, 28 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 64,774 m ³ in total produced and approved. Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 6 VLFRs involved, volume marked for for sale 2,570 m ³ in total, value of TZS 1,016,733,740 (EUR 376,568). By the end of June 2021, 168 m ³ sold. Timber sale in Liwale District: 8 VLFRs involved, 703 m ³ sold (TZS 201,150,000).
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"> • 24 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering VLFR area of 208,336 ha in total. Additionally, 4 FMPs (51,303 ha) produced but waiting for District level approval. Forest management planning is ongoing in 4 villages covering VLFR area of 10,531 ha. • Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 18 villages, with the forest area of 82,069 ha in total and total land area of 316,227 ha, waiting for approval. • 16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total. 	Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 VLUPs produced and approved covering a total area of 303,860 ha and the VLFR area 75,939 ha. • 16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total. • 24 FMPs produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering a total VLFR area of 208,336 ha. 5 FMPs (54,875 ha) are waiting for District level approval.
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

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.

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

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 – 6/2021)	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	<p>Additional forest reserve area under sustainable management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering VLFR area of 208,336 ha in total. Additionally, 4 FMPs (51,303 ha) produced but waiting for District level approval. Forest management planning is ongoing in 4 villages covering VLFR area of 10,531 ha. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 18 villages, with the forest area of 82,069 ha in total and total land area of 316,227 ha, waiting for approval. 16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total. Formation and mobilization of 16 new VNRCs in total supported. 	<p>23 VLUPs produced and approved covering a total area of 303,860 ha and the VLFR area 75,939 ha.</p> <p>16 VLFRs gazetted, 146,064 ha in total.</p> <p>24 FMPs produced and approved at the Ministry level & 4 FMPs produced and approved at District level, covering a total VLFR area of 208,336 ha. 5 FMPs (54,875 ha) are waiting for District level approval.</p> <p>Formation and/ or re-mobilization of 60 VNRC through land use planning and CBFM activities.</p>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	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, 28 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 64,774 m ³ in total produced and approved. Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 7 VLFRs involved, volume marked for sale 2,570 m ³ in total, value of TZS 1,016,733,740 (EUR 376,568). By the end of June 2021, 168 m ³ sold. Timber sale in Liwale District: 8 VLFRs involved, 703 m ³ sold (TZS 201,150,000)	In the context of FORVAC supported Forest Management Planning, 28 timber harvesting plans for the AAC of 64,774 m ³ in total produced and approved. Timber trade event for Lindi Cluster held in Ruangwa District in October 2020: 7 VLFRs involved, volume marked for for sale 2,570 m ³ in total, value of TZS 1,016,733,740 (EUR 376,568). By the end of June 2021, 168 m ³ sold. Timber sale in Liwale District: 8 VLFRs involved, 703 m ³ sold (TZS 201,150,000)
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"> • 18 potentially valuable species identified. • 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability. • Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing. 	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"> • 18 potentially valuable species identified. • 14 species taken under analysis of technical properties and commercial value/marketability. • Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input continues.
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.	Miombo Timber Species Database established, data input ongoing.
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 (2 primary and 19 secondary PLWD beneficiaries).	Investment support and mentoring/training of 60 local micro-business initiatives through 49 producers groups and 11 individuals, 648 participants (409M/239F, 2 primary, and 19 secondary PLWD beneficiaries).

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
			12 beekeeping groups established and linked with a trader in Mpwapwa.	12 beekeeping groups established and linked with a trader in Mpwapwa.
Increased efficiency of timber processing (e.g. use of efficient sawmills contra pit sawing) 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	2 community-owned mobile sawmills (Norwood Lumber Pro HD36) established in Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. Concept Note for procurement of solar kilns drafted.	2 community-owned mobile sawmills (Norwood Lumber Pro HD36) established in Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. Concept Note for procurement of solar kilns drafted.
Number of new institutional arrangements / business models with market linkages (e.g. MoUs, joint ventures, PPP & other partnerships)	+ 3 – 5	10 – 15	Partnership with MCDI on long term presence for CBFM extended to Ruvuma Cluster (Districts of Songea, Namtumbo and Tunduru) and Tanga Cluster (Kiteto, Kilindi and Handeni Districts). 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). 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. Swahili Honey (Central Park Bees Ltd, honey trademark and exporter, bee wax producer) connected with 25 beekeepers groups from Mpwapwa and Handeni Districts.	Partnership with MCDI on long term presence for CBFM in Lindi (Districts of Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea), Ruvuma Clusters (Districts of Songea, Namtumbo and Tunduru), and Tanga Cluster (Kiteto, Kilindi and Handeni Districts). 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). 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. Swahili Honey (Central Park Bees Ltd, honey trademark and exporter, bee wax producer) connected with 25 beekeepers groups from Mpwapwa and Handeni Districts.
Number of private business actors engaged in legal	+20%	+150%	Through the FORVAC micro-business support, 23 participating	Through the FORVAC micro-business support, 23 participating enterprises

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
timber processing (per district/year) increased			enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups, and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 individuals. 41 carpenters have been trained and engaged on how to make modern beehives. 10 villages in Ruvuma Cluster (5 in Songea, and 5 Namtumbo) and 18 villages in Lindi Cluster (8 in Ruangwa and 10 Nachingwea) are involved in timber processing.	engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups, and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 individuals. 41 carpenters have been trained and engaged on how to make modern beehives.
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)	Through the FORVAC micro-business support, 23 participating enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 (M152/F25) individuals. 41 carpenters (all men) have been trained and engaged on how to make modern beehives.	Through the FORVAC micro-business support, 23 participating enterprises engaged in legal timber processing (carpentry 17 groups, bamboo 4 groups and handicrafts 2 groups), 177 (M152/F25) individuals. 41 carpenters (all men) have been trained and engaged on how to make modern beehives.
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	Forest management (and harvesting) planning supported by FORVAC has produced the Annual Allowable Cut of 56,794 m ³ in 3 Clusters in total (helps to control illegal logging). MJUMITA has established 4 new community-owned networks: 2 in Tanga Cluster (Handeni and Kilindi Districts) and 2 in Ruvuma Cluster (Namtumbo District). A total of 15 villages involved. MJUMITA has established a platform for reporting illegalities in VLFRs in Ruvuma (4 villages) and Tanga (4 villages) Clusters.	Forest management (and harvesting) planning supported by FORVAC has produced the Annual Allowable Cut of 56,794 m ³ in 3 Clusters in total (helps to control illegal logging). MJUMITA has established 4 new community-owned networks: 2 in Tanga Cluster (Handeni and Kilindi Districts) and 2 in Ruvuma Cluster (Namtumbo District). A total of 15 villages involved. MJUMITA has established a platform for reporting illegalities in VLFRs in Ruvuma (4 villages) and Tanga (4 villages) Clusters.

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

Land Use Planning (LUP) and gazettement of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs)

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 18 villages, covering the forest area of 82,069 ha and the land area of 316,227 ha in total. These plans are still waiting for approval by the relevant District Councils.

The Programme also supported gazettement of 16 VLFRs: ten (10) in Liwale and five (5) in Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster and one (1) VLFR in Handeni District in Tanga Cluster. The total gazetted forest area was 146,064 ha. The gazettement secures the tenure of villagers for their VLFRs. Table 5 shows the villages FORVAC has supported establishment of VLUPs (including VLFRs), gazettement of VLFRs, and mobilization on Forest Management Plans (FMPs) and Harvesting Plans (HPs) (including annual allowable cut).

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	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	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		16,391	2/2021	District level 4/2021	4,205
		Njalamatata	13,449	Not yet Approved	2,021					
		Chengena	14,789	Not yet Approved	844					
		Kilangalanga	10,979	Not yet Approved	835					
		Masuguru	16,676	Not yet Approved	2,924					
	Songea	Liweta	13,488	12/2019	1,449		1,449	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	563
		Litowa	17,100	12/2019	1,190		1,190	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	966
		Kikunja	21,692	12/2019	4,498					
		Ndongosi		Existing LUP valid			4,941	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,865
		Mhukurulilahi		Existing LUP valid			7,698	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,843
		Matimila A	12,621	Not yet Approved	4,253					
	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					
		Barabara	6,710	Not yet approved	1,980					
	Nyasa	Litumbakuhamba	3,536	11/2019	1,094					
		Hinga	5,343	11/2019	2,663					
		Litoromelo	3,306	11/2019	260					
		Mkali B	1,524	Not yet Approved	91				Area for tree planting	
	Tunduru	Misechela	65,681	Not yet Approved	4934					
		Liwangula		Existing LUP valid			6,124	3/2021	District level 4/2021	1,615
		Kajima		LUP has expired			3,497	6/2021	Not yet Approved	654
Lindi	Ruangwa	Lichwachwa		Existing LUP valid		2,414	2,414	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	594
		Mmawa	1,416	11/2019	446					
		Nandenje		Existing LUP valid		5,084	5,084	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,666
		Nahanga	8,167	Not yet approved	3,053	3,053	3,053	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	629
		Chingumbwa	4,507	11/2019	1,690					
		Mchichili	11,046	Not yet approved	6,188	6,188	6,188	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	387
		Machang'anja	8,918	11/2019	2,460					
		N'gau		Existing LUP valid		4,095			Old FMP valid till 2025	261
	Liwale	Mikunya		Existing LUP valid		1,369	1,369	3/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	5,422
		Mtawatawa		Existing LUP valid		12,391	12,391	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,799
		Nangano		Existing LUP valid		8,822	8,822	3/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,799
		Mtungunyu		Existing LUP valid		18,992	18,992	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	2,834
		Nahoro		Existing LUP valid		20,905	20,905	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	8,422
		Naujombo		Existing LUP valid			6,737	9/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	932

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m³)
Lindi	Liwale	Chimbuko		Existing LUP valid			18,915	10/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	7,406
		Barikiwa		Existing LUP valid		19,268	19,268	9/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	9,601
		Darajani		Existing LUP valid			5,035	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,309
		Kitogoro		Existing LUP valid		8,275	8,275	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	3,548
		Likombora	16,947	12/2019	11,006	11,006			Old FMP valid till 2021	
		Turuki	14,625	12/2019	9,086	9,086			Old FMP valid till 2021	4,005
		Chigugu	15,600	Not yet approved	7,165		7,165	3/2021	Not yet approved	594
		Lilombe	25,314	Not yet approved	17,314		17,314	3/2021	Not yet approved	1,432
		Luwele	40,605	Not yet approved	23,327		23,327	5/2021	Not yet approved	1,177
		Mikuyu		Existing LUP valid		11,644			Old FMP valid	
		Mahonga					4,781	12/2020	District level 2/2021	1,532
	Nanjegeja					2,646	12/2020	District level 2/2021	628	
	Nachingwea	Nanjihi		Existing LUP valid			3,572	10/2019	Not yet approved	2,947
		Kilimarondo		Existing LUP valid			4,900	3/2019	Ministry level 1/2021	556
		Matekwe	31,123	Not yet approved	2,118					
Majengo		16,644	Not yet approved	679						
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	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)			620,087		158,008	146,064	263,211		*208,336	75,844

*Area of FMPs approved at District or Ministry level.

Table 6 summarizes a status of the FORVAC supported Land Use Plans (VLUP) and Forest Management Plans (FMP) that have been approved by relevant District Councils, also including Annual Allowable Cut, in the Programme target area by Clusters.

Table 6. Summary of approved Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and Forest Management Plans (FMPs) 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 6/2021, ha	35,664	24,688	15,587	75,939
Total land area covered by VLUP by 6/2021, ha	171,689	46,413	85,758	303,860
7/2020-6/2021: Forest management planning, number of villages covered	6	18	4	28
7/2020-6/2021: Forest management planning, area covered, ha	31,669	157,716	18,951	208,336
Harvesting plans, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC), m³	9,442	53,381	1,951	64,774

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

Some FORVAC supported VLFRs have started timber harvesting and many others are close to this stage. Within the reporting period during July 2020 – June 2021, forest management planning was completed up to approval by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in 24 villages in total and up to approval by relevant District Council in 4 villages in total as follows:

- Ruvuma Cluster: 6 FMPs
- Lindi Cluster: 18 FMPs
- Tanga Cluster: 4 FMPs

As given in Table 6 above, these Forest Management Plans (FMP) cover a total VLFR area of 208,336 ha. Additionally, four (4) FMPs have been produced and approved at the Village level for a total of 51,303 ha during the reporting period, and planning is ongoing in four (4) villages for a total of 10,531 ha in Nachingwea District in Lindi Cluster.

In Suledo Community Forest Reserve, boundary survey, demarcation, and marking have been implemented in 11 villages out of 13 by June 2021. This covers 470 km and 63,728 ha of forest in total. One of the villages wants to reduce the size of the forest, but Suledo Management has not agreed on the idea. This has caused delay in the boundary survey. While working in Suledo with Maasai communities, it has been important to involve traditional leaders and elders who must be fully aware and endorse the activities, also they are the key persons to resolve disputes among the communities.

The size of the Suledo community forest, 167,416 ha, has reduced significantly since it was established in 1994. This has been mainly caused by encroachment of agriculture, human settlement, and illegal logging. The aim of FORVAC is to confirm the current actual size of SULEDO, ensure that the boundaries of the community forest are visible to avoid future encroachments, and update FMP.

So far, the FORVAC supported Forest Management Plans (approved by relevant District Council or MNRT) have produced a total volume of timber of **64,774 m³** for Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) in the Programme area. AAC is given per Clusters and relevant Districts in Table 7.

Table 7. Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) generated by the FORVAC supported FMPs.

Cluster	Ruvuma Cluster	Lindi Cluster	Tanga Cluster
District	Namtumbo: 4,205 m ³	Ruangwa: 3,276 m ³	Handeni: 797 m ³
	Songea: 5,237 m ³	Liwale: 45,232 m ³	Kilindi: 1,155 m ³
	Tunduru: 1,615 m ³	Nachingwea: 3,258 m ³	
Total AAC in Clusters:	11,057 m³	51,766 m³	1,951 m³

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. Six (6) VLFRs from Lindi Cluster involved, and a total of 2,570 cubic meters were marked for sale from different VLFRs to timber buyers as follows: Ng'au: 130 m³; Lichwachwa: 330 m³; Nahanga: 280 m³; Mchichili: 400 m³; Nandenje: 790 m³; and Mtondo: 640 m³. By the end of June 2021, the realized sale is 168 m³ (TZS 33,788,000). Next, the villages will start sawn timber production to benefit from value addition once the FORVAC supported portable sawmill starts operations in Ruangwa District. Additional data of this timber sale is given in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Data of the timber for sale during trade event in Ruangwa District in October 2020.

