



Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FORVAC)

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2022 TO 31 DECEMBER 2022



February 2023

PREFACE

Contact:

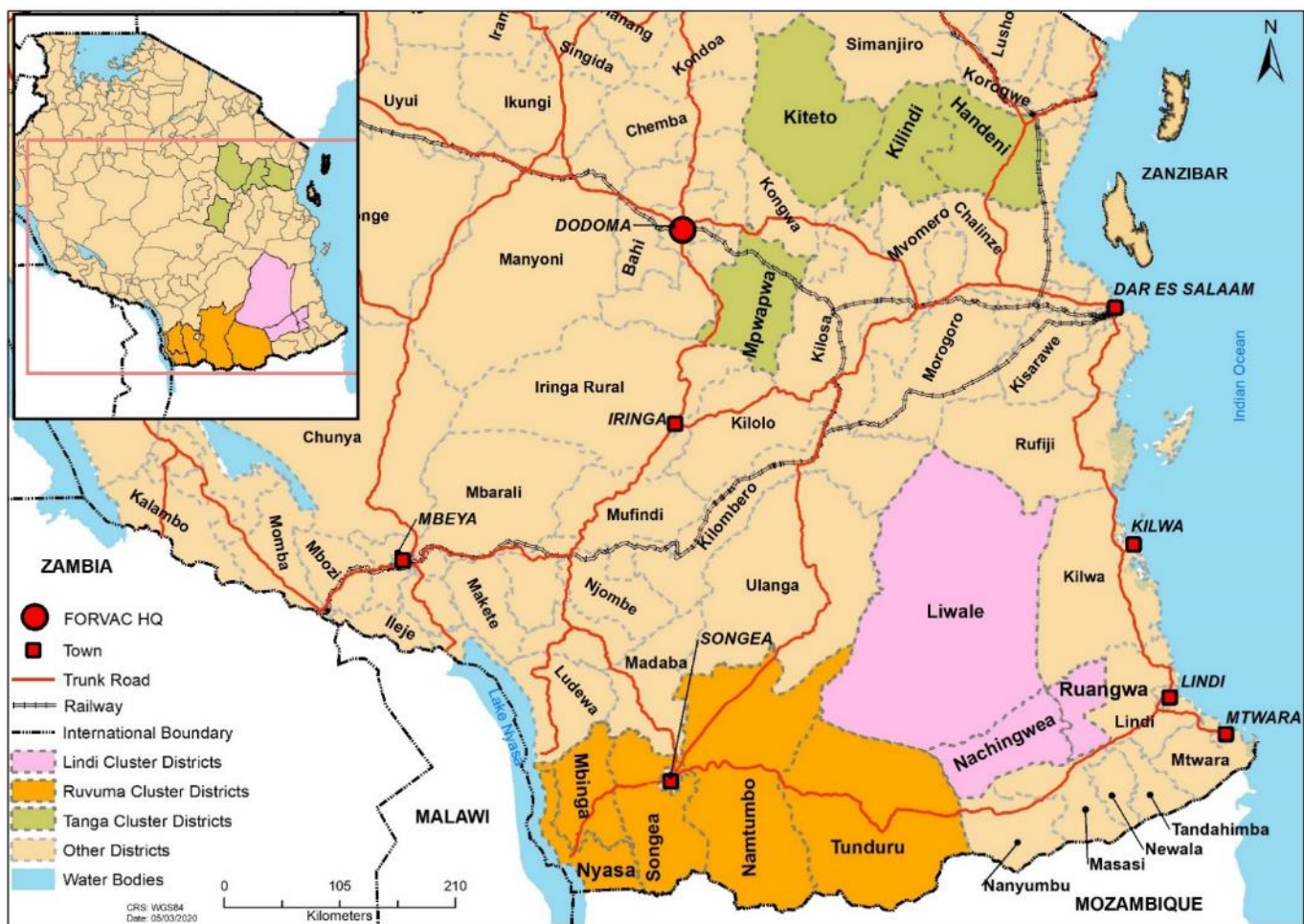
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PROGRAMME AREA



PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Document:	Semi-Annual Report for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2022
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, Mpwapwa District located in Dodoma Region and Kiteto District (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) originally, extended with two years to July 2024
Programme financing:	<p>For the first four years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Finland € 9,950,000 - Government of Tanzania in kind contribution (salaries, operating expenses and office space) € 200,000 <p>Additional extension budget (07/2022-07/2024): € 4,200,000</p> <p><u>Total Programme budget:</u> € 14,150,000 (+ in kind contribution of € 200,000 by Government of Tanzania)</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:	Reduced deforestation and increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands
Results of the Programme:	<p>Expected outcome: Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social service</p> <p>Output 1: Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector Involvement in the forest sector increased</p> <p>Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced</p> <p>Output 3: Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed</p> <p>Output 4: Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened</p>
Distribution:	<p>Steering Committee, Supervisory Board</p> <p>Programme website: https://forvac.or.tz/publications/administrative-and-management-reports/</p>

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AWP	Annual Workplan
BTI	Beekeeping Training Institute
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Cluster Coordinator (FORVAC)
DFO	District Forest Officer
EAWLS	East African Wildlife Society
EoF	Embassy of Finland
EU	European Union
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division (of the MNRT)
FGLG	Forest Governance Learning Group
FITI	Forest Industries Training Institute
FTI	Forestry Training Institute
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMP	Forest Management Plan/Planning
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chains Development (Programme)
GoF	Government of Finland
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
LAMP	Land Administration and Management Programme
LGA	Local Government Agency
LIMAS	Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support
LKTS	Lesser-known Timber Species
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 Misitu 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
PiVP	Persons in Vulnerable Position
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
RALG	Regional Administration and Local governments
SC	Steering Committee
SVB	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
VCDA	Value Chain Development Advisor (FORVAC)
VC	Village Council
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC) was originally 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). However, in April 2022, the governments agreed to continue implementing the FORVAC Programme until July 2024.

FORVAC contributes to increasing economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands. The expected outcome of the Programme is “Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services”. 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 2022 to June 2023 was approved by the Steering Committee on 14 June 2022. This document is a Semi-Annual Progress Report of the implementation of this workplan over the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. 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 at the end of the Programme. However, during the reporting period, FORVAC has contributed to the addition of 49,835 hectares of forest area to sustainable forest management by supporting production of 12 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) for as many Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Additionally, 15 produced FMPs (including SULEDO Community Forest are waiting for District level approval, covering VLFR area of 81,911 ha. Moreover, three (3) Land Use Plans (LUPs), with the forest area of 4,417 ha in total, were approved in Ruvuma Cluster.

During the reporting period, 39 FORVAC-supported villages sold sustainably harvested timber a total of 5,074 m³ with the value of TZS 1,404,987,336 (EUR 562,000). Additionally, four (4) villages in Ruangwa and one (1) village in Ruvuma produced sawn timber worth TZS 264,841,350 (EUR 106,000). As planned in the VLFR business plans, the villages used a remarkable part of the revenue to improve social services in the villages, approximately TZS 935,479,902 (EUR 374,192).

These achievements as well as other major results of the Programme implementation are given by Outputs below.

Output 1: Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased

The main results for Output 1 are listed below.

<p>Output 1 Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased</p> <p><u>Support to establishment & mobilization of VLFRs (base activities)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 forest management and harvesting plans, covering 49,835 ha of VLFR, approved and 15 plans, including SULEDO Community Forest, (81,911 ha) are waiting for approval.• Cluster-wise cumulative annual allowable cut (AC) for sustainable community timber is 24,200 m³ in Ruvuma, 100,636 m³ in Lindi and 1,951 m³ in Tanga, totaling almost 126,787 m³.• FORVAC continued supporting the establishment of bee reserves in 5 villages in Tanga Cluster, totaling the bee reserve area of 5,059 ha. The relevant District authorities approved the gazettelement of the reserves and they are now waiting for final approvals from the relevant Regional Consultative Committee meetings, planned to be held in March 2023 <p><u>Support to value chains development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timber trade: 39 villages (38 villages in Lindi, and 1 village in Tanga Cluster) sold a total of 5,074 m³ of timber with the value of TZS 1,404,987,336 (EUR 562,000).• Sawmilling: Two community owned portable sawmills continued operating in 1 village in Ruvuma Cluster and in 4 villages in Lindi Cluster generating income of TZS 264,841,350 (EUR 106,000) in total. Two more community owned sawmills and two solar kilns have been procured and established.• Timber value chain has created employment opportunities for a total of 1,586 (1,370M/216F) villagers.• The development of CBFM Market Information System is ongoing.
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- **Micro-business support phase II:** 74 businesses from the Districts of Nyasa, Songea, Namtumbo, and Tunduru in Ruvuma Cluster and Nachingwea and Ruangwa Districts in Lindi Cluster received business mentoring and investment support.
- **Honey value chain:** Cooperation with Swahili Honey company continued in Handeni, Mpwapwa and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Cluster. During the harvesting season July-October 2022, the trained beekeepers sold 5,541 kg of unprocessed comb honey with the value of TZS 15,344,307 to Swahili Honey.
- FORVAC facilitated the Districts of Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea, Mbinga, and Nyasa to formulate **District Beekeepers Associations** in Ruvuma Cluster.
- FORVAC supported each of the District Beekeepers Association in Songea, Mbinga, Nyasa, Namtumbo, and Tunduru Districts to prepare a **beekeeping calendar** and associated implementation strategies.
- **Teak plantation:** During the AWP 2021-2022, FORVAC started supporting intercropping, and a total of 64 member of the Growers Associations planted 27.2 ha and harvested 6,642 kg of soybeans worth TZS 7,638,300 within June-July 2022.

Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest 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 and educational institutions. Main results under output 2 are listed below.

Output 2 Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced

Community level

- Through the MCDI partnership, FORVAC **trained 1,187 (851M/336F) members of Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) and Village Councils (VCs)** in various subjects related to management of community-owned sawmills, air drying, logs and sawn timber measurements, volume calculation, harvesting supervision, and timber business planning.
- **MJUMITA Annual Forum** held in Morogoro in November 2022, with a focus on the importance of gender inclusion in forest management and climate change adaptation and what are the challenges: 211 participants (142M/69F).
- Support to **establishment of 5 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs)** in Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster: 100 members (43M/57F), of which 5 are disabled (4M/1F).

District, regional and national level authorities

- Capacity building for 17 government representatives from 8 Districts, 12 SEDIT staff members, and two representatives from two local NGOs to **improve the quality of micro-business support**.
- **An exchange visit** for 13 (11M/2F) District representatives from Liwale, Ruangwa, and Nachingwea to Temeke Municipal Council, Dar es Salaam. Apart from learning from the successful forest products value chain initiatives, the group managed to market the timber stock/volumes available in Lindi Cluster.

Education, training institutions

- **MSc curriculum** was submitted to the University Higher Authority in November 2022, and it is expected to be presented to the University Senate of SUA in March 2023.
- Support to **2 MSc dissertations** commenced in December 2022.
- **A popular version report of the Scientific Conference** held on 23-25 February 2021. In September 2022, 200 copies of English and 800 copies of Swahili versions printed.

Output 3. Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed

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

Output 3 Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed

- FORVAC supported community members and District staff from Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters to attend in **Nane Nane exhibitions**.
- The FBD/MNRT upgraded **the Grassroots Level Manual for Forest Based Value Chains** (developed under FORVAC support in 2020) to be government manuals. 100 copies of the English and 1,000 of the Swahili versions printed and disseminated in November-December 2022.
- FORVAC supported the printing of 1,300 copies of the Facts and Figures 2022 document in September 2022.

Joint monitoring

- The Ambassador of Finland and her delegation implemented a field monitoring visit to Lindi Cluster in July 2022. The visit involved 18 people (11M/7F) from the Regional Commissioner's Office; 16 (12M/4F) from Ruangwa district Commissioner's office; and 78 community members (48M/30F) at Nahanga village.

Output 4 Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened

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 Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened

- **National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan** finalized by the Task Force and submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022.
- Production of the **Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania** supported.
- FBD/MNRT reviewed and approved the **Timber Legality Framework Handbook** to be part of the government documents. 1,000 copies of the handbook printed and dissemination started in November 2022.

Summary of Expenditure

The total budget for the implementation (Operations and Management), excluding Technical Assistance (TA) costs, of the AWP 2022-2023 covers EUR 1,667,105 (TZS 4,167,762,500). The related expenditure in the middle of the planning period was EUR 1,039,427 (TZS 2,598,568,175), 62 % of the total annual budget for Operation and Management. A percentage of 28% of the Technical Assistance (TA) budget has realized by the end of 2022. The outstanding balance of the annual budget is EUR 1,197,388 (TZS 2,993,470,000). The expenditure per budget category (TA & OP) over the planning period (July-December 2022) and related budgets are set out in table below. See the lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations – point 4) for more analysis on the budget and spend.

Budget and realized expenditure by main categories (OP & TA).

Budget category	Annual budget for 7/2022-6/2023	Accumulated usage 7/2022-12/2022	% of the usage from the AWP 22-23 budget
OP - Operations & management	EUR 1,667,105 (TZS 4,167,762,500)	EUR 1,039,427 (TZS 2,598,568,175)	62%
TA - Technical Assistance (also including ST consultancies)	EUR 787,405 (TZS 1,968,512,567)	EUR 217,695 (TZS 544,237,474)	28%
TOTAL	EUR 2,454,510 (TZS 6,136,275,000)	EUR 1,257,122 (TZS 3,142,805,000)	51%

Cross cutting - Lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations from operational and management issues

After supporting village land use planning and forest management planning, 42 FORVAC-supported villages have started timber sales. Results are encouraging: 15,488 m³ of standing timber, up to a total value of TZS 4,302,512,864 (EUR 1,721,005), was sold by the end of December 2022. Additionally, two (2) community owned portable sawmills have commenced production, and the cumulative value of the sale of sawn timber was TZS 480,381,600 (EUR 192,153).

To reach more results and more efficiently support timber and other forest value chains, some findings and recommendations for the future are listed below.

- 1) Timber buyers are interested in buying well-known highly valued species rather than lesser-known ones. For example, in Ruvuma, the stocks of Mninga and Mkonga are low, which resulted in that timber sales not progressing well there. Additionally, the Government requests for tenders only consider Mninga or Mkongo.

FORVAC, together with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI), has promoted the lesser-known timber species (LKTS), which has given promising results in Lindi Cluster, where 984 m³ of standing timber was sold within July-December 2022.

Recommendation: More efforts on the promotion of LKTS will be given during the end of the period of the FORVAC Programme. For example, the miombo timber species website will be relaunched, and the CBFM market information system will be launched in March-April 2023. A market study of the demand for miombo timber (including LKTS) and a marketing strategy will be ready in March 2023, and they will guide the planning of promoting LKTS. Additionally, FORVAC must try to influence the Government to include LKTS also in tendering.

- 2) Although FORVAC was designed to support 'secondary' CBFM issues related to generating significant benefits from the forest, there are still significant 'primary' CBFM issues required to be addressed. FORVAC has significantly supported these primary issues in the past including village land use planning, forest management planning, and gazettement of VLFRs. However, although 'primary' and 'secondary' CBFM issues are clearly linked, in the

remaining 1.5 years there is still significant work required on consolidating and making the primary outcome sustainable – sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased.. If FORVAC spreads itself too thin tackling too many issues related other aspects of CBFM, there is a risk its core focus might not be consolidated or made sustainable.

Recommendation: Prioritization in the remainder of the project of building towards sustainable and resilient viable CBFM businesses that significantly add value and contribute to both sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods. For primary CBFM issues such as simplified management planning and benefit sharing mechanism development, it is recommended these significant processes with national implications can only be achieved through collaborative arrangements with other CBFM supporting organizations.

- 3) FORVAC frontloaded especially service provider support in the first half of the year, and in the plans this continues in the early months of 2023, however FORVAC support to service providers will begin to phase out whilst consultant support will be ramped up. It is important to develop exit strategies regarding what happens after FORVAC support with service providers and to screen all CBFM enterprises for long term viability and factor the findings into the exit strategies and into consultant support.

Recommendation: Work with service providers to develop ‘exit strategies’ for FORVAC support whilst ramping up consultant support and tailor it to troubleshoot and prioritise actions that lead to long term viability of CBFM enterprises.

- 4) There was overspending against operational budget because of a range of factors which were not predicted – which will cause operational budgetary constraints in second half of the 2022/2023 year.
- The exchange rate between Euros and Tz shillings changing to reduce funds available.
 - The government DSA rate was increased, which increased spend across the board on all project activities that engaged government staff, wither direct support to GoT or service provision or other field activities that engaged government.
 - Inflationary pressure – prices continue to increase in unpredictable ways across the board for products and services due to international events and market pressures.

Recommendations: Action needs to be taken to review and revise the workplans and budget for the time frame of January to July 2023 to accommodate these unpredictable/unpredicted higher costs in the first half of the year and to tailor activities to be aligned with the higher costs for the second half of the year. For the annual planning and budget development for July 2023 to June to 2024, adjustments need to be made in unit costing and care needs to be taken in ensuring the realities of changing costs, complexity and unpredictability is more effectively factored into budgetary forecasting based on lessons from 2022-2023.

Also note that TA inputs were less than planned in the first half of the year so it is recommended to better tailor TA inputs to support operational priorities that will face challenges due to the tighter operational budget than planned.

1 Introduction and the Programme description

1.1 Background

Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC) was originally 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). However, in April 2022, governments agreed, to sustain its interventions and achievements, to continue implementing the FORVAC Programme until July 2024. FORVAC 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 builds on the activities, experiences and lessons learned from three bilateral programs in Tanzania financed by Finland: National Forest and Beekeeping Programme II (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 for the Community-Based Forest Management regime to advance sustainable forest management and generate income and employment to communities from declared Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP 2, 2019-2023) is working solely in plantation forests but, together with PFP 1, has created important 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.

Over the reporting period, the FORVAC field working area was 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.

However, for the extension period July 2022 – June 2024, the emphasis of the FORVAC support is Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters, and the FORVAC sub-office has been removed from Tanga Cluster. The operational area of FORVAC is presented in Figure 1 below.

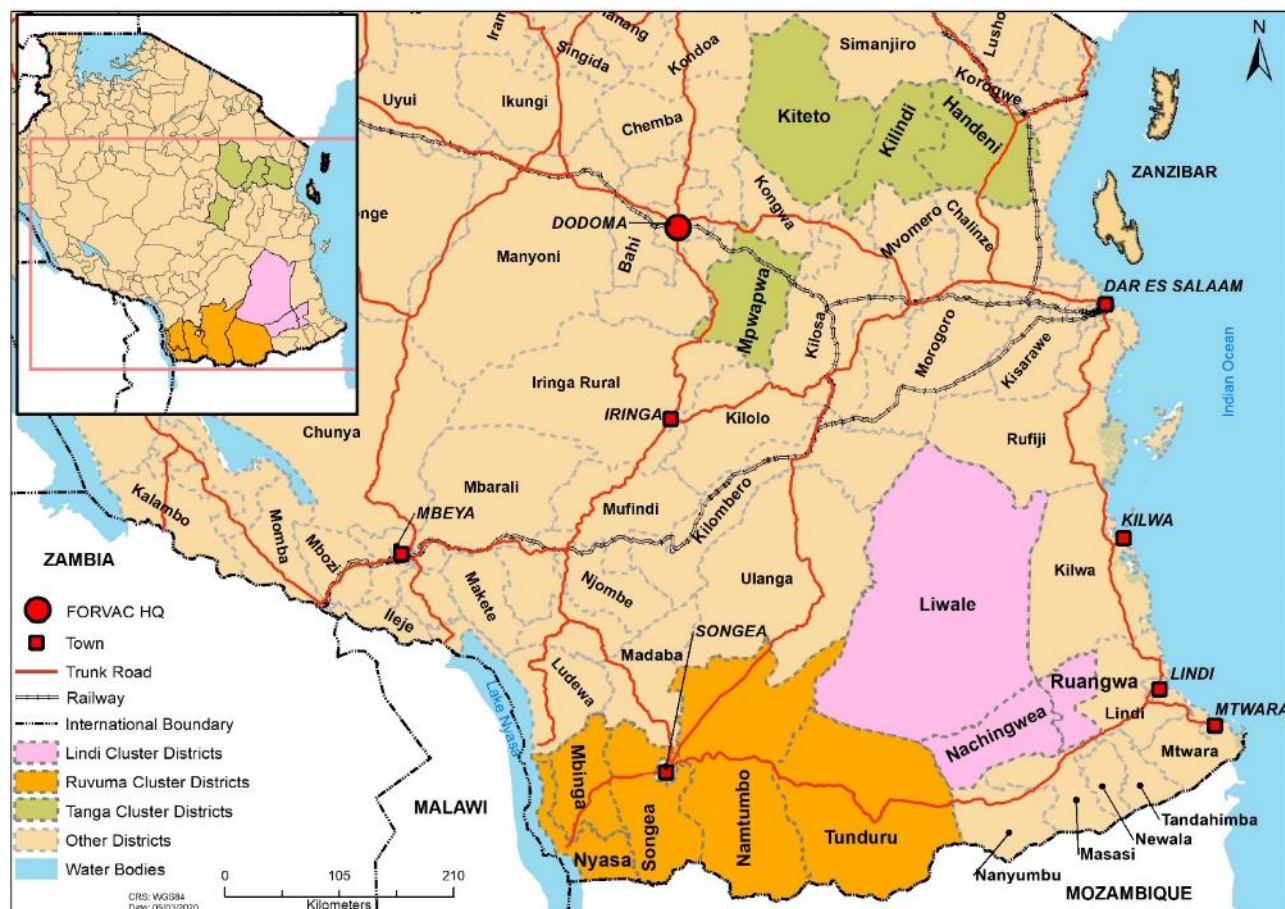


Figure 1. Map of FORVAC target areas.

1.3 Results framework

The FORVAC results framework and the Programme Document (PD) were amended during the planning process for the Programme extension in 2021-2022. Reporting in this document takes place against the amended framework, which is 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. Additionally, the Programme results are given below:

- Impact: Reduced deforestation and increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands;
- Outcome: Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services.

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

- Output 1: Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased;
- Output 2: Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced;
- Output 3: Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed; and
- Output 4: Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened.

1.4 Annual Workplan 2022-2023 and the Semi-Annual Report 07/2022-12/2022

Annual Workplan 2021-2022

The preparation of the Annual Workplan (July 2022-June 2023) was carried out in a participatory way from the district level to the Cluster (Lindi, Ruvuma and Tanga) and the entire Programme levels. The Annual Workplan and Budget (AWP 2022-2023), also including Cluster workplans and a plan for the Programme coordination/PMT, was approved by the FORVAC Steering Committee on 14 June 2022. "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 a tabular form in Annex 1 (Planning matrix for annual targets) and Annex 2 (Workplan 7/2022-6/2023).

Semi-Annual Report 07/2022-6/2023

The implementation of the above-discussed Workplan started on 1 July 2022. This document is a Semi-Annual Progress Report of the implementation over the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. It presents the progress towards the achievement of the expected results (Impact, Outcome and Outputs) defined in the Programme results framework (Annex 1). 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.

Extension of the Programme to July 2024

In order to ensure a high standard of implementation and to increase the impact and sustainability of the intervention, the FORVAC mid-term evaluation, held in March-April 2021, recommended a two-year extension (7/2022-7/2024) of the Programme to July 2024. In December 2021, MFA Finland decided to allocate additional funding up to EUR 4,200,000 to FORVAC for a 2-year extension of the Programme. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoF) of Tanzania agreed on this extension in April 2022, followed by an agreement between the Implementation Consortium (FCG) and MFA Finland at the end of May 2022. The extension phase started running from 23 July 2022 to 22 July 2024.

