The United Republic of Tanzania
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND TOURISM

SUOMI
FINLAND

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FORVAC)

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2022 TO 30 JUNE 2023

MNYORORO WA THAMANI WA MAZAO YA MISITU
FORVAC
FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

July 2023

PREFACE

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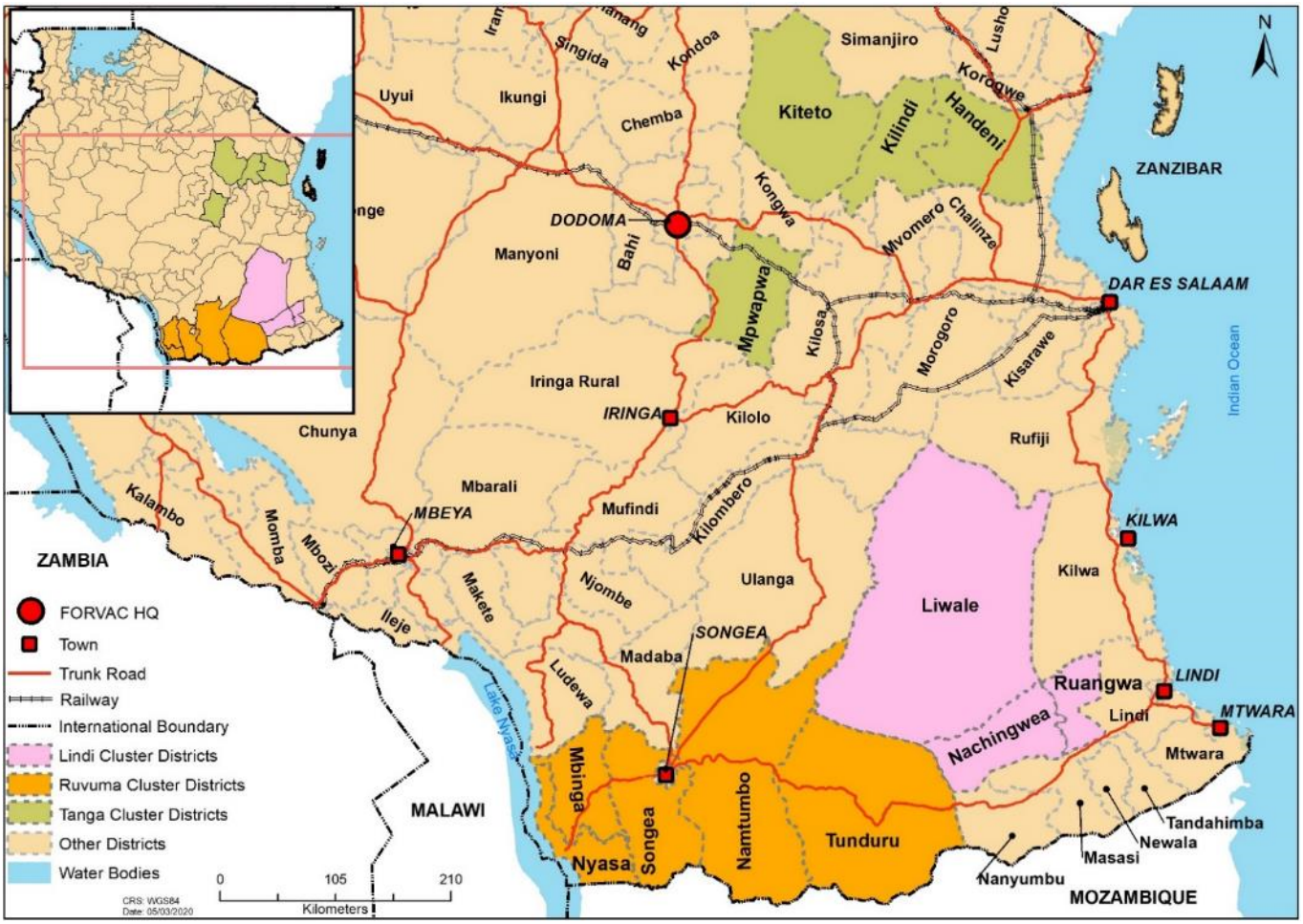
PROGRAMME AREA