Total volume for sale:	2,570 m ³
Expected total value of timber:	TZS 1,016,733,740 (EUR 376,568)
Realized sales by the end of June 2021:	163 m ³ (TZS 33,788,000)
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)

By the end of reporting period, 8 villages in Liwale District have sold 703 m³ for different buyers up to a value TZS 201,150,000.

Micro-business support

A 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 investments (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. 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.

Annex 4 gives a comprehensive list of all business initiatives selected for mentoring and investment support. The selected businesses represent different business areas as following: carpentry 17, beekeeping 30, bamboo selling 2, handicrafts 4, mushroom picking 5, and making improved cooking stoves 2. These businesses are formed by a total of 656 (389 M/267 F) entrepreneurs. Of the 60 selected businesses, 49 proposals are group initiatives. These are presented by the 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

Social and Economic Development Initiatives of Tanzania (SEDIT) provided the support on the ground and managed the investments. Three SEDIT mentors, one in each district, worked with the enterprises from October 2020 to June 2021. Mentoring concentrated on formalization of the businesses, business planning, profitability calculations, business record keeping, market linkages, helping with negotiations (see Textbox 1), and helping the enterprises to make the investment proposals to FORVAC based on their business plans. The investment plans were approved during the second half of the reporting period, and after that, procurement handover and related capacity development was implemented. Only the handover event in Handeni was postponed to be held in July 2021.

The investment support by the business area was divided as following: beekeeping TZS 148,772,444, carpentry TZS 95,338,884, bamboo TZS 29,511,300, cooking stoves TZS 9,660,000, and mushroom TZS 20,507,550.

Beekeeping was the biggest business area in the number of supported businesses and in the amount of the investment, a total of 1,592 beehives were distributed: 902 in Mbinga, 529 in Handeni, and 161 in Liwale.



Figure 2. Handover event of micro-business support in Mbinga District. The Steering Committee of FORVAC and the representatives from the Embassy of Finland participated in the handover.

SEDIT also has identified more specified, substance related training needs (see Textbox 2), which were organized with the support from the relevant FORVAC Cluster Coordinator. To concentrate more improving technical knowhow in addition to business skills, next calls will be organized thematically, concentrating only on one or two value chains per District. Lessons learned from the first round of micro-business call:

- Although gained useful information, the selection process was heavy and very time demanding. Therefore, the selection process will be made lighter and the application criteria tighter in the next call.
- To improve delivery of technical trainings, future calls will be organized for one or two specific value chains in each District.



Figure 3. 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 produces improved cooking stoves from clay, which is sourced inside the VLFR. In 2020, the village sold appr. 1,800 stoves, but the profit was only about TZS 4,800,000 for all these months (and 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 (appr 1 EUR) per a hand-made stove, and on the average TZS 480,000 compensation to each member in 2020.

Before mentoring started, the group had only 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 were paid at the delivery, with no upfront commission to distributor. Now they were in much better place in renegotiating with their distributor in Mkata. Well, Jitegemee never came into an agreement on different terms with this particular distributor, but instead Jitegemee got three new distributors with better terms in Segera, Manga and Mbezi (Dar).

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 4. Peer-mentor Mr. Diplo inspecting hives of fellow beekeepers.

Identification of potential value chains

In addition to developing production, FORVAC works with the demand side. The Programme 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 in the respective areas and to set the value chains in which to concentrate in the coming micro-business support call. Table 10 shows the findings.

Table 10. Identification of relevant / potential value chains cluster-wise and related actions.

Cluster	Value chain	Value Chains	Action plan	Operations in July 2020- June 2021
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.	Swahili Honey and beekeepers started cooperation in Handeni and Mpwapwa. Swahili Honey has a trainer in place supporting beekeepers with adequate capacity and relevant gear. 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 assist in reaching financial viability in smaller VLFRs.	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 charcoal usage.	Mentoring ongoing 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 & investments delivered.
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 13 beekeeping group (82F/111M) businesses through micro-business support. First stage to increase volumes.	Hive volume increased (carpentry training, 900 hives procured). Technical knowhow increased with trainings from beekeeping officer. Business knowhow increased through mentoring scheme.
	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.	Support 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.	5 female owned mushroom businesses supported through micro-business support scheme. Study on mushroom availability in Mbinga and Nyasa (Namswea-Lilengalenga VLFR) commissioned. Engagement of potential private sector partner on-going.

Cluster	Value chain	Value Chains	Action plan	Operations in July 2020- June 2021
Ruvuma	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.	2 enterprises supported through micro-business support scheme.
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 supported and invested in through micro-business support.
	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 through micro-business support.
	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 through micro-business support scheme.

Improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the forest sector - Support to honey value chain in Handeni and Mpwapwa

The main gaps in the honey value chain identified by SEDIT and FORVAC during business mentoring in Handeni were: non-existent market, low production, and quality of honey. FORVAC connected 25 beekeepers' groups from Handeni and Mpwapwa Districts to a private-sector market actor (Swahili Honey), which has a long-term interest in growing the capacity of the beekeepers and providing a market for honey and beeswax. Beekeepers were trained in production-related issues (bee biology, hive management, active colonization, pests, technology and equipment, apiaries development, harvesting & storage), provided some key gear (commercial hives, protective gear, hive management/harvesting gear), and were offered a market (voluntary). By the end of June, when the harvesting season had just started, 2 beekeeping groups and 1 individual beekeeper had sold 783 kg of honey with value of 2,030,00 TZS to Swahili Honey.

Currently, in Handeni, 12 beekeeping groups/enterprises of appr. 180 beekeepers own in total over 1,150 top bar hives, hence, if well managed, the potential from these beehives is up to 20 tons. In Mpwapwa, 13 beekeeping groups were formed and trained in villages of Ikuyu, Chitemo, Chiseyu, Nduga, Lwihomelo, and Ifusi, but it has been difficult to find committed beekeepers in these villages. Currently, the supply from the selected businesses in both Districts is still low to Swahili Honey. But, as the trainings have been open access for any beekeepers, and Swahili Honey is willing to buy from anyone who fills the quality criteria, they are confident that at least Handeni will be a potential area for honey business also in the future.

Central Park Bees Limited (brand name Swahili Honey), have a processing plant in Dodoma with production of approximately 150 tons of honey and 40 tons of beeswax during 2020. About 75 % of production is for export to Kenya, Oman, Saudi-Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Honey is currently procured from about 700 beekeepers in Tabora, Kigoma, Katavi, Singida, and Dodoma. The company has a producer-centered approach in areas they work in, meaning that they invest in the capacity of their contracted honey producers to ensure constant volumes and required quality. The company has been invested in by Anza and Land Accelerator. Swahili Honey has the needed TBS and TFDA certificates and is in the process of getting Halal, Organic, Fairtrade, and HACCP certifications. They have growing export market and need to expand to new areas and to contract more beekeepers.

Box 3 - From almost zero beehive colonization to close to 100% colonization with help from Swahili Honey

FORVAC has linked beekeepers in Handeni and in Mpwapa with Swahili Honey. Below an interview from a chairperson of one beekeeper group in Handeni:

"Someone gave us beehives and some classroom trainings in the past. Hardly any of the about 30 hives had bees inside and we did not know how to deal with the insects that entered the hives. We thought insects were the reason and without better knowledge put some pesticide in the hives – that killed the rest of the bees in the few colonized hives. Basically, beekeeping did not contribute anything to our incomes.

Swahili Honey came and we went together to check our hives in the forest. Mr. George taught us how to diagnose the pests and deal with them. He showed us how to colonize the hive by moving the queen from another colony to our hives. Now all our hives have bees, and we expect to harvest every hive by the end of July. Mr. George keeps coming and helping us to ensure that bees are happy and produce a lot of honey.

He has told that if we want, and the quality is right, they will buy our honey for about TZS 70,000 per 20 liter bucket with the honey combs included. This is an easy option for us, as we can concentrate on beekeeping and harvesting maximum volumes from each hive. Also, the honey harvesting season coincides with harvesting season at our fields, so we are busy at that time and hence prefer the least time demanding option in our honey business.

FORVAC is giving us 4 commercial and 50 top bar hives and with the new skills we can really get that 20 liter per hive. This means that next year, if we continue with Swahili Honey, we can make something between TZS 5-6 million annually. We have decided to buy more hives with at least 20% of the value of the honey harvest."

-Chairperson Hassani Msami, Kikundi cha Ufugaji Nyuki Kwedikabu, Handeni Rural



Figure 5. Mr. Hassani Msami participating in beehives management.

Local carpenters trained on beehive construction

The key to growing volumes of honey and beeswax is the availability of modern hives to the beekeepers. Professionally made modern beehives have been mainly available out of the FORVAC operational area and price has varied between 100,000 and 120,000 TZS which is not affordable to the local beekeeping businesses. On the other hand, exact measurements, right material and other technical aspects are important for the modern beehive to give maximum yield.

In April 2021, Tabora Training Institute held a beehive-making training for 41 carpenters. These carpenters were selected to represent each village where FORVAC supports beekeeping in Handeni, Mbinga, and Liwale Districts. Part of the carpenters were beneficiaries of the micro-business support, but also carpenters from outside the scheme were identified for the training, as carpentry enterprises were not supported in all the same villages as beekeeping enterprises. The training covered the making of modern top bar hives and commercial hives (Langstroth).

The carpenters were given their first order by FORVAC: in total 1,544 beehives were approved as part of the investments to the beekeeping businesses in the 3 Districts. The beekeepers are committed to invest a percentage of the profits back to beekeeping, a major part of which goes into adding hives according to their growth plans. These two lines of business are hence mutually beneficial in long term and improve the local economy both in bringing in income from honey and circulating the profit in the community by buying yet more beehives from the local carpenters.



Figure 6. The local carpenters during practical training on beehive construction in Handeni.



Figure 7: Local carpenters implementing order of 1,544 modern beehives by FORVAC.

Mushroom value chain in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts

Mushroom value chain was identified as potential in Mbinga. 5 women-led enterprises dealing with mushroom business were supported through the micro-business support scheme, under which also their drying capacity and market linkages were improved.

In Mbinga and neighboring Nyasa, the joint VLFR Namswea-Lilengalenga covers the catchment areas for Lake Nyasa. To find out the potential of supporting mushroom value chain more widely in the area, a study ‘Assessment of mushroom value chain, business feasibility, and business potential in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts’ was commissioned to map current situation and to further advice in the planning. The study is available on the FORVAC website (<https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports>).

According to the study mushrooms are typically picked and sold by poorest women in the community, and hence support to this value chain would also have impact on the livelihoods of the poorest segment of population in the area. 42 edible species were identified in the area, but the marketable species belong to the five genera i.e. Cantharellus, Russula, Amanita, Lactarius and Termitomyces. Especially cantharellus seem to be valued both in the local and regional markets.

In the three studied CBFM villages (Kindimba Chini, Litolomero and Hinga), 83% to 94% of households picked mushrooms, but the business involvement varied – in Hinga none of these households sold the mushrooms, in Kindimba Chini 13% and in Litolomero 28% of the mushroom picking households sold at least part of the catch. Currently the main method for processing mushrooms is boiling followed by sun-drying; practiced by 90% of those who process mushrooms across villages. Nearby towns offer an existing market, but also further e.g. in Dar es Salaam market exists.

Lack of appropriate drying technology was identified as the major problem across villages. The study recommends forming an association with appropriate drying facilities instead of supporting individual mushroom businesses. FORVAC sees supporting individual mushroom businesses as the first step to showcase better technology and to expose them to further markets, whereafter support to association can come into question if it receives interest from the mushroom pickers themselves and if they take lead in pushing the association forward.

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) and value chain development since November 2019. In July 2020, this partnership was extended to Ruvuma Cluster, covering eleven (11) villages in the Districts of Namtumbo, Tunduru and Songea. In December 2020 – January 2021, MCDI conducted a needs and resource assessment for CBFM value chain development in Tanga Cluster and based on that the partnership was also extended to cover Kiteto (Suledo Community Forest Reserve), Kilindi and Handeni districts in Tanga Cluster, covering 17 villages in total in April 2021.

The partners have ambitious targets to improve forest-based income, livelihoods and environmental benefits deriving from CBFM (discussed more in the chapter 2.3.2.1). 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, two (2) units of portable Norwood LumberPro HD36 sawmills have been procured, one for Lindi Cluster and another one for Ruvuma Cluster. The particular Norwood model is suitable for hardwood processing.

In this partnership initiative, MCDI supported 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 are 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 works 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 shows 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.

Box 4 – Take away message from the Minister

1. The mobile sawmill should start operation as soon as possible so that the villages should start seeing the benefits.
2. More portable sawmills should be procured for each District because sharing one mobile sawmill for more than one District is not practical.
3. All Government Development projects should source timber processed by the community-owned portable sawmill to support the communities.
4. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is planning to extend the value addition of timber through mobile sawmilling to all Districts across the Country.

The event helped the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon Dr. Damas Ndumbaro to understand the interpretation of the sections of the Forest Policy and Forest Act related to CBFM and ownership in relation to the national development Agendas. How different institutions are mandated for different forest types and who should benefit from which forests. This opened his understanding and knowledge of forest-related issues. While in Songea, the MNRT Minister called for the need to enhance sustainable value chains for forest products. *“Serikali inaendelea kuhamasisha miradi ya kuongeza mnyororo wa thamani wa mazao ya misitu kwa kuwa ina mchango mkubwa kwenye ukuaji wa pato la taifa.”*

The sawmill launching and handing over events were held in Ruvuma on 15 March 2021 and in Ruangwa on 17 March 2021. The Guest of Honour was the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Dr. Damas Ndumbaro who officially launched and handed over the community shared mobile sawmills to 27 villages of Songea, Namtumbo, Ruangwa, and Nachingwea Districts. The events were attended by 300 people (211 men and 89 women).

MCDI has conducted organizational arrangements and relevant capacity building for community ownership, operation, and maintenance to ensure successful operations of sawmills. The community mobile sawmill ownership agreements have been signed by 27 villages: 9 villages in Ruvuma Cluster (5 in Songea, and 4 Namtumbo) and 18 villages in Lindi Cluster (8 in Ruangwa and 10 Nachingwea). Also, the registration of those two sawmills has been completed. All the 27 villages are involved in timber processing.