2 Progress towards the achievement of the expected results

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

Operational area

By the end of the reporting period, FORVAC has operated in 128 villages, including Suledo Community Forest Reserve that covers 13 villages in Kiteto District. 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
		VLUPs by FORVAC	FMPs by FORVAC		VNRCs Formed/Remobilized		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
		No of Villages								
RUVUMA	NAMTUMBO	6	4	1	6		6	8		8
	SONGEA	4	4	2	6		7	7		7
	MBINGA	6			6		7	7	7	7
	NYASA	4			4		7	15	4	15
	TUNDURU	1	3		3		3	4		4
LINDI	RUANGWA	5	5		5		5	11	6	11
	LIWALE	5	25	1	26	1	11	27	8	27
	NACHINGWEA	2	11		11	1	4	12	7	14
TANGA	HANDENI	2	4		3		5	5	1	5
	KILINDI	3	1		3		8	5	1	8
	MPWAPWA	3			3		9	6	1	9
	KITETO		13*					13*		13
Total No of Villages		41	70	4	76	2	72	120	35	128

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

The progress taken (achievements) by FORVAC against the Impact indicators will be mainly measured in the End Impact Study in 2024. Only the deforestation and greenhouse gas emission analysis will be implemented at the end of AWP 2022-2023. Annual targets and end of the Programme targets are presented in Table 2 below and the Planning Matrix for Annual Targets in Annex 1 of this document, and further discussed in the Annual Workplan 2022-2023 (Annex 2).

Table 2. Impact level indicators and achievements.



Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Differences in changes in forest cover area (and GHG emissions) between FORVAC and other public forest areas	Deforestation and GHG emission reduced. Analysis shall take place late during AWP 2022-2023 implementation (methodology development and piloting, the final review in the end of the Programme)	Deforestation (and GHG emissions) in FORVAC covered villages reduced compared to public forest area	The deforestation and GHG emission analysis shall take place at the end of AWP 2022-2023	




Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Percentage of households having assets: - livestock - motorcycles - bicycles - bee hives - pesticide sprayers	Assets increased	- 70% (+5%) - 23% (+5%) - 54% (+5%) - 23% (+20%) - 29% (+10%)	The progress will be measured in the End Impact Study in 2024	
Percentage of households being income poor	Percentage of income poor household decreased	<25%	The progress will be measured in the End Impact Study in 2024	
Percentage of households that find service delivery systems well-functioning (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability)	Percentage of households finding service delivery systems well-functioning increased	25% for all categories	The progress will be measured in the End Impact Study in 2024	




2.2 Outcome – Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services

In the results framework, Impact refers to the higher-level development policy objectives. The direct Programme goals (outcome) 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. Traffic light indicators: green=accomplished, yellow=progressed, red=no progress, white=not measured with explanation of any deviations.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Reasons for deviation
Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime 	31 villages, 93,000 ha	450,000 ha (based on 69 FMPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 villages supported with FMPs have obtained approved plans at the District and/or Ministry level, covering a total VLFR area of 49,835 ha - 15 villages (including SULEDO) are waiting for District level approval for the 3 FMPs (81,911 ha) - FMP is ongoing in 3 villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 58 villages supported with FMPs have obtained approved plans at the District and/or Ministry level, covering a total VLFR area of 373,820 ha - 15 villages (including SULEDO) are waiting for District level approval for the 3 FMPs (81,911 ha) - 27 VLFRs gazetted, 185,911 ha in total 	Progress has been on target, however the time and resources allocated to these achievements have been often higher than planned, due to the continued complexity of the process, delays in approvals and in the recent past significant increases in costs, for example DSA rates.
Percentage of total income increase from households involved in forest-based businesses sourced legally from VLFRs 	Income increased (final review in the context of Programme End Impact Study)	10% increase of HH income from forest-based enterprises/businesses	The progress will be measured in the End Impact Study in 2024		Although this will be measured in 2024, progress seems to be variable, good progress from timber sales standing and processed through mobile sawmills which are strongly connected to VLFRs however more work is required in strengthening the connections between other enterprises such as carpentry and VLFR products.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Reasons for deviation
Percentage of adult community members employed in VLFR management and forest-based enterprises (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability; and differentiated for timber and other VCs) 	Percentage increased	Timber VC: 15% of adult community members: 20% M / 10% F NTFP VCs: 15% of adult community members: 15% M / 15% F To be disaggregated by age categories and disabilities	Through sustainable timber harvesting, villages have offered employment opportunities for a total of 1,586 (1,370M/216F) villagers	The percentages will be measured during the End Impact Study 2024	Although will be measured at the end impact study, again there has been good progress on employment particularly on the timber value chain.
Volume (m3) and value (income, TZS) of legal timber sold from VLFRs: i) total; ii) lesser-known species; and iii) primarily processed (e.g. for sawmilling) 	10,000 m ³ / TZS 2,700,000,000 (total volume/value) 1,500 m ³ / TZS 300,000,000 (LKTS) 800 m ³ / TZS 320,000,000 (primarily processed)	20,000 m ³ / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value) 2,000 m ³ / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS) 2,000 m ³ / TZS 800,000,000 (primarily processed)	i) Standing timber: 5,074 m ³ / TZS 1,404,987,336 ii) LKTS: 984 m ³ / TZS 216,675,435 iii) Sawn timber: 7,231 planks / TZS 264,841,350	i) Standing timber: 15,488 m ³ / TZS 4,302,512,864 ii) LKTS: 2,859 m ³ / TZS 568,693,830 iii) sawn timber: 12,214 planks / TZS 480,381,600	On target, however it is noted that the achievements are measured in number of planks, due to the reason that it is easy for the communities to understand and offer an accurate amount, and targets were in m3. A conversion estimate will be provided in next report.
Value of (income derived from) NTFP, total/per household involved in the Programme supported producers' groups and/or microbusiness support, disaggregated by gender and disability 	TZS 50,000,000 / TZS 300,000 Women 40%, PLWD 5%	TZS 125,000,000 / TZS 625,000 Women 40%, PLWD 5%	Will be reported in Annual Report 2022-2023	Total approximate income through beekeeping (539M/434F, 3 PLWD), mushroom (2M/9F, 1 PLWD), bamboo (22M/38F, 1 PLWD) & pottery (18F): 41,179,596 TZS Women 47%, PLWD: 0.5%	Figures not available in mid-year. Although there has been progress with gender, PLWD groups are challenging to engage for cultural and practical reasons.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Reasons for deviation
Amount (TZS/EUR) of social funds from forest produce sales used/distributed from FORVAC supported VLFRs (specified for types of support, including to vulnerable people) 	EUR 188 000 / TZS 470,000,000	EUR 470,000 / TZS 1,175,000,000	In average, 60% of the income of standing timber sales and 35% of the income of sawn timber sales (the whole profit) is used for social development, totaling TZS 935,686,874 / EUR 374,275	In average, 60% of the income of standing timber sales and 35% of the income of sawn timber sales (the whole profit) is used for social development, totaling TZS 2,749,641,278 / EUR 1,099,857 The fund has been used for different development purposes, e.g., health care, education, and village offices.	On target
Number of students that are and have been enrolled in FORVAC-supported curricula/training contents 	0	100	0	0	Various bureaucratic challenges getting full curriculum approved, efforts will continue and sponsorship of some students continue.
Enabling policy environment and forestry extension services available supporting establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and related VCD 	Enhanced policies, improved extension services	Enabling policy environment available supporting establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and related VCD: 69 VLFRs established and operational; 200 new microenterprises/ businesses operational	The Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan finalized by the Task Force and submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022 FBD/MNRT reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents	Several key policy documents developed which directly contributed to the outcome related to establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and micro-enterprise support notably the Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan finalized by the Task Force, and supporting the review and approval of the Timber Legality Framework Handbook.	One policy activity that was in the Annual Workplan for FORVAC was support to a GN417 forum. This forum occurred in November 2022 with support provided by another organization. FORVAC will redirect resources into other relevant policy support initiatives.

2.3 Implementation and achievements by Outputs

The FORVAC implementation takes place under four Outputs: i) Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased; ii) Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced; iii) Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed; and iv) Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened. 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. In Annex 4, implementation follow-up and deviation against FORVAC Annual Workplan 2022-2023 has been presented

2.2.1 Output 1. Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased



Herewith we present FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 1 "sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased". 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. Traffic light indicators: green=accomplished, yellow=progressed, red=no progress, white=not measured.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
<p>Number and area of operational VLFRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and area of village land use plans prepared - Number and area of forest management plans prepared/updated - Number of VNRCs formed/remobilized and percentage of women membership - Volume of AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs <p>Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs</p> 	<p>Established/mobilized VLFRs: 31 / 93,000 ha</p> <p>Established/mobilized VNRCs: 31, > 30% women of the membership</p> <p>FMP: 31 VLFRs / 93,000 ha</p> <p>AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs: 120,000 m³</p> <p>Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs: 9,300 ha (10% of VLFR area)</p>	<p>VLFRs 69 / 450,000 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LUPs 41 / 620,000 ha - FMPs 69 / 470,000 ha - VNRCs established/mobilized 69; membership 30% women - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 175,000 m³ - Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs 10% 	<p>VLFRs 12 / 49,835 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved VLUPs 2 / 19,213 ha - Approved FMPs 12 / 49,835 ha - Additionally, 15 villages / 81,911 ha (including SULDO) waiting for District level approval) - FMP is ongoing in 4 villages - Establishment/remobilization of 2 VNRCs is ongoing - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 41,849 m³ 	<p>VLFRs 58 / 373,820 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved VLUPs 36 / 569,877 ha (additionally, 5 VLUPs / 50,210 ha waiting for approval) - Approved FMPs 58 / 373,820 ha (additionally, 15 villages / 81,911 ha (including SULDO) waiting for District level approval) - 76 VNRCs formed/remobilized, 35% of women membership - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 135,982 m³ - 43,767 ha strictly protected (12% of VLFRs)
<p>Number of established Bee reserves</p> 	<p>5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)</p>	<p>5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)</p>	<p>Relevant District authorities approved the gazettment of the 5 bee reserves</p> <p>The reserves are waiting for final approvals from the relevant Regional Consultative Committee meetings, planned to be held in March 2023</p>	<p>5 bee reserves established, totaling the reserve area of 5,059 ha, and the gazettments approved at the District level</p>

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of lesser-known species with market potential identified, studied and marketing commenced 	14	14	Miombo timber species website will be relaunched in March 2023, and it will be connected with timber market information system later this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical properties and commercial value/marketability analyzed for 14 species - Miombo timber species website will be relaunched in March 2023
Number of forest-based businesses supported and linked with traders (disaggregated by type of enterprise, sex, and vulnerability) 	85 enterprises / micro-businesses / producers' groups 600 beneficiaries (40% women) At least 10 % of FORVAC supported businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD)	200 enterprises / micro-businesses 1,000 beneficiaries (40% women) At least 10 % of FORVAC supported businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD)	Beekeeping: 13 enterprises, 97 (23M/74F) beneficiaries, 76% women, 2 PLWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charcoal: 2 Charcoal Making Groups: 60 members, 38% women, 14 PiVP (age over 60) - Beekeeping: 61 enterprises, 312 (157M/155F) beneficiaries, 50% women, 6 PLWD - Pottery (improved cooking stoves): 2 enterprises, 18 beneficiaries, 100% women, 3 indirectly PLWD

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

A focus of FORVAC operations was started to be shifted to the development of timber, charcoal, and non-wood forest products value chains during the AWP 2020-2021 instead of supporting the establishment and mobilization of VLFRs. Production of new Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) was not included in the AWP 2022-2023, but some earlier implemented VLUPs are pending approvals at the District level. Development of some new Forest Management Plans (FMP) and Harvesting Plans (HP) or renewal of old ones have been included in the AWP 2022-2023.

Cumulative results of the FORVAC support to establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR), from the beginning of the Programme implementation, are set out in Annex 5 and narrated below.

Forest Management Planning (FMP)

During the reporting period, forest management planning was completed up to approval by relevant District Councils and/or MNRT in 12 villages in total (three in Ruvuma and nine in Lindi Cluster). These approved Forest Management Plans (FMPs) cover a total VLFR area of 49,835 ha. Additionally, Matekwe village in Lindi Cluster, with the VLFR area of 3,240 ha, and Mazingara village, with the VLFR area of 1,045 ha, and SULEDO Community Forest (involving 13 villages), with the VLFR area of 77,502 ha, in Tanga Cluster are waiting for District level approval for their FMPs. At the end of December 2022, forest Management planning is ongoing in three (3) villages in Ruvuma Cluster. The current situation of forest management planning is summarized in table 5.

Most of the FORVAC-supported FMPs include around 10% of the VLFR area that is fully protected, and none forest management activities are allowed. The nine new FMPs, that were approved at District and/or Ministry level within AWP 2021-2022 in Lindi Cluster, cover a total protected area of 4,521 ha (10%). The Joint Forest Management Plan of tree villages in Ruvuma Cluster was an exception and included only 2 ha of protected land. In Annex 5, the cumulative information of all the FORVAC-supported FMPs since the beginning of the Programme is presented by villages.

Table 5. Summary of the approved and pending Forest Management Plans (FMPs) supported by FORVAC.

Forest Management Planning	Clusters			FORVAC Clusters in total
	Ruvuma	Lindi	Tanga	
7-12/2022: Approved FMPs at the District/Ministry level, No of villages	3	9	0	12
7-12/2022: Approved FMPs at the District/Ministry level, area covered, ha	4,603	45,232	0	49,835
12/2022: FMPs pending approvals at the District level, No of villages	0	1	14	15 (including SULEDO)
12/2022: FMPs pending approvals at the District level, area covered, ha	0	3,240	78,547	31,787
7-12/2022: Protected area covered by the FORVAC supported FMPs, ha	2	4,521	0	4,523

SULEDO Community Forest

From July to December 2022, FORVAC continued its partnership with Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) focusing on supporting approval of the SULEDO Community Forest Management Plan (FMP) at the District level. In mid-December 2022, the Management Plan was approved by the Kiteto District Council Management Team and the Finance Committee. Approval at the Full Council Meeting is scheduled for March 2023, and thereafter the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism will give their endorsement. The Forest Management Plan for the SULEDO Community Forest covers 13 VLFRs found in 13 villages with a total VLFR area of 77,502 ha, as presented in Table 6.

Table 6. VLFR area per village in SULEDO Community Forest – approval of forest management plans (FMP).

#	Village name	VLFR area, ha	FMP approved by Village General Assembly (VGA) meeting and the District Council
1	Mesera	5,569	√
2	Ndotoi	10,236	√
3	Aswamata	22,219	√
4	Engang'uengare	5,735	√
5	Laiseru	192	√
6	Lengatei	1,109	√
7	Lesoiti	2,976	√
8	Loltepesi	12,219	√
9	Olgira	10,332	√
10	Olkitikiti	2,097	√
11	Zambia	709	√
12	Chang'ombe	60	√
13	Sunya	4,049	√
Total		77,502 ha	13

The previous forest management plan for SULEDO Community Forest was drafted in 2009, and it was a ten-year plan. This plan expired in 2019, and FORVAC was asked to support the production of a new plan. The new FMP covers a VLFR area of 77,502 ha, which is significantly lower than the original area from 1994 when the forest area was 167,416 ha. This has been mainly caused by encroachment of agriculture, cattle grazing, human settlement, and illegal logging. However, the future of the SULEDO Community Forest looks promising as the current leaders of SULEDO, elected in April 2022, and the District Forest Officer are highly committed to sustainable management of the SULEDO forest. Additionally, the new FMP clearly states how the income from sales of timber or forest products shall be divided and used to sustain forestry operations in a long run.

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)

So far, the FORVAC-supported 58 Forest Management Plans (approved by relevant District Council and/or MNRT) have produced a total annual allowable cut (AAC) volume of **126,787 m³** in the Programme area. This logging quota is given per Clusters and relevant Districts in Table 7. FORVAC has put efforts to market sustainably harvested community timber, but important interventions are still in progress, as discussed later in this report these are: an open-access miombo timber species website/catalog; a CBFM market information system targeted to support villages with VLFR to market available timber stocks; and a study of the demand for miombo timber commenced in December 2022.

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

Cluster	Ruvuma Cluster	Lindi Cluster	Tanga Cluster	Total AAC generated
District	Namtumbo: 15,161 m ³	Ruangwa: 3,537 m ³	Handeni: 796 m ³	126,787 m ³
	Songea: 5,237 m ³	Liwale: 84,577 m ³	Kilindi: 1,155 m ³	
	Tunduru: 3,802 m ³	Nachingwea: 12,522 m ³		
Total AAC:	24,200 m³	100,636 m³	1,951 m³	126,787 m³

Gazettement of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs)

Forest gazettement, a public notification at the national level through an announcement by the Minister in the Government Gazette that a forest has been reserved, is not necessary for a VLFRs to be legally recognized. However, it guarantees a strong tenure for the related areas. In June 2021, Kitogoro, Mtawatawa, Nangano, and Turuki villages from Liwale District in Lindi Cluster got their VLFRs gazetted through FORVAC support (GN 454). From July to December 2022, boundary consolidation work was carried out in these VLFRs. The task was implemented by the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) in collaboration with a GIS expert and a surveyor from the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), forest experts from Liwale District Council, together with village leaders and some community members. Marking of the corner points of the VLFRs was done by installing a total of 30 big Laqiline drums and 120 medium sizes for each corner point.



So far, FORVAC has supported the gazettement of 27 Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) with a forest area of 185,911 ha in total. Four (4) of the gazetted VLFRs locates in Tanga Cluster and 23 in Lindi Cluster (see Annex 5).

Figure 1. VLFR boundary consolidation by using Laqiline drums filled with concrete mixture as permanent marks.

Establishment and gazettement of bee reserves

Bee reserve is an area of land administered and managed for the purpose of sustainable development of beekeeping and bee fodder resources. To ensure the sustainability of these resources, the National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 encourages the establishment and management of bee reserves. It emphasizes setting aside sufficient forest areas for the purpose of developing and managing honeybees as well as maximizing the production and utilization of bee products. The bees and bee fodder resources are at high risk due to illegal human activities such as livestock keeping, tree felling, mining, and crop cultivation. Hereby, FORVAC supported National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021- 2031) directs to gazette Bee Reserves of 114,000 ha by June 2031.

During the reporting period, FORVAC continued supporting the establishment of bee reserves in five (5) villages in Tanga Cluster, totaling a bee reserve area of 5,059 ha. The relevant District authorities approved the gazettement of the proposed bee reserves, and they are now waiting for final approvals from the relevant Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) meetings, planned to be held in March 2023. The drafting of the Gazettement Notice (GN) for the reserves will follow after getting the final approval from the RCCs. The proposed bee reserve areas are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Three (3) villages in Mpwapwa District | • Two (2) villages in Kilindi District |
| - Ikuyu 104 ha | - Mnkonde 190 ha |
| - Chiseyu 3951 ha | - Kwamwande 54 ha |
| - Chitemo 760 ha | |

2.2.1.2 Support to value chain development, Output area 1.2

Timber harvest and sales

During the reporting period, 38 FORVAC-supported VLFRs harvested and sold timber in Lindi Cluster (five villages in Ruangwa, 25 villages in Liwale, and eight villages in Nachingwea). The villages in Ruangwa District sold 701 m³ of timber (standing tree volume), up to a total value of TZS 176,624,715 (EUR 70,650); the total sale in Liwale District was 3,964 m³ with the worth of TZS 1,109,950,000 (EUR 443,980); and in Nachingwea District the timber sale of 385 m³ generated an income of TZS 111,605,000 (EUR 44,642). The related numbers per village are set out in Table 8.

In Ruvuma Cluster, Limamu village harvested 25 m³ (standing tree volume) and processed it with the FORVAC-supported portable sawmill. The selling of these planks will be done in 2023. In Tanga Cluster, harvesting continued only in Mnkonde village in Kilindi Cluster, where they harvested 24 m³ worth of TZS 6,807,621. In Handeni District, harvesting has not progressed due to political resistance. The former District Commissioner (DC) of Handeni suspended harvesting of timber from Gole VLFR because the village (through VNRC) was selling logs instead of sawn timber and other valued added timber products, which have higher prices than logs in July 2022. The DC was also concerned about the sustainability of harvesting and requested the District Forest Officer (DFO) and the District Natural Resources Department to conduct an assessment of the current condition of the VLFR. The DFO shared with the DC the VLFR management plan and harvesting plan that were approved by MNRT in 2020, but the DC kept demanding for a new assessment of the VLFR before allowing harvesting. As a consequence of the former DC's suspicion of sustainable management of VLFRs, Kitumbi and Kwedikabu villages couldn't start harvesting. With the new DC, the discussion is ongoing if he could approve timber harvesting in the FORVAC-supported VLFR again.

The total volumes and value of timber sales in the FORVAC-supported villages are the following:

<i>Timber sold in total, m³</i>	<i>Value, TZS</i>	<i>Value, EUR</i>
• 5,050	• 1,398,179,715	• 559,272

Table 8. Data of the sold timber by district and villages during July-December 2022.

Cluster	District	Village	Harvested standing tree volume (m3)	Revenue collected	
				TZS	EUR
Lindi	Ruangwa	Nandenje	170	55,665,080	22,266
		Nahanga	125	32,813,700	13,125
		Mchichili	227	51,484,000	20,594
		Lichwachwa	77	16,071,935	6,429
		Ng'au	103	20,590,000	8,236
	SUB TOTAL RUANGWA		701	176,624,715	70,650
	Liwale	Barikiwa	362	102,155,000	40,862
		Chigugu	155	44,950,000	17,980
		Chimbuko	65	18,850,000	7,540
		Darajani	229	62,610,000	25,044
		Kiangara	25	7,250,000	2,900
		Kibutuka	145	41,325,000	16,530
		Kitogoro	60	17,400,000	6,960
		Legezamwendo	20	5,800,000	2,320
		Likombora	119	31,610,000	12,644
		Lilombe	20	5,800,000	2,320
		Litou	20	5,800,000	2,320
		Luwele	445	129,050,000	51,620
		Mahonga	180	49,400,000	19,760
		Mihumo	294	78,585,000	31,434
		Mikunya	60	17,400,000	6,960
		Mikuyu	389	98,930,000	39,572
		Mtawatawa	354	99,455,000	39,782
		Mtungunyu	27	7,900,000	3,160
		Nahoro	223	64,670,000	25,868
		Nangano	312	88,305,000	35,322
		Nanjegeja	117	33,205,000	13,282
		Naujombo	40	11,600,000	4,640
		Ngongoweile	125	36,250,000	14,500
		Ngunja	158	45,850,000	18,340
		Turuki	20	5,800,000	2,320
	SUB TOTAL LIWALE		3,964	1,109,950,000	443,980
	Nachingwea	Ngunichile	111	32,190,000	12,876
		Namatunu	10	2,900,000	1,160
		Majonanga	125	36,250,000	14,500
		Kilimarondo	10	2,900,000	1,160
Kiegei 'B'		40	11,600,000	4,640	
Mbondo		70	20,300,000	8,120	
Lipuyu		10	3,000,000	1,200	
Nanjihi		9	2,465,000	986	
SUB TOTAL NACHINGWEA		385	111,605,000	44,642	
SUB TOTAL LINDI		5,050	1,398,179,715	559,272	
Tanga	Kilindi	Mkonde	24	6,807,621	2,723
	SUB TOTAL TANGA		24	6,807,621	2,723
TOTAL			5,074	1,404,987,336	561,995

In Ruvuma Cluster, the stock of well-known and highly valued timber species, such as Mninga and Mkongo, is low, which has caused that the timber sale in Ruvuma has not progressed as well as in Lindi Cluster. FORVAC, together with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI), has promoted the lesser-known timber species (LKTS), and during July-December 2022, 8 different LKTS, namely Msufipori, Mtondoro,

Njiligwi, Mkarati, Mgonga chuma, Mpangapanga, Mnidu, and Mpilipili, were sold with the following amount and value:

- Sold timber of lesser-known species: 984 m³
- Value: TZS 216,675,435 (approximately EUR 90,000)

More efforts on promotion will be given during the end of the period of the FORVAC Programme. Furthermore, the line between lesser-known and well-known species is not straightforward. For example, Mpangapanga was not well utilized earlier, but after successful promotion, the demand for the species increased, and in August 2020, the Government changed its price classification from TZS 260,000/standing tree m³ to the highest category (TZS 290,000). Though in this report, the Mpangapanga is considered as LKTS as its stock in the VLFRs is good, and the general public is not aware of the properties of the species yet. Additionally, FORVAC, through MCDI, is also trying to influence the Government as the Government requests for tenders only consider Mninga or Mkongo currently.