PROGRAMME FACT SHEET

Document:	Annual Report for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Programme title:	Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme (FORVAC)
Sub-sectors:	Forestry Development, Private Sector Development
Geographical coverage:	Tanzania – institutional development nationwide Tanga Cluster: Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Region, Mpwapwa District located in Dodoma Region and Kiteto District (Suledo Forest Community) in Manyara Region Lindi Cluster: Liwale, Ruangwa and Nachingwea Districts Ruvuma Cluster: Namtumbo, Tunduru, Songea, Mbinga and Nyasa Districts Headquarters in Dodoma
Duration:	Four years (7/2018–7/2022) originally, extended with two years to July 2024
Programme financing:	For the first four years: - Government of Finland € 9,950,000 - Government of Tanzania in kind contribution (salaries, operating expenses and office space) € 200,000 Additional extension budget (07/2022-07/2024): € 4,200,000 Total Programme budget: € 14,150,000 (+ in kind contribution of € 200,000 by Government of Tanzania)
Competent authorities:	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania
Consultant:	FCG Finnish Consulting Group Ltd
Impact:	Reduced deforestation and increased economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands
Results of the Programme:	Expected outcome: Sustainably managed forests and forest-based enterprises generating income for community members and revenue for community social service 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 Output 4: Legal and policy frameworks for CBFM and forest value chains strengthened
Distribution:	Steering Committee, Supervisory Board Programme website: https://forvac.or.tz/publications/administrative-and-management-reports/

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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 Positions
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 (SC) on 14 June 2022. After the approval, costs beyond the control of the Programme significantly increased. These higher-than-expected costs were caused by a range of factors, including significantly increased government DSA rates, inflationary pressure caused by global events and an unfavourable Euro to Tanzanian shilling exchange rate which meant that there was less local currency available when exchanged from Euros than expected. The FORVAC team with partners developed a combination of mitigation actions to ensure that the Programme operations continued to the end of the year whilst minimizing disruption to the priority activities. FORVAC sought approval for this revised/updated workplan from the SC on the 17th of March and from the Supervisory Board on 18th of April. The revised workplan was approved on 10th May.

This document is an Annual Progress Report of the implementation of this workplan over the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. 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 level indicators will mainly be assessed at the end of the Programme, but most of the Outcome level indicators have already been measured, for example, during the reporting period, FORVAC has contributed to the addition of 127,337 hectares of forest area to sustainable forest management by supporting production of 11 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) for 25 villages (including one collective FMP in Namtumbo District and SULEDO Community Forest in Kilindi District). Additionally, 2 produced FMPs are waiting for District level approval, covering VLFR area of 4,285 ha.

During the reporting period, 40 FORVAC-supported villages sold sustainably harvested timber a total of 10,344 m^3 with a value of TZS 2,778,394,336 (EUR 1,111,358). Additionally, four (4) villages in Ruangwa and one (1) village in Ruvuma produced approximately 112 m^3 of sawn timber worth TZS 148,340,000 (EUR 59,336). 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 1,7 billion (EUR 687,000).

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.

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

Support to establishment & mobilization of VLFRs (base activities)

- **11 forest management and harvesting plans**, covering 127,337 ha of VLFR, approved and 2 plans (4,285 ha) are waiting for approval.
- Cluster-wise cumulative **annual allowable cut (AC)** for sustainable community timber is 24,200 m^3 in Ruvuma, 100,636 m^3 in Lindi and 10,537 m^3 in Tanga, totaling almost 135,373 m^3.
- 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 Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) meetings offered the final approval for the gazettement of the proposed five bee reserves, followed by the preparation of five (5) Government Notices (GN) and submission to the respective authority for approval before their public circulation and stakeholders' comments receival.