Figure 8. Community owned portable sawmill launching event in Ruvuma. The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Dr. Damas Ndumbaro (in the middle of the picture) observing how the new machine works. ©Promo Online TV/Kijani Consult Tanzania.

In June 2021, Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI) conducted short course training in Ruvuma Cluster and started the same 12 days training also in Ruangwa District, in Lindi Cluster, where training will continue till July 2021. Training for those 10 villages, who signed mobile sawmill ownership agreements from Nachingwea District, will be organized later in 2021. Training concentrates to improve skills of safe operation of sawmill and saw maintenance. FITI works with and capacitates both District Officers and community representatives (i.e., sawmill operators and saw doctors) in adopting best practices to operate and maintain narrow band sawmills (Norwood LumberPro HD36).

From Ruvuma Cluster, ten (10) participants, from which one was female, came from Songea District, and eight (8), from which one was also female, came from Namtumbo District. Additionally, two district officers attended the training in Ruvuma. During the practical training, the trainees managed to saw a total of 287 pieces of timber with different sizes worth about 5,000,000 TZS. The trainees have now a basic understanding of sawmilling, saw doctoring, different sawing methods, sawmill site selection, sawmill maintenance, log and timber volume computation, blade tension and leveling, teeth geometry and settings.



Figure 9. Training of sawmill operators and saw doctors on safe operation of sawmill and sawmill maintenance in progress in Songea.

Charcoal production model for VLFRs

In Tanzania, annual charcoal demand is 2.3 million tons, and it is increasing due to growing population. Charcoal is currently mainly produced unsustainably, without any forest management system. The current pricing basing 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 model for addressing these problems was developed in FORVAC, and the partners identified for running a pilot and further developing the model are TAFORI and SUA. During November – December 2020, two pilot villages (Mazingara and Kwedikabu) were identified and preliminary discussions held with Handeni District and the communities. The start of operation has delayed and has been planned to start later in 2021. The concept note of the pilot model is given in Annex 5.

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 was 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 July – August 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. 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 was extended to one more village compared to planting season 2020 to cover now four (4) villages (Liuli, Lipingo, Mkali A and Mkali B). An additional plantation area was 270 ha where 300,000 teak stumps in total was planted. The plantation activities of Nyasa District involved the following groups with a total of 399 members (317M/82F) including 5 persons living with a disability, as follows:

- Tree Growers Associations (TGAs) established under the FORVAC support in 2019 – 2020 and were further supported during the reporting period
 - Liuli Village, 86 ha, 125 members (89M/36F)
 - Lipingo Village, 67 ha, 84 members (64M/20F)
 - Mkali A Village, 84 ha, 99 (84M/15F)
- Tree Growers Group of Mkali B, 33 ha, 46 members (39M/7F)

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.

On 13 June 2021, the Steering Committee of FORVAC, representatives from the Embassy of Finland, Nyasa District Commissioner, and the FORVAC team visited the teak plantation in Liuli village. During the field trip, the secretary of TGA of Liuli showed in his speech acknowledgment for FORVAC on the behalf of all four (4) supported villages. FORVAC has not only mobilized tree planting but also supported villages to solve the conflicts, that caused destruction for plantations, with surrounding villages. Additionally, FORVAC mobilized the TGAs to form VICOPA and beekeeping groups. Some support would still be needed and the TGAs requested FORVAC to help them especially with the following issues: i) support in planting the remaining areas; ii) some assistance to address the issue of poor road infrastructure; iii) grass cutting machines to reduce the time spent to undertake weeding four times per year due to high fertility of the soil. The whole speech is available in Annex 6.

Enrichment planting

In April 2021, enrichment planting was done for degraded areas and the boundaries of Mbwegu Forest Reserve at Mnkonde village in Kilindi District. The work was part of the implementation of the approved FMP that recommends enrichment planting on degraded areas of the VLFR as well as planting teak along the

boundaries of the VLFR for identification and economic gain. A total of 11,600 tree seedlings (6000 teak and 5600 cedrella) were planted along the boundaries (13 km) and degraded areas (3.75 ha).

A total of 15 (8 male & 7 female) VNRC members were involved in the planting exercise which took 5 days. The planting work was supervised by the DFP and a Senior Forest Officer from Kilindi District Council. Transporting the seedlings along the boundaries and within the reserve was challenging but despite that, the VNRC members were excited about planting the species that are fast-growing and highly valued and will offer economic benefits for the village later.



Figure 10. VNRC members in Mnkonde village, Kilindi district unloading tree seedlings for enrichment planting in their VLFR.

FSC Certification for VLFRs

FORVAC has co-facilitated certification of two (2) VLFRs. In this process, the programme collaborated with MCDI which holds the first and so far the only FSC certificate for community-managed natural forests in Africa. Now, Nahoro village from Liwale District and Nandenje village from Ruangwa District have registered a total of 26,958 ha under the FSC group scheme. In June 2021, the group members underwent a third-party international external audit.

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 11 below.

Table 11. Indicators and achievements under Output 2.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	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	313 (245M/68F) District Officers. 20 (16M/4F) Regional & central government officers. 22% women. *Some of the trainings have had overlapping participation due to different topics of the training: -CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum -International Scientific Conference -Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis. -Forest value chain -CBFM techniques	824 (639M/195F) District officers. 26 (20M/6F) Regional & central government officers. Training and events: -CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum *International Scientific Conference -Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis. -Forest value chain -CBFM techniques
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"> 3400 village leaders (85 villages: 20 Village Councils + 20 VNRCs) 180 SMEs 20 staff members of Service Providers 	Defined in TNA	6,438 (4,090M/2,348F) village leaders in 103 villages. 1001 individuals (612M/389F) and 133 SMEs 399 (317M/82F) tree growers trained on tree planting and plantation management. 21 staff members of service providers. *Some of the trainings have had overlapping	7,116 (4,892M/2,882F) village leaders in 103 villages. 1001 individuals (612M/389F) and 133 SMEs 399 (317M/82F) tree growers trained on tree planting and plantation management. 21 staff members of service providers. *Some of the trainings have had overlapping

Indicators	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of Programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Achievement (7/2020 – 6/2021)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
			participation due to different topics of the training: -Business planning -Forest value chains -CBFM techniques	participation due to different topics of the training: -Business planning -Forest value chains -CBFM techniques
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

Community level training under MCDI partnership

Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) is facilitating varied community-level training in a total of 61 villages under FORVAC support. The key task of MCDI is to improve the capacity and competence of VCs and VNRCs to sustainably manage their VLFRs. Besides village representatives, MCDI collaborates closely with Regional Authorities, District Forest Officers, and TFS.

The partnership between FORVAC and MCDI has been discussed in various places earlier in this report. As a facilitator in the context of improved institutional and management capacities of VNRCs, MCDI has started, for instance, during the reporting period, to support VNRCs to reach financial autonomy through village timber business planning, and to make timber sales contract with buyers. In the context of value chain development, MCDI has started, during the reporting period, to train members of VNRCs on air drying, logs and sawn timber measurements, volume calculation, and harvesting supervision. End of the training, MCDI has organized an exam for participants and those with the highest marks were qualified to be selected as harvesting supervisors of the VNRCs.

During the reporting year, MCDI has engaged 3867 (2502 M/1365 F) members of VNRC/VS in various trainings. Some of the trainings have had overlapping participation due to different topics of the training. Capacity building to VNRC and VC members has been conducted in the following subjects:

- CBFM stages
- VNRC members eligibility criteria, roles and responsibilities, composition and VNRC tenure
- Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA)

- Participatory Appraisal for forest matrix utilization for developing management plans
- Efficient and safe harvesting practices
- Logging supervision
- Logs and sawn timber measurements and volume calculation
- Timber air drying techniques
- Quota management and record-keeping
- Financial & Timber Business Planning
- Forest Certification
- Forest Zonation.

Community level training under MJUMITA partnership

The partnership with Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misititu 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) value chain for the sustainable trade of timber and charcoal in Tanzania, and iv) 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 Kilinidi District in Tanga Cluster. The training covered good governance and village financial management in CBFM for these village forest management institutions. The topics of the training were: participatory forest management, forest management institutions, good governance, gender in relation to good governance, financial management, record keeping, and information sharing.

Community-owned networks

Furthermore, MJUMITA has established four (4) new community-owned networks in the villages where FORVAC operates. One network has been established in both Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Cluster and two networks have been established in Namtumbo District in Ruvuma Cluster. These Networks involve 15 villages in total. The networks provide a forum for capacity building, advocacy and communication for villages. MJUMITA has established these local networks across the country, and they have been very active in undertaking advocacy activities at local level, including to address forest crimes and village forest governance shortfalls.

Platform for reporting illegalities occurred in VLFRs

MJUMITA has an extensive experience since 2011 on strengthening governance of CBFM villages by using so called dashboard tool. It is a system through which network members can announce suspected illegalities or governance shortfalls and be supported in documentation for and connecting with relevant government authorities, e.g. police, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), district & regional commissioner for their actions to tackle the identified problems. MJUMITA has now established this platform for reporting illegalities also in Ruvuma (4 villages) and Tanga (4 villages) Clusters. Establishment included a comprehensive training for village, Ward, and District representatives on how to use the mobile data collection tool to ensure the forest related crimes are reported and become known by MJUMITA and other responsible authorities and necessary actions are taken to ensure sustainable management of forest resources.

All eight (8) villages have taken the established platform for active use and started to report illegalities that happened in the VLFRs. As a result, a total of 20 forest-related crime cases have been reported from the four (4) villages located in Namtumbo District in Ruvuma Cluster. Patrolling has been effective also in the four (4) villages located in Tanga Cluster and several cases have been reported and action taken. The reported illegal activities include: illegal pastoralism in VLFRs; irresponsibility of village members in the management of forest reserves; illegal harvesting by village members or neighboring villagers; farming activities by village members or neighboring villagers; illegal harvesting by village members; and charcoal making.

The village representatives participating in patrolling, have taken action and reported illegalities for the respective village government office, district authorities, or police. They have also conducted training and awareness-raising campaigns for villagers, sub-villagers, and neighboring villages to reduce illegal activities in VLFRs in the future.



Figure 10. Mnkonde forest patrol commander found illegally harvested timber while conducting patrolling in the VLFR.

Annual Forum

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).

Establishment of micro-savings groups

In 2021, FORVAC supported villagers to establish micro-savings groups in Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters. Village Community Banks (VICOBA) and Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) help to increase forest-based business activities in the communities. Totally seven (7) VICOBA groups were established in Mbinga District and four (4) groups in Nyasa District. The establishment of two (2) VSLAs were completed in Lindi Cluster during the reporting period. These VSLAs are formed by 76 members (39M/37F). The table 12 summaries the details of the VICOBA groups in Ruvuma Cluster.

Table 12. Summary of the established VICOBA groups in Ruvuma Cluster.

District	No. of Groups	Males	Females	% of Females	Total No. of Members	Average Group Size
Mbinga	7	69	136	66	205	29
Nyasa	4	49	70	59	119	30
TOTAL	11	118	206	64	324	29

The VICOBA groups and Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) have been in operation already one year in Tanga (8 VICOBA) and Lindi (36 VSLAs) Clusters. The groups have offered possibilities for rural people to get a loan at an affordable interest rate which has helped them to finance business growth and at the same time improved livelihoods. The Boxes 5 and 6 offer success story examples from Tanga and Lindo Clusters.

Box 5. Alleviating poverty through Village Community Banks (VICOBA)

Ms. Halima Moshi (27years) - a single parent of a 4-year boy in Ikuyu village in Mpwapwa District, is one of the 25 founding members of a VICOBA group known as “*Mabadiliko*” literally meaning “*Change*” that was established in May/June 2020 by the FORVAC Programme. Ms. Halima tells her story of how she has benefited from the VICOBA group:

“In past, it was not possible for me to get a loan from local money lenders because they charge exorbitant interest rates of up to 50% of the amount you borrow from them, let alone the collaterals they will ask you to offer. The possibility of getting loans from formal banks in Mpwapwa town is also slim as they are over 90 km away from our village. When I joined the VICOBA group in May 2020 we started very slow, every member making a cash saving of up to TZS 6,000 per week and after several months of group operations, members were allowed to apply for small loans up to 3 times of what an individual has saved in the group. The group is charging an interest of 10% only. In January 2021, I took a loan of TZS 300,000 and I used it to buy 6 modern beehives for my apiary which has 8 traditional beehives. By now, all new and old beehives are colonized by bees. I expect to harvest over 90 kg of honey in July 2021. This will give me a total of TZS 900,000 as a kilo of honey is sold in the village for TZS 10,000. FORVAC has also brought to us a Swahili Honey company which want to buy honey from our village. This is a dream come true and soon income poverty shall be a thing of the past to me and my family.”



Figure 11. Ms Halima Moshi, a Beekeeper in Ikuyu village in Mpwapwa district, displaying honey from her apiary at the TAFORI scientific Conference in Dar es Salaam.

Box 6. VSLA inspired to form group business

Mshikamano -Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA), formed by 25 members (5 men & 20 women) in Mchichili village, Ruangwa District, has managed to support the fabrication of 5 beehives as progress towards achieving their big plan of establishing a group beekeeping project. The business plan was agreed during November 2020 immediately after its establishment under FORVAC support. To achieve that, each group member has agreed to contribute 1,000 TZS every second week. So, until March 2021, the group had managed to raise TZS 433,000, and part of it was used to make those 5 beehives (Top bar hives) to start with. The fabrication of more beehives is ongoing now. Their short-term plan is to have at least 50 beehives by end of 2021. The long-term plan is to produce at least 1,000 Kg of honey per year. At the moment, market for the honey is good and demand is high within and outside their village. However, with the future target of 1,000 kg/year, there is obviously then a need to seek a market even beyond Ruangwa District.

Mshikamano group is eagerly looking forward to having various group projects which will contribute to improving their livelihood. Beekeeping project is among other business ideas that are thriving in their minds. Their next plan is to start charcoal making and bamboo handicrafts production.

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

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 an important event, called the CBFM Annual Stakeholders Forum, added with site visits to neighboring VLFRs and supported value chains in December 2020. 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).

FORVAC co-facilitated the Forum together with MCDI. 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. 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.

Exchange visit to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains

FORVAC has organized exchange visits for the key district and regional staff from all the 12 Districts. The aim of the visits has been to offer a chance for district personnel to learn from existing successful interventions in Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and forest-related value chains. By sharing the experiences and learning from others, the capacity of district staff to better support the implementation and monitoring of FORVAC activities improves.