Establishment of community-owned mobile sawmills and solar timber drying kilns

FORVAC has been partnering with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI) in supporting Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) since 2019. FORVAC and MCDI have set targets to improve forest-based income, livelihoods, and environmental benefits deriving from CBFM. One strategy that the partners are pursuing to achieve this is to increase the income of the rural communities through value-added sawn timber production.

The two portable sawmills, which started operating in Songea District, Ruvuma Cluster and Ruangwa District, Lindi Cluster during AWP 2021-2022, were used in four (4) villages between July and December 2022. The value of sawn timber reached TZS 264,841,350 (approximately EUR 106,000), as presented in Table 9. This value includes the price of the main order and selling the offcuts. Compared to the profit the villages would make by selling standing trees, through sawmilling, the villages in Ruangwa District added value considerably, increasing the profit by the following:

- Mchichili 32%
- Nahanga 30%
- Nandenje 44%
- Ng'au 36%

The profit margin from sawn timber business is subject to the competency and capacity of villages. As indicated above, Nandenje got a net profit of 44% because they sawed for the second time. Nahanga got less profit as they were still learning and gaining experience. Additionally, the timber value chain offers employment and livelihoods at a community level as shown in Table 10 (Number of persons employed in forest harvesting and sawmilling-related activities in the villages in 07-12/2022).

Table 9. Value of sawn timber produced by FORVAC supported community-owned portable sawmills during July-December 2022.

Cluster	District	Villages	Sawn timber	Value, TZS
Lindi	Ruangwa	Nahanga, Mchichili, Nga'u and Nandenje	6,856 planks	251,341,350
Ruvuma	Songea	Limamu	355 planks	13,500,000
Total value, TZS				264,841,350

During the reporting period, the two (2) additional portable sawmills and the two (2) units of solar timber drying kilns, commenced during AWP 2021-2022, were delivered and installed. The sawmills are also already registered. The mobile sawmills will support the development of the timber value chain in 19 villages with VLFRs in Nachingwea and Liwale Districts in Lindi Cluster.

The two (2) environmentally friendly timber drying systems were planned to be established one of them in Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster and the other in Songea District in Ruvuma Cluster. But during the procurement process, the other solar kiln was shifted from Ruvuma to Lindi Cluster because of the high demand and large stock of timber in CBFM villages in Liwale District compared to Songea and Namtumbo

Districts. The solar kiln in Ruangwa serves 17 villages, including villages from Nachingwea Districts, and the other kiln in Liwale serves 18 villages but other CBFM villages have access to use kilns also.

Sawn timber, which requires drying, will be transported from the villages to District centers to be seasoned in the kiln before being transported to the buyers. Like the mobile sawmills, the solar timber drying kilns will be owned by communities, and all the operations are overseen by the District Authorities in partnership with FORVAC/MCDI. Training for the relevant District officers and District Council members on the usage of the solar kiln has already started. In Ruangwa District, the District Councilors Finance Committee visited the solar kiln and suggested that all the district projects should use timber dried by the solar kiln.



Figure 2. The solar timber drying kiln and portable sawmill owned by communities.

Regarding the sustainability of the community owned sawmills and solar kilns, FORVAC works through the highlight experienced MCDI organization, which receives funding from multiple sources and will continue support to communities and sustainable timber production in the long term. The rural community sawmilling and solar kilning in CBFM villages was piloted in Kilwa District already in 2017 with the support of MCDI. The support is based on the development of annual village timber business plans which lays out a strategy for feasible and profitable enterprises. These plans have wide buy-in from the broader community and are developed through broad consultation.

The revenues generated from the sales of sawn timber are used for community development, forest management and some percentage is set aside for equipment repair and maintenance for including the sawmills and solar kilns. The money allocated for forest management includes technical backstopping. This means, technical facilitators costs on supporting the operations are already taken into consideration in the long run

Timber harvest and sawmilling – employment opportunities and community benefits

VNRCs are responsible for organizing and monitoring forest harvesting operations. During the reporting period, harvesting was conducted in one (1) village in both Clusters of Ruvuma and Tanga and 38 villages in Lindi Cluster. Harvesting, processing, and skidding logs to a landing site offered employment for 470 (464M/6F) people, monitoring of harvesting was conducted by 630 (426M/204F) VNRC members, transportation employed 208 (207M/1F) and sawmilling 278 (273M/5F) people. The number of people employed in forest harvesting-related activities in FORVAC-supported villages are presented per District in Table 10.

Table 10. Number of persons employed in forest harvesting- and sawmilling-related activities in the villages (07-12/2022).

Cluster	District	Harvesting, processing and skidding logs to landing site			Monitoring of harvesting (done by VNRC)			Transportation			Sawmilling		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Ruvuma	Songea (1 village)	6	3	9	1	1	2	12		12	4	1	5
Lindi	Ruangwa (5 villages)	18	3	21	53	27	80	31	1	32	15	4	19
	Liwale (25 villages)	269		269	293	130	423	136		136	94		94
	Nachingwea (8 villages)	166		166	73	42	115	23		23	156		156
Tanga	Kilindi (1 village)	5		5	6	4	10	5		5	4		4
TOTAL		464	6	470	426	204	630	207	1	208	273	5	278

From June 2022 to December 2022, the timber harvest and processing provide the following total number of employment opportunities:

Total number of villagers employed

1,586

Male, total

1,370

Female, total

216

VLFRs are often located far from the villages. Therefore, engaging people living with disabilities (PLWD) is difficult. Through VNRCs, women participate in monitoring activities, but work tasks requesting more muscular strength are still mainly done by men, as shown in Figure 3, where men load the trailer in the forest and unload it manually on the roadside/sawmill site.



Figure 3. Villagers transporting timber from the forest to the roadside.

During July-December 2022, 38 villages under FORVAC support have sold sustainably harvested timber and earned approximately TZS 935,686,874 / EUR 374,275 for community development purposes that benefit all community members. The approximation is based on Forest Management Plans that include also the decision on how the income of timber sales will be used. The division of the income varies between villages but on average the income is divided as follows:

- 1) 30% is for VNRC for forest management purposes, including forest patrolling and renewal of FMP;
- 2) 60% is for Village Council for village development projects (e.g. health care and education) and other social services such as medical health insurance; and
- 3) 10% is reserved for the District Council to cover extension services and technical support expenses.

The detailed cumulative list for which community development purposes each village, that has harvested timber during the FORVAC Programme, has used the income generated from the timber sales is given in Annex 6.

Development of CBFM market information system

FORVAC has collaborated with MCDI also to develop a CBFM market information system. The market information system will help to connect rural communities with timber buyers/customers. The system is web-based, so users will be able to access it through smartphones and computers anywhere where the internet is available. It has been designed in a way that an average literate villager will be able to use it. Timber stocks from all villages will be updated after each harvest so that only the species, which are available at that moment, can appear in the system.

The market information system will provide a linkage to the Miombo Timber Species website developed through FORVAC support and discussed later in this report. The system is in its final stages, and it will be launched in March 2023. Currently, it has been shared with selected District Officers and villagers to test how the system works and receive feedback.

During the first year, MCDI will be a central administrator while building the capacity of villagers and District Officers to use and administrate the system. After this, District Central Administrators will be selected based on the discussion with the Districts and villagers.

Study of the demand of miombo timber

In December 2022, FORVAC hired consultants to analyze the demand for miombo timber, map the production capacity of the local wood industry, and prepare a marketing strategy for miombo timber for the operational area of FORVAC. This important report will be ready in March 2023, and it will offer concrete tools to improve timber sales, including lesser utilized species, of CBFM villages.

Micro-business support phase II

Micro-business support phase II was a continuation of the forest-related business supporting scheme, which comprises business mentoring and investment support to the selected business. Micro-business support scheme was piloted in 2020-2021 in three districts (Handeni, Mbinga, and Liwale) when FORVAC supported 60 businesses involving a total of 656 (389M/267F) beneficiaries.

Between December 2021 and December 2022, FORVAC, through the service provider (SEDIT), provided the second phase of training and investment support to 74 businesses involving a total of 557 (273M/284F) beneficiaries in six (6) Districts (Nyasa, Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Nachingwea, and Ruangwa). The most beneficiaries were beekeepers, but also honey processors and traders, carpenters, bamboo furniture producers, mushroom collectors, and tree nursery owners were presented. Out of the 557 beneficiaries, 20 were people living with disability (PLWD) and additionally, the support reached 32 PLWD as indirect/secondary beneficiaries. The total number of vulnerable people, including persons aged over 60 years old, single parents, and disabled, will be reported in the Annual Report 2022-2023. Table 11 below summarizes the 39 group businesses by value chains, and the supported 35 individual businesses are presented in Table 12.

Table 11. Number of groups and members by gender, business type and District on Phase II

District	Beekeeping				Carpentry				Bamboo				Carving				Honey Processor				Mushroom				Total			
	Grp	F	M	Tot	Grp	F	M	Tot	Grp	F	M	Tot	Grp	F	M	Tot	Grp	F	M	Tot	Grp	F	M	Tot	Grp	F	M	Tot
Nyasa	7	101	38	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	101	38	139
Songea	7	53	55	108	0	0	0	0	2	10	6	16	1	0	5	5	2	6	5	11	4	48	8	56	16	117	79	196
Namtumbo	3	18	27	45	2	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	39	57
Tunduru	3	9	22	31	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	27	36
Nachingwea	2	7	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	9	1	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	4	14	26	40
Ruangwa	2	6	14	20	1	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	19	27
Total	24	194	170	364	4	2	22	24	2	10	6	16	2	0	14	14	3	13	8	21	4	48	8	56	39	267	228	495

Table 12. Number of individual business (including shared businesses) and members by gender, business type and District on Phase II.

District	Beekeeping				Carpentry				Handcrafting				Tree nursery				Honey processor				Total			
	No	F	M	Tot	No	F	M	Tot	No	F	M	Tot	No	F	M	Tot	No	F	M	Tot	No	F	M	Tot
Nyasa	9	7	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	6	1	2	0	2	13	7	11	18
Songea	5	2	7	9	3	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	15	17
Namtumbo	3	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	4	4	8
Tunduru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nachingwea	2	2	2	4	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	8	10
Ruangwa	2	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	7	9
Total	21	16	27	43	8	1	17	18	1	0	1	1	3	3	3	6	2	2	1	3	35	17	45	62

FORVAC budgeted TZS 375,000,000 in the Annual Workplan 2022-2023 to support these businesses in procuring equipment and machines as well as various training that will be required according to the type of business and its needs. Most of the support was disbursed between July and December 2022 in the form of equipment and technical training, but the final audit and reconciliations are still underway. Hereby, the total amount invested will be reported in the Annual Report 2022-2023.

The provision followed a rigorous process of selection, capacity building, and business training, including group registration and management, business planning, and record-keeping. SEDIT training and mentoring were tailored to the business gaps and needs identified and drew on training tools from the ILO's Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) and the PFP2 SME Development Manual.

Honey value chain

Domestic demand for honey is high, and there is potential to significantly increase production capacity. Low yields are one of the key challenges in the operational area of FORVAC, as some groups lose their motivation when they don't get quick income, and production volumes are not high enough to attract traders/processors in some areas. Therefore, an intervention to improve colonization rates, and consequently increase honey yields, was included in the mentoring process. The mentors provided training on best practices in beekeeping as well as encouragement for groups that were not motivated to monitor and maintain their hives. This intervention appeared to have had a positive impact, as reported colonization rates increased from 15% in March 2022 to 52% in December 2022. For Nyasa District, where the two years of data are available, colonization rates increased from 33% in 2021 to 48% in December 2022. These improvements should translate to higher honey yields in the coming years. Beekeeping requires perseverance, and successful beekeepers have often been improving their practice over several years.

Additionally, FORVAC supported training on the quality of honey processing for seven (7) local honey processors (3F/4M), five (5) committed beekeepers (4M/1F), and two (2) District officials. The training was conducted by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), covering food safety and preservation, packaging and labelling of products, and business management and registration. Followed by a study visit to a successful honey processor (Central Park Bees) in Dodoma and a honey producer (Kijiji cha Nyuki) in Singida. The participants came from Songea, Handeni, Mbinga, Namtumbo, Nyasa, Nachingwea, and Kilindi Districts.

The 76 beekeeping businesses, which received micro-business support in phases I or II, reported harvesting 3,543 kg of honey within July-December 2022, with an estimated monetary value of TZS 31.1 million (around EUR 12,500). While fairly low, this revenue directly benefits disadvantaged families in rural areas. Yields ranged widely, with an average of 4.7 kg of honey harvested per hive, and the highest yield being 13 kg from one hive.

As the previous years' data is not available for the new micro-businesses from phase II, the progress in production volumes will be tracked for the Annual Report 2022-2023. The phase I businesses in Handeni, Mbinga, and Liwale have progressed well, and especially the beekeepers in Handeni and Liwale have managed to sell honey at a better price than in earlier years. The detailed volumes and value of harvested

honey within January-December 2020 (12 months), January 2021 – June 2022 (18 months), and July-December (6 months) in each District are presented in Table 13.

Table 13. The volumes and value of harvested honey by FORVAC supported beekeeping businesses.

Phase	District	Honey harvested (Kg)			Value of honey harvested (TZS)		
		Jan - Dec 2020	Jan 2021 - Jun 2022	July - Dec 2022	Jan - Dec 2020	Jan 2021 - Jun 2022	July - Dec 2022
Phase II	Nyasa	-	-	1,146	-	-	6,074,330
	Songea	-	-	192	-	-	1,462,240
	Namtumbo	-	-	114	-	-	2,490,000
	Tunduru	-	-	19	-	-	171,000
	Nachingwea	-	-	127	-	-	965,200
	Ruangwa	-	-	118	-	-	896,800
Phase I	Handeni	658	3,287	1,143	3,948,000	9,102,462	11,349,120
	Mbinga	460	1,375	460	5,520,000	16,500,000	5,950,040
	Liwale	157	315	224	1,570,000	315,000	1,702,400
Total		1,275	4,977	3,543	11,038,000	25,917,462	31,061,130

Box 1 – Influence of business mentoring

Mr. Damian Lwena is one of the beekeepers who has strengthened his business through FORVAC support. *“FORVAC training showed me the benefit of having modern hives. I started in 2007 with 3 local hives, and now I have 79 modern hives, of which 10 were donated by FORVAC. I’m proud of what I am doing. Beekeeping enabled me to pay tuition fees for my two children at college, as well as buy 7 cows, 4 goats, and 2 pigs. My harvest increased from 250 kg of honey in 2021 to 390 kg in this year 2022, which I sold for TZS 2,100,000.”*

Ms. Erica Matayo has grown her honey processing business, increasing her monthly sales fivefold to TZS 500,000 since she started in 2016. *“FORVAC business training motivated me to work hard to achieve my mission of owning a big business here in Nyasa and supplying honey out of Ruvuma region. My business is now fully registered.”*



Timber value chain (carpentry businesses)

During this reporting period, the SEDIT team focused on supporting the selected carpenters to register their businesses, improve their business administration, and complete their workshop improvements to be ready to receive new machinery from phase II investment support. Additionally, 16 carpenters and two (2) carving businesses participated in an exchange visit to get ideas for new designs, improve the quality of their products, and create market linkages. The carpenters visited JKT furniture, Umoja Furniture and Green Garden St Peter in Namanga, and the major carving market in Mwenge, Dar es Salaam. As a result, some of the carpenters received new orders from Dar es Salaam.

Mushroom value chain

The wild mushroom business is seasonal, as mushrooms are only available during the rainy season. Women are the main players in the wild mushroom business, and the seasonality of wild mushrooms causes challenges in their income stream. To empower women and improve their economic situation, FORVAC organized training on farming exotic mushrooms, which can be grown during the dry season and offer income for the collectors throughout the year. In November 2022, a total of 56 mushroom collectors (8M/48F) in Songea and Mbinga Districts were trained in mushroom farming.



Figure 4. Practical training on mushroom farming in Songea District.

Progress of the supported micro-businesses

The development of the income and profits and the more detailed progress and performance of the supported businesses in phases I and II will be reported in the Annual Report 2022-2023.

41 businesses (out of the 134 phases I and II businesses) reported having made different new business agreements within July-December 2022. By the end of the year 2022, 17 of these businesses had already realized the agreements, and others are still working on them. The businesses with the realized agreements are as follows:

- Two carpentry businesses in Songea received a tender from Songea DC and Madaba DC worth TZS 5,460,000;
- Two carpenters in Liwale received a tender from Barikiwa dispensary, Miluyi hospital, Kibutuka secondary school, and Kipule primary school worth TZS 37,000,000; and
- 13 beekeepers from Nyasa were linked with three honey traders from Dodoma, Mtwara, and Nyasan and they realized sales worth TZS 5,745,200.

12 of the supported micro-businesses from the phases I and II have secured an additional investment support/interest-free loan of TZS 71,978,000 (around EUR 29,000) from the local government. Additionally, three (3) carpentry businesses in Lindi Cluster received the same kind of investment support/interest-free loan of TZS 6,140,000 from their respective village. The loan has often been crucial in sustaining the benefits of the FORVAC support. For example, where FORVAC provided improved carpentry machinery, in some cases, this would have not been possible without a local government's/village's loan to build a carpentry workshop to house the machinery. The number and amounts of loans secured from the local government (TZS) by businesses and Districts are presented in Table 14.

Table 14. The number and amounts of interest-free loans (TZS) secured from the local government by businesses and Districts.

District	Beekeeping		Carpentry		Mushroom		Pottery		Total	
	No	TZS	No	TZS	No	TZS	No	TZS	No	TZS
Songea	0	0	1	10,000,000	1	5,000,000	0	0	2	15,000,000
Liwale	0	0	2	6,500,000	0	0	0	0	2	6,500,000
Ruangwa	0	0	1	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	1	2,000,000
Handeni	1	7,929,000	3	13,500,000	0	0	2	24,049,000	6	45,478,000
Mbinga	1	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,000,000
Total		10,929,000		32,000,000		5,000,000		24,049,000	12	71,978,000

Improved honey value chain and increased private sector engagement

The phase II of the Swahili Honey collaboration, implemented during January-October 2022, involved the same beekeepers from Handeni and Mpwapwa Districts as during the phase I, and, in addition, beekeepers from 9 villages in Kilindi District. The phase II focused on further increasing production volumes and is expected to lead to a long-term business relationship that will continue after FORVAC.

During AWP 2021-2022, FORVAC supported the formation/reactivation of a local beekeepers' association (UWIWANYUMWA), which is formed by 15 beekeepers' groups in Mpwapwa District. In Mpwapwa, interest in beekeeping is low, so in the phase II, Swahili Honey concentrated to collaborated with the beekeepers who are members of the association. Swahili Honey managed to engage six (6) beekeeping groups from the UWIWANYUMWA association in honey production. The cooperation has resulted in increased yields in all Districts, but all beekeepers have not sold their honey to Swahili Honey as the selling is voluntary.

The key numbers of the phase II are as follows:

- 54 (25M/29F) beekeepers (3 groups, 15 individuals) from 4 villages in Mpwapwa Districts received training on good practices of beekeeping;
- 136 (108M/28F) beekeepers (nine groups and 11 individuals) from nine (9) villages in Kilindi District received training and 74 (59M/15F) of them (five groups and one individual) from five (5) villages received sample gear and equipment during March-October 2022;
- Seven (7) of the trained beekeepers are living with a disability (PLWD), and the number of secondary beneficiaries of PLWD is four (4); and
- During July-October 2022, the trained beekeepers sold 5,541 kg of unprocessed comb worth TZS 15,344,307 in Handeni, Mpwapwa, and Kilindi; the amounts of honey Swahili Honey purchased from the beekeepers are summarized per village in Table 15.

Box 2 – Increased honey production and reliable markets secure livelihood for beekeepers

Beekeepers in Kilindi District were engaged in beekeeping for some years back. Since that, different buyers have been buying low amounts of honey compared to the available supply. Through the cooperation with Swahili Honey, beekeepers can sell honey in bulk at a good price. Within July-October 2022, the beekeepers sold approximately 2.7 tons of comb honey to Swahili Honey, and they were paid TZS 2,800 per 1 kg. For the first time, Kilindi DC generated revenue from honey production when Swahili Honey paid Kilindi DC TZS 450,000.

Honey volume is expected to increase in the next harvesting season as until now, most of the beekeepers only used traditional hives, but in the training facilitated by Swahili Honey, the beekeepers (five groups and one individual) made 65 modern beehives.

Table 15. The amounts of honey Swahili Honey purchased from the beekeepers within July-October 2022 per village.

District	Village	Amount purchased (kg)	Number of beekeeping groups/individuals	
			individuals	groups
Handeni	Kwamsundi	546	1	3
	Michugwaji	494	2	0
	Kwankonje	260	2	0
	Sub-Total	1300	5	3
Mpwapwa	Mbori	364	0	1
	Tambi	234	0	1
	Visele	442	0	2
	Mazae	416	0	2
	Sub-Total	1456	0	6
Kilindi	Mafisa	1407	5	2
	Tuliani Kwedijero	120	0	1
	Komnazi Bandari	181	0	1
	Kwamwande	293	0	1
	Mkonde	26	1	0
	Kwamba	533	5	0
	Mswaki	92	1	0
	Nkama	133	2	0
	Sub Total	2785	14	5
TOTAL		5,541	15	14

Formulation of beekeeping associations and development of beekeeping calendar

FORVAC facilitated the Districts of Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea, Mbinga, and Nyasa to formulate District Beekeepers Associations in Ruvuma Cluster. A 2-day workshop was conducted in each of the five Districts with a total of 46 (35M/11F) representatives of beekeepers as follows: Tunduru 10 (8M/2F), Songea six (4M/2F), Mbinga 10 (8M/2F), Namtumbo 10 (7M/3F), and Nyasa 10 (8M/2F). The workshops were attended by District Beekeeping Officers from TFS, Regional Forest Officer, FORVAC Cluster Coordinator, SEDIT Business mentors, and Registrar of Associations from the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Regional level.

The requirements to register a beekeeping association are the following: the constitution of the association, the logo of the association, an introduction letter from the District Commissioner's Office of that particular district, and biographies of association leaders. Currently, all the documents are ready for registering the beekeepers associations in each of the five districts and next, the documents will be submitted to the Office of Registrar of the Associations.



Figure 5. Generic logo to be used by the established beekeeping associations in five Districts of Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea, Mbinga and Nyasa.

Apiary management is a set of routine activities which are conducted based on weather or seasonal changes in order to improve the quality, quantity, and sustainable supply of honey, beeswax, and other bee products. Beekeepers in a given area can manage their apiaries effectively if they have a beekeeping calendar to guide them, and according to MNRT 2021 Guidelines for the establishment and management of bee reserves and apiaries in Tanzania, a beekeeping calendar is an annual action plan for beekeepers in a given area which help them to know what they should do and when. Hereby, FORVAC supported each of the District Beekeepers Association in Songea, Mbinga, Nyasa, Namtumbo, and Tunduru Districts to prepare a beekeeping calendar and associated implementation strategies to guide beekeepers in the management of their apiaries. Synchronized or coordinated harvesting period of bee products, such as honey in a given District or area with similar seasons, helps to attract big buyers from outside the district or area, because of an assurance of availability of big volume of bee products and therefore, improves access to markets and better prices.

Figure 6. Beekeeping association members of Mbinga District preparing a beekeeping calendar that will guide them in the management of their apiaries.



Charcoal production model for VLFRs

During AWP 2021-2022, a sustainable VLFR charcoal production model was piloted in Kwedikabu and Mazingara villages in Handeni District, Tanga Cluster. Unfortunately, a conflict of land-use interests took place in Mazingara, and the pilot had to be stopped. By December 2022, the conflict has not been solved as some people still live in the VLFR. The pilot won't be continued in Mazingara, but during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023, a new pilot will be started in Lindi Cluster.