- Gazettement of 4 VLFRs is ongoing in Songea District in Ruvuma Cluster.

Support to value chains development

- **Timber trade:** 40 villages (38 villages in Lindi, 1 in Ruvuma Cluster, and 1 village in Tanga Cluster) sold a total of 10,344 m^3 of timber with the value of TZS 2,778,394,336 (EUR 1,111,358).
- **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 148,340,000 (EUR 59,336) in total. Two more community owned sawmills and two solar kilns have been procured, established, and registered.
- **Timber value chain** has created temporary employment for a total of 1,797 (1,579M/218F) villagers.
- The development of **CBFM Market Information System** was finalized www.trcm.or.tz.
- **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 (EUR 6,138) 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 (EUR 3,055) 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

- **2,178 (1,532M/646F) members of Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) and Village Councils (VCs)** in various subjects related to good governance, timber business planning, management of community-owned sawmills, air drying, logs and sawn timber measurements, volume calculation, and harvesting supervision.
- District Forest Officer and Finance Officer of Namtumbo District trained 18 (13M/5F) VNRC members in Limamu village on good governance, financial management, and record keeping.
- **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).
- **Gender Action Learning System (GALS) Methodology** was piloted in Ruangwa, Liwale, and Nyasa Districts as aiming to strengthen empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups and develop gender equality from the grassroots.
- Support to **establishment of 22 micro-saving groups (VSLAs/VICOBAs)** in Ruangwa and Nachingwea Districts in Lindi Cluster, Songea, Namtumbo, and Nyasa Districts in Ruvuma Cluster, and in Handeni District in Tanga Cluster: 506 members (210M/296F), of which 8 are disabled.

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 July 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 (Farmer's Day) 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.
- In March 2023, the FBD/MNRT together with the Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) conducted a field monitoring mission to Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters.
- The annual External Review and Evaluation (ERET) was conducted in March 2023.
- During the reported Annual Workplan year, FORVAC scaled down activities in Tanga Cluster. The official closure of the FORVAC Programme in Tanga Cluster was held in Tanga City on 21st June 2023.

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. After approval of the document, FORVAC supported the printing of 945 copies of the document.
- Production of the **Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania** supported and 3,500 copies printed.
- FORVAC supported the printing of 600 copies of the **CBFM Action Plan** document.
- 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 Annual Workplan and Budget (AWP 2022-2023) was amended in April 2023 due to the significantly increased costs beyond the control of the Programme. The FORVAC team with partners developed a combination of mitigation actions to ensure that the Programme operations continued to the end of the year whilst minimizing disruption to the priority activities. The revised AWP 2022-2023 was approved by the Programme Steering Committee and the Supervisory Board on 10th May 2023. The annual Technical Assistance (TA) budget remained the same (EUR 787,405 / TZS 1,968,512,567), but the annual Operation and Management (OP) budget increased from EUR 1,667,105 (TZS 4,167,762,500) to 1,723,934 (TZS 4,309,835,000).

By the end of June, a percentage of 97 of the revised year 5 OP budget and a percentage of 77 of the TA budget were realized. The low percentage of the TA budget is a consequence of unimplemented short-term consultancies, as from the planned 384 Short-term Consultancy (ST) days, only 123,25 (32%) were realized as discussed in the above section 2.4 'Deviations from the workplan'. The expenditure per budget category (OP & TA) over the planning period and from the beginning of the Programme implementation 23 July 2018 to 30 June 2023 are set out in the below Table.