In April 2021, the representatives (in total 19 M/5 F) from all three (3) Districts from Lindi Cluster participated in an exchange visit to Kilwa district, Lindi Municipal, and Lindi Rural District in Lindi Region; and Mbinga District in Ruvuma region. The trip covered visits to various factories, private companies, and communities engaged in forest products value chains development.

In June 2021, another exchange visit was conducted for the representatives from Tanga (in total 22 M/2 F) and Ruvuma Clusters (in total 38 M/14 F). The visit concentrated on the successful implementation of honey value chain in Dodoma. The group visited the farm of the retired Prime Minister, Hon. Peter Mizengo Pinda, to see the apiary site and Swahili Honey Company (Central Park Bees) to see processing, packaging, and branding of honey products for both local and international markets. FORVAC has already done matchmaking with Swahili Honey and beekeepers in Mpawpwa and Handeni District. After the exchange visit, the District Beekeeping Officers from Kiteto and Kilindi requested the Programme to facilitate Swahili Honey to start operating in their Districts too. The support that Swahili Honey has offered for beekeepers has been crucial and the Districts consider it as an important private sector company that ensures an available market for bee products, especially for honey. The same kind of matchmaking is requested also for Ruvuma Cluster.

Box 7 – Exchange visit to a successful bee farm

In the retired Prime Minister's farm, district and regional staff representatives from Tanga and Ruvuma Clusters saw and learned beekeeping activities from experienced experts working at Pinda farm located nearly 30 km away from Dodoma city at Zuzu area. Additionally, participants learnt fish farming, grapevine farming, vegetable growing in greenhouses, mango fruit tree growing, livestock, and poultry keeping.

During the visit, the participants were informed about the importance of bees because the bees sustain the ecological balance of the planet through pollination. They also learnt how bees produce several other products apart from honey, such as propolis, beeswax, royal jelly, and bee venom, which can bring income to rural communities while sustaining the environment.

The participants were excited about the amount of honey produced per year in Pinda Farm. The retired Prime Minister, Hon. Peter Mizengo Pinda, inspired participants to spread knowledge about beekeeping activities to their respective districts and regions so that more people become engaged in the beekeeping sector. His view was that there is still a big demand for honey in and outside Tanzania. So, he encouraged people to engage in honey production since its initial investment is not that expensive.



Figure 12. Representatives of Ruvuma Cluster together with the retired Prime Minister, Hon Peter Mizengo Pinda (green shirt) while visiting his Pinda farm.

2.3.2.3 Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes, Output area 2.3

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.

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 – 2021 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.



Figure 13. Ceremonies of two FORVAC supported MSc Graduates, Ms. Lilian Magafu and Ms. Patricia Msolla.

In November 2020, FORVAC continued collaboration with SUA and signed a new partnership agreement to support four (4) additional dissertations. By the end of June 2021, the students have collected the data and written the first drafts of the studies. Later in 2021, all the theses will be published. 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 English and is available on the FORVAC website:

<https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/>.

International Scientific Conference

FORVAC supported TAFORI to arrange an important event called “The International Scientific Conference on Forest and Honeybee Products Value Chains for Development for Sustainable Livelihoods and Industrial Economy”. This event offered a possibility for scientists to meet and share results of relevant studies within the research society but also with the agencies involved in forest governance and value chain development, NGOs, the private sector actors, and even with representatives of local communities. The event was held in Dar es Salaam on 23 – 25 February 2021 and it congregated nearly 200 people. The total budget for the Conference was around TZS 300,000,000. This was mostly financed by FORVAC, providing TZS 240,743,820. The reminder, as in-kind (staff inputs, materials, working spaces etc.), was contributed by TAFORI and TFS.

The themes of this conference were: forest products value chains, honeybee products value chains, and policies and legislations. The aim of the conference was to solve challenges that occur in the forestry sector and introduce possibilities that forestry and beekeeping can offer on a small and large scale.

During the next working year (2021-2022), FORVAC will support printing the report of the conference and the production of a popular version for the use of CBFM communities.

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 – 6/2021)	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"> - 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	<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; and in Result Sharing Workshop in Dodoma on 29-30 Jan. 2021).</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; and in Result Sharing Workshop in Dodoma on 29-30 Jan. 2021).</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 www.forvac.or.tz and Facebook page have been updated frequently.</p> <p>Followers of FB page increased from 62 to 612 and our posts reached around 14,500 people.</p> <p>Media training & tour held for 23 journalists (27 Nov. - 2 Dec. 2020), and in-depth reporting tour held for 8 motivated journalists (14-19 March 2021) on CBFM and forest value chains. Publications after tours: newspaper articles 36, online texts 49, TV news 29, and YouTube videos 21.</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 www.forvac.or.tz established in August – September 2019 and updated frequently.</p> <p>Media trainings and tours held for journalists in 2019 & 2020, and media in-depth reporting tour held in 2021. 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 – 6/2021)	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.

On 14 – 19 March 2021, FORVAC organized an in-depth reporting tour for eight (8) motivated journalists who participated in the sawmill launching event in Songea. Moreover, FORVAC involved them to report and document teak planting/teak plantation forestry in Nyasa Districts and mushroom business and value chain in Mbinga District. Besides these, four (4) journalists participated in the sawmill launching event in Ruangwa District on 16 March 2021.

Active involvement of Media has offered good visibility and publicity for FORVAC and CBFM in Tanzania. Resulting in that at least 36 newspaper articles, 49 online texts, 29 TV news, and 21 YouTube videos have been published and FORVAC has appeared in several social media posts during the reporting year. Additionally, an article considering the importance of development co-operation and FORVAC programme to enhance equality and sustainability worldwide was published in the second most read daily newspaper of Finland (Maaseudun Tulevaisuus).

Most of the FORVAC related online publications (YouTube videos and Blog texts) can be found from the Programme's website (<https://forvac.or.tz/forvac-in-media/>). Some of the broadcasted TV news are also available at the same address. All YouTube videos have been published in Swahili like the video that promotes the mushroom value chain (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yP1A4a5yeWg&t=4s>). Online texts and newspaper articles have been published in both languages in Swahili and English but mainly in Swahili due to the local audience. For example, a blog text, discussing the importance of media to increase awareness of people about forest-related value chains and their best practices, was published in English (<https://francisdande.blogspot.com/2020/12/investigative-reporting-on-forest-value.html?m=1>).



Figure 14. Journalists interviewing a community member about a community-owned sawmill.

Box 8 - Facebook

During the reporting period, FORVAC has updated its Facebook page frequently and posted a total of 97 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. The posts reached around 14,500 people in total.

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 on Facebook and publicity of FORVAC also in other media have increased the number of the Facebook page followers from 62 to 612.

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 and in another result sharing workshop held in Dodoma on 29-30 January 2021.

In March-May 2021, mid-term evaluation team conducted an external review and evaluation of the Programme. The team considered that the proposed strategy for establishing and supporting a CBFM APEX body is risky because of the top-down approach as compared to a situation whereby such umbrella institution is naturally grown driven by the needs and demand of the communities. The team recommended that other options could also be further investigated before an institution is established through the Programme or government-led approach.

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

- Proposal for the establishment of the 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, Output area 3.2

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 participate 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. Also, in April 2021, National Programme Coordinator (NPC) from MNRT/FBD with the FORVAC FME conducted a monitoring mission to the all Clusters and Districts of the Programme.

A short-term consultant updated structures of the Programme Management and Information System for the input of three effective working days in October – December 2020. Additionally, International Junior Expert (IJE) joined the FORVAC team in 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 by 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 online for backups and future easy retrieval of data. The database can be accessed via the following link (requires a password): <http://41.59.85.2:8585/pfm/>. 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 – 6/2021)	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, Dec. 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 – 6/2021)	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 2020 and Timber Legality Framework - Preparation workshop held in Dar es Salaam on 10-11 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 and Timber Legality Framework - Preparation workshop held in Dar es Salaam on 10-11 May 2021.</p>

2.3.4.1 Support training to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM development, Output area 4.1

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 took place in June 2021.

2.3.4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber, Output area 4.2

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. On 10-11 May 2021, Timber Legality Framework Preparation workshop was held with the representatives from TFS, MNRT/FBD, TRAFFIC, and FORVAC in Dar es Salaam.

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 Team (FORVAC core team)	Technical Assistance: Chief Technical Advisor (Int.) Finance and Administration Manager (Nat.) Forest Management Expert (Nat.) Three Cluster Coordinators (Nat.) Support staff: Assistant Financial Manager (AFAM) National Junior Expert, NJE (VCD) International Junior Expert, IJE (M&E, communication)	2 Junior Experts, JEs (1 national + 1 international) are financed through the operational/management & admin. budget. (Working month of the International Value Chain Development Advisor exhausted in December 2020.)
	National Programme Coordinator, NPC	Assigned by FBD.
	Five (5) drivers	One (1) more driver needed for an additional car under procurement.
FCG Support	Home Office Coordinator Technical Backstopper	From FCG Home Office, with periodic interaction with PMT and regular visits to the Programme.
Focal Persons	Two persons representing TFS and PO-RALG respectively, to liaison with FORVAC aiming at facilitating interaction among key partners	Appointed.
Service Providers	Of different kind (NGOs, private actors, research institutions, etc.) depending on the specific needs to support actions in the field and at the institutional level	To be engaged based on specific terms of references and/or MoUs or Service Contracts.
Technical short term support	Pool of experts (Int. and Nat.) to provide key support on specific actions, through short-term assignments or studies.	Based on specific terms of references after needs identification. Only 30 ST consultancy days remaining for the AWP and Budget 07/2021 – 06/2022.
Type	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
Service contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; establishment and piloting of a short course on value chain dev. training on the grassroots developed as part of this framework. Completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulsans Technology Limited: Service provision contract to establish and maintain the FORVAC website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.forvac.or.tz Signed on 12 September 2019. Regarding maintenance and technical support the related contract continues to the end of the Programme.

Type	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI), partnership to facilitate CBFM support in Lindi Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed in November 2020, covers 17 villages in the Districts of Ruangwa, Liwale and Nachingwea; continues, continued to the end of August 2020. Completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUA / FORCONSULT: establishment and piloting of a short course on value chain dev. Training on the grassroots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed in March 2020. Completed (November 2020).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJUMITA partnership on development of Village Forest Governance in Tanga and Ruvuma Clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 15 May 2020, the first phase continues to mid-April 2021. Extended to 21 May 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Sangede & Team, National Carbon Monitoring Centre: formulation of the PFM Facts and Figures 2020 and establishment of the VLFR database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract 1: Signed on 18 May 2020. Implemented in by 6 September 2021, covering for 4 zones. Contract 2: Signed on 7 September 2020. Implemented by 15 December 2020, covering 3 zones. Completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Environment and Livelihood Limited (SEL): Establishment of Village Community Banks (VICOBAs) in Tanga Cluster (Handeni, Kilindi and Mpwapwa districts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 May – 31 August 2020. Establishment of the 8 VICOBA groups in Tanga Cluster. Completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 15 June 2020. Extended to 15 September 2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCDI – Service Contract for establishment a community owned portable sawmill in Lindi Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 1 July 2020. Completed in March 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Ruvuma Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 29 July 2020. Extended to 31 August 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Lindi Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 14 September 2020. Extended to 31 August 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCDI – Service Contract for establishment a community owned portable sawmill in Ruvuma Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 28 September 2020. Completed in March 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEDIT – Mentoring and Grant Management Services for Community Level Business Initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 7 October 2020. Extended to 30 August 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCDI – Service Contract for Needs and Resources Assessment, Tanga Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 December 2020 – 31 January 2021. Completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 December 2020 – 31 July 2021.

Type	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mamsteen Consultants Limited – Service Contract for village land use planning in 15 villages in the areas of Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed on 14 December 2020. Extended to 15 September 2021.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Environment and Livelihood Limited (SEL): Establishment of Village Community Banks (VICOBAs) in Ruvuma Cluster (Nyasa and Mbinga districts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 February – 31 May August 2021. Establishment of the 11 VICOPA groups in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts. Completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Tanga Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 April – 25 September 2021.
Technical short term support (Short-term Consultancies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the CBFM Apex Body MIS backstopping, Wuudis Solutions Ltd Short-Term Consultancy on Facilitating Forest Inventory Data Analysis Training Workshop in Lindi Cluster International Forest Value Chain Dev. Expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Consultants (2), for July – Nov. 2020 (2 x 27 effective working days). Intermittent inputs, September 2020 – March 2021 (5 days). 9 October 2020 – 30 November 2020. 26 + 12 working days from January to June 2021 (5 days allocated to the period from July – September 2021).

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 30 June 2021. 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 2020 – June 2021).

The total budget of FORVAC for the duration of the AWP from July 2020 to June 2021 was EUR 4,263,686 (TZS 10,659,215,000), of which EUR 3,134,790 (TZS 7,836,975,000) was used by the end of the planning period (74 %).

Table 16. Budget and realized expenditure by main categories.

Budget category	Annual budget for 07/2020 – 06/2021	Accumulated usage by the end of June 2021	% of the usage from the annual report
Operations and management (also including ST consultancies)	EUR 3,719,786 (TZS 9,299,465,000)	EUR 2 586 517 (TZS 6,466,292,660)	70%
Technical Assistance (TA)	EUR 543,900 (TZS 1,359,750,000)	EUR 548,273 (TZS 1,370,682,500)	101%
TOTAL	EUR 4,263,686 (TZS 10,659,215,000)	EUR 3,134,790 (TZS 7,836,975,000)	74%

The total budget for the implementation (Operations and Management), excluding Technical Assistance (TA) costs, for the planning year covered EUR 3,719,786 (TZS 9,299,465,000). The realized expenditure makes EUR 2,586,517 (70 % of the total Annual Budget for Operations and Management). The TA budget was EUR 543,900 (TZS 1,359,750,000) and the realized usage totals EUR 548,273 (TZS 1,370,682,500).

Table 17. Summary of Expenditure, as per end of June 2021.