During the pilot in Kwedikabu village, two (2) Charcoal Making Groups (CMG) were established. Youths were considered while forming the groups, resulting in that a "youth"-group, with members from 18- to 35-year-old, was formed. After groups have been working for less than a year, there is a difference in performance between groups. The elders' group has performed better, while the youth group is fragile, as youths are involved in various livelihood activities in and outside the village. Additionally, there are changes in the number of group members, for example, two (2) members of the elders' group have passed away. However, some new members are intending to join.

During the reporting period, only the elder's group has continued working in the forest. They have constructed a kiln but haven't done carbonization yet, as farming activities have kept them busy. The charcoal makers consider the new sustainable way of charcoal making will improve their livelihood in the future though they have started production slowly.

During the pilot, TAFORI and SUA established the experiment area in Kwedikabu's Charcoal Management Unit to follow the regeneration and sustainability of the model. The experiment area will be monitored by the two institutions for 10 consecutive years. The first monitoring visit will be done in the rainy season of 2023.

Study of lesser-known timber species (LKTS) and establishment of the miombo timber species database

FORVAC 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 Timber Species”) for utilization and to establish the related product catalogue and website to support the marketing of Tanzanian community timber from miombo forests.

Within the years 2020-2022, the SUA collected the field data of the 14 selected lesser-known timber species (LKTS), concluded laboratory testing for those species, and created a catalog for newly studied and already known miombo timber species. Additionally, a website to introduce the technical properties, characteristics, and recommended uses for over 60 earlier studied miombo timber species as well as for the 14 newly studied species was launched in June 2022. Unfortunately, there were several technical issues with the hosting of the website, which finally caused the destruction of the website. The website will be relaunched in March 2023.

Teak planting in Nyasa District

From July to December 2022, FORVAC continued supporting five (5) Tree Growers Associations (TGAs) involving a total of 115 (85M/30F) smallholders in managing teak plantations in Liuli, Mkali A, Mkali B, Lipingo, and Nkalachi villages in Nyasa District. District Forest Officer (DFO) and his team conducted monthly field extension visits to train and motivate the members of the TGAs to weed and establish firebreaks and firelines around the teak plantations and hereby reduce the risks of wildfires destroying the plantations.

The DFO also conducted follow-up visits to see how the intercropped soybeans, planted during the rainy season of 2022, were performing. Harvesting of soybeans from the teak plantations took place in June-July 2022, and a total of 6,642 kg of soybeans were harvested from 5 villages and were sold at the value of TZS 7,638,300. The income obtained from soybeans sales has motivated farmers to continue with intercropping of teak trees and soybeans, which additionally reduces weed competition as well as provides nitrogen fertilizer to the teak trees. Table 16 below summarizes the teak plantation area intercropped with soybeans, the number of owners, and the amounts of soybeans harvested in June-July 2022.

Table 16. Summary of the intercropped area, the amounts of harvested soybeans, and number of people/woodlot owners (M/F) who participated in the activity in 2022 per village.

#	Village name	# of people	Male	Female	Intercropped area (ha)	Harvested soybeans in June-July 2022 (kg)
1	Liuli	24	16	8	11.2	2,194
2	Mkali A	15	11	4	6.0	1,144
3	Mkali B	12	9	3	5.0	2,120
4	Nkalachi	13	8	5	5.0	1,184
Total		64	44	20	27.2	6,642




2.2.2 Output 2. Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced




In this Section, we present FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 2 "stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest 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 aspects; 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 17 below.

Table 17. Indicators and achievements under Output 2. Traffic light indicators: green=accomplished, yellow=progressed, red=no progress, white=not measured.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs, addressing the issues of HRBA (e.g. vulnerable groups, people living with disabilities, gender equality, elder people and youth) 	Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs established, disseminated and in use in the Programme target districts and villages	Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs established, disseminated and in use.	The benefit sharing guideline will be developed in the last half of the AWP 2022-2023	
Number of CBFM/VLFR community members trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex 	VC, VNRC: 2,000 (35% women) Community members / Individuals: 600, >40% women	VCs, VNRCs: 15,000 (35% women) Individuals / community members: 2,000 (40% women)	VCs & VNRCs: 1,189 (851M/336F), 28% women Individuals / community members: 6 (3M/3F), 50% women	- 13,152 (8,738M/4,412F), 34% women, village leaders in 122 villages* - Individuals / community members 2,244 (1,431M/813F), 40% women *Cumulative total participation in different training events: - Business planning - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques - Plantation forestry - Tree nursery
Number of VSLAs/VICOBA's established and operational, amount of savings (membership, disaggregated by gender and PLWD) 	20 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBA's) formed and operational Women 60%, PLWDs 2%	80 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBA's) formed and operational Women >50% PLWDs 2%	5 micro-saving groups (VSLAs) formed and operational, 100 (43M/57F, 5 PLWDs), Women 57%, PLWD 5%	62 micro-saving groups (VICOBA's & VSLAs) formed and operational (353M/766F, 35 PLWDs) Women 68%, PLWD 3%

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of government staff trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex and main subject/field 	200 (22% women)	1,300 (22% women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13 (11M/2F) District officers, 15% women, participated in an exchange visit to learn about forest products value chains development - 16 (11M/5F) District officers and 1 (1M) Regional officer, 29% women, participated in building business mentoring skills training - 25 (19M/6F) District officers, 25% women, were trained on the use of timber drying solar kiln 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 996 (762M/234F) District officers, 23% women - 62 (48M/14F) Regional & Central Government officers - Training and events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum - International Scientific Conference - Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques
MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA 	<p>MSc: The developed (2019-2022) Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum to be endorsed by the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)</p> <p>BSc: Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum to be approved by the Senate Undergraduate Studies Committee</p>	<p>i) MSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum and</p> <p>ii) BSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum established for SUA and under implementation</p>	<p>i) MSc curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority in November 2022, and it is expected to be presented to the University Senate of SUA in March 2023</p> <p>ii) BSc curriculum was not approved</p>	<p>BSc and MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019-2020</p> <p>i) MSc curricula approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority</p> <p>ii) BSc curricula was approved by the Collage of Forestry and Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) board, but hereafter, a stakeholder meeting refused it</p>
Number of forest training institutes that have integrated VC aspects in their training contents 	Need / feasibility assessment conducted in Forestry Training Institute Olmotonyi (FTI) and VCD module developed for FTI	2 institutes: SUA and FTI	<p>SUA:</p> <p>MSc curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority in November 2022, and it is expected to be presented to the University Senate of SUA in March 2023</p> <p>FTI:</p> <p>A needs assessment to develop a VCD training module to the curriculum of FTI will be developed in the last half of the AWP 2022-2023, the development of the module shall follow after that</p>	<p>SUA:</p> <p>i) MSc curricula approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority</p> <p>ii) BSc curricula was approved by the Collage of Forestry and Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) board, but hereafter, a stakeholder meeting refused it</p>

2.2.2.1 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

The key task of Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (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. MCDI considers human rights-based approach (HRBA), gender equality, and non-discrimination in all its activities. During the reporting period MCDI facilitated varied community-level training in a total of 32 villages under the FORVAC support.

As a facilitator in the context of improved institutional and management capacities of VNRCs, MCDI has, during the reporting period, supported 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 trained members of VNRCs on management of community-owned sawmills, air drying, logs and sawn timber measurements, volume calculation, and harvesting supervision.

During the reporting period, MCDI has engaged 1,187 (851M/336F) members of VNRCs/VCs in various trainings as follows (subject, location, participation):

- Lindi Cluster:
 - Timber business planning, 4 village in Ruangwa, 59 (38M/21F)
 - CBFM stages and the roles and responsibilities of VC and VNRC, 3 villages (32M/11)
 - Harvesting supervision, efficient and safe harvesting practices, quota management and record keeping, 13 village in Liwale, 71 (54M/17F)
 - Refresher training on logs and sawn timber measurements and volume calculation, 6 villages in Liwale 29 (19M/7F)
 - Refresh training on good governance, financial management and record keeping, 5 villages in Nachingwea, 210 (156M/54F, 2 PLWD)
 - Refresh training on logging supervision and quota management, 4 villages in Nachingwea, 168 (106M/62F)
 - Timber business planning, 5 villages in Nachingwea, 210 (156M/54F, 2 PLWD)
- Ruvuma Cluster:
 - Harvesting supervision, efficient and safe harvesting practices, logs and sawn timber measurements and volume calculation, quota management and record keeping, 1 village in Namtumbo, 37 (22M/15F)
 - Efficient and safe harvesting practices, logs and sawn timber measurements and volume calculation, 1 village in Namtumbo 6 (6M)
 - Timber business planning, 1 village in Namtumbo & 2 villages in Songea, 130 (101M/29F)
 - Training on good governance, 2 villages in Songea, 90 (70M/20F)
 - Refresh training on record keeping, 3 villages, 120 (91M/29F)

A total number of participants of the VNRC/VC training: 1,187 (851M/336F).

Box 3 – Capacitated and trained members of VNRCs manage forests sustainably and profitably

Ms. Shabani (35 years old) is a member of the Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC) and is in charge of harvesting. In the committee as a whole there are 16 members, of which 6 are women. She stressed that the main focus of the committee is to ensure that the forest is well cared for.

Harvesting only takes place during the dry season. The committee meet with the buyers and make a deal for how many cubic metres of timber they need. They then take them to the forest plots and mark the trees. They measure the circumference of the tree with a tape measure and estimate the height, in order to calculate the cubic metres. When the tree is felled by the buyer, they measure the true length. The key element is to ensure that only the amount of wood agreed on is felled, and no additional damage is done. She, and other members of the harvesting committee, stay in place throughout the harvesting. Ms. Shabani has also received training in first aid via FORVAC and is responsible for occupational health and safety - advising the harvesting team operate their chainsaws safely and that the area is cleared when the tree is falling. Most buyers and workers are men, but she doesn't have any trouble dealing with them. She is the boss, and there are usually other committee members there to back her up. She enjoys the general work in the committee. They discuss all issues until they reach a consensus and make a plan.

The forest is about 7 km away from the village - about 2 hours' walk away. The women do patrolling in daytime only, while the men do night and day. They go around 4 times per month, or more often if there is a problem. The patrollers receive an allowance from the sales of the timber.

Her husband and mother-in-law are very happy with her participation in the committee. She earns a small allowance which is a contribution to the family budget. It does mean a bit more work, but her husband and children are helping out a bit with her normal household tasks. Ms. Shabani is proud to be a member of the VNRC. She is protecting the forest, and the benefits from the timber sales have allowed them to fund significant improvements to the primary and secondary school (where she has a son and a daughter attending, respectively).



MJUMITA Annual Forum

As during the previous AWP, FORVAC supported MJUMITA to implement the MJUMITA Annual Forum held in Morogoro in November 2022. The forum aims at bringing together forest communities from across the country (MJUMITA members) and other stakeholders and government officials to deliberate on issues discussed. The 22nd MJUMITA Forum highlighted the importance of gender inclusion in forest management and climate change adaptation and what are the challenges. FORVAC made a presentation and played a video documentary on brave women in beekeeping and mushroom value chains. The presentation aimed at showing the huge potential of forest products, and how forest value chains can improve the livelihood of people committed to their businesses.

The workshop brought together 211 participants (142M/69F), of which 159 (122M/37F) re-presented the local communities from the areas where MJUMITA networks are active, including participants also from the six FORVAC Districts (Liwale, Ruangwa, Nachingwea, Tunduru, Namtumbo, and Mpwapwa). The total budget of the Annual Forum was TZS 47,435,000, of which TZS 12,000,000 was financed by FORVAC. Other donors were TFCG/COFOREST project, MJUMITA, WWF, FAO/FFF project and USAID.



Figure 7. FORVAC National Junior Expert giving a presentation on brave women in the forest value chains during MJUMITA Annual Forum in Morogoro.

Establishment of micro-saving groups

FORVAC has introduced Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) to increase community members' access to basic bank services and hereby, enable them to start small businesses. The VSLAs enable even the most vulnerable people to efficiently save and invest small amounts of money to grow a business. FORVAC has provided vital financial skills on savings, loans, and financial literacy. During the reporting period, FORVAC supported the establishment of five (5) VSLAs in Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster. These groups are formed by 100 members (43M/57F), of which 5 are disabled (4M/1F). The cumulative monitoring data of the 43 VSLAs & 19 VICOBAs groups FORVAC has supported will be offered in the Annual Report 2022-2023.

Box 4 – Backstopping and supporting established VSLA groups

The VSLAs system allows members to efficiently save and invest small amounts of money to grow small businesses, which bring additional income to the family. FORVAC has monitored the established groups and their performance to ensure their sustainability in a long run. During the reporting time, 13 VSLA groups were visited, and technical support was offered in Lindi Cluster. The groups are doing well in general, and just a few challenges with delays in paying back soft loans were observed. Additionally, it was observed that group members had a lack of creativity in designing profitable small businesses to invest in their soft loans.

Exchange visits

In November 2022, FORVAC supported a total of 30 (21M/9F) beekeepers from Songea and Nyasa Districts to conduct a 2-day exchange visit in Mbinga District to learn and exchange knowledge and experience with their peers who are already advanced and successful in beekeeping. Beekeeping Officers from the District Councils accompanied the beekeepers on the exchange visit. The officers have earlier offered theoretical training for the beekeepers, but now they came to realize how a more effective learning method the sharing of knowledge and experience with peers is. The beekeepers were excited to listen and see how their fellow beekeepers were managing their apiaries, harvesting, processing, packaging, and marketing their bee products. Beekeepers acknowledged the importance of beekeeping: how it can contribute to the eradication of income poverty at the household level and support the conservation of forests.



Figure 8. Mr. Ditramu Mzuyu (holding the cover of a beehive), a successful beekeeper in Mbinga, showing his peers how to conduct a weekly inspection of beehives.

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

Building business mentoring skills

FORVAC provided capacity building for 17 government representatives from eight (8) Districts, 12 representatives from SEDIT (service provider of FORVAC), and two (2) representatives from two (2) local NGOs to improve the quality of micro-business support in October 2022. Participants were taught to use participatory community development approaches (drawing on the PFP2's SME Development Manual <https://www.privateforestry.or.tz/resources/view/sme-development-manual>) to empower business owners to identify their own strategies for growing their businesses, rather than officials instructing them. In the interactive training, the participants practiced using dynamic facilitation tools rather than the traditional 'lecturing' approach, receiving feedback from their groups to improve their facilitation skills and then discussing the deeper intentions of each training module. There was a high level of engagement from participants, and many reported a shift in their mindset - from the view that their professional role is to tell people what to do, to an appreciation of the power of equipping community members with the tools to drive their own development and make their own decisions.

Capacitating Service Providers

During the whole Programme duration starting from 2018, FORVAC has collaborated with several Service Providers. FORVAC has offered training and capacity building also for them to improve their knowledge and performance, which will have long-lasting effects in Tanzania. During this reporting period, the business mentoring training was conducted to improve the business mentoring skills of 12 (8M/4F) representatives of SEDIT. FORVAC has collaborated with SEDIT since 2020 when it started offering mentoring services for the selected micro-businesses.

With Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI), FORVAC started collaborating in 2019. The aim has been to create a long-term partnership between MCDI and forest communities in the Districts where FORVAC operates. During the collaboration, FORVAC has supported MCDI's staff to grow professionally and technically, resulting in improved expertise in the field of community forest management. This has contributed to the overall improvement of MCDI's organizational capacity in the following areas:

1. Use of GPS and GIS software to facilitate forest mapping. During the period of collaboration, the use of GIS software for forest mapping has been applied, and a total of 18 (14M/4F) staff members were trained.
2. New MCDI field officers have been trained on Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) methodology and forest data management while conducting the PFRA in the FORVAC-supported villages.
3. Through assembling four mobile sawmills and two solar kilns, MCDI has improved its knowledge and experience in community solar kilning and mobile sawmilling, including maintenance. This will help MCDI to continue supporting communities in increasing the efficiency and quality of sawn timber even after the FORVAC Programme.
4. 10 MCDI staff members strengthened their capacity on timber air drying techniques. This is key, as they will continue applying the acquired knowledge beyond the FORVAC Programme.
5. Supporting CBFM villages in the development of timber business plans has taught MCDI the best practices to make efficient plans that, if properly implemented, will guide the villages in reaching financial autonomy and reduce donor reliance.
6. Through the FORVAC Programme, MCDI expanded its Group FSC Scheme to two villages. This has increased its organizational capacity to manage certified forests under international FSC standards.

Exchange visits

FORVAC implemented an exchange visit for 13 (11M/2F) District representatives from Liwale, Ruangwa, and Nachingwea to Temeke Municipal Council, Dar es Salaam. Apart from learning from the successful forest products value chain initiatives, the group managed to market the timber stock/volumes available in Lindi Cluster. An agreement to start doing business with Timber Businessmen at Keko Magurumbasi and Keko Kitoroli from June 2023 was done. The group also explored charcoal business opportunities at the Chanika market center as FORVAC is intending to engage communities in the sustainable charcoal business.

East Africa Timber Trade Stakeholder Forum

FORVAC participated in the 9th East Africa Timber Trade Stakeholder' Forum, which was convened by WWF Tanzania, in partnership with TRAFFIC, IUCN, and USAID and hosted by KFS in Nairobi, Kenya. The theme of the forum was *"Plants and People-Exploring Wild plants used in Local Income Generation, Current and Future Market Opportunities, and Present Challenges"*. Approximately 40 participants, including Government representatives, NGOs, private companies, and Civil Society Organizations from five countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) attended the forum.

FORVAC presented an engaging presentation, where the story of Suzanne (see Text Box 5) was used as an example to introduce opportunities, challenges, and means for income generation through the beekeeping value chain. Additionally, TRAFFIC presented *the Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing, and Trade in Tanzania*, which was developed in collaboration with FORVAC. TRAFFIC highlighted how the framework can be used to guide Tanzania's law enforcement, companies, and other stakeholders, on relevant laws and regulations in the country.

Box 5 – Suzanne's story demonstrates how seasonal honey and mushroom businesses and VICOBA financing interact to build up a sustainable income

"I learnt from my neighbours about collecting mushrooms. Through the mushroom sale, I earned TZS 400,000 in one rainy season. With those earnings and a VICOBA loan (TZS 500,000), I started a shop in 2022. I'm no longer worried about how I'm going to live because I'm selling up to TZS 200,000 every day. The loan I have already paid back. I use what I learnt about record-keeping from the FORVAC Programme to track my income and expenditure and keep track of debts."

"After the FORVAC training in 2021, I was also attracted to start beekeeping. I bought and set up 12 hives, and all were colonized. Beginning of 2022, I harvested 33 litres, making TZS 300,000, which I invested in farming. With the profit from farming, I bought 34 new hives. End of 2022, I harvested 40 litres worth TZS 400,000."



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

MSc and BSc curriculars 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 and BSc curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development were formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019-2020. The MSc curriculum was approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. Thereafter, the proposed MSc curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority in November 2022, and it is expected to be presented to the University Senate of SUA in March 2023. If the Senate approves the curriculum, it will be submitted to the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU) for review

and final approval. The BSc curriculum was approved by the CFWT Board, but during this reporting period, a stakeholder meeting refused it. In these circumstances, the development of the BSc curriculum has stopped. Political will among SUA decision-makers has delayed the process of finalization of the curricula.

During the AWP 2022-2023, FORVAC continued collaboration with SUA and supported two (2) additional dissertations related to forest products value chains/market systems and business development relevant to CBFM. Following the call for applications, five candidates (2M/3F) submitted their applications, and all were invited to an interview. Finally, two female candidates were selected, and currently, they are collecting data in Ruvuma and Lindi clusters. The shortlisted candidates with respective research titles are listed below:

- The role of small and medium enterprises for forest based value chain development in Ruvuma Region by Doreen K. Rubaratuka; and
- Value chain analysis of spices, fruits, and nuts from miombo woodlands and their impact on communities' livelihoods in Lindi, by Fatma Abdulla Al-Harthy.

Within the AWP 2021-2022, FORVAC supported the implementation of two (2) MSc dissertations/studies. The postgraduates have submitted the dissertations to their supervisors, and they will graduate in May 2023. These studies and relevant postgraduates are as follows:

- Impact of community forest-based projects on livelihoods and conservation of village land forest reserves, by Angela A. Mlawa; and
- Analysis of institutions and power relations along timber value chain in Liwale and Nachingwea Districts, Tanzania, by Magiri, Mary C.

Popular version reports of the International Scientific Conference

On 23-25 February 2021, 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”. The conference shared research results relevant to Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) and value chains development in the areas of timber, honey, other non-timber products, policies and legislations.

To make the presented practical research findings useful for a larger audience, FORVAC assigned TAFORI to produce a popular version report of the Scientific Conference in December 2021. The report shares the important research findings useful for the CBFM communities and other actors working in the forestry and beekeeping sectors. The aim of the report is to increase awareness of recent developments and studies related to CBFM and forest value chain development in Tanzania. The report was produced during the AWP 2021-2022, but printing of 200 English and 800 Swahili copies took place in September 2022.



2.2.3 Output 3. Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed

This Section described FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 3 "extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed". 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 18 below.

Table 18. Indicators and achievements under Output 3. Traffic light indicators: green=accomplished, yellow=progressed, red=no progress, white=not measured.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies developed through FORVAC support and in use 	Two (2) Extension Manuals developed	Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy and Forest Policy Implementation Strategy developed and disseminated 4 extension manuals	FBD/MNRT upgraded the English and Swahili versions of the Grassroots Level Manual for Forest Based Value Chains (developed under FORVAC support in 2020) to be government manuals, 100 pcs of the English and 1,000 pcs of the Swahili versions printed and disseminated in Nov-Dec 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FBD/MNRT upgraded the English and Swahili versions of the Grassroots Level Manual for Forest Based Value Chains (developed under FORVAC support in 2020) to be government manuals, 100 pcs of the English and 1,000 pcs of the Swahili versions printed and disseminated in Nov-Dec 2022 - National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) produced in 2020-2021, and printed and distributed in July 2021 - National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) produced in 2020-2021, and printed and distributed in July 2021 - CBFM Apex Body approach defined during AWP 2020-2021
PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established 	PFM Facts and Figures 2022 published / disseminated The VLFR database updated and taken into use	PFM Facts and Figures published and disseminated The VLFR database updated and taken into use	1,300 pcs of PFM Facts and Figures 2022 printed and disseminated in September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFM Facts and Figures formulated and the VLFR database established 2020, during AWP 2021-2022, updated to be "PFM Facts and Figures 2022" and published by MNRT/FBD, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in September 2022

2.3.3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services, Output area 3.1

Nane Nane Exhibitions

FORVAC supported community members and District staff from Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters to attend the Nane Nane (Farmer's Day) Exhibitions in August 2022. 16 (7M/9F) community members from Ruvuma Cluster displayed several timber and non-timber forest products, including carvings made of African black wood trees, bee products (honey and wax), processed wild mushrooms, bamboo products, and timber from teak trees for boat making. The teak was from Nyasa District, where FORVAC supports plantation forestry. Additionally, 13 (12M/1F) community members from Lindi Cluster displayed bee products (honey and wax), furniture, and carvings, and all were sold out. In the exhibition, four (4) lesser-known timber species (*Erythrophloeum africanum*, *Pteleopsis myrtifolia*, *Millettia stuhlmannii*, and *Amblygonocarpus andongensis*) were promoted, and they attracted people.



Figure 9. Ms. Hilda Ngonyani (second right) from Amani Makoro village in Mbinga District explaining to customers various nutritional values found in wild mushrooms collected from VLFR during Nane Nane Exhibition in Songea Municipal.

Documentation of success stories

During the AWP 2021-2022, Programme documented the eight (8) successful interventions FORVAC has implemented. These short video documentaries have been used by FORVAC, MNRT/FBD, and other key stakeholders of the Programme in the relevant events, meetings, and social media. The documentaries have received good feedback. The documentaries can be found on FORVAC's website: <https://forvac.or.tz/success-stories/>

Forest and climate change day for schools

In May 2022, FORVAC piloted forest, environment, and climate change day at primary schools in Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters. The day increased kids', aged 10-14, awareness of the importance of forests to the local economy and mitigation of global climate change. The kids will be the next users and decision-makers of the forest resources, so it is important to offer them up-to-date information.