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

Budget category	Total budget 23/7/2018-22/7/2024	Accumulated usage 23/7/2018-30/6/2023	Revised Annual budget for 7/2022-6/2023	Accumulated usage 7/2022-6/2023	% 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 9,966,899 (TZS 24,917,247,500)	EUR 9,272,472 (TZS 23,181,180,000)	EUR 1,723,934 (TZS 4,309,835,000)	EUR 1,671,742 (TZS 4,179,355,000)	97%	93%
TA - Technical Assistance (also including ST consultancies)	EUR 4,183,101 (TZS 10,457,752,500)	EUR 3,226,701 (TZS 8,066,752,500)	EUR 787,405 (TZS 1,968,512,567)	EUR 552,186 (TZS 1,380,465,000)	70%	77%
TOTAL	**EUR 14,150,000 (TZS 35,375,000,000)**	**EUR 12,499,173 (TZS 31,247,932,500)**	**EUR 2,511,339 (TZS 6,278,347,500)**	**EUR 2,223,928 (TZS 5,559,820,000)**	**89%**	**88%**

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

After supporting village land use planning and forest management planning, 43 FORVAC-supported villages have started timber sales. Results are encouraging: 20,758 m^3 of standing timber, up to a total value of TZS 5,675,919,864 (EUR 2,270,368), was sold by the end of June 2023. Additionally, two (2) community owned portable sawmills have commenced production, and the cumulative value of the sale of sawn timber was TZS 303,336,170 (EUR 121,334).

To reach the Programme's outcomes 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 (*Pterocurpus angolensis*) and Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*) 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 1,577 m3 of standing timber was sold within July 2022 – June 2023.

   Recommendation: More efforts on the promotion of LKTS will be given during the final year of the FORVAC Programme. For example, the miombo timber species website will be relaunched, and the CBFM market information system will be taken into efficient use. A market study of the demand for miombo timber (including LKTS) and a marketing strategy will be finalized in July 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) The capacity of four (4) portable sawmills FORVAC has procured is not sufficient to process all the timber that is demanded from the villages where FORVAC works. The annual allowable cut (AAC) of the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) that have approved Forest Management Plans (FMP) is 135,373 m3, and the cumulative sale is 20,758 m3. So far, the sawmills (two of them have started operating) have been used to process only approximately 237 m3.

   Recommendation: FORVAC will seek other ways than only sawmills how the villages could process the timber instead of selling standing timber and thus get a bigger share of the timber value chain to remain in the village.

3) 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 one year 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 remaining time of the project on 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.

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 Community Forest) in Manyara 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.