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
1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in forest sector						
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	1,034,200	652,640	687,134.02	105.29%	-34,494.02	-340,999.44
1.2 Support to value chains	1,223,000	974,900	441,382.88	45.27%	533,517.12	688,704.62
Subtotal Output 1	2,257,200.00	1,627,540.00	1,128,516.90	69.34%	499,023.10	347,705.18
2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced						
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	770,000	374,400	463,944.86	123.92%	-89,544.86	224,223.52
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	750,000	378,650	52,398.50	13.84%	326,251.50	594,776.59
2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	490,000	128,933	187,812.26	145.67%	-58,879.26	302,187.74
Subtotal output 2	2,010,000.00	881,983.00	704,155.62	79.84%	177,827.38	1,121,187.85
3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS						
3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	410,000	182,000	117,496.61	64.56%	64,503.39	261,125.90
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	480,000	84,000	46,869.56	55.80%	37,130.44	353,498.25
Subtotal output 3	890,000.00	266,000.00	164,366.17	61.79%	101,633.83	614,624.15
4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported						
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	480,000	110,000	49,963.27	45.42%	60,036.73	194,071.07
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	380,000	99,000	12,807.29	12.94%	86,192.71	367,192.71
Subtotal output 4	860,000.00	209,000.00	62,770.56	30.03%	146,229.44	561,263.78
Programme Management						
Investments	430,000	45,000.00	43,681.44			-81,253.93
Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	200,000	103,000.00	51,604.57			7,866.96
Drivers	72,000	70,000.00	51,344.45			-65,309.82
Communication	32,000	18,700.00	17,712.69			-6,335.02
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	4,283.13			-3,737.59
Running office costs	0	20,100.00	41,541.94			-66,688.53
Books, periodicals & stationary	7,000	24,000.00	19,448.54			-31,966.91
Maintenance of devices & equipment	18,000	1,630.00	341.00			15,051.63
Monitoring and auditing	229,000	46,000.00	33,346.23			165,946.86
Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	0	25,570.00	19,673.32			-64,109.60
Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	0	14,100.00	9,581.31			-22,330.61
Programme Management, Total	1,052,000.00	386,000.00	292,558.62	75.79%	93,441.38	-101,844.63
Contingency and TA-briefing						
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
Total contingency and international TA-briefing	247,366.00	84,263.00	0.00	0.00%	84,263.00	225,624.36
Studies and short-term services	435,000.00	120,000.00	97,857.14	81.55%	22,142.86	22,857.15
Other support staff	67,200	145,000	136,292.05	93.99%	8,707.95	-100,812.82
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
Total	502,200.00	265,000.00	234,149.19	88.36%	30,850.81	-351,724.15
TOTAL CONTRACT	7,818,766.00	3,719,786.00	2,586,517.06	69.53%	1,133,268.94	2,416,836.54

4 Assumptions and risks

The main assumptions previously identified and presented in the Programme Document remain, and they are not commented in this 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. The procurement takes place in July - August 2021.
- 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.

As in most other countries, the COVID-19 pandemic spread to Tanzania in the end of the first quarter of 2020. It has affected the implementation of the Programme (some delays and postponements of planned activities) and limited traveling of the FORVAC staff as well as stakeholders. Periodically large gatherings have been avoided. The pandemic may still cause changes in implementation of the Workplan 2021 - 2022.

5 Cross-cutting objectives

MFA has recently updated guidelines for supporting mainstreaming of cross-cutting objectives and human rights-based approach in MFA financed development cooperation. As Finland's development policy bases on the Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement, climate aspects through 'low emission development' have been further emphasized in addition to the previous cross-cutting objectives – gender equality, non-discrimination (especially PLWD rights), and climate resilience.

5.1 Gender equality

FORVAC works with both official elected structures (Village Council, Village Natural Resources Committees, Village Land Use Management Teams) and non-official non-elected groups (VICOBAs, VSLAs, different business groupings). Female engagement is encouraged through-out the activities, but with the elected, formal structures, FORVAC has less power to have an impact on the composition.

Forestry is typically a very male-dominated field and women are in several areas not considered to be strong enough to e.g., take part in long patrols which require sleeping in the forest. Regardless of this prejudice, in average 34 % the members of the VNRCs, with FORVAC works with, are female. At the time of land use planning, female engagement is of utmost importance. In all FORVAC project areas, women are typically mainly responsible for fetching water, collecting firewood, and farming for family's needs, and hence, almost all land-related decisions have more impact on women's than men's everyday life. To ensure that female community members' needs and views are taken into account during the village land use planning process, Government of Tanzania guides at least 30% of the team members to be female. In the FORVAC supported land use planning processes the formed VLUM teams have in average 41% female members.

FORVAC supports several forest-related businesses and groups. Even if forestry as a field is rather male-dominated, e.g. carpentry, some NTFP are collected and marketed mainly by women, e.g. mushrooms. When selecting the businesses for micro-entrepreneur support, female-owned enterprises or female members in the group businesses were emphasized in the scoring – in total 37 % of the supported entrepreneurs are women. Also, the formed VICOBA and VSLA savings groups include more women (60 %).



FIGURE 15. The Programme's micro-business mentor Ms. Catherine Mfinanga travels to villages with a motorbike. Her work in the field has been successful and the businesses, she mentors, have got good results.

5.2 Non-discrimination

Typically, the forestry sector is dominated by men but through communication and programme activities FORVAC encourages women and other vulnerable groups to participate in forest value chains and works on

the decision-making processes to be non-discriminatory. Non-discrimination is in the heart of human rights-based approach (HRBA). HRBA concerns the right to the process, rather than to the outcome: all human beings have the right to participate in their social, political, economic, and cultural development. Within the base activities (CBFM, LUP) government guidelines for non-discrimination are followed, and important decisions are shared in the village assemblies transparently.

The whole community, including the vulnerable groups, benefit from FORVAC Programme indirectly when villages with VLFRs get income from harvesting operations. This income is used for financing sustainable forest management and social services such as water, health care services, and schools in the villages.

When considering the CBFM derived funds to the community, awareness-raising and community involvement are required, so that the village assembly knows that they can choose how to use the funds. As discussed in the 'Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: 1993 – 2009' paper by FBD, if communities are not aware of their rights, CBFM benefits can disappear due to elite capture, and the poorer parts of the community do not benefit or even suffer from the CBFM regime. MJUMITA gives trainings to improve CBFM related governance and awareness in the village level, including the involvement of women.

It is also in the focus for FORVAC to foster gender equality, the inclusion of vulnerable groups and work on making forest value chains equally inclusive to all groups. During the selection of micro-businesses for support scheme it was noticed that even if vulnerability grouping was added as a weighed characteristic in the scoring, many of the applications by the PLWD did not fill other criteria that were set for the business selected for support. Direct linkage between PLWD and value chain development has been found challenging also in other projects worldwide. Instead, the secondary impact (impact on family/household members) is easier to reach and more effective in numbers. FORVAC is considering the option of adding the number of secondary beneficiaries as a scored criteria in the future micro-business support calls. Examples of FORVAC's inclusive activities and impact:



FIGURE 16. A motorcycle was handed over for an entrepreneur who lives with disabilities to help him to practice his business. Handover event of micro-business support in Mbinga District on 15 June 2021.

- In the micro-business support scheme first round two PLWD were directly supported (bamboo and beekeeping businesses), secondary beneficiaries in the 60 selected micro-enterprises are 19 PLWD (13 Mbinga, 5 Liwale 2 Handeni).
- The poorest households, and mostly women are active in the mushroom value chain, which is identified as one of the value chains for support in villages, where the VLFR is not financially viable on its own and hence creates benefits for the whole community. 5 women-owned mushroom businesses are supported in Mbinga through micro-business support (drying facilities, skills, market linkages).

- Also, honey has been identified as an accessible value chain for poorer households, although it requires more skills and investment as compared to mushroom business. FORVAC is in all the areas actively supporting honey production and in 2020-2021 through carpentry training, 1,640 beehives produced and technical beekeeping capacity increased through training.
- FORVAC has trained a number of carpenters in the production of beehives to support honey/bees wax value chain development. Several of the trained carpenters are also part of the micro-business support scheme, but in Handeni a carpenter with albinism from Mazingara was included in the beehive making training and is now delivering his part of the order of almost 500 beehives from FORVAC.
- Parallel to technical support from outside the community, local peer supporter has been bought extension services from in honey value chain in Handeni. To identify local know-how improves future access to technical know-how at the village level. The peer supporter is a person living with albinism.
- Youth participating in teak plantation activities in Nyasa.

5.3 Climate resilience

Ensuring the existence of natural forest cover through sustainable forest management and supporting forest-derived livelihoods is linked to climate resilience in multiple ways. Adaptation is improved through ecosystem services like watershed management, micro-climate stabilization, and control of land erosion, but also, forest livelihoods add to the household incomes and reduce dependency on agriculture, which is highly at risk to face climate change-related challenges like extreme weather events, droughts, and pests.

Fire has been identified as a risk factor to the VLFRs and also to the teak plantations in Nyasa. In Nyasa, the TGA members have established fire breaks and lines to protect the plantations from fire. Also, fire management trainings were held to VNRCs in Ruvuma Cluster. These trainings will be held in Lindi and Tanga Clusters in the future.

Beekeeping is prone to climate effects, especially fire and pests. In the training, the resilience actions focus on the placement of hives (shadow, high, close to water) and timely & frequent checking for pests. Also, transferring from the still widely used bark hives to modern hives conserves trees.

5.4 Low-emission development

72.7 % of the carbon emissions in Tanzania stem from land use change and forestry (USAID Greenhouse Gas Emissions –fact sheet, 2018), and according to the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the proportion of Tanzania’s deforestation that is directly related to wood fuel production is as high as 70 %. Despite the forest management and harvesting plans, illegal logging may still occur in Village Land Forest Reserves. The type of illegal logging depends on the area and existing market; in remote areas forest degradation is a likelier option through the extraction of valuable timber species by selective logging, whereas closer to market centers in addition to the demand for timber, also demand for charcoal is a driver for deforestation.

In addition to increasing communities’ motivation in keeping the forest intact through increased income flow, FORVAC has addressed illegal logging under MJUMITA partnership by establishing a platform for reporting illegalities in VLFRs and it is currently being piloted in Ruvuma Cluster. VNRCs’ capacity to patrol has been supported through training, and by providing motorbikes and gear. FORVAC has also initiated the co-facilitation of Timber Legality Manual with TRAFFIC; and is in discussions to support the development of a technological solution for tracking VLFR timber from stump to market.

Charcoal is a major driver for deforestation, but also a potential source of income for forest communities. The reality is that the annual demand of over 2.3 million tons (figure for 2012, a quantity predicted to double by 2030, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, 2014) of charcoal is not going to disappear and parallel to shifting to

alternative fuels, also models for sustainably producing charcoal are needed. TFCG has been piloting sustainable charcoal production in Kilosa. FORVAC has worked on an alternative more intensive model for CBFM context together with TAFORI and SUA. The goal is to ensure scalability through simplified startup and low initial investment and to instead invest in simple improved kiln technology (simple metal kilns). By raising the recovery rate from the current appr. 15 % to e.g. 40 %, would require less than half of the biomass burned currently to answer to the same market demand, hence directly reducing the deforestation rate

6 Lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations

One of the most tangible results during the reporting period was that the communities started to sell their sustainably harvested Village Land Forest Reserve timber. Under the FORVAC – MCDI partnership, the first timber trade event was held in Ruangwa District in October 2020. Six (6) VLFRs from Lindi Cluster were involved, and a total of 2,570 cubic meters were marked for sale from different VLFRs to timber buyers. By the end of June 2021, the realized sale from the event was 168 m³ (TZS 33,788,000), and next, the villages will start sawn timber production to benefit from value addition once the FORVAC supported portable sawmill starts operations in Ruangwa District. In addition, 8 villages in Liwale District have sold 703 m³ for different buyers up to a value of TZS 201,150,000. Timber harvesting and sale will start soon also in Tanga and Ruvuma Clusters. Timber sale 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 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.

Specifically to secure a high standard of Programme implementation and in order to increase impact and enhance sustainability of the intervention, the FORVAC Mid-Term Evaluation, held in March – April 2021, recommends a 2-year extension for the programme. Moreover, it recommends additional finance for allocation of adequate number of extra working months to the VCDA position and short-term consultancies for the period from now to the original end of the programme (July 2022).

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
Impact						
Increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands	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 are 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 produced for: - 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
Impact: Increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands	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
Outcome						
Improved forest sector value chains contributing to sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods	Improved business environment in forestry sector related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - taxes and royalties - standards - forest value chains 	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 of 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
Outcome						
	Supporting functions/ Service provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved market information system - Improved forest value chain financing - Enhancing capacities in VC 	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	<p>Good cooperation between MNRT / FBD, TFS and PO-RALG; all having clear roles on how to support communities and private sector</p> <p>Domestic market available for sustainably harvested timber, charcoal, honey and other NWFP products</p> <p>Increasing international market access for FSC certified timber</p> <p>Level of forest encroachment does not increase</p>
	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
Outcome						
	Increased areas under sustainable forest management (CBFM)	247,789 ha	22 forest management plans produced for: - 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 gazettement - 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
Output 1. Improved Value Chains and increased Private Sector Involvement in the forest sector	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

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
	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	<p>Strong leadership and equitable participation of villagers in CBFM is maintained</p> <p>FBD and PO-RALG take active stance in solving the coordination and monitoring issues</p> <p>PO-RALG allocates sufficient resources to districts</p> <p>Villages, private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions</p> <p>Political will to support CBFM exists at District level</p> <p>A sufficient number of qualified Service providers available</p> <p>Domestic market demand increases for lesser-known timber species; for quality honey and other honey products produced in Tanzania</p> <p>Other NWFPs (other than honey products) with commercialization potential are available</p> <p>Private sector, villagers and VNRC exist in the districts and are interested to participate</p>
	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	
	Advocacy on lesser-known species	process (0)	Database/website for miombo timber species established for promoting species Catalogue made showcasing the exiting species	x species of lesser-known species disseminated	TFS/districts records, market study on species and their market potential assessed and promoted, programme reporting	
	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% + 1000 kg + 250 kg + 15% + 20%	+ 30% + 100% + 100% + 100%	District statistics/records, programme reporting survey on honey sales and / or NWFP sales	
	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	
	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	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
	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	in value chain development
	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	
Output 2. Stakeholder capacity to implement and promote forestry value chain development enhanced	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 & central government officers 20% women	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
	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	Defined in TNA	Records kept by the project and service providers	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
	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	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
	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 curriculas	
	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
Output 3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems and Management Information System in place	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	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	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2020 – 6/2021	End of programme target 7/2018 – 7/2022	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 4. Supportive legal and policy frameworks to forest value chain and sustainable forest management developed	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 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
	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 year 2021 – 2022	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)	MNRT reports and records	
	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