As part of the day, the pupils planted trees in their schoolyard. The pupils were responsible to take care of the trees. FORVAC conducted a tree survival assessment for the trees in Ruvuma Cluster. The assessment was conducted in 5 primary schools, one in each district of Tunduru, Namtumbo, Songea, Mbinga, and Nyasa. The assessment revealed that the trees had been taken good care of, and the survival rate ranged from 63% to 73%. The feedback from the pupils and teachers about the day has been positive, and the districts have proposed to organize the event in more schools.

Box 6 – Learning by doing

In the school event, pupils were taught practically how to plant trees, make candles, and cook by using different cooking stoves which use fuel wood (firewood and charcoal). Learning practically at school was a new experience for them as in most cases their teachers use to teach them theoretically. The pupils made candles from beeswax, and they were excited to receive tree seedlings, which they planted and marked with signboards. Every pupil had the responsibility to take care of his/her own tree, which they have done commendably.

This also was a lesson to the teachers that by doing things practically, the pupils may get a better understanding and become more excited about issues.



Figure 10. Pupils learning how to make candles from beeswax.

Extension manual to support forest-based value chains and business development of grassroots groups

Within 2020-2021, FORVAC developed in cooperation with SUA – FORCONSULT 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.

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) upgraded the English and Swahili versions of the Grassroots Level Manual for Forest Based Value Chains to be government manuals. Earlier, MNRT/FBD lacked manuals for forest-related value chain development. In November-December 2022, 100 copies of the English and 1,000 copies of the Swahili versions were printed and disseminated.

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 and the Embassy of Finland (EoF) participate in the M&E and workplanning missions. In July 2022, the Ambassador of Finland and her delegation conducted a monitoring visit to Lindi Cluster. The visit involved 18 people (11M/7F) from the Regional Commissioner's Office, 16 (12M/4F) people from Ruangwa District Commissioner's office, and 78 community members (48M/30F) from Nahanga village. The delegation managed to see how the CBFM has benefitted the village, as Nahanga has implemented several community development projects with the money they have earned through timber sales. Additionally, Nahanga is among the villages which have started sawn timber production.



Figure 11. The Ambassador of Finland, Ms. Riitta Swan, offering a present to the Assistant Regional Administrative Secretary, Dr. Bora G. Haule. Behind is the Regional Commissioner, Ms. Zainabu Rajabu Taleck, during the courtesy call on 27.7.2022.

PFM Facts and Figures 2022 and a VLFR database

In 2020, FORVAC mobilized a comprehensive study of the status of Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania and produced a document “PFM Facts and Figures 2020” to summarize the recent development since 2012, when the last edition was published. The document introduces current actions and trends and visions for the coming years. During AWP 2021-2022, the document went through an update and approval process in the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), and the document was updated to be “PFM Facts and Figures 2022”. In September 2022, FORVAC supported the printing of 1,300 copies of the document.

Based on the AWP 2022-2023, FORVAC will still support data collection to update the established VLFR/CBFM database covering FORVAC operational area in Lindi, Ruvuma, and Tanga Clusters. Additionally, FORVAC will bring together stakeholders to discuss who will take the responsibility to host and update the VLFR database.

2.2.4 Output 4. Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened



This Section describes FORVAC's achievements in relation to the indicators of Output 4 "legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened". The presentation covers the following Output areas (Interventions)




4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain 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 19 below.

Table 19. Indicators and achievements under Output 4. Traffic light indicators: green=accomplished, yellow=progressed, red=no progress, white=not measured.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
Number of methodologies and guidelines for VLFR management developed, printed, and disseminated 	Methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) developed, 750 pcs printed and disseminated	10 different guidelines	FORVAC supported FBD/MNRT to prepare "Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania" and the guideline is ready for printing Methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) will be developed in the last half of the AWP 2022-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania produced and ready for printing - Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Bee Reserves and Apiaries in Tanzania, produced, printed and disseminated in July 2021 - Guideline for Management and Use of Honeybee Colonies for Pollination Services in Tanzania prepared, approved, printed and disseminated within AWP 2021-2022 - MNRT taskforce supported to commence preparation of an investment profile and guidelines for the national forest industries in May-June 2022 (taskforce workshop in June 2022) - CBFM Action Plan reviewed and amended, and published in 2022 (process mainly financed by TFCG) - CBFM books reviewed and amended, 4,500 pieces printed (10 different books/guidelines)
Forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) updated and approved 	Completed	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beekeeping Act No: 15 of 2005 translated into Swahili, Dec. 2021 - 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

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-12/2022)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme
National Charcoal Strategy developed through a multi-stakeholder process, printed and disseminated 	Finalization (lay-out), printing (750 pcs) and dissemination of the National Charcoal Strategy	National Charcoal Strategy developed 750 pcs of National Charcoal Strategy printed and disseminated	National Charcoal Strategy and action plan finalized by the Task Force and submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Charcoal Strategy and action plan finalized by the Task Force and submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022 - Report for "Assessing Potential and Identifying Optimal Strategies for Nat. Charcoal Sub-Sector Development in Tanzania" finalized in 2020 - Inception Report for Preparation of the National Charcoal Policy (NCP) developed by the Task Force and submitted to decision makers in September 2019
Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established to contribute to the development of the National Timber Legality Assurance 	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework Handbook printed (100 pcs in English, 500 pcs Swahili) and disseminated Field assessment done in 4-6 villages / 2 districts	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established	FBD/MNRT reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FBD/MNRT reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents, 1,000 pcs printed and disseminated in November 2022 - Tanzania Timber Legality Framework report and handbook submitted in June 2022 - 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")
Chain of Custody for TZ community timber defined 	Addressed during AWP 2023-2024	Chain of Custody for TZ community timber established		

2.2.4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development, Output area 4.1

Within AWP 2021-2022, FORVAC supported the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) to prepare National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan. In 2009, it was established that both central and local governments in Tanzania were losing about USD 100 million per year due to a failure to effectively regulate the charcoal sub-sector and collect associated tax and non-tax revenues. A validation workshop of the Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan was held in May 2022, and the documents were submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022.

Additionally, FORVAC supported FBD/MNRT with the preparation of "Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania". The guideline is ready for printing.

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

Within AWP 2020-2021, FORVAC commenced the development of the Timber Legality Assurance System by supporting the formulation of the *Tanzania Timber Legality Framework*. FORVAC co-facilitated this activity together with TRAFFIC and implemented 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) contributed to the process.

The framework was finalized by May 2022, resulting in the following two documents:

- i) Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing, and Trade in Tanzania - Handbook for forest practitioners and other relevant stakeholders; and
- ii) Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing, and Trade in Tanzania - Report prepared for the preparation of the handbook for forest practitioners and other relevant stakeholders.

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) reviewed and approved the Timber Legality Framework Handbook to be part of the government documents. 1,000 copies of the handbook were printed and dissemination started in November 2022. Conducting the field assessment of the framework is planned to be implemented at the end of AWP 2022-2023.

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 20 below.

Table 20. Human resources.

Type of resources	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
PMT - Programme Management Team (FORVAC core team)	<u>Technical Assistance:</u> Chief Technical Advisor (Int.) Finance and Administration Manager (Nat.) Forest Management Expert (Nat.) Value Chain Advisor (Int.), intermittent input Two Cluster Coordinators (Nat.)	Support staff is financed through the operational/management & admin. budget. A new CTA was chosen during the reporting period, to start his work during the 1st quarter of 2023. In the meanwhile, an interim CTA from the Programme home office (Finland) assumed the CTA responsibilities as the employment of the former CTA ended in October 2022
	<u>Support staff:</u> Assistant Financial Manager (AFAM) National Junior Expert, NJE (VCD) Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Expert (Int.)	
	National Programme Coordinator, NPC	
	Six (6) drivers	
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/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
Type	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
Service contracts	<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.
	<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 January 2023
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAFORI – Service Contract for production of a popular version report of the Scientific Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 November 2021-15 February 2022 Extended to 15 August 2022 (for printing) Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCDI – Service Contract for establishment two community owned solar kilns in Lindi Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 September 2021-31 March 2022 Extended to 30 September 2022 Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCDI – Service Contract for establishment two community owned portable sawmills in Lindi Cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 December 2021-8 June 2022 Extended to 30 September 2022 Completed

Type of resources	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Lindi Cluster (Phase 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 November 2021-30 June 2022 Extended to 30 September 2022 Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Ruvuma Cluster (Phase 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 November 2021-30 June 2022 Extended to 30 September 2022 Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Tanga Cluster (Phase 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 May 2022-8 July 2022 Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEDIT – Mentoring and Grant Management Services for Community Level Business Initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 January 2022-28 October 2022 Extended to 31 December 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Park Bees Limited – Service Contract for Supporting Honey Value Chain in Handeni, Mpwapwa and Kilindi Districts through Engaging a Private Sector Actor to Deliver Beekeeping Trainings and Market Access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 December 2021-22 July 2022 Extended to 31 October 2022 Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 December 2021-22 July 2022 Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mamaland Mushrooms Company Limited – Service Contract for Provision of technical training and development of market access to wild mushroom collectors in Mbinga and Songea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 February 2022-25 June 2022 Extended to 16 December 2022 Contract completed but some deliverables not met, requires follow up
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Ruvuma Cluster (Phase 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 September 2022-15 July 2023, with an option for extension
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Lindi Cluster (Phase 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 September 2022-15 July 2023, with an option for extension
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulsans Technology Limited: Service contract for the development of the miombo timber species website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 October 2022-10 December 2022 Contract extension under consideration /review of best way to develop and host website under review
Technical short-term support (Short-term Consultancies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 December 2022-31 October 2023
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ST consultancy preparation of the amended FORVAC Programme Document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 working days, during the period of 24 August-25 September 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ST consultancy on building business mentoring skills (Training of Trainers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 working days, during the period of 4-20 October 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ST consultancy to analyse the demand for miombo timber, to map the production capacity of the local wood industry and to prepare a marketing strategy for miombo timber for the operational area of FORVAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64 working days, during the period of 5 December 2022 to 15 March 2023

3.2 Summary of expenditure

The budget of FORVAC for the whole Programme duration, 07/2018-07/2024, totals EUR 14,150,000 (TZS 35,375,000,000), of which EUR 11,258,598 (TZS 28,146,495,000; 80%), has been used by the end of the December 2022. The expenditure per budget category (TA & OP) over the planning period (July-December 2022) and from the beginning of the Programme implementation 23 July 2018 to 31 December 2022 and related budgets are set out in Table 21.

Table 21. Budget and realized expenditure by main categories (OP & TA).

Budget category	Total budget 23/7/2018-22/7/2024	Accumulated usage 23/7/2018-31/12/2022	Annual budget for 7/2022-6/2023	Accumulated usage 7/2022- 12/2022	% of the usage from the AWP 22-23 budget	% of the usage from the budget 23/7/2018- 22/7/2024
OP - Operations & management	EUR 9,966,994 (TZS 24,917,485,008)	EUR 8,366,389 (TZS 20,915,972,750)	EUR 1,667,105 (TZS 4,167,762,500)	EUR 1,039,427 (TZS 2,598,568,175)	62%	84%
TA - Technical Assistance (also including ST consultancies)	EUR 4,183,006 (TZS 10,457,515,008)	EUR 2,892,209 (TZS 7,230,523,342)	EUR 787,405 (TZS 1,968,512,567)	EUR 217,695 (TZS 544,237,474)	28%	69%
TOTAL	EUR 14,150,000 (TZS 35,375,000,000)	EUR 11,258,598 (TZS 28,146,495,000)	EUR 2,454,510 (TZS 6,136,275,000)	EUR 1,257,122 (TZS 3,142,805,000)	51%	80%

The total budget for the implementation (Operations and Management), excluding Technical Assistance (TA) costs, of the AWP 2022-2023 covers EUR 1,667,105 (TZS 4,167,762,500). The related expenditure in the middle of the planning period was EUR 1,039,427 (TZS 2,598,568,175), 62 % of the total annual budget for Operation and Management. A percentage of 28% of the Technical Assistance (TA) budget has realized by the end of 2022. The outstanding balance of the annual budget is EUR 1,197,388 (TZS 2,993,470,000).

Table 22 below summarizes the FORVAC expenditure for Operations (Outputs 1-4), Programme management and administration, Contingency, and Support staff until the end of December 2022 against the Annual Workplan and Budget 2022-2023. It also gives the total Programme budget (23/7/2018-22/7/2024) and related outstanding balances as of 31 December 2022.

The operational budget and spend – general picture is higher spend than budget because of a range of factors, this is predicted to continue into 2023 and cause budgetary constraints towards the end of the financial year. Details causes in the following:

- **Exchange rate change:** In the first half of the implementation year, the budget had some deviations from the AWP 2022-2023. The AWP budget and the extension budget were calculated at the exchange rate of TZS 2,500, but during the implementation of the ongoing work plan, the exchange rate fluctuated between TZS 2,200-2,400. A difference of only TZS 100 reduces the available annual budget by an average of TZS 245,000,000 (around EUR 100,000).
- **Government DSA rate increase:** Beyond the control of the project was a significant increase in fixed daily government allowances (DSAs) which was not taken into account when preparing the AWP 2022-2023. This provided a significant increase in spend across the board, noting that most project activities are conducted either directly or in partnership with government staff, whether they are undertaken by FORVAC staff, service providers or consultants.
- **Inflation:** high inflationary pressure caused by international events also continues to have a knock on effect on price increases across the board for products and services often exceeding budgeted prices.
- **Capacitating CBFM villages to run sustainable, safe, and efficient timber business has been more time consuming and expensive than budgeted for.** Output 2.1 “Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains” has exceeded the budget by 46% for this year. FORVAC has supported the implementation

of 58 FMPs and procured four (4) sawmills and two (2) timber drying kilns for the communities and to assure the impact of aforementioned FORVAC interventions, the required capacity development needs and activities to get these businesses up and running, turned out to be much more time and resource consuming than planned. However this extra effort resulted in significant timber revenues during the first half year.

- **Some payments carried forward** from the previous year. The Output 4.2 “Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sources timber” has exceeded the budget by 21%. This is the consequence of the last payment of the development of the Tanzania Timber Legality Manual realized in July 2022. Additionally, the Programme supported the FBD/MNRT to review, approve, and print the Timber Legality Framework Handbook. The budget of Output 2.3 “Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes” has been slightly exceeded due to the reason printing of the popular version report of the scientific conference was delayed from June 2022 to September 2022.

TA budget – general picture is an underspend due to a range of factors. The TA budget is separate from the operational budget and cannot be transferred.

- **Emphasis on supporting service providers whilst TA support earmarked for later in the year.** Only a percentage of 28% of the Technical Assistance (TA) budget has been used by the end of 2022, as from the planned 384 Short-term Consultancy (ST) days, only 18 (1,6%) have been realized. The activities requiring ST consultancies will be implemented during the last half of the annual work plan. The emphasis on the first half of the year was service provision contracts which required significant managerial and administrative input from the small FORVAC team. With the constraints in the operational budget and ‘surplus’ in the TA budget it is recommended where possible to tailor TA support more effectively operational deliverables.

Table 22. Summary of expenditure, 1 July 2022-31 December 2022.

Description	Total Programme budget, 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024	Budget Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Accumulated Usage Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	% Usage Budget Year 5	Outstanding Balance Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Total Accumulated Usage	Outstanding Balance of Total Programme Budget 23 Jul 2018 - 22 Jul	% Total Usage
1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector								
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	2,018,992	314,400	169,277	53.8%	145,123	1,883,823	135,170	93.3%
1.2 Support to value chains	2,061,774	365,480	288,537	78.9%	76,943	1,830,571	231,203	88.8%
Subtotal Output 1	4,080,767	679,880	457,814	67.3%	222,066	3,714,394	366,373	91.0%
2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced								
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	1,212,578	190,800	278,455	145.9%	-87,655	1,214,797	-2,219	100.2%
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	511,098	78,400	24,549	31.3%	53,851	386,007	125,091	75.5%
2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	241,146	13,600	16,823	123.7%	-3,223	230,856	10,291	95.7%
Subtotal Output 2	1,964,823	282,800	319,828	113.1%	-37,028	1,831,660	133,163	93.2%
3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS								
services	313,874	36,840	17,489	47.5%	19,351	237,688	76,186	75.7%
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information	261,132	72,800	27,310	37.5%	45,490	195,757	65,375	75.0%
Subtotal Output 3	575,006	109,640	44,798	40.9%	64,842	433,445	141,561	75.4%
4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported								
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	538,784	79,300	23,012	29.0%	56,288	446,883	91,901	82.9%
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	98,168	24,000	29,003	120.8%	-5,003	41,810	56,358	42.6%
Subtotal Output 4	636,952	103,300	52,015	50.4%	51,285	488,694	148,259	76.7%
Programme Management	1,956,654	291,960	125,926	43.1%	166,034	1,577,846	378,808	80.6%
Contingency and TA-briefing	173,980	39,525	0	0.0%	39,525	21,742	152,238	12.5%
Support Staff (incl IJE and NJE)	578,813	160,000	39,047	24.4%	120,953	298,609	280,204	51.6%
TOTAL CONTRACT	9,966,994	1,667,105	1,039,427	62.3%	627,678	8,366,389	1,600,605	83.9%

The financial report, covering costs of Operation and Management (OP) and Technical Assistance (TA), is given in more detail in Annex 7 of this document.

4 Assumptions and risks

The main assumptions previously identified and presented in the original Programme Document remain, and they are not commented on in this Semi-Annual Report of the Year 5. 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**:

- 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.
- Support from the government continues for the FORVAC to prioritize focus on the 'secondary' CBFM aspiration of 'Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services'.
- New interventions like carbon offsetting are supportive of the continued development of Sustainable Forest Management and wood extraction-based enterprises in natural forest within CBFM and do not restrict or preclude it.

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

- Costs of implementation may significantly change due to changes in government DSA rates, inflationary pressures and unexpected complexity and costs of processes on the ground which can all create unexpected budgetary constraints.

Amended risk matrix, recommendations of the Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) and the annual ERET review

The risk matrix and risk analysis of the Programme Document have been updated, and the Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) and the annual ERET review implemented during the first half of 2022. The produced documents support the planning and implementation of the Programme activities during the extension phase (2022-2024). Additionally, recommendations of these two assignments, ERET and the Socio-Economic Assessment, have been added to the Programme Document (PD) at the end of 2022 and further amendments will take place in 2023 and the amended PD will be shared to the FORVAC Supervisory Board.

5 Cross-cutting objectives

Ministry for Foreign Affairs (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 officially elected structures (Village Council, Village Natural Resources Committees, Village Land Use Management Teams) and non-official non-elected groups (VICOBAs, VSLAs, different business groups). Female engagement is encouraged throughout 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 e.g. to take part in long patrols which require sleeping in the forest. Regardless of this prejudice, in average 35% of the members of the VNRCs, which FORVAC is working with, are female. FORVAC has directed capacity building to VNRCs that are responsible of managing village forests. Female members of VNRCs have been encouraged to be active and, for example, the females are equally operating the two mobile-sawmills FORVAC has supported in Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters.

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. Therefore, almost all land-related decisions affect the daily lives of women more than men. 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.



Figure 12. FORVAC supports the development of the mushroom value chain, which is a female-dominated business area.

FORVAC supports several forest-related businesses, either individuals or groups involving them. Even though forestry related activities are rather male-dominated, e.g. carpentry, some NTFPs are collected and marketed mainly by women, e.g. mushrooms. When selecting the businesses for the micro-business support Phase I and Phase II, female-owned enterprises or female members in the group businesses were rewarded in the scoring, resulting in a total of 37% of the supported entrepreneurs were women in Phase I and 48% in Phase II. Additionally, the formed VICOPA and VSLA savings groups include more women (~70 %).

5.2 Non-discrimination

Typically, the forestry sector is dominated by men but through communication and Programme activities FORVAC encourages women and 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, sanitation, health care services, and schools in the villages. In average, 60% of the income of standing timber sales and 35% of the income of sawn timber sales (the whole profit) is used for social development. By the end of December 2022, 43 villages under FORVAC-support have sold sustainably harvested timber, and they spent approximately TZS 2,749,641,278 / EUR 1,099,857 for community development purposes.

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. Through service providers and District officers, FORVAC supports training to improve CBFM related governance and awareness in the village level and promotes the involvement and empowerment of women and PiVP.

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 the support scheme, it has been noticed that even if vulnerability grouping was added as a weighted characteristic in the scoring, many of the applications by the people living with disabilities (PLWD) did not fill other criteria that were set for the businesses selected for the support. A direct linkage between PLWD and value chain development has been found challenging also in other projects worldwide. Instead, the secondary/indirect impact (impact on family/household members) is easier to reach and more effective in numbers. Examples of FORVAC’s inclusive activities and impact are given below:

- Through micro-business support, 20 businesses of PLWD have been directly supported, and indirect beneficiaries are in total 40, as indicated in Table 23.
- The poorest households and mostly women are active in the mushroom value chain. FORVAC has supported a total of 66 mushroom collectors of which most are women (10M/56F). FORVAC has concentrated to develop the mushroom value chain in Mbinga and Songea Districts, where the collectors have been trained on wild mushroom collection and processing and additionally, all the collectors have been trained on an exotic mushroom farming to sustain their income generation through the year.
- 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 supports the development of honey value chain from the grassroots to the extension services.

- All village members, age above 18, have had an equal right to apply a plot for teak plantation in five (5) villages in Nyasa District. At the moment, around 22% of woodlot owners are female and additionally, six (6) PLWD own a woodlot. Moreover, youth have been encouraged to participate in teak plantation activities to be woodlot owners in the future.

Table 23. Number of beneficiaries who has a disability and directly or indirectly received support from FORVAC through micro-business support phases I and II presented per value chain and District.

District	Beekeeping			Carpentry			Bamboo			Pottery			Mushroom			Total		
	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot
Nyasa	10	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	22
Songea	3	11	14	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	13	19
Namtumbo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tunduru	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nachingwea	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ruangwa	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Handeni	2	4	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	9	11
Mbinga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	30	47	1	6	7	0	1	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	20	40	60

Box 7 – Supporting PLWD

A blind carpenter from Songea, Mr. Yusuph Linyama, has attracted high-level attention with his business progress in this period. Yusuph had operated his carpentry business with great commitment but low capital for many years. FORVAC and local government investment combined to transform his business infrastructure. Using an interest-free loan of TZS 10 million from Songea District Council, Mr. Yusuph constructed a workshop, installed electricity, and bought a timber stock. Through support from FORVAC, he received a range of electrical woodworking machines (woodworking combo machine, spindle, router, and grinder). This has enabled Mr. Yusuph to increase production speed and secure a major tender for Songea District Council to produce 600 desks. The contract value is TZS 18 million with an estimated profit of TZS 3 million, which is a significant contribution to repaying his government loan as well as investing in further raw materials and small tools.



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 income 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 to the teak plantations in Nyasa. In Nyasa, the TGA members have established fire breaks and lines to protect the plantations from fire. Additionally, fire control/management trainings has been held to VNRCs in Ruvuma and Tanga Clusters.

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 and frequent checking for pests. Also, transferring from the still widely used bark hives to modern hives conserves trees.

5.4 Low-emission development

In Tanzania, 72.7 % of the carbon emissions 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. An analysis of deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions in the operational area of FORVAC will be implemented at the end of AWP 2022-2023.

In addition to increasing communities' motivation in keeping the forest intact through increased income flow, FORVAC has addressed illegal logging through MJUMITA partnership by establishing a platform for reporting illegalities in VLFRs in Ruvuma and Tanga Clusters. VNRCs' capacity to patrol has been supported through training, and by providing motorbikes and gear. FORVAC has also co-facilitated the development of Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework 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 piloted on an additional more intensive model for the 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

After supporting village land use planning and forest management planning, 42 FORVAC-supported villages have started timber sales. Results are encouraging: 15,488 m³ of standing timber, up to a total value of TZS 4,302,512,864 (EUR 1,721,005), was sold by the end of December 2022. Additionally, two (2) community owned portable sawmills have commenced production, and the cumulative value of the sale of sawn timber was TZS 480,381,600 (EUR 192,153).