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		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

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		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

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		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

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				
R U V U M A	NAMTUMBO	Kumbara		Kumbara		Limamu		Limamu	Kumbara		7
		Limamu		Limamu				Chengena	Masuguru		
		Chengena		Chengena				Kilangalanga	Limamu		
		Kilangalanga		Kilangalanga				Masuguru	Chengena		
		Njalamatata		Njalamatata					Suluti		
		Masuguru		Masuguru					Kilangalanga		
	SONGEA	Liweta		Liweta		Liweta		Liweta	Liweta		7
		Litowa		Litowa		Litowa		Litowa	Litowa		
		Kikunja		Kikunja		Ndongosi		Ndongosi	Ndongosi		
		Matimila A		Matimila A		Mhukurulilahi		Mhukurulilahi	Mhukurulilahi		
								Kituro	Matimila A		
									Kituro		
	MBINGA								Kikunja		7
		Ndongosi		Ndongosi				Ndongosi	Ndongosi	Ndongosi	
		Kindimba juu		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	Amani makoro	
		Kiwombi		Kiwombi				Kiwombi	Kiwombi	Kiwombi	
	NYASA	Barabara		Barabara				Barabara	Barabara	Barabara	14
								Ukata	Ukata	Ukata	
		Litumbakuhamba		Litumbakuhamba				Liuli	Liuli	Liuli	
		Hinga		Hinga				Lipingo	Lipingo	Lipingo	
		Litolomelo		Litolomelo				Mkali A	Mkali A	Mkali A	
		Mkali B						Mkali B	Mkali B	Mkali B	
									Litumbakuhamba		
									Hinga		
									Litolomelo		
								Lituhi			
								Mwerampya			
								Ndumbi			
								Mbaha			
								Lundu			
								Ngingama			
							Liweta				

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 (VICOBA's & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
	TUNDURU	Misechela		Misechela		Liwangula		Liwangula	Liwangula		4
						Kajima		Kajima	Kajima		
								Mbungulaji	Mbungulaji		
L I N D I	RUANGWA	Machang'anja		Nandenje		Nandenje			Lichwachwa	Nandenje	10
		Mmawa		Mchichili		Mchichili			Mchichili	Kitandi	
		Chingumbwa		Nahanga		Nahanga			Nahanga	Nahanga	
		Nahanga		Lichwachwa		Lichwachwa			Nandenje	Mchichili	
		Mchichili							Mmawa		
									Kitandi		
									Chingumbwa		
									Machang'anja		
									Mtondo		
								Michenga			
	LIWALE	Likombora		Mtawatawa		Mtawatawa		Barikiwa	Mtawatawa	Nanjegeja	27
		Turuki		Kitogoro		Kitogoro		Chimbuko	Kitogoro	Tuungane	
		Luwele		Nangano		Nangano		Litou	Kiangara	Turuki	
		Lilombe		Nahoro		Nahoro		Kiangara	Litou	Chimbuko	
		Chigugu		Mtungunyu		Mtungunyu		Nangano	Kibutuka	Legezamwendo	
				Mikunya		Mikunya		Ngongowe	Nangano	Barikiwa	
				Darajani		Darajani		Kibutuka	Nahoro	Mahonga	
				Naujombo		Naujombo		Mihumo	Mtungunyu		
				Chimbuko		Chimbuko		Likombora	Mikunya		
				Barikiwa		Barikiwa		Lilombe	Legezamwendo		
				Nanjegeja		Lilombe		Ngunja	Tuungane		
			Mahonga		Luwele			Ngongowe			
		Luwele		Chigugu			Mikuyu				
		Lilombe		Lilombe			Ngunja				
		Chigugu		Luwele			Lilombe				
				Mahonga			Chigugu				
				Nanjegeja			Luwele				
							Mihumo				
							Darajani				
							Likombora				
							Turuki				

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 (VICOBA's & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
L I N D I	LIWALE								Mahonga		
									Nanjegeja		
									Ngumbu		
									Naujombo		
									Chimbuko		
									Barikiwa		
	NACHINGWEA	Majengo		Nahimba		Nahimba	Mbondo		Kegei 'A'	Nahimba	10
		Matekwe		Majonanga		Kilimarondo	Kiegei 'A'		Mbondo	Likwela	
				Kilimarondo		Nanjihi	Majengo		Majonanga	Namapwia	
				Nanjihi			Matekwe		Kilimarondo	Kiegei 'A'	
				Mbondo					Majengo	Nanjihi	
				Kiegei 'A'					Matekwe		
									Nahimba		
									Nanjihi		
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	Mnkonde	Kwamwande	5
		Turiani		Turiani Kwedijero					Tuariani Kwedijero		
		Komnazi		Komnazi					Komnazi		
									Kwamwande		
									Vunila		
	MPWAPWA	Chiseyu		Chiseyu				Lwihomelo	Chiseyu	Ikuyu	6
		Ikuyu		Ikuyu				Lufusi	Ikuyu		
		Chitemo		Chitemo				Chiseyu	Chitemo		
								Nduga			
								Ikuyu			
								Chitemo			
	KITETO						SULEDO*				1
Total No of Villages		41		53		35	5	46	95	30	103

* SULEDO Community Forest Reserve covers the following 13 villages: Asamatwa, Engang'uangare, Laiseri, Lengatei, Lesoiti, Loltepesi, Mesera, Ndotoi, Olgira, Olikitikiti, Zambia, Sunva, and Chang'ombe villages.

Annex 4 Selected enterprises for micro-business support by business area

No.	ID.	Business name / enterprise	Village, District	No of owners / members (F)	No of owners / members (M)	Carpentry	Beekeeping	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	Altemia 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 , Mbinga Dc	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				

No.	ID.	Business name / enterprise	Village, District	No of owners / members (F)	No of owners / members (M)	Carpentry	Beekeeping	Bamboo selling	Handicrafts	Mushroom	Cooking stoves
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				
44	Handeni 4	Mazao Group	Kitumbi, Handeni	9	8		1				
45	Handeni 5	Mashaka Abdalla Luchega	Kitumbi, Handeni	0	1		1				
46	Handeni 6	Ubalози 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					
TOTAL				267	389	17	30	2	4	5	2

Annex 5 Concept note – charcoal pilot model

Concept Note – Charcoal Pilot Model

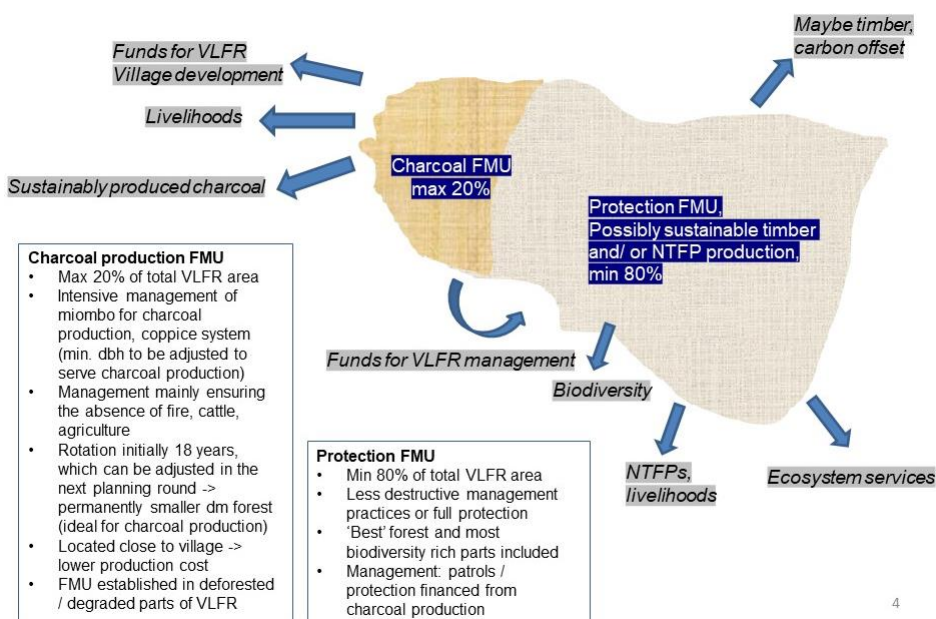
FORVAC programme under FBD is piloting a new charcoal production model for CBFM context. Majority of the charcoal to feed the 2.3 million tons annual charcoal demand in Tanzania is produced unsustainably from natural miombo forests. It is mainly produced in so called ‘general lands’, which is natural 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

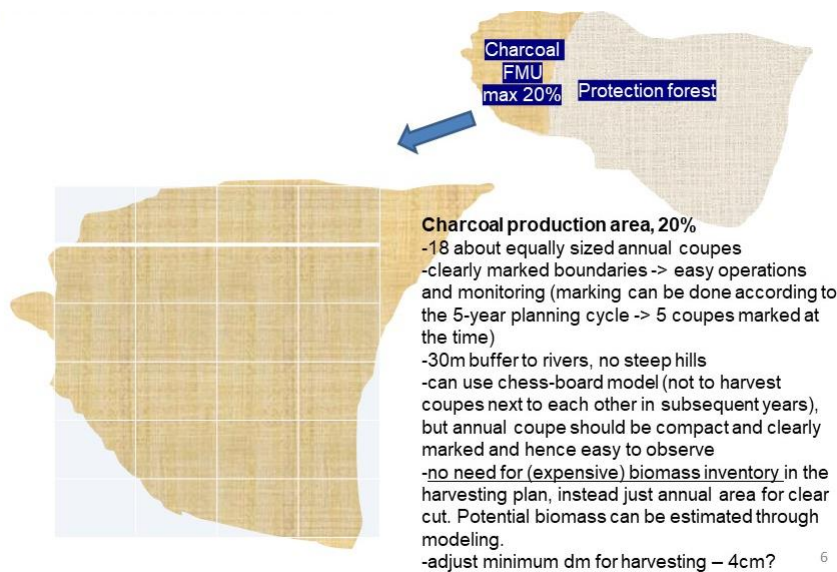
- 1) Protect VLFR by providing the finance for VLFR management from the 20% of intensively utilized charcoal production Forest Management Unit (FMU).
- 2) Provide income for village development.
- 3) Provide sustainably produced charcoal to feed the market demand.
- 4) Provide sustainable livelihoods 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 IBK 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 nd 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 nd year data from permanent sample plots	Adjustments to the contract template. Possible recommendations to charcoal policy.

Annex 6 Acknowledgement speech of TGA from Liuli village in English and Swahili

SPEECH OF BAMTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA FROM LIULI VILLAGE, NYASA DISTRICT IN RUVUMA CLUSTER

In 2016, Liuli village is among the 5 villages in Nyasa district that was funded to prepare Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) by Private Forestry Programme (PFP). The PFP Programme facilitated Liuli Village to undertake VLUP so as to meet requirements of allocating land parcel for tree planting along with other land uses like settlement area, agricultural area, water sources, natural forests, grazing land, community services, etc. Other villages which prepared VLUPs include Lipingo, Mkali A, Nkalachi and Mango.

In 2017, Liuli Village formed The BAMTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA aiming at planting teak trees to conserve the environment as well as earning income at household level; and at district level through fund collected as taxes from forestry produce when they start harvesting the forests. Also the group aimed at acquiring raw materials for modern boats making or dhows made of timbers and shifting from using canoes which are made of trunks which threaten life of the community along Lake Nyasa who depend on fishing as their main economic activities. Again, by planting teak trees people will no longer engage in forest destruction activities along the Livingstone Mountains Ranges which is a result of illegal harvesting of forestry produce and charcoal making.

PLANTING TEAK TREES THROUGH FORVAC SPONSORSHIP

After phasing out of PFP in 2018; the following year 2019, The BAMTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA managed to secure sponsorship from FORVAC to continue supporting tree planting activities.

Due to the destruction of teak caused by people from Mbinga district by cutting, uprooting and setting fire on woodlots which were planted during PFP, The BAMTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA requested FORVAC through Regional Authority to continue supporting tree planting activities in order to attain the set goals.

To start, FORVAC collaborated with District Authority in Nyasa and Ruvuma Region together with Tanzania Forestry Service (TFS) in Nyasa District and TFS Mpepo Plantation by conducting conflict resolution meetings through District and Regional Peace and Security Committees for both districts of Mbinga and Nyasa and Ruvuma region.

After finding the solution, FORVAC started funding tree planting activities in areas where destruction was done before.

In 2019/2020, FORVAC managed to provide a total of 79,200 teak stumps which were planted in an area of 176 acres (70.4 ha). The total number of people who planted these trees was 79; out of these 58 were men and 21 were women.

In 2020/2021 FORVAC provided us with a total of 95,200 teak stumps which were planted in an area of 214.25 acres (85.7 ha) The total number of people who planted these trees was 125; out of these 89 were men and 36 women. Also through FORVAC members of Tree Growers (TGA) received training on saving and loans through Village Community Bank (VICOBA) approach. As of today, the group has a total of 30 members; out of these 21 are men and 9 are women.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN EXECUTING THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

In executing project activities, group members faced a number of challenges which caused delay to reach the set goals. These challenges are as follows:-

- a) Poor road infrastructures due to the presence of big rivers, for example, River Mbawa that cuts across the roads leading to the fields (planting site). This threatens their lives and also limits tree planting activities especially during the rainy season which normally wash away constructed wooden bridges. This causes delays in implementation of the activities hence failure to reach the set targets.
- b) Presence of a lot of grasses and weed: a person is forced to weed 4 times per year. This is due to the fact that the area is so fertile that weeds grow fast. This is different from other areas where weeding is done twice per year.

REQUEST TO OUR VISITORS

Due to challenges that faces The Bamtumana Green Group Panda Mitu Kiblashara during implementation of the project activities. Group members are requesting some assistance to address the issue of poor road infrastructures especially bridges which will enable them to access their fields throughout the year because during rainy season a lot of rivers are flooded hence failure to cross them and jeopardize our lives. TGA members are willing to provide manpower if such assistance will be available. Again, group members they are requesting for grasses cutting machine (Mower) so as to reduce time spent to undertake weeding due to high fertility of the soil. Moreover, the group is requesting FORVAC to continue its support to continue planting remaining area within Liuli village and to the neighboring villages like Mkali A, Mkali B and Lipingo of which also are programme beneficiaries and their VLUPs were prepared along with ours.

APPRECIATION

We, members of the Tree Growers Association at Liuli Village we are grateful to FORVAC leaders from National, Region and Nyasa District on how they dedicate their time to visit and mobilize us on the need to planting trees and providing us with seedlings for planting. Again through FORVAC, members of Tree Growers Association were mobilized to form Village Community Bank (VICOPA) group and beekeeping group. Our request is for the project to continue supporting our group since we are still at infancy stage and the planted woodlots still need tending operations before maturity.

Also, the Group is grateful to Nyasa District Commissioner who has been firm against people who destructed the woodlots before, she has been closer to the community to ensure that Nyasa community can get out of poverty through trees. Our gratitude also goes to Nyasa District Executive Director and TFS Mpemba Plantation Manager for the cooperation and assistances they rendered to us towards advancing conservation activities in Nyasa District.

THANK YOU, I SUBMIT.

TAARIFA YA KIKUNDI CHA BAMUTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA KIJIKI CHA LIULI, MKOA WA RUVUMA

UTANGULIZI

Kijiki cha Liuli ni miongoni mwa vijiki 5 vilivyopata ufadhili wa kuandaa Mpango wa Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi kupitia Programu ya Panda Miti Kibiashara (PFP) mwaka 2016. Programu ya PFP ilisaidia Kijiki cha Liuli kuandaa Mpango wa Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi ili kukidhi vigezo vya kutenga na Kupata eneo la Upandaji Miti sambamba na maeneo mengine ya matumizi ya Ardhi kama vile eneo la Makazi, Eneo la Kilimo, Vyanzo vya maji, Misitu ya Asili, Eneo la Malisho, Huduma za jamii n.k. Vijiki vingine vilivyoaanda Mpango wa Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi ni pamoja na Mkali A, Lipingo, Nkalachi na Mango.

Mwaka 2017 kijiki cha Liuli kiliunda kikundi cha BAMUTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA kikiwa na malengo ya kujishughulisha na Upandaji wa miti ya mitiki au misaji kwa ajili ya kuhifadhi mazingira pamoja na kujipatia kipato kwa ngazi ya familia na wilaya kwa ujumla kupitia ushuru wa mazao ya misitu pindi tutakapoanza uvunaji. Pia kikundi kililenga kupata malighafi ya kutengeneza maboti au mitumbwi ya kisasa ya kutumia mbao na kuondokana na mitumbwi ya magogo ambayo inahatarisha usalama wa jamii ya watu wa mwambao wa ziwa Nyasa ambayo inategemea shughuli za Uvuvi wa samaki kama shughuli kuu ya kiuchumi kutoka ziwa Nyasa. Pia kwa kupanda miti ya mitiki wananchi wangeondokana na uharibifu wa misitu kwenye Safu ya milima ya Livingstone kutokana na uvunaji haramu wa mazao ya misitu pamoja na mkaa.

UPANDAJI WA MITI KWA UFADHILI WA FORVAC

Baada ya PFP kumaliza muda wake wa kutekelezwa mnamo mwaka 2018; mwaka uliofuata yaani mwaka 2019 kikundi cha BAMUTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA kilifanikiwa kupata ufadhili mwingine kutoka Programu ya FORVAC kwa ajili ya kuendeleza shughuli za Upandaji miti.

Kutokana na uharibifu uliofanywa na wananchi kutoka Wilaya ya Mbinga kwa kukata, kung'oa na kuchoma moto maeneo yaliyokuwa yamepandwa miti kipindi cha PFP, kikundi cha BAMUTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA kiliomba FORVAC kupitia Serikali ya Mkoa kuendelea kusaidia shughuli za upandaji miti ili kiweze kufikia malengo yetu.

FORVAC ilianza kwa kushirikiana na Serikali ya Wilaya Nyasa na Mkoa wa Ruvuma pamoja na TFS Wilaya na TFS Mpepo kwa kufanya vikao vya usuluhishi kupitia Kamati za Ulinzi na Usalama kwa Wilaya zote mbili za Mbinga na Nyasa pamoja na Mkoa. Baada ya kupatikana suluhu FORVAC walianza kufadhili shughuli za Upandaji miti kwenye maeneo yaliyokuwa yameharibiwa hapo awali.

Mwaka 2019/2020 FORVAC waliweza kutupatia jumla ya miche (vishina) ya mitiki 79,200 ambayo ilipandwa kwenye eneo la ekari 176. Idadi ya watu waliopanda walikuwa ni 79 kati ya hao wanaume ni 58 na wanawake ni 21.

Mwaka 2020/2021 FORVAC wametuletea miche (vishina) ya mitiki 95,200 ambavyo vimepandwa kwenye eneo la ekari 214.25 na Idadi ya watu waliopanda ni watu 125 kati ya hao wanaume ni 89 na wanawake ni 36. Pia kupitia Programu ya FORVAC kikundi cha wapandaji Miti wameweza mafunzo ya kuanzisha Vikundi vya Kuweka na Kukopa (VICOPA) mpaka sasa kikundi kina wanachama 30, kati ya hao wanaume ni 21 wanawake ni 9.

CHANGAMOTO TUNAZOKUTANA NAZO KATIKA KUTEKELEZA SHUGHULI ZA MRADI

Katika kutekeleza shughuli za Mradi, wanakikundi wanakumbana na changamoto ambazo zinatufanya kuchelewa kufikia malengo. Changamoto hizi ni kama zifuatazo:

- a) Ubovu wa miundombinu ya barabara hasa kuwepo kwa mito mikubwa kama mto Mbawa ambao unakatisha kwenye njia ya kuelekea mashambani hii hutishia usalama wa maisha yetu na pia husababisha shughuli za upandaji miti kusimama hasa kipindi cha mvua kubwa ambazo hung'oa

madaraja ya miti tuliyoweka na kusababisha uchelewashaji wa utendaji kazi na hivyo kushindwa kufikia malengo.

- b) Kuwepo kwa nyasi na magugu mengi ambapo mtu analazimika kufanya palizi mara 4 kwa mwaka kutoka na ardhi yetu kuwa na rutuba nyingi. Hii ni tofauti na sehemu nyingine ambapo palizi ya miti hufanyika mara 2 tu kwa mwaka.

MAOMBI YA WANAKIKUNDI KWA WAGENI WETU

Kutokana na changamoto ambazo kikundi cha BAMUTUMANA GREEN GROUP PANDA MITI KIBIASHARA kinazokumbana nazo katika kutekeleza shughuli za Mradi. Wanakikundi wanaomba kusaidiwa kupatikana kwa ufumbuzi wa miundombinu hasa ya madaraja ili kuweza kufika mashambani kwa kipindi chote cha mwaka kwani kipindi cha mvua mito mingi hufurika na hivyo kushindwa kupita na kuhatarisha maisha. Wanakikundi wako tayari kushiriki kwa kutoa nguvu kazi endapo msaada huu utapatikana. Pia Wanakikundi wanaomba msaada wa mashine ya kukatia nyasi ili kupunguza muda unaotumika katika kufanya palizi kutokana na wingi wa rutuba kwenye ardhi yetu. Kikundi pia kinaomba FORVAC iendelee kufadhili shughuli za upandaji miti kwenye maeneo yaliyobakia ndani ya Kijiji pamoja na maeneo ya vijiji vya jirani vya MKali A, Mkali B na Lipingo ambao pia ni wanufaika wa Programu hii na pia walifanyiwa Mpango wa Matumizi ya Ardhi pamoja na kijiji chetu.

SHUKRANI

Sisi wakulima wa Mitiki Liuli tunatoa shukrani zetu za dhati kwa Uongozi wa Programu ya FORVAC kuanzia ngazi ya Taifa, Mkoa na Wilaya ya Nyasa kwa namna ambavyo wanaweza kutenga muda wao na kutufikia kuja kutuhamasisha juu ya upandaji wa miti pamoja na kutupatia miche ya kupanda. Vilevile kupitia FORVAC Kikundi kimewezeshwa kuanzisha kikundi cha VICOBA na Ufugaji Nyuki. Tunaomba Mradi uendelee kutufadhili kwani vikundi hivi bado ni vichanga na pia miti tulioipanda bado inahitaji matunzo hadi kufikia kuvunwa.

Kikundi pia kinatoa shukrani za dhati kwa Mkuu wetu wa Wilaya ya Nyasa ambaye amesimama kidete na kuonyesha ujasiri wa hali ya juu dhiti ya watu waliokuwa wanafanya uharibifu wa maeneo yaliyopandwa miti na amekuwa bega kwa bega na sisi ili kuhakikisha kwamba wana Nyasa tunaondokana na umaskini kupitia zao la miti. Shukrani zetu pia zimwendee Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Nyasa pamoja na Afisa msitu wetu wa Wilaya, Meneja TFS wilaya ya Nyasa na Meneja wa TFS wa Shamba la Miti la Mpepo kwa ushirikiano na msaada ya ushauri wanaotupatia katika kuendeleza shughuli za uhifadhi kwenye wilaya yetu ya Nyasa.

ASANTENI, NAOMBA KUWASILISHA

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) Value chain for the sustainable trade of timber and charcoal in Tanzania
- iv) 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 watugaji 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 barua pepe: mjumitaorg@mjumita.org

Kwa ufadhili wa ushirikiano wa Tanzania na Finland



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

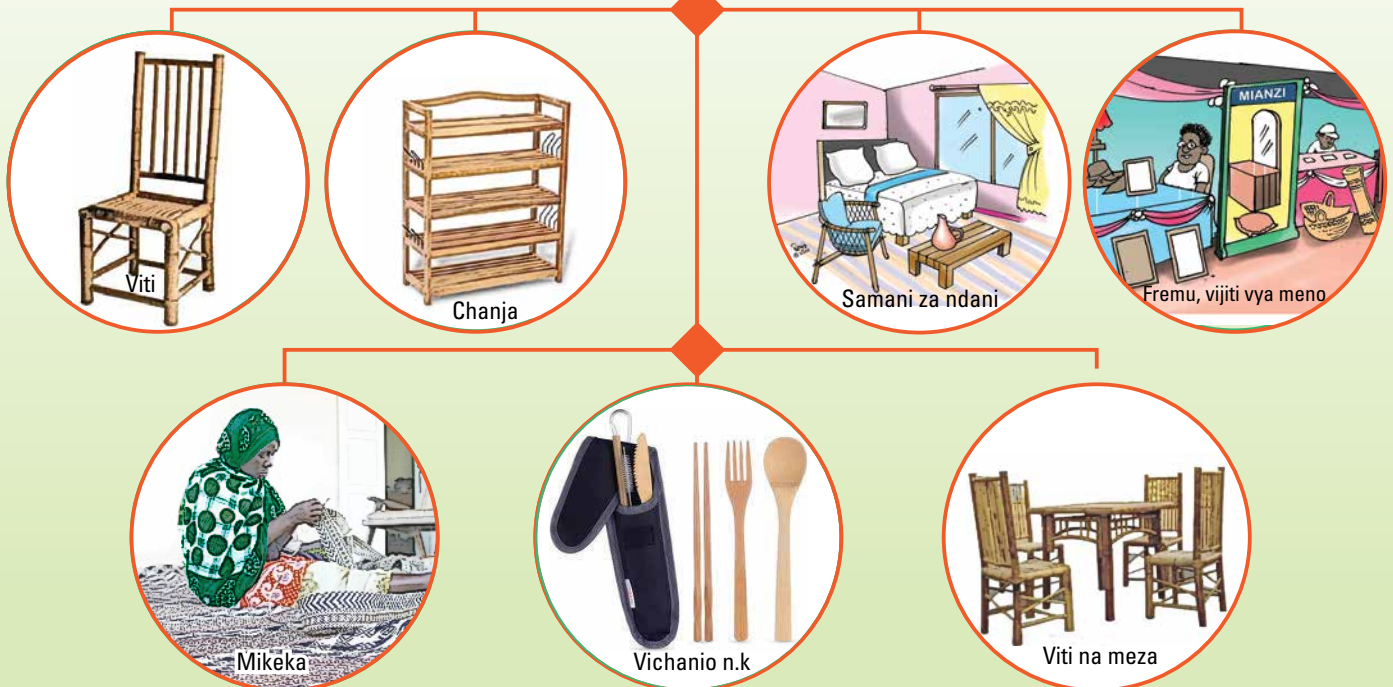
- Zuia bidhaa haramu za mazao ya Msitu kuzalishwa katika Kijiji chako
- Andaa na tekeleza mpango wa kibiashara
- Epuka gharama zisizo za lazima – mfano safari au vikao visivyo vya lazima
- Epuka migogoro, rushwa na vitendo vingine vya ukiukaji wa sheria ambavyo vinaweza kuongeza gharama zisizo za lazima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



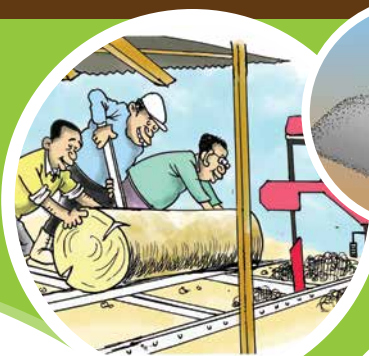
Baadhi ya bidhaa zitokanazo
na zao la Mianzi



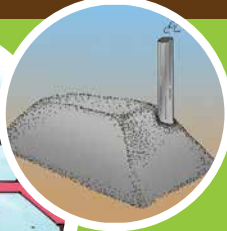
UJUE MNYORORO WA THAMANI WA BIASHARA ENDELEVU YA MBAO NA MKAA TANZANIA



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



2 Teknolojia ya uzalishaji wa mbao na mkaa



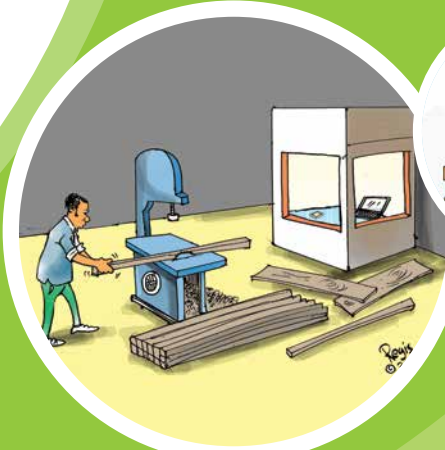
3 Usafirishaji wa mbao na mkaa



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 barua pepe: mjumitaorg@mjumita.org