To reach more results and more efficiently support timber and other forest value chains, some findings and recommendations for the future are listed below.

- 1) Timber buyers are interested in buying well-known highly valued species rather than lesser-known ones. For example, in Ruvuma, the stocks of Mninga and Mkonga are low, which resulted in that timber sales not progressing well there. Additionally, the Government requests for tenders only consider Mninga or Mkongo.

FORVAC, together with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI), has promoted the lesser-known timber species (LKTS), which has given promising results in Lindi Cluster, where 984 m³ of standing timber was sold within July-December 2022.

Recommendation: More efforts on the promotion of LKTS will be given during the end of the period of the FORVAC Programme. For example, the miombo timber species website will be relaunched, and the CBFM market information system will be launched in March-April 2023. A market study of the demand for miombo timber (including LKTS) and a marketing strategy will be ready in March 2023, and they will guide the planning of promoting LKTS. Additionally, FORVAC must try to influence the Government to include LKTS also in tendering.

- 2) Although FORVAC was designed to support 'secondary' CBFM issues related to generating significant benefits from the forest, there are still significant 'primary' CBFM issues required to be addressed. FORVAC has significantly supported these primary issues in the past including village land use planning, forest management planning, and gazettment of VLFRs. However, although 'primary' and 'secondary' CBFM issues are clearly linked, in the remaining 1.5 years there is still significant work required on consolidating and making the primary outcome sustainable – sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased. If FORVAC spreads itself too thin tackling too many issues related other aspects of CBFM, there is a risk its core focus might not be consolidated or made sustainable.

Recommendation: Prioritization in the remainder of the project of building towards sustainable and resilient viable CBFM businesses that significantly add value and contribute to both sustainable forestry and forest-based livelihoods. For primary CBFM issues such as simplified management planning and benefit sharing mechanism development, it is recommended these significant processes with national implications can only be achieved through collaborative arrangements with other CBFM supporting organizations.

- 3) FORVAC frontloaded especially service provider support in the first half of the year, and in the plans this continues in the early months of 2023, however FORVAC support to service providers will begin to phase out whilst consultant support will be ramped up. It is important to develop exit strategies regarding what happens after FORVAC support with service providers and to screen all CBFM enterprises for long term viability and factor the findings into the exit strategies and into consultant support.

Recommendation: Work with service providers to develop 'exit strategies' for FORVAC support whilst ramping up consultant support and tailor it to troubleshoot and prioritise actions that lead to long term viability of CBFM enterprises.

- 4) There was overspending against operational budget because of a range of factors which were not predicted – which will cause operational budgetary constraints in second half of the 2022/2023 year.
 - The exchange rate between Euros and Tz shillings changing to reduce funds available.

- The government DSA rate was increased, which increased spend across the board on all project activities that engaged government staff, wither direct support to GoT or service provision or other field activities that engaged government.
- Inflationary pressure – prices continue to increase in unpredictable ways across the board for products and services due to international events and market pressures.

Recommendations: Action needs to be taken to review and revise the workplans and budget for the time frame of January to July 2023 to accommodate these unpredictable/unpredicted higher costs in the first half of the year and to tailor activities to be aligned with the higher costs for the second half of the year. For the annual planning and budget development for July 2023 to June to 2024, adjustments need to be made in unit costing and care needs to be taken in ensuring the realities of changing costs, complexity and unpredictability is more effectively factored into budgetary forecasting based on lessons from 2022-2023.

Also note that TA inputs were less than planned in the first half of the year so it is recommended to better tailor TA inputs to support operational priorities that will face challenges due to the tighter operational budget than planned.

- 5) Beekeepers in a given area can manage their apiaries effectively if they have a beekeeping calendar to guide them. The calendar helps beekeepers to know what should be done and when. To increase the volumes of honey production FORVAC supported the development of a beekeeping calendar for each of five (5) Districts in Ruvuma Cluster during the reporting period.

Recommendation: The development and adoption of beekeeping calendars should be done in all Districts.

- 6) In the micro-business support phase I and II, the procurement of equipment took a lot of the service provider's time. This caused delays in implementation and problems in organizing user training for the procured machinery/equipment.

Recommendation: Efficient implementation of micro-business support might require contracting two service providers: one service provider would concentrate on business mentoring and the creation of market linkages, and the other one on procurement.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Planning matrix (results framework supported with annual targets)

ANNEX 1 PLANNING MATRIX FOR ANNUAL TARGETS (AWP 2022-2023)

Based on the modified Results Framework for the Extension Phase (7/2022-7/2024)

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
<u>Impact</u> Reduced deforestation and increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands	Differences in changes in the forest cover area (and GHG emissions) between FORVAC covered villages and the unreserved forest land (general land)	0 (the baseline forest cover value TBD by consultancy on satellite imageries of July 2018)	Deforestation and GHG emission reduced. Analysis shall take place late during AWP 2022-2023 implementation (methodology development and piloting, the final review in the end of the Programme)	Deforestation (and GHG emissions) in FORVAC covered villages reduced compared to public forest area	Analysis of satellite images (consultancy)	In this context, it is assumed that the establishment of the VLFR, which includes land use planning and forest management as well as timber harvest plans and related bylaws, will lead to sustainable forest management. GoT Land and other NR related policy improve or at least remain favourable for development of the forestry sector.
	Percentage of households having assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- livestock- motorcycles- bicycles- bee hives- pesticide sprayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 65%,- 17%,- 49%,- 3%,- 19%	Assets increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 70% (+5%)- 23% (+5%)- 54% (+5%)- 23% (+20%)- 29% (+10%)	Programme End Impact Study	GoT allocates sufficient resources for forestry development. Political commitment for sustainable forest management and value chain development in CBFM. NR and land related law enforcement is in place and is being enforced.
	Percentage of households being income poor	33%	Percentage of income poor household decreased	<25%	Programme End Impact Study	Policy harmonization contribute to sector development.
	Percentage of households that find service delivery systems well-functioning (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability)	15.4% (baseline data not disaggregated)	Percentage of households finding service delivery systems well-functioning increased	25% for all categories	Programme End Impact Study	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
<u>Outcome</u> Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social services	Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime	0 (no villages with both valid Land Use Plans and valid Forest Management Plans)	31 villages, 93,000 ha	450,000 ha (based on 69 FMPs)	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring	<p>In this context, it is assumed that the establishment of the VLFR, which includes land use planning and forest management as well as timber harvest plans and related bylaws, will lead to sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Political commitment for sustainable forest management and value chain development in CBFM</p> <p>Favorable political, legal and policy framework for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and towards private sector and civil society engagement in business development</p> <p>Institutional stability within MNRT</p> <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>
	Percentage of total income increase from households involved in forest-based businesses sourced legally from VLFRs	0 (regarding baseline income from forest-based businesses: 0 from timber value chain (due to lacking or expired Forest Management Plans no legal timber to be sold/processed) Situation of other forest products in 2018 shall be reviewed and baseline established retrospectively in the context of the Programme End Evaluation Study	Income increased (final review in the context of Programme End Impact Study)	10% increase of HH income from forest-based enterprises/businesses	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring Programme End Impact Study	
	Percentage of adult community members employed in VLFR management and forest-based enterprises (disaggregated by sex, age categories and disability; and differentiated for timber and other VCs)	9% of adult community members (total figure, baseline not disaggregated)	Percentage increased	Timber VC: 15% of adult community members: 20% M / 10% F NTFP VCs: 15% of adult community members: 15% M / 15% F To be disaggregated by age categories and disabilities	Programmed End Impact Study	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Volume (m3) and value (income, TZS) of legal timber sold from VLFRs: i) total; ii) lesser-known species; and iii) primarily processed (e.g. for sawmilling)	0 (no legal timber available at the commencement of FORVAC)	10,000 m ³ / TZS 2,700,000,000 (total volume/value) 1,500 m ³ / TZS 300,000,000 (LKTS) 800 m ³ / TZS 320,000,000 (primarily processed)	20,000 m ³ / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value) 2,000 m ³ / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS) 2,000 m ³ / TZS 800,000,000 (primarily processed)	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring	Level of forest encroachment does not increase
	Value of (income derived from) NTFP, total/per household involved in the Programme supported producers' groups and/or microbusiness support, disaggregated by gender and disability	0 (no legal timber available at the commencement of FORVAC)	TZS 50,000,000 / TZS 300,000 Women 40%, PLWD 5%	TZS 125,000,000 / TZS 625,000 Women 40%, PLWD 5%	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring	
	Amount (TZS) of social funds from forest produce sales used/distributed from FORVAC supported VLFRs (specified for types of support, including support to vulnerable people)	0 (no legal timber available at the commencement of FORVAC)	EUR 188 000 / TZS 470,000,000	EUR 470,000 / TZS 1,175,000,000	VC, VNRC and District records. Programme monitoring	
	Number of students that are and have been enrolled in FORVAC-supported curricula/training contents	0	0	100	Reporting by relevant training institutes. Programme monitoring	
	Enabling policy environment and forestry extension services available supporting establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and related VCD	Limited support to CBFM and VCD in the communities covered by FORVAC	Enhanced policies, improved extension services	Enabling policy environment available supporting establishment and management of sustainable CBFM and related VCD: 69 VLFRs established and operational; 200 new micro-enterprises/businesses operational	Policy reports, forest-related regulation, extension strategies Programme monitoring	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
<u>Output 1</u> Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector involvement in the forest sector increased	Number and area of operational VLFRs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and area of village land use plans prepared - Number and area of forest management plans prepared/updated - Number of VNRCs formed/remobilized and percentage of women membership - Volume of AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs - Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs 	0 (in the original Programme area, 57 VLFRs, most of them with expired FMPs, totaling 247,789 ha)	Established/mobilized VLFRs: 31 / 93,000 ha Established/mobilized VNRCs: 31, > 30% women of the membership FMP: 31 VLRF / 93,000 ha AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs: 120,000 m3 Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs: 9,300 ha (10% of VLFR area)	VLFRs 69 / 450,000 ha: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LUPs 41 / 620,000 ha - FMPs 69 / 470,000 ha - VNRCs established/mobilized 69; membership 30% women - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 175,000 m3 - Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs 10% 	District and VNRC records. Programme monitoring	In this context, it is assumed that the establishment of the VLFR, which includes land use planning and forest management as well as timber harvest plans and related bylaws, will lead to sustainable forest management. Law enforcement is sufficiently efficient to make legally harvested timber viable Management plans fulfilled and are implemented according to sustainability criteria Strong leadership and equitable participation of villagers in CBFM is maintained FBD and PO-RALG take active stance in solving the coordination and monitoring issues PO-RALG allocates sufficient resources to districts Villages, private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions Political will to support CBFM exists at District level A sufficient number of qualified Service providers available Other NWFPs (other than honey products) with commercialization potential are available Private sector, villagers and VNRC exist in the districts and are interested to participate in value chain development
	Number of established bee reserves	No bee reserves under FORVAC covered area	5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)	5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)	Districts' and MNRT's reports (approval) Programme monitoring	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Number of lesser-known species with market potential identified, studied and marketing commenced	0	14	14	Programme monitoring	Domestic market demand increases for lesser-known timber species; for quality honey and other honey products produced in Tanzania
	Number of forest-based businesses supported and linked with traders (disaggregated by type of enterprise, sex, and vulnerability)	0	85 enterprises / micro-businesses / producers' groups 600 beneficiaries (40% women) At least 10 % of FORVAC supported businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD) 200 enterprises / micro-businesses / producers' groups 1,200 beneficiaries (40% women) At least 10 % of FORVAC supported businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD)	200 enterprises / micro-businesses 1,000 beneficiaries (40% women) At least 10 % of FORVAC supported businesses involve directly vulnerable people or indirectly people living with disabilities (PLWD)	Programme monitoring	PO-RALG allocates sufficient resources to districts Villages, private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions Political will to support CBFM exists at District level A sufficient number of qualified Service providers available Domestic market demand increases for lesser-known timber species; for quality honey and other honey products produced in Tanzania Other NWFPs (other than honey products) with commercialization potential are available Private sector, villagers and VNRC exist in the districts and are interested to participate in value chain development

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
<u>Output 2</u> Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced	Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs, addressing the issues of HRBA (e.g. vulnerable groups, people living with disabilities, gender equality, elder people and youth)	0 (VLFR incomes are used for improving social services of villages, but specific guidelines are missing)	Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs established, disseminated and in use in the Programme target districts and villages	Benefit sharing guideline for VLFRs established, disseminated and in use.	District reports Programme monitoring	Government organisations willing to implement capacity development results Villages, districts, private sector, civil society actors and other organizations willing and able to implement capacity development and are committed to interact with GoT institutions Equitable participation of villagers in CBFM related capacity development FBD/TFS and PO-RALG take active stance in promoting capacity building at all levels Willingness and ability of relevant educational institutes to include forest value chain development in their curricula
	Number of CBFM/VLFR community members trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex	0 (Village Councils and VNRCs, villagers involved in timber harvest & processing, charcoal production and trade with lacking or inadequate knowledge and skills on forest management, VLFRs operation and VCD)	VC, VNRC: 2,000 (35% women) Community members / Individuals: 600, >40% women	VCs, VNRCs: 15,000 (35% women) Individuals / community members: 2,000 (40% women)	District reports Programme monitoring	
	Number of VSLAs/VICOBA's established and operational, amount of savings (membership, disaggregated by gender and PLWD)	0 (low awareness of business financing options, inadequate access to finance)	20 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBA's) formed and operational Women 60%, PLWDs 2%	80 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBA's) formed and operational Women >50% PLWDs 2%	District reports Programme monitoring	
	Number of government staff trained in forest management and value addition techniques, disaggregated by sex and main subject/field	0 (Government staff not having adequate knowledge, understanding and skills on forest mgt and VCD)	200 (22% women)	1,300 (22% women)	District reports Programme monitoring	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
	MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA	0 (Limited inclusion of VC related education in forestry education at SUA)	MSc: The developed (2019-2022) Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula to be endorsed by the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) BSc: Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula to be approved by the Senate Undergraduate Studies Committee	i) MSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula and ii) BSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curricula established for SUA and under implementation	SUA reports, existing curriculars Programme monitoring	
	Number of forest training institutes that have integrated VC aspects in their training contents	0 (Limited integration of forest-based VCD aspects in the training contents)	Need / feasibility assessment conducted in Forestry Training Institute Olmotonyi (FTI) and VCD module developed for FTI	2 institutes: SUA and FTI	Reports by relevant training institutes. Programme monitoring	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
<u>Output 3</u> Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed	Number of implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies developed through FORVAC support and in use	0 (Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals non-existent)	Two (2) Extension Manuals developed	Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy and Forest Policy Implementation Strategy developed and disseminated 4 extension manuals	MNRT/FBD reports: Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies	MNRT and PO-RALG take active stance in extension and communication services along the VC at all levels Villages, districts, private sector, civil society actors and other organizations willing to develop extension and communication TFS and FBD and other concerned governmental parties including research institutions, as well private sector and NGOs are committed to set up functional monitoring and MIS systems and provide inputs on regular basis Districts, villagers and VNRCs cooperate in collecting data for village monitoring system
	PFM Facts and Figures 2020 developed and the VLFR database established	0 (The last PFM facts and figures was updated in 2012)	PFM Facts and Figures 2022 published / disseminated The VLFR database updated and taken into use	PFM Facts and Figures published and disseminated The VLFR database updated and taken into use	MNRT/FBD reports. Programme monitoring	

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 4. Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened	Number of methodologies and guidelines for VLFR management developed, printed, and disseminated	0 (Versions outdated)	Methodologies and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) developed, 750 pcs printed and disseminated.	10 different guidelines	MNRT/FBD reports. Programme monitoring	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
	Forest legislation (Forest Act and regulations) updated and approved	0 (Updated Forest Act needed for Forest policy development and coordination)	Completed	Forest Act approved; related information disseminated in project area (with consideration to accessibility for all potential users)	MNRT reports Forest Act Programme monitoring	
	National Charcoal Strategy developed through a multi-stakeholder process, printed and disseminated	0 (National Charcoal Strategy non-existent)	Finalization (lay-out), printing (750 pcs) and dissemination of the National Charcoal Strategy	National Charcoal Strategy developed 750 pcs of National Charcoal Strategy printed and disseminated	MNRT reports Programme monitoring	
	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established to contribute to the development of the National Timber Legality Assurance	0 (Initiated, with development of timber tracking sub-component of TLAS, electronic device piloted in selected checkpoints)	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework Handbook printed (100 pcs in English, 500 pcs Swahili) and disseminated Field assessment done in 4-6 villages / 2 districts	Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework established	Joint report by MNRT, TFS, TRAFFIC and FORVAC Programme monitoring	Private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions in legal and policy revision processes, and GoT takes due recognition
	Chain of Custody for TZ community timber defined	0	Addressed during AWP 2023-2024	Chain of Custody for TZ community timber established	Joint report by MNRT, TFS, TRAFFIC and FORVAC Programme monitoring	

Annex 2 Workplan 7/2022- 6/2023

FORVAC: ANNUAL WORKPLAN, JULY 2022-JUNE 2023

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)								Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit	Target (total)	Tanga		Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support		
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023			Target		Target	Target			Target	
1	Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector Involvement in the															
1.1	Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)															
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	3				3	CCs	FME
		Service Contract: VLFR Mgt Plans (FMPs) developed and approved, including review of the FMPs by the FBD, including SULEDO							VLFR Mgt Plan (FMP)	32		2	22	8	CCs	FME
1.1.6	Gazetting of VLFRs/CFRs	Complete gazette ment of 4 VLFRs through demarcation and setting-up concrete beacons							VLFR	4			2	2	CCs	NPC FME
1.1.8	Support to patrolling and other field activities of operational VLFRs/CFRs: equipment & motorbikes for selected VLFRs/CFRs	Support for field equipment (uniforms, measurement tools etc.)							VLFR	4				4	CC FAM	CTA
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	Service Contract: Illegal logging dashboards in efficient use							District	2				2	CC	VCA
1.1.11	Establishment of bees reserves to support beekeeping value chains	Establishment of bees reserves, gazette ment							Bee reserve	5		5			FME CC	NPC M&E
1.2	Support to value chain development															
1.2.4	Wood products, NTFP/NWFP, Charcoal: Business plans and business skills development in all areas	Service Contract: Developing intensified CBFM Charcoal Production Model for VLFRs for protection of forests and livelihoods improvement (piloting in Handeni and Nachingwea Districts)							Pilot site	2		1	1		CTA FME	CC M&E
1.2.6	Support institutional arrangements/business models with market linkages (e.g. MoUs, joint ventures, PPP & other partnerships, groups/association/cooperative initiatives)	NTFP marketing / timber trade events & support							Event	12			5	7	CCs	FME NJE
		Involving District media/website/social media to market timber/NTFP							Process	6			3	3	M&E	CCs NJE
		Support beekeepers groups/associations in business agreements with potential buyers							Group / Association	5				5	CCs NJE	FME

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)							Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit	Target (total)		Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023				Target	Target	Target			
1.2.7	Assist communities to improve the quality of timber harvested from community forests and link their production with market (demand)	Service Contract: Sawmills operational (community empowerment, organizing the sawmill ownership, management and operation & maintenance) in 2 sawmills established within AWP 2021-2022 and 2 sawmills established within AWP 2020 - 2021						Community with a sawmill	4			3	1	CC CTA	FME
		Service Contract: Solar kilns operational (community empowerment, organizing the solar kiln ownership, management and operation & maintenance) in 2 solar kilns procured during AWP 2021-2022						Community with a sawmill	2			2		CC 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	Service Contract: Finalizing procurement process (including transport, assembly, registration, user training) of 2 sawmills procurement initiated during AWP 2021-2022						Sawmill	2			2		CTA CC	FME FAM
		Service Contract: Solar kilns procured and established in 2 districts (including transport, assembly, registration, user training) during AWP 2021-2022						Sawmill	2			2		CTA CC	FAM CCT
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	ST consultancy: Analysis of existing wood demand of buyers for miombo timber and production capacity of local industries in southern/central Regions of Tanzania, identification of market for VLFR timber and establishment of a marketing strategy for this timber (2-3 experts, 2.5 months in total)						ST / Study	1	1				FME CTA	NPC VCA

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)							Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit	Target (total)		Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023				Target	Target	Target			Target
1.2.11	Identification of lesser known species	Promotion of identified lesser known species to the market (includes fabrication of sample furniture, tools and other utilities from LKTS), catalogue development/market information, booklet						Process	1	1				CTA	FME FAM
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.	Management of teak plantations & intercropping						Village	5				5	CC	FME
1.2.17	Call for Business Proposals, Category 1: Community level call	Service Contract: Continuation of existing contract (mentoring, investment support)						District	2		0	1	1	NJE FME	CCs
		Technical support to micro-businesses, e.g. honey quality, increased capacity in wood works, advanced bamboo processing techniques						Micro-business	131		20	68	43	VCA CCs	FME NJE
		Business development support to community businesses, e.g. honey quality, increased capacity in wood works, advanced bamboo processing techniques						Micro-business	131		20	68	43	VCA CCs	FME NJE
		Support inclusion of PLWD / PIVP in the promoted micro-businesses						Micro-business	40			20	20	NJE CCs	VCA
1.2.18	Business Proposals, Categories 2 - 3: Mezzo & National level (e.g. honey processing in identified areas, bamboo processing, sawmilling)	Private sector involvement - Mezzo & National level						Cluster	3		1	1	1	CCs NJE	FME
1.2.23	Private sector involvement - Mezzo & National level	Promotion of CBFM Market Information System						Process	1	1				VCA FME	NJE CCs

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023		Target		Target	Target	Target			
2	Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced														
2.1	Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains														
2.1.1	Capacity building in VLFRs/CFRs, LUP, laws and regulations related to value chain	Service Contract: Training events for Village Councils and VNRCs on VLFR, LUP and on laws and regulations related to CBFM						Event	8			3	5	CCs FME	CTA M&E
2.1.2	Support negotiations for VLFRs/CFR benefit sharing	ST consultancy: Assessment of opportunities for increased inclusion of women, PLWDs and PiVPs in the activities and benefit sharing of VLFRs (1 month)						ST Consultancy	1	1				CTA VCA	M&E NJE
		Service Contract: Capacity building for VC & VNRC members on good governance and women empowerment						Event	27			20	7		
		ST consultancy: Developing VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines (1 1/2 months)						ST Consultancy	1	1					
		Development of the VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines: stakeholder and validation workshops						Workshop	2	2					
		Printing VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines (1,000 copies)						Edition	1000	1000					
2.1.3	Train/educate communities on their rights and benefits of sustainable forest management	Service Contract: MJUMITA Annual Forum co-facilitated						Event	1	1				VCA NJE	M&E
		Service Contract: Empowering women and enhancing good governance in villages through MJUMITA Networks						Network / village	10				10	CC VCA	FME M&E
2.1.4	Training of VNRCs in financial aspect (feasibility calculations, business planning)	Training events facilitated by district officers						Event	14			3	11	CCs NJE	VCA