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HATUA ZA KUANZISHA UVUNAJI ENDELEVU KATIKA MSITU WA KIJIKI

HATUA YA KWANZA

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



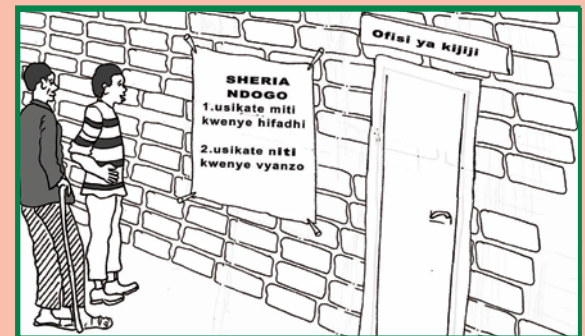
HATUA YA PILI

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



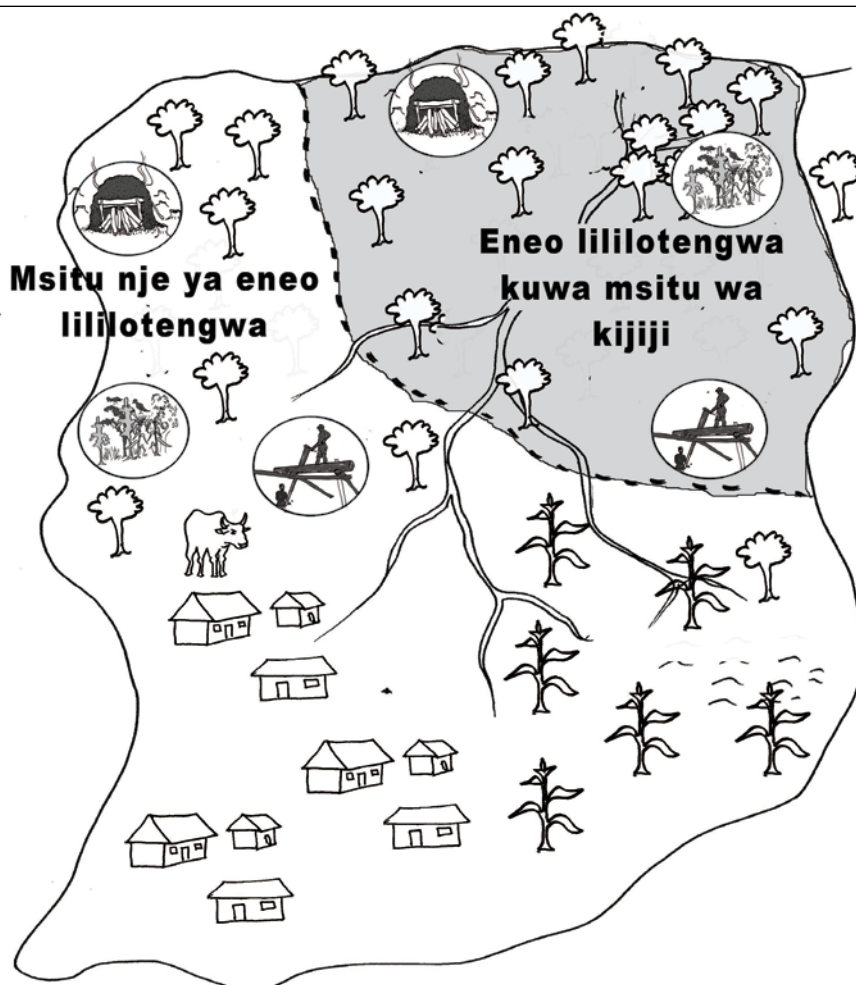
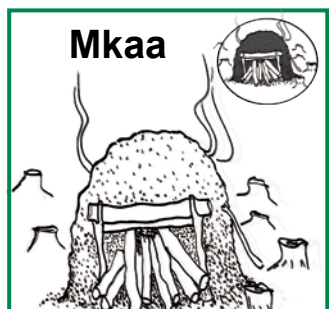
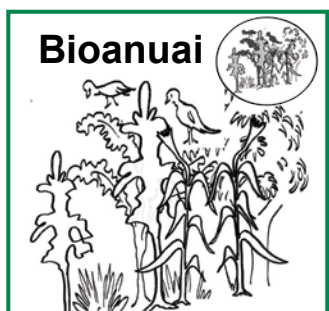
Imeandaliwa na Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) kwa Ufadhili wa Mradi wa Kuongeza Mnyororo wa Thamani ya Mazao ya Misitu Tanzania Kwa Mawasiliano zaidi: Mkurugenzi Mtendaji; Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA); S.L.P 21522 Dar-es-Salaam – Tanzania; tovuti: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



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.

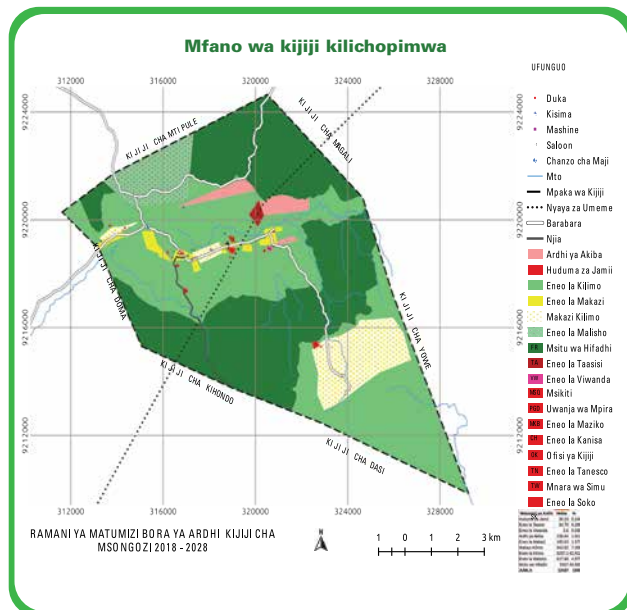
Ni vizuri kijiji kikatenga na kusimamia eneo lote la misitu iliyo ndani ya mipaka ya kijiji ili iweze kupata asilimia mia moja ya mapato yanayotokana na misitu hiyo kwa ajili ya shughuli za mandeleo ya kijiji na uhifadhi wa misitu

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 2020 – June 2021

Budget follow-up June 2021 (EUR) - FINAL

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 June 2021	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
5001	1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector											
5010	1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	1,034,200	0.00	688,065.42	652,640	4,414.40	687,134.02	105.29%	-34,494.02	1,375,199.44	-340,999.44	132.97%
5012	1.2 Support to value chains	1,223,000	0.00	92,912.50	974,900	1,840.88	441,382.88	45.27%	533,517.12	534,295.38	688,704.62	43.69%
5013	Subtotal Output 1	2,257,200.00	0.00	780,977.92	1,627,540.00	6,255.28	1,128,516.90	69.34%	499,023.10	1,909,494.82	347,705.18	84.60%
5100	2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced											
5105	2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	770,000	20,550.84	61,280.78	374,400	26,500.72	463,944.86	123.92%	-89,544.86	545,776.48	224,223.52	70.88%
5115	2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	750,000	40,565.12	62,259.79	378,650	10,170.75	52,398.50	13.84%	326,251.50	155,223.41	594,776.59	20.70%
5135	2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	490,000	0.00	0.00	128,933	0.00	187,812.26	145.67%	-58,879.26	187,812.26	302,187.74	38.33%
	Subtotal output 2	2,010,000.00	61,115.96	123,540.57	881,983.00	36,671.47	704,155.62	79.84%	177,827.38	888,812.15	1,121,187.85	44.22%
5160	3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS											
5165	3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	410,000	0.00	31,377.49	182,000	4,224.89	117,496.61	64.56%	64,503.39	148,874.10	261,125.90	36.31%
5170	3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	480,000	0.00	79,632.19	84,000	813.87	46,869.56	55.80%	37,130.44	126,501.75	353,498.25	26.35%
5179	Subtotal output 3	890,000.00	0.00	111,009.68	266,000.00	5,038.76	164,366.17	61.79%	101,633.83	275,375.85	614,624.15	30.94%
5180	4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported											
5185	4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	480,000	69,515.31	166,450.35	110,000	0.00	49,963.27	45.42%	60,036.73	285,928.93	194,071.07	59.57%
5190	4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	380,000	0.00	0.00	99,000	0.00	12,807.29	12.94%	86,192.71	12,807.29	367,192.71	3.37%
5199	Subtotal output 4	860,000.00	69,515.31	166,450.35	209,000.00	0.00	62,770.56	30.03%	146,229.44	298,736.22	561,263.78	34.74%
5200	Programme Management											
5210	Investments	430,000	382,716.88	84,855.61	45,000.00	1,886.23	43,681.44			511,253.93	-81,253.93	118.90%
5215	Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	200,000	44,468.94	96,059.53	103,000.00	14,399.19	51,604.57			192,133.04	7,866.96	96.07%
5216	Drivers	72,000	29,772.83	56,192.54	70,000.00	5,601.72	51,344.45			137,309.82	-65,309.82	190.71%
5220	Communication	32,000	7,551.03	13,071.30	18,700.00	1,144.42	17,712.69			38,335.02	-6,335.02	119.80%
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	176.29	4,283.13			11,737.59	-3,737.59	146.72%
5238	Running office costs	0	6,348.02	18,798.57	20,100.00	1,238.95	41,541.94			66,688.53	-66,688.53	
5240	Books, periodicals & stationary	7,000	3,280.42	16,237.95	24,000.00	8,910.24	19,448.54			38,966.91	-31,966.91	556.67%
5245	Maintenance of devices & equipment	18,000	977.11	1,630.26	1,630.00	255.26	341.00			2,948.37	15,051.63	16.38%
5250	Monitoring and auditing	229,000	6,688.45	23,018.46	46,000.00	381.88	33,346.23			63,053.14	165,946.86	27.53%
5251	Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	0	18,962.78	25,473.50	25,570.00	2,565.94	19,673.32			64,109.60	-64,109.60	
5255	Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	0	1,438.00	11,311.30	14,100.00	0.00	9,581.31			22,330.61	-22,330.61	
5299	Programme Management, Total	1,052,000.00	505,654.35	355,631.66	386,000.00	36,560.12	292,558.62	75.79%	93,441.38	1,153,844.63	-101,844.63	109.68%
5300	Contingency and TA-briefing											
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%
5330	Total contingency and international TA-briefing	247,366.00	3,345.66	18,395.98	84,263.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	84,263.00	21,741.64	225,624.36	8.79%
5410	Studies and short-term services	435,000.00	154,285.71	160,000.00	120,000.00	4,285.71	97,857.14	81.55%	22,142.86	412,142.85	22,857.15	94.75%
	Other support staff	67,200	0.00	31,720.77	145,000	12,288.32	136,292.05	93.99%	8,707.95	168,012.82	-100,812.82	
	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	
	Total	502,200.00	428,054.19	191,720.77	265,000.00	16,574.03	234,149.19	88.36%	30,850.81	853,924.15	-351,724.15	170.04%
7999	TOTAL CONTRACT	7,818,766.00	1,067,685.47	1,747,726.93	3,719,786.00	101,099.66	2,586,517.06	69.53%	1,133,268.94	5,401,929.46	2,416,836.54	69.09%

Budget Follow-up June 2021 (EUR) - FINAL

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 June 2021	Accumulated Usage Year 3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Usage in % Year 3	Total Accumulated Usage	Usage in % of total budget	Total Outstanding Balance
	FEES										
2001	Long-Term Experts										
2010	Chief Technical Advisor (Int)	609,000.00	152,595.24	171,238.11	153,000.00	11,738.10	164,333.33	107.41%	488,166.68	80.16%	120,833.32
2020	Value Chain Development Advisor (Int)	196,000.00	90,000.00	84,333.33	22,000.00	0.00	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	5,714.29	58,809.52	116.45%	173,928.57	82.82%	36,071.43
2040	Financial Manager	210,000.00	54,047.62	57,619.05	50,500.00	3,809.52	51,666.66	102.31%	163,333.33	77.78%	46,666.67
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	3,833.33	40,833.33	106.06%	94,333.33	74.87%	31,666.67
2060	Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma	126,000.00	15,666.67	40,333.33	38,500.00	4,000.00	41,999.98	109.09%	97,999.98	77.78%	28,000.02
2070	Cluster Coordinator Lindi	126,000.00	15,666.66	40,000.00	38,500.00	3,833.33	40,333.34	104.76%	96,000.00	76.19%	30,000.00
2080	Home Office Coordination Fee	48,000.00	11,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	1,000.00	12,000.00	100.00%	35,000.00	72.92%	13,000.00
2099	Long-Term Experts, Total	1,651,000.00	420,071.42	505,809.53	403,500.00	33,928.57	431,642.83	106.97%	1,357,523.78	82.22%	293,476.22
	PROJECT EXPENSES										
3001	Reimbursables costs TEAM										
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)	15,000.00	12,143.18	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	100.00%	17,143.18	114.29%	-2,143.18
3020	Housing costs (CTA)	100,800.00	3,566.81	14,786.95	15,000.00	0.00	14,253.59	95.02%	32,607.35	32.35%	68,192.65
3025	Housing costs (Forest/Financial experts)	48,000.00	14,621.25	18,306.76	20,500.00	183.34	20,321.81	99.13%	53,249.82	110.94%	-5,249.82
3030	Housing costs (Cluster Coordinators)	32,400.00	0.00	12,950.46	13,000.00	3,080.13	12,274.05	94.42%	25,224.51	77.85%	7,175.49
3035	Local travel transport					1,676.92					
3040	Daily allowance local travel	110,521.00	54,354.87	45,753.14	48,500.00	0.00	45677.08	94.18%	145,785.09	131.91%	-35,264.09
3045	Hotel costs (long term TA)					1,005.07					
3050	International Travel	28,000.00	5,465.87	8,096.23	5,500.00	0.00	3,287.88	59.78%	16,849.98	60.18%	11,150.02
3055	Daily allowance international					0.00					
3056	Daily allowance national	49,885.00	22,350.94	29,753.81	22,500.00	1,151.50	15,815.72	70.29%	67,920.47	136.15%	-18,035.47
3057	Weekend travel compensation					110.00					
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)	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	6,000.00
3075	Support staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3099	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES	473,034.00	122,113.86	129,647.35	140,400.00	7,206.96	116,630.13	83.07%	368,391.34	77.88%	104,642.66
	Grand Total	2,124,034.00	542,185.28	635,456.88	543,900.00	41,135.53	548,272.96	100.80%	1,725,915.12	81.26%	398,118.88