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023		Target		Target	Target	Target			
2.1.5	Capacity building in Forest management plan development & implementation	Service Contract: VNRCs/VCs trained						Event	42			31	11	CTA CCs	FME
		Service Contract: Training on patrolling & fire mgt to VNRC (by district officials)						Training event	5				5	CTA CC	FME
		Service Contract: Training events on community-owned sawmill operation						Training event	4			3	1	CCs FME	FME NPC
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, VICOBA/VS&L/SACCO)	Producers' groups established / supported, VICOBA/VSLA activities promoted						Producers' group	20			5	15	CCs	NJE FME
		Service Contract: Training District authorities to establish and support VICOBA/VSLA groups						Training event	1				1	VCA CCs	NJE FME
		Service Contract: Business and technical training for para-professionals/members of VICOBA/VSLA groups						Group	33		10	3	20	CCs VCA	FME NJE
		Monitoring VICOBA/VSLA groups						Process	1	1				NJE VCA CCs	M&E CCs
2.1.9	Exchange visit to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains	Exchange visits to successful interventions of CBFM and forest value chain development						District	10		2	3	5	CCs	FME NJE
2.2	Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspect														
2.2.2	Capacity building in PFM, LUP, laws and regulations related to Value chain	Training events for district authorities on PFM, VLFR, forestry and beekeeping related laws and regulations						Event	8			3	5	FME CCs	CTA NPC
		Co-facilitating Annual CBFM Stakeholder Forum (MCDI, WWF, TFCG, FORVAC)						Event	1	1				CTA FME	M&E CCs
2.2.3	Capacity building to districts staff on forest value chain (value links) development	Service Contract: Training events on VCD						Training event	4		1	1	2	CCs VCA	FME NJE

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023		Target		Target	Target	Target			
2.2.4	Support training on business development services to FORVAC districts.	Service Contract: Training events for district officers on monitoring operation of VLFRs, auditing the village accounts, and provision of extension services to the VLFRs						Training event	6		1	2	3		
2.2.9	Exchange visits to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains (local)	Exchange visits						Exchange visit	2			1	1	CCs	FME M&E
2.2.12	Support district facilities during implementation of FORVAC activities.	Repair a vehicle/district						Vehicle	2			1	1	FAM CCs	AFAM
2.3	Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes														
2.3.2	Support training institutions to develop/mainstream forest products value chain/market system and business development in undergraduate curricula	Workshop to discuss a status of MSc. & BSc. curricula at SUA and fasten the approval process						Event	1	1				FME CTA	M&E VCA
		ST consultancy: Develop a VCD training module to the curricula of Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Olmotonyi, implementing first a needs assessment (2 months)						ST Consultancy	1	1				CTA FME	NPC VCA NJE
2.3.3	Support studies and thesis/dissertations related to forest products value chain/market system and business development relevant for CBFM	2 MSc studies / thesis supported						Study, thesis	2	2				FME	CTA VCA
3	Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed														
3.1	Enhanced extension and communication services														
3.1.1	Supporting Districts & FBD on Forest and beekeeping related events (Saba Saba, Beekeeping & Tree planting day, Nane Nane)	Facilitate participation of communities, FBD & PO - RALG in National events (e.g. Saba Saba, Nane Nane, World Environment Day, World Forest Day, Industries Week, World Bee Day)						Event	5	1		2	2	CCs NPC	FME NJE
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 tour & engagement of media in documenting CBFM/VCD, production of documentaries on FORVAC success stories						Event	2	2				M&E FME CCs	NJE NPC

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)						Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person			
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit		Target (total)	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023		Target		Target	Target	Target			
3.1.4	Develop Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies	Disseminating and training on CBFM related MNRT/FBD extension materials						Events	8	8				FME NPC	FAM M&E
3.1.9	Awareness raising for the youth on sustainable forestry, related livelihoods and environmental issues	Awareness raising events in selected schools (Forests & Climate change)						Event	24			9	15	M&E CCs	FME
3.2	Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established														
3.2.1	Support district & national authorities in monitoring of FORVAC interventions	Review and planning workshops annually						Workshop	8	2		3	3	CCs CTA	NPC FME
		FORVAC Results Sharing Workshop						Workshop	1	1				CTA NPC	M&E FME
		Technical monitoring & backstopping to FORVAC interventions by districts/ regional/national authorities						M&E tours	9	3		3	3	FME NPC	M&E NJE
3.2.4	Update facts and figures of PFM across Tanzania	Printing (1000 copies) and dissemination of PFM Facts and Figures 2022						Edition	1000	1000				CTA FAM	NPC FME
		ST consultancy: Data collection and input to update the VLFR/CBFM database covering FORVAC operational area in Lindi, Ruvuma and Tanga Clusters (1.5 months)						ST Consultancy	1	1				M&E CTA	FME IJE CCs
3.2.6	Monitoring forest cover in the Programme area (target villages)	ST consultancy: Develop and pilot a satellite image -based monitoring of forest cover (deforestation) in the Programme area (3 months)						ST Consultancy	1	1				CTA	FME IJE CCs

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)							Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit	Target (total)		Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023				Target	Target	Target			
3.2.7	Development and maintenance of FORVAC Management Information System (MIS)	ST consultancy: Develop a GIS based tool for to support monitoring of the Programme activities and results and demonstration of the activities on the map, including data input (1 1/2 months)						ST Consultancy	1	1				CTA M&E	FME VCA
4	Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened														
4.1	Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development														
4.1.1	Capacity building to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM and VCD	Organizing National Platform for relevant discussion on CBFM and VCD, and related policy and legislative developments, including GN 417 (sub-events in the Ruvuma and Lindi clusters)						Workshop	4	2		1	1	CTA NPC	FME M&E
		ST consultancy: Study on GN 417 and its effect on the implementation/development of CBFM in Tanzania (1 month)						ST Consultancy	1	1				CTA FME	NPC M&E
4.1.2	Support to development of Natural Forest Management Planning Guidelines and CBFM books and their dissemination	ST consultancy: Development of a simplified methodology and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment, PFRA (a group of consultants, 2 1/2 months in total)						ST Consultancy	1	1				CTA FME	NPC M&E
		Working group meetings / workshops on review and development of CBFM Guidelines (simplifying and harmonizing PFRA)						Workshop	1	1				CTA FME	NPC M&E
		Printing of the renewed PFRA guidelines (750 pcs)						Edition	750	750				FAM CTA	AFAM M&E
		Printing and disseminating CBFM Action Plan (500 pcs)						Edition	500	500				FAM NPC	AFAM FME

Code (#)	Project output/main Activity description	FORVAC (in total)							Programme coordination, PMT	Clusters			Responsible person		
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Schedule				Unit	Target (total)		Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support	
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023			Target	Target	Target	Target			
4.1.5	Support preparation of Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy	Finalization of the National Charcoal Strategy, workshop						Workshop	1	1				CTA NPC	FAM
	Support preparation of Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy	National Charcoal Strategy printed (750 pcs)						Edition	750	750				CTA NPC	FAM
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	Support to TFS/TFWG/TRAFFIC to organize a national seminar on movement of illegal timber and Tanzania Timber Legality Framework						Event	1	1				CTA FME	FME M&E FAM
4.2.5	Timber Legality Framework	Lay-out, printing (1000 copies) and dissemination of Tanzania Timber Legality Framework produced within AWP 2020 - 2021						Edition	1000	1000				FAM M&E	AFAM
		ST consultancy: Field assessment (2 districts/4 villages) of Tanzanian timber legality framework (a group of consultants, 1 1/2 months in total)						ST consultancy	1	1				CTA NPC	FME M&E

Annex 3 Operational coverage of FORVAC

Cluster	District	Output 1 / Output Area 1.1:					Output 1 / Output area 1.2:	Output 2 / Output area 2.1:		A Total No of Villages Where FORVAC Operates
		VLUPs by FORVAC	FMPs by FORVAC		VNRCs Formed/Remobilized		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBA's & VSLAs)	
			Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented				
RUVUMA	NYASA							Ngingama		
								Nkalachi		
								Liweta		
	TUNDURU	Misechela	Liwangula		Liwangula		Liwangula	Liwangula		4
			Kajima		Kajima		Kajima	Kajima		
			Mkowela		Mkowela		Mkowela	Misechela		
								Mkowela		
LINDI	RUANGWA	Machang'anja	Nandenje		Nandenje		Michenga	Lichwachwa	Nandenje	11
		Mmawa	Mchichili		Mchichili		Nandenje	Mchichili	Kitandi	
		Chingumbwa	Nahanga		Nahanga		Nahanga	Nahanga	Nahanga	
		Nahanga	Lichwachwa		Lichwachwa		Mtondo	Nandenje	Mchichili	
		Mchichili	Nga'u		Nga'u		Machang'anja	Mmawa	Mtondo	
								Kitandi	Michenga 'A'	
								Chingumbwa		
								Machang'anja		
								Mtondo		
								Ng'au		
							Michenga 'A'			
	LIWALE	Likombora	Mtawatawa	Ngunja	Mtawatawa	Tuungane	Barikiwa	Mtawatawa	Nanjegeja	27
		Turuki	Kitogoro		Kitogoro		Chimbuko	Kitogoro	Tuungane	
		Luwele	Nangano		Nangano		Litou	Nangano	Turuki	
		Lilombe	Nahoro		Nahoro		Kiangara	Nahoro	Chimbuko	
		Chigugu	Mtungunyu		Mtungunyu		Nangano	Mtungunyu	Legezamwendo	
			Mikunya		Mikunya		Ngongowe	Mikunya	Barikiwa	
		Darajani		Darajani		Kibutuka	Darajani	Mahonga		
		Naujombo		Naujombo		Mihumo	Naujombo	Mikunya		
		Chimbuko		Chimbuko		Likombora	Chimbuko			
		Barikiwa		Barikiwa		Lilombe	Barikiwa			
		Lilombe		Lilombe		Ngunja	Lilombe			
		Luwele FR 1&2		Mahonga			Luwele			
		Chigugu FR 1&2		Luwele FR 1&2			Chigugu			
	Mahonga		Chiququ FR 1&2			Mahonga				

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
		VLUPs by FORVAC	FMPs by FORVAC		VNRCs Formed/Remobilized		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
L I N D I	LIWALE		Nanjegeja		Nanjegeja			Nanjegeja		
			Ngumbu		Ngumbu			Ngumbu		
			Likombora		Likombora			Likombora		
			Turuki		Turuki			Turuki		
			Mikuyu FR 1		Mikuyu FR 1&2			Mikuyu		
			Legezamwendo		Legezamwendo			Legezamwendo		
			Kiangara		Kiangara			Kiangara		
			Kibutuka		Kibutuka			Kibutuka		
			Mihumo		Mihumo			Mihumo		
			Ngongowele FR1		Ngongowele FR 1&2			Ngongowele		
			Litou		Litou			Litou		
					Ngunja			Ngunja		
								Tuungane		
	NACHINGWEA	Majengo	Nahimba		Nahimba	Majengo	Nahimba	Nanjihi	Nahimba	14
		Matekwe	Kilimarondo		Kilimarondo		Kilimarondo	Kilimarondo	Likwela	
			Nanjihi		Nanjihi		Majonanga	Matekwe	Namapwia	
			Majonanga		Majonanga		Mbond	Majengo	Kiegei 'A'	
			Mbond		Mbond			Nahimba	Nanjihi	
			Kiegei 'A'		Kiegei 'A'			Mbond	Matekwe	
			Kiegei 'B'		Kiegei 'B'			Kiegei A	Majengo	
			Ngunichile		Ngunichile			Kiegei B		
			Lupuyu		Lupuyu			Namatunu		
			Namatunu		Namatunu			Ngunichile		
			Matekwe		Matekwe			Lipuyu		
								Majonanga		

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
		VLUPs by FORVAC	FMPs by FORVAC		VNRCs Formed/Remobilized		Value Chain Development by FORVAC	Capacity Building at the Village Level by FORVAC	Support of Fund Raising Activities by FORVAC (VICOBA's & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
T A N G A	HANDENI	Kitumbi	Kitumbi		Kitumbi		Kitumbi	Kitumbi	Kitumbi	5
		Kwamsundi	Gole		Gole		Gole	Gole		
			Kwedikabu		Kwedikabu		Kwedikabu	Kwedikabu		
			Mazingara				Mazingara	Mazingara		
							Kwamsundi	Kwamsundi		
	KILINDI	Mnkonde	Mnkonde		Mnkonde		Mnkonde	Mnkonde	Kwamwande	8
		Tuliani Kwedijero			Tuliani Kwedijero			Tuliani Kwedijero	Tuariani Kwedijero	
		Komnazi			Komnazi		Komnazi	Komnazi		
							Kwamwande	Kwamwande		
							Vunila	Vunila		
							Mafisa			
							Kwamba			
							Nkama			
	MPWAPWA	Chiseyu			Chiseyu		Chiseyu	Chiseyu	Ikuyu	9
		Ikuyu			Ikuyu		Ikuyu	Ikuyu		
		Chitemo			Chitemo		Chitemo	Chitemo		
							Nduga	Nduga		
							Lwihomelo	Lwihomelo		
							Lufusi	Lufusi		
							Visele			
							Mbori			
						Tambi				
	KITETO		SULEDO*					SULEDO*		13
Total No of Villages		41	70	4	76	2	72	120	35	128

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

Annex 4 implementation follow-up and deviation against FORVAC Annual Workplan 2022-2023

LINDI CLUSTER

LIWALE DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Turuki	Building a village office Purchased 1 motorbike for forest patrols Building a village dispensary
Mtawatawa	Purchase tractor for community agriculture Building 2 classrooms Building a village office Borehole Construction of school toilets Construction of 3 houses for village officers Building VEO's house Building a village dispensary
Barikiwa	Building of primary school toilets Health centre Building 1 classroom Contribution to village dispensary Purchase of a tractor to easy community farming
Nanjegeja	Purchased 1 motorbike for forest patrols
Ngunja	Building of VEO's Office
Ngongowe	1 village office, VEO's House, 2 classrooms for primary school, village dispensary (mama na mtoto house), latrines for secondary school, contribution to the village health center,
Darajani	2 classrooms for primary school Teacher's office School latrines Purchase 2 motorbikes
Chimbuko	Contribution to the village dispensary, VEO's House
Chigugu	Building of village dispensary
Kiangara	2 classrooms, contibution to secondary school
Kibutuka	Building of a village market, contibution to village health center, building of VEO's office, 3 classrooms and paying for 150 household health insurance
Kitogoro	VEO's office, VEO's house and 3 classrooms
Legezamwendo	Started building VEO's office
Likombora	VEO's office, VEO's House, 2 classrooms, primary school latrines, provide food for primary school and contribution to the health centre
Lilombe	VEO's office
Litou	VEO's office,
Luwele	Village office, VEO's House, puchase 1 motorbikes
Mahonga	VEO's office, teacher's house, 2 classrooms
Mihumo	VEO's Office VEO's House Building village health centre Latrines for village Dispensary
Mikunya	VEO's office, VEO's House, contibution to village dispensary, providing gas service and electricity intallation to village dispensary, contribut 5,000,000 to secondary, building secondary scholl hostel.

Mikuyu	Village office, VEO's House, 2 classrooms for primary school, village health center.
Mtungunyu	VEO's office, toilettes for VEO's office, VEO's house
Nahoro	Village Office, classroom for primary school, dormitories for secondary school, VEO's house
Nangano	VEO's Office 2 classrooms for primary school Rehabilitation of village dispensary, secondary school dormitories
Naujombo	Building 2 classrooms and teachers office

RUANGWA DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Nandenje	2 classrooms and teachers office for Nandenje primary school 1 classroom and finishing construction for a ward school 2 Teachers houses for primary school Purchase exercise books 10 boxes for primary school Purchase 1 computer for VNRCs for records keeping Health insurance to 19 VNRCs, 10 households and 23 VCs Provide loan to village carpenters Provide financial support to carpenters Payment for dispensary watchman for 3 years Village dispensary
Lichwachwa	1 classroom for primary school Building of a Ward Office at Chibula Bought piece of land for village office Provide food to Lichwachwa primary school Renovate of Nurse's latrine Renovate borehole Construct borehole Health insurance for VNRCs Support the construction of Teachers office for Lichwachwa Primary school
Ng'au	2 classrooms and teachers office for Ng'au primary school 2 teachers houses for Primary school Village's office Build school for Nambilanje Support production of 2500 bricks for Chiwangala primary school Purchase photocopy machine Support food to primary schools pupils
Nahanga	3 classrooms and 9 toilets for Nahanga primary school 1 classroom and 2 toilets for Chiwine school Construct a village warehouse Provide financial support to the construction of nurses house Purchase 2 VNRCs motorbikes
Mchichili	2 classrooms and teachers office for Mchichili primary school School latrines Bought piece of land for village's warehouse Financial support to construction of nurses house Provision of water service to Mchichili primary school
Mnkonde	Contribution for building a village dispensary Payment of patrol allowance for VNRC members Construction of water borehole fitted with solar pump and stand by generator

NACHINGWEA DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Majonanga	Village Office Uniforms for Patrol Team
Lipuyu	Planned for Primary school
Nanjihi	Support food to primary schools pupils
Mbondo	Planned for village dispensary
Kiegei B	Planned for village dispensary
Namatunu	Planned for village dispensary
Lionja B	Planned for village dispensary
Ngunichile	Building of a village Dispensary Uniforms for patrol team
Kilimarondo	Planned for village dispensary

RUVUMA CLUSTER

SONGEA DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Litowa	Building of a primary school dinning hall School desks for the primary school Building of a school latrine
Ndongosi	Contribution for building a Secondary School Contribution for building a Health Centre

NAMTUMBO DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Limamu	Contribution for building a village dispensary

TANGA CLUSTER

HANDENI DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Gole	Contribution for building a village dispensary Payment of patrol allowance for VNRC members

KILINDI DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Mnkonde	Contribution for building a village dispensary Payment of patrol allowance for VNRC members Construction of water borehole fitted with solar pump and stand by generator

Annex 5 FORVAC supported Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), Forest Management Plans (FMP), Harvesting Plans (HP), and gazetted Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)

FORVAC supported Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), Forest Management Plans (FMP), Harvesting Plans (HP), and gazetted Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected 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	3,697	2/2021	Ministry level 6/2022	4,205
		Njalamatata	13,449	3/2022	2,021						
		Chengena	14,789	3/2022	844		844	2	11/2022	District level 12/2022	10,956
		Kilangalanga	10,979	3/2022	835		835		11/2022	District level 12/2022	
		Masuguru	16,676	Not yet Approved	2,924		2,924		11/2022	District level 12/2022	
	Songea	Liweta	13,488	12/2019	1,449		1,449	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	563
		Litowa	17,100	12/2019	1,190		1,190	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	966
		Kikunja	21,692	12/2019	4,498						
		Ndongosi		Existing LUP valid			4,941	0	9/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,865
		Mhukurulilahi		Existing LUP valid			7,698	0	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 makoro	9,947	Not yet approved	1,784						
		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	5/2022	91					Area for tree planting	
	Tunduru	Misechela	65,681	8/2021	4,934						
		Liwangula		Existing LUP valid			6,124	661	3/2021	District level 4/2021	1,615
		Kajima					3,497	349	6/2021	District level 8/2021	654
		Mikowela		Existing LUP valid			14,221	1,453	9/2021	District level 3/2022	1,533

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m3)
Lindi	Ruangwa	Lichwachwa		Existing LUP valid		2,414	2,414	246	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	594
		Mmawa	1,416	11/2019	446						
		Nandenje		Existing LUP valid		5,084	5,084	926	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	1,666
		Nahanga	8,167	7/2022	3,053	3,053	3,053	340	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	629
		Chingumbwa	4,507	11/2019	1,690						
		Mchichili	11,046	7/2022	6,188	6,188	6,188	591	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	387
		Machang'anja	8,918	11/2019	2,460						
		N'gau		Existing LUP valid		4,095	4,095	423	8/2020	Ministry level 3/2021	261
	Liwale	Mikunya		Existing LUP valid		1,369	1,369	139	3/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	5,422
		Mtawatawa		Existing LUP valid		12,391	12,391	1,239	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,799
		Nangano		Existing LUP valid		8,822	8,822	882	3/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,799
		Mtungunyu		Existing LUP valid		18,992	18,992	1,900	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	2,834
		Nahoro/VLFR 1		Existing LUP valid		20,905	20,905	2,980	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	8,422
		Nahoro/VLFR 2		Existing LUP valid		1,028	1,028	128	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	771
		Naujombo		Existing LUP valid			6,737	674	9/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	932
		Chimbuko		Existing LUP valid			18,915	1,892	10/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	7,406
		Barikiwa		Existing LUP valid		19,268	19,268	1,927	9/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	9,601
		Darajani		Existing LUP valid			5,035	540	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,309
		Kitogoro		Existing LUP valid		8,275	8,275	828	6/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	3,548
		Likombora	16,947	12/2019	11,006	11,006	11,006	1,100	3/2022	District level 7/2022	1,860
		Turuki	14,625	12/2019	9,086	9,086	9,086	908	10/2022	District level 11/2022	3,220
		Chigugu/VLFR 1	15,600	8/2021	3,601		3,601	360	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	1,244
		Chigugu/VLFR 2			3,564		3,564	364	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	1,174
		Lilombe	25,314	8/2021	17,314		17,314	1,744	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	1,432
		Luwele/VLFR 1	40,605	8/2021	6,332		6,332	633	5/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	284
		Luwele/VLFR 2			9,929		9,929	993	5/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	3,207
		Mikuyu/VLFR1		Existing LUP valid		11,644					
		Mikuyu/VLFR2		Existing LUP valid		1,373	1,373	138	7/2022	District level 7/2022	3,526

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m3)
Lindi	Liwale	Mahonga					4,781	511	12/2020	Ministry level 4/2022	1,532
		Nanjegeja					2,646	264	12/2020	Ministry level 4/2022	628
		Ngumbu					13,712	6,440	8/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	340
		Legezamwendo		Existing LUP valid			483	48	6/2022	District level 7/2022	1,154
		Kiangara		Existing LUP valid			641	65	6/2022	District level 7/2022	156
		Kibutuka		Existing LUP valid		5,654	5,654	565	6/2022	District level 7/2022	5,775
		Mihumo		Existing LUP valid		8,709	8,709	870	6/2022	District level 7/2022	12,167
		Ngongowe VLFR1		Existing LUP valid		6,475	6,475	647	10/2022	District level 11/2022	1,897
		Ngongowe VLFR2		Existing LUP valid		5,474					
		Litou		Existing LUP valid		1,805	1,805	180	10/2022	District level 11/2022	1,138
		Ngunja		Existing LUP valid		6,557				Old FMP under review	
	Nachingwea	Nanjihi		Existing LUP valid			3,572	0	10/2019	Ministry level 4/2022	2,947
		Kilimarondo		Existing LUP valid			4,900	505	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	556
		Matekwe	31,123	10/2021	3,240		3,240	354	9/2021	Not yet approved	365
		Majengo	16,644	10/2021	1,054						
		Nahimba		Existing LUP valid			1,817	182	7/2019	Ministry level 1/2021	2,702
		Mbondo		Existing LUP valid			2,673	265	1/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	399
		Kiegei A		Existing LUP valid			1,841	183	3/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	202
		Kiegei B		Existing LUP valid			13,824	1,403	1/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	2,648
		Namatunu		Existing LUP valid			8,600	926	6/2020	Ministry level 1/2021	1,078
		Ngunichile		Existing LUP valid			1,468	156	2/2021	Ministry level 4/2022	599
		Lipuyu		Existing LUP valid			1,061	114	5/2019	Ministry level 1/2021	1,208
		Majonanga		Existing LUP valid			5,317	532	5/2018	Ministry level 1/2021	183

Cluster	District	Village	VLUP Area (ha)	VLUP Approved at District level	VLFR Area (ha)	Area of VLFR Gazetted	FMP Area (ha)	Protected Area (ha)	FMP & HP Approved at Village Level	FMP & HP Approved at Higher Levels	Annual Allowable Cut (m3)
Tanga	Handeni	Kitumbi	27,215	11/2019	7,705		7,705	771	8/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	105
		Gole		Existing LUP valid			6,679	632	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	659
		Kwedikabu		Existing LUP valid		3,472	3,472	347	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	32
		Kwamsundi	5,023	11/2019	460						
		Kwamsisi				1,080					
		Mazingara		Existing LUP valid			1045	365	6/2022	Not yet approved	244
	Kilindi	Mnkonde	12,743	11/2019	1,095		1,095	107	7/2020	Ministry level 12/2020	1,155
		Turiani Kwedijero	17,431	11/2019	565						
		Komnazi	5,117	11/2019	353						
		Kwamwande				920					
		Kimbe				772					
	Mpwapwa	Chiseyu	9,046	11/2019	4,041						
		Ikuyu	9,183	11/2019	1,368						
		Chitemo	11,096	10/2021	2,489						
	Kiteo	SULEDO (13 villages)					77,502	7,832	6/2022	Not yet approved	8,586
Total (ha or m³)			620,087		153,022	185,911	455,607	52,318		*373,820	135,982

*Area of FMPs approved at District or Ministry level

Annex 6 Cumulative list of community benefits the villages have supported/implemented with the income generated from timber sales

FORVAC ANNUAL WORKPLAN 2022-2023 IMPLEMENTATION FOLLOW-UP JULY-DECEMBER 2022

Code (#)	Project output/main activity description	FORVAC (in total)			Implementation follow-up at the end of December 2022 – where there are deviations these are explained
		Definition of the activity within AWP 2022 - 2023	Unit	Target (in total)	
					Green = completed
1	Sustainable forest management mechanisms established, forest-based value chains developed and private sector Involvement in the forest sector increased				
1.1	Establishment and mobilization of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR)				
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	3	Ongoing
		Service Contract: VLFR Mgt Plans (FMPs) developed and approved, including review of the FMPs by the FBD, including SULEDO	VLFR Mgt Plan (FMP)	32	Ongoing
1.1.6	Gazetting of VLFRs/CFRs	Complete gazetting of 4 VLFRs through demarcation and setting-up concrete beacons	VLFR	4	Demarcation of 4 VLFRs completed in Lindi Cluster. Gazetting of 2 VLFRs will occur in March 2023. The targets were exceeded because of local demand and priorities for the gazetting was very high. Also the budget will be exceeded partly because of this but because of increased costs associated with DSA etc.
1.1.8	Support to patrolling and other field activities of operational VLFRs/CFRs: equipment & motorbikes for selected VLFRs/CFRs	Support for field equipment (uniforms, measurement tools etc.)	VLFR	4	One motorbike bought
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	Service Contract: Illegal logging dashboards in efficient use	Network	2	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023, or postponed as some questions over its user friendliness and sustainability have to be answered first.
1.1.11	Establishment of bees reserves to support beekeeping value chains	Establishment of bee reserves, gazetting	Bee reserve	5	Relevant District authorities approved the gazetting of the 5 bee reserves

1.2	Support to value chain development				
1.2.4	Wood products, NTFP/NWFP, Charcoal: Business plans and business skills development in all areas	Service Contract: Developing intensified CBFM Charcoal Production Model for VLFRs for protection of forests and livelihoods improvement (piloting in Handeni and Nachingwea Districts) and related research	Pilot site	2	Implementation will start during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023 however a new Charcoal Strategy coming out in March 2023 which outlines the strategic direction of the charcoal sector might influence the form and function of this initiative.
1.2.6	Support institutional arrangements/business models with market linkages (e.g. MoUs, joint ventures, PPP & other partnerships, groups/association/cooperative initiatives)	NTFP marketing / timber trade events & support	Event	12	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
		Involving District media/website/social media to market timber/NTFP	Process	6	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023
		Support beekeepers groups / associations in business agreements with potential buyers	Group / Association	5	5 District Beekeepers Associations formulated and 5 beekeeping calendars developed in Ruvuma Cluster
1.2.7	Assist communities to improve the quality of timber harvested from community forests and link their production with market (demand)	Service Contract: Sawmills operational (community empowerment, organizing the sawmill ownership, management and operation & maintenance) in 2 sawmills established within AWP 2021-2022 and 2 sawmills established within AWP 2020 - 2021	Community with a sawmill	4	Ongoing
		Service Contract: Solar kilns operational (community empowerment, organizing the solar kiln ownership, management and operation & maintenance) in 2 solar kilns procured during AWP 2021-2022	Community with a solar kiln	2	Ongoing
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	Service Contract: Finalizing procurement process (including transport, assembly, registration, user training) of 2 sawmills procurement initiated during AWP 2021-2022	Sawmill	2	Ongoing
		Service Contract: Solar kilns procured and established in 2 districts (including transport, assembly, registration, user training) during AWP 2021-2022	Solar kiln	2	Ongoing

1.2.9	Survey of existing industry using miombo timber	ST consultancy: Analysis of existing wood demand of buyers for miombo timber and production capacity of local industries in southern/central Regions of Tanzania, identification of market for VLFR timber and establishment of a marketing strategy for this timber (2-3 experts, 2.5 months in total)	ST / Study	1	2 consultants hired in December 2022 to submit reports in March 2023.
1.2.11	Identification of lesser known species	Promotion of identified lesser known species to the market (includes fabrication of sample furniture, tools and other utilities from LKTS), catalogue development/market information, booklet	Process	1	Establishment of Miombo Timber Species website is ongoing although some discussions required on the best 'host' in terms of accessibility and sustainability.
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.	Management of teak plantations & intercropping	Village	5	Ongoing
1.2.17	Call for Business Proposals, Category 1: Community level call	Service Contract: Continuation of existing contract (mentoring, investment support)	District	2	Contract almost completed (only the final audit and reconciliations are underway)
		Technical support to community businesses, e.g. honey quality, increased capacity in wood works, advanced bamboo processing techniques	Micro-business	131	
		Business development support to community businesses, e.g. honey quality, increased capacity in wood works, advanced bamboo processing techniques	Micro-business	131	
		Support inclusion of PLWD / PiVP in the promoted micro-businesses	Micro-business	40	
1.2.18	Business Proposals, Categories 2 - 3: Mezzo & National level (e.g. honey processing in identified areas, bamboo processing, sawmilling)	Private sector involvement - Mezzo & National level	Cluster	3	Honey value chain support completed in Tanga Cluster

1.2.23	Development of CBFM Market Information System	Promotion of CBFM Market Information System	Process	1	Ongoing
2	Stakeholder capacity on CBFM and forest value chain development enhanced				
2.1	Improved institutional and management capacities of Village Councils and VNRC to implement CBFM and develop forest value chains				
2.1.1	Capacity building in VLFRs/CFRs, LUP, laws and regulations related to value chain	Service Contract: Training events for Village Councils and VNRCs on VLFR, LUP and on laws and regulations related to CBFM	Event	8	Ongoing
2.1.2	Support negotiations for VLFRs/CFR benefit sharing	ST consultancy: Assessment of opportunities for increased inclusion of women, PLWDs and PiVPs in the activities and benefit sharing of VLFRs (1 month)	ST Consultancy	1	Consultancy planned to be started in January 2023 (Gender Action Learning System)
		Service Contract: Capacity building for VC & VNRC members on good governance and women empowerment	Event	27	Ongoing
		ST consultancy: Developing VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines (1 1/2 months)	ST Consultancy	1	The Programme will seek a permit from the Programme Steering Committee to revise the activity more realistic regarding the scope, budget and timing. It is considered not realistic for FORVAC to deliver this complex national level initiative within the resources allocated. More of a study lessons from its sites and contribution to a collaborative process nationally is proposed.
		Development of the VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines: stakeholder and validation workshops	Workshop	2	
		Printing VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines (1,000 copies)	Edition	1000	
2.1.3	Train/educate communities on their rights and benefits of sustainable forest management	Service Contract: MJUMITA Annual Forum co-facilitated	Event	1	Completed
		Service Contract: Empowering women and enhancing good forest governance in villages through MJUMITA Networks	Village	10	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023
2.1.4	Training of VNRCs in financial aspect (feasibility calculations, business planning)	Training events facilitated by district officers	Event	14	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023

2.1.5	Capacity building in Forest Management Plan development & implementation	Service Contract: VNRCs/VCs trained	Event	42	Ongoing
		Training on patrolling & fire mgt to VNRC (by district officials)	Training event	5	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023
		Service Contract: Training events on community-owned sawmill operation	Training event	4	Ongoing
2.1.7	Support fund raising activities for the development of new value adding activities (grants and loans from existing service providers, <i>such as TaFF, VICOBA/VS&L/SACCO</i>)	Producers' groups established / supported, VICOBA/VSLA activities promoted	Producers' group	20	5 VSLAs established in Lindi Cluster
		Service Contract: Training District authorities to establish and support VICOBA/VSLA groups	Training event	1	
		Service Contract: Business and technical training for para-professionals/members of VICOBA/VSLA groups	Group	33	
		Monitoring VICOBA/VSLA groups	Process	1	
2.1.9	Exchange visit to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains	Exchange visits to successful interventions of CBFM and forest value chain development	District	10	Implemented in Ruvuma Cluster
2.2	Improved capacities to support and monitor CBFM/forest and related value chains and incorporating HRBA aspect				
2.2.2	Capacity building in PFM, LUP, laws and regulations related to Value chain	Training events for district authorities on PFM, VLFR, forestry and beekeeping related laws and regulations	Event	8	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
		Co-facilitating Annual CBFM Stakeholder Forum (MCDI, WWF, TFCG, FORVAC)	Event	1	This event will now take place in late 2023, there was not opportunity to conduct this in 2022.
2.2.3	Capacity building to districts staff on forest value chain (value links) development	Service Contract: Training events on VCD	Training event	4	Business mentoring training training organized
2.2.4	Training on business development services to FORVAC districts.	Service Contract: Training events for district officers on monitoring operation of VLFRs, auditing the village accounts, and provision of extension services to the VLFRs	Training event	6	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023

2.2.9	Exchange visits to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains (local)	Exchange visits	Exchange visit	2	Implemented in Lindi Cluster
2.2.12	Support district facilities during implementation of FORVAC activities.	Repair a vehicle/district	Vehicle	2	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023
2.3	Forest products value chain/market systems and business development skills incorporated in relevant training institutes				
2.3.2	Support training institutions to develop/mainstream forest products value chain/market system and business development in undergraduate curricula	Workshop to discuss a status of MSc. & BSc. curricula at SUA and fasten the approval process	Event	1	Completed
		ST consultancy: Develop a VCD training module to the curricula of Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Olmotonyi, implementing first a needs assessment (2 months)	ST Consultancy	1	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
2.3.3	Support studies and thesis/dissertations related to forest products value chain/market system and business development relevant for CBFM	Service Contract: 2 MSc studies / thesis supported	Study (thesis)	2	2 dissertations selected for support
3	Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed				
3.1	Enhanced extension and communication services				
3.1.1	Supporting Districts & FBD on Forest and beekeeping related events (Saba Saba, Beekeeping & Tree planting day, Nane Nane)	Facilitate participation (booths/material/presentations/displays) on CBFM and related VCD) of communities, FBD & PO - RALG in National events (e.g. Saba Saba, Nane Nane, World Environment Day, World Forest Day, Industries Week, World Bee Day)	Event	5	Community members and District staff from Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters supported to participate in Nane Nane Exhibitions

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 tour & engagement of media in documenting CBFM/VCD, production of documentaries on FORVAC success stories	Event	2	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023 or postponing into the final year when lesson sharing and communication will be a key thrust.
3.1.4	Develop Implementation Strategies and Extension Manuals of Forestry and Beekeeping Policies	Disseminating of and training on CBFM related MNRT/FBD extension materials	Edition	8	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023 or into final year when key thrust will be lesson learning and communication
3.1.9	Awareness raising for the youth on sustainable forestry, related livelihoods and environmental issues	Awareness raising events in selected schools	Event	24	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023 or into final year when key thrust will be lesson learning and communication
3.2	Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) established				
3.2.1	Support district & national authorities in monitoring of FORVAC interventions	Review and planning workshops annually	Workshop	8	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023 although propose a more streamlined version for the final AW{
		FORVAC Results Sharing Workshop	Workshop	1	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2023-2024 workplan when lesson learning and communication will be key thrusts, although plan to use some of the resources to implement Tanga closing event during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
		Technical monitoring & backstopping to FORVAC interventions by districts/ regional/national authorities	Monitoring & backstopping visit	9	Ongoing
3.2.4	Update facts and figures of PFM across Tanzania	Printing (1,000 pcs) and dissemination of PFM Facts and Figures 2022	Edition	1000	Completed
		ST consultancy: Data collection and input to update the VLFR/CBFM database covering FORVAC operational area in Lindi, Ruvuma and Tanga Clusters (1.5 months)	ST Consultancy	1	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023

3.2.6	Monitoring forest cover in the Programme area (target villages)	ST consultancy: Develop and pilot a satellite image -based monitoring of forest cover (deforestation) in the Programme area (3 months)	ST Consultancy	1	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
3.2.7	Development and maintenance of FORVAC Management Information System (MIS)	ST consultancy: Develop a GIS-based tool for to support monitoring of the Programme activities and results and demonstration of the activities on the map, including data input (2 months)	ST Consultancy	1	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
4	Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened				
4.1	Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development				
4.1.1	Capacity building to increase understanding of policies and laws relevant for CBFM and VCD development	Organizing National Platform for relevant discussion on CBFM and VCD, and related policy and legislative developments, including GN 417 (sub-events in the Ruvuma and Lindi clusters)	Workshop	4	This was conducted with the support of WWF in November 2022.
		ST consultancy: Study on GN 417 and its effect on the implementation/development of CBFM in Tanzania (1 month)	ST Consultancy	1	
4.1.2	Support to development of Natural Forest Management Planning Guidelines and CBFM books and their dissemination	ST consultancy: Development of a simplified methodology and guidelines for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment, PFRA (a group of consultants, 2 1/2 months in total)	ST Consultancy	1	Will be proposed to be implemented during AWP 2022-2023, however a more realistic scope for FORVAC is proposed to the PSC, a study based on FORVAC site experiences and a plan to seek collaboration on this major national task in the final year. It is not realistic for FORVAC to take on this national initiative which will require national level piloting, training, workshops, communications etc. it must be a collaborative process with resources from others too.
		Working group meetings / workshops on review and development of CBFM Guidelines (simplifying and harmonizing PFRA)	Workshop	1	
		Printing of the renewed PFRA guidelines (750 pcs)	Edition	750	
		Printing and disseminating CBFM Action Plan (500 pcs)	Edition	500	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023

4.1.5	Support preparation of Charcoal Policy and Implementation Strategy	Finalization of the National Charcoal Strategy, workshop	Workshop	1	Completed
		National Charcoal Strategy printed (750 pcs)	Edition	750	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023
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	Support to TFS/TFWG/TRAFFIC to organize a national seminar on movement of illegal timber and Tanzania Timber Legality Framework	Event	1	The Programme will seek a permit from the Programme Steering Committee not to implement this activity as it does not refer closely FORVAC Outcomes. This is in line with other comments from PSC who were concerned some of the broader initiatives supported in the past were not specifically related enough to the FORVAC outcome.
4.2.5	Development of Tanzania Timber Legality Framework	Printing (600 pcs: English 100; Swahili 500) and dissemination of Tanzania Timber Legality Framework produced during AWP 2021 - 2022	Edition	600	Completed
		ST consultancy: Field assessment (2 districts/4 villages) of Tanzanian timber legality framework (a group of consultants, 1 1/2 months in total)	ST Consultancy	1	Will be implemented during the second half of the AWP 2022-2023 but tailored to more pressing policy issues for CBFM enterprises, such as the impact of GN417.

Annex 7 Budget follow-up, July-December 2022

Budget follow-up FORVAC OP December 2022 (EUR) Total Programme Budget

Description	Total Programme budget, 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024	Total Usage Y1 (Jul 18-Jun 19)	Total Usage Y2 (Jul 19-Jun 20)	Total Usage Y3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Total Usage Y4 (Jul 21-Jun 22)	Budget Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Accumulated Usage Year 4 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	% Usage Budget Year 5	Outstanding Balance Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Total Accumulated Usage
1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector										
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	2,018,992.44	0.00	688,065.42	687,134.02	339,346.53	314,400.00	169,276.93	53.84%	145,123.07	1,883,822.90
1.2 Support to value chains	2,061,774.39	0.00	92,912.50	441,382.88	1,007,738.43	365,480.00	288,537.26	78.95%	76,942.74	1,830,571.07
Subtotal Output 1	4,080,766.83	0.00	780,977.92	1,128,516.90	1,347,084.96	679,880.00	457,814.19	67.34%	222,065.81	3,714,393.97
2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced										
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	1,212,578.23	20,550.84	61,280.78	463,944.86	390,565.67	190,800.00	278,455.31	145.94%	-87,655.31	1,214,797.46
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	511,098.41	40,565.12	62,259.79	52,398.50	206,234.79	78,400.00	24,549.15	31.31%	53,850.85	386,007.35
2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	241,146.26	0.00	0.00	187,812.26	26,220.15	13,600.00	16,823.14	123.70%	-3,223.14	230,855.55
Subtotal Output 2	1,964,822.90	61,115.96	123,540.57	704,155.62	623,020.61	282,800.00	319,827.60	113.09%	-37,027.60	1,831,660.36
3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS										
3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	313,874.10	0.00	31,377.49	117,496.61	71,324.94	36,840.00	17,488.76	47.47%	19,351.24	237,687.80
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	261,131.75	0.00	79,632.19	46,869.56	41,945.82	72,800.00	27,309.62	37.51%	45,490.38	195,757.19
Subtotal Output 3	575,005.85	0.00	111,009.68	164,366.17	113,270.76	109,640.00	44,798.38	40.86%	64,841.62	433,444.99
4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported										
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	538,783.93	69,515.31	166,450.35	49,963.27	137,942.68	79,300.00	23,011.59	29.02%	56,288.41	446,883.20
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	98,168.29	0.00	0.00	12,807.29	0.00	24,000.00	29,003.14	120.85%	-5,003.14	41,810.43
Subtotal Output 4	636,952.22	69,515.31	166,450.35	62,770.56	137,942.68	103,300.00	52,014.73	50.35%	51,285.27	488,693.63
Programme Management										
Investments	522,374.18	382,716.88	84,855.61	43,681.44	11,120.25	0.00	20.06	0.00%	-20.06	522,394.24
Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	361,033.04	44,468.94	96,059.53	51,604.57	66,127.69	66,000.00	32,947.15	49.92%	33,052.85	291,207.88
Drivers	320,809.82	29,772.83	56,192.54	51,344.45	58,024.79	72,000.00	27,348.10	37.98%	44,651.90	222,682.71
Communication	67,435.02	7,551.03	13,071.30	17,712.69	24,129.72	6,000.00	13,493.80	224.90%	-7,493.80	75,958.54
Media & publishing	23,698.07	1,187.89	3,790.18	0.00	0.00	5,400.00	0.00	0.00%	5,400.00	4,978.07
Translations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
Banking & financial management	27,587.59	2,262.00	5,192.46	4,283.13	4,569.45	6,000.00	2,703.79	45.06%	3,296.21	19,010.83
Running office costs	187,488.53	6,348.02	18,798.57	41,541.94	43,339.51	45,360.00	39,162.26	86.34%	6,197.74	149,190.30
Books, periodicals & stationary	94,966.91	3,280.42	16,237.95	19,448.54	14,661.60	24,000.00	6,564.05	27.35%	17,435.95	60,192.56
Maintenance of devices & equipment	6,188.37	977.11	1,630.26	341.00	261.86	1,200.00	23.89	1.99%	1,176.11	3,234.12
Monitoring and auditing	154,153.14	6,688.45	23,018.46	33,346.23	17,009.20	42,000.00	0.00	0.00%	42,000.00	80,062.34
Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	95,879.60	18,962.78	25,473.50	19,673.32	7,290.73	12,000.00	1,568.38	13.07%	10,431.62	72,968.71
Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	95,039.48	1,438.00	11,311.30	9,581.31	51,540.65	12,000.00	2,094.37	17.45%	9,905.63	75,965.63
Subtotal Programme Management	1,956,653.75	505,654.35	355,631.66	292,558.62	298,075.45	291,960.00	125,925.85	43.13%	166,034.15	1,577,845.93
Contingency and TA-briefing										
Contingency (2,5%)	170,633.98	0.00	18,395.98	0.00	0.00	39,525.00	0.00	0.00%	39,525.00	18,395.98
International TA-briefing	3,345.66	3,345.66	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00%	0.00	3,345.66
Subtotal Contingency and TA-briefing	173,979.64	3,345.66	18,395.98	0.00	0.00	39,525.00	0.00	0.00%	39,525.00	21,741.64
Support Staff (incl IJE and NJE)	578,812.82	0.00	0.00	100,812.82	158,749.24	160,000.00	39,046.52	24.40%	120,953.48	298,608.58
TOTAL CONTRACT	10,240,762.48	913,399.76	1,556,006.16	2,453,180.69	2,678,143.70	1,667,105.00	1,039,427.27	62.35%	627,677.73	8,640,157.58

Budget Follow-up FORVAC TA - Total Programme Budget - December 2022 (EUR)

Description	Total Programme budget, 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024	Total Usage Y1 (Jul 18-Jun 19)	Total Usage Y2 (Jul 19-Jun 20)	Total Usage Y3 (Jul 20-Jun 21)	Total Usage Y4 (Jul 21-Jun 22)	Budget Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Accumulated Usage Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Usage in % Year 5	Total Accumulated Usage
FEES									
Long-Term Experts									
Chief Technical Advisor (Int)	937,667	152,595	171,238	164,333	147,071	151,560	63,524	41.9%	698,761.92
Value Chain Development Advisor (Int)	294,000	90,000	84,333	21,667	14,667	47,600	12,000	25.2%	222,666.67
National Forest Management Expert	308,333	57,024	58,095	58,810	41,310	46,607	20,714	44.4%	235,952.37
Financial Manager	303,667	54,048	57,619	51,667	41,905	49,286	29,286	59.4%	234,523.81
Financial Accountant	12,762	10,571	2,190	0	0	0	0	0.0%	12,761.90
Cluster Coordinator Tanga	129,667	13,500	40,000	40,833	33,167	2,167	2,167	100.0%	129,666.67
Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma	202,833	15,667	40,333	42,000	35,167	36,750	16,667	45.4%	149,833.31
Cluster Coordinator Lindi	201,000	15,667	40,000	40,333	35,167	36,750	18,167	49.4%	149,333.33
Long-Term Experts, Total	2,389,929	409,071	493,810	419,643	348,452	370,719	162,524	43.8%	1,833,499.98
Short-Term Experts									
International Short Term Experts		95,714	40,714	30,714	22,857		4,286		194,285.72
National Short Term Experts		58,571	119,286	67,143	0		0		244,999.99
Short-Term Experts, Total	795,000	154,286	160,000	97,857	22,857	274,286	4,286	1.6%	439,285.71
TOTAL FEES	3,184,929	563,357	653,810	517,500	371,310	645,005	166,810	25.9%	2,272,785.69
PROJECT EXPENSES									
Reimbursables costs TEAM									
Home Office Coordination Fee	72,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	50.0%	53,000.00
Home office visits	18,011	9,611	0	0	2,143	3,200	1,659	51.9%	13,412.83
Relocation costs (long term personnel)	30,386	12,143	0	5,000	0	10,200	574	0.0%	17,717.39
Housing costs (CTA)	77,107	3,567	14,787	14,254	12,601	14,750	5,718	38.8%	50,926.05
Housing costs (Forest/Financial experts)	138,250	14,621	18,307	20,322	19,435	20,000	10,834	54.2%	83,518.04
Housing costs (Ruvuma & Lindi CC)	57,375	0	12,950	12,274	4,115	10,500	5,743	54.7%	35,083.18
Local travel transport									
Daily allowance local travel	333,190	54,355	45,753	45,677	28,866	45,000	11,421	25.4%	186,071.59
Hotel costs (long term TA)									
International Travel	24,350	5,466	8,096	3,288	0	2,750	1,809	65.8%	18,658.80
Daily allowance international									
Daily allowance national	162,208	22,351	29,754	15,816	18,788	24,000	6,527	27.2%	93,235.77
Weekend travel compensation									
Hotel cost Value Chain Advisor									
Education of children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00
Travel to/from duty station for family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00
Repatriation costs (long term personnel)	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	600	0.0%	600.00
Support staff	67,200	0	31,721	35,479	0	0	0	0.0%	67,200.00
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES	998,077	133,114	173,368	164,109	97,947	142,400	50,885	35.7%	619,423.65
Grand Total	4,183,006	696,471	827,178	681,609	469,256	787,405	217,695	27.6%	2,892,209.34