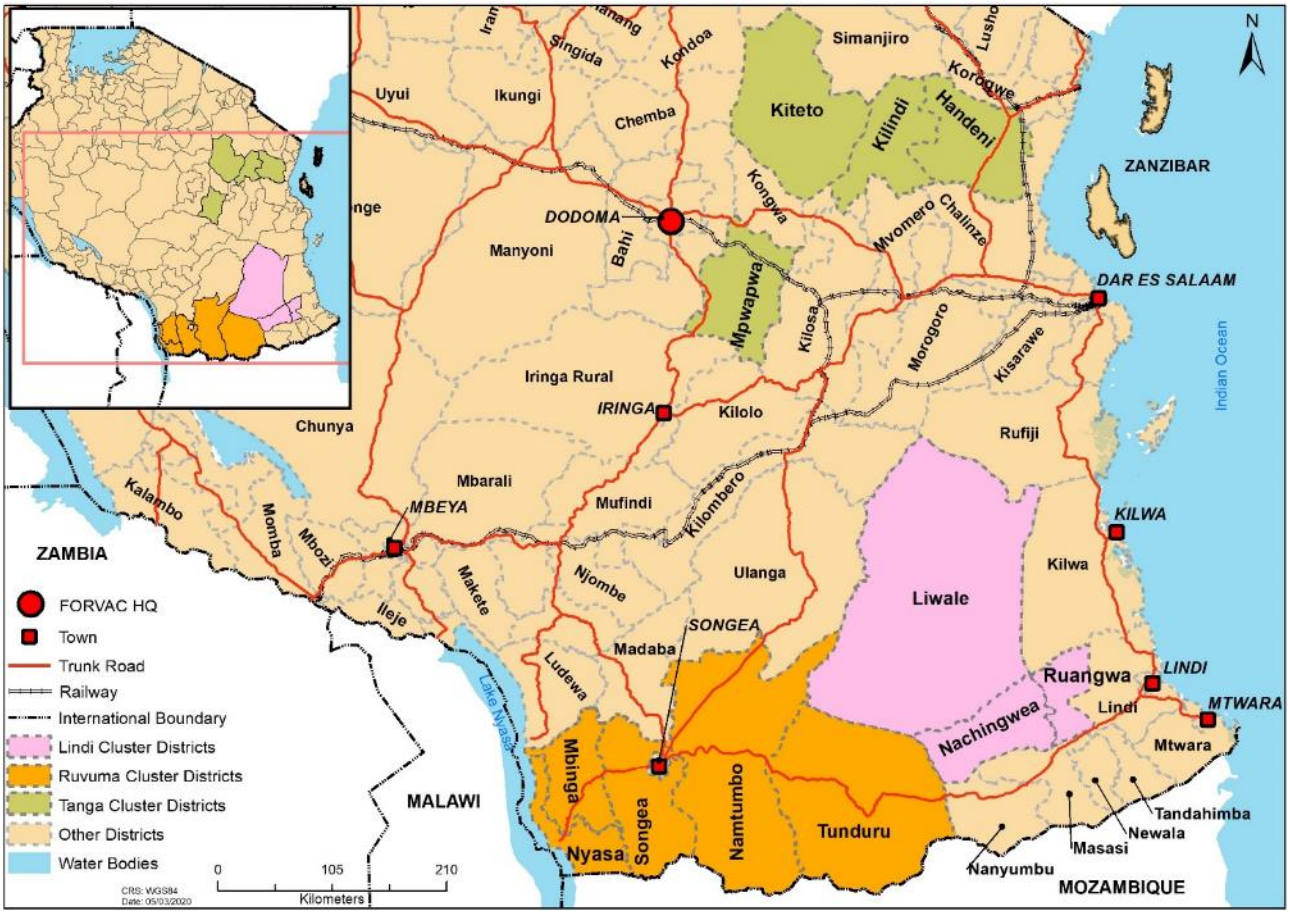

Figure 1. Map of FORVAC target areas.

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 Annual Report 07/2022-6/2023

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 and Ruvuma) 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. "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).

However, after the approval of the AWP 2022-2023, costs beyond the control of the Programme significantly increased. These higher-than-expected costs were caused by a range of factors, including significantly increased government DSA rates, inflationary pressure caused by global events and an unfavourable Euro to Tanzanian shilling exchange rate which meant that there was less local currency available when exchanged from Euros than expected. The FORVAC team with partners developed a combination of mitigation actions to ensure that the Programme operations continued to the end of the year whilst minimizing disruption to the priority activities. FORVAC sought approval for this revised/updated workplan from the SC on the 17th of March and from the Supervisory Board on 18th of April. The revised workplan was approved on 10th May and presented in Annex 3 (Revised/updated workplan and operational budget 2022-2023).

Annual Report 07/2022-6/2023

The implementation of the above-discussed Workplan started on 1 July 2022. This document is an Annual Progress Report of the implementation over the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. 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 4.

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 during the year 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 (7/2022-6/2023)	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 during the year 2023	

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	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.

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 (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime	31 villages, 93,000 ha	450,000 ha (based on 69 FMPs)	- 25 villages (including SULEDO) supported with FMPs have obtained approved plans at the District and/or Ministry level, covering a total VLFR area of 127,337 ha - 2 villages (4,285 ha) are waiting for District level approval - Forest management planning/renewal of old plan is ongoing in 4 villages - Gazettement of 4 VLFRs is ongoing in Songea District, Ruvuma Cluster	- 71 villages (including SULEDO) supported with FMPs have obtained approved plans at the District and/or Ministry level, covering a total VLFR area of 451,322 ha - 2 villages (4,285 ha) are waiting for District level approval - 27 VLFRs gazetted, 185,911 ha in total - Gazettement of 4 VLFRs is ongoing in Songea District, Ruvuma Cluster	The area under the sustainable forest management regime is higher than planned, and the number of villages is on target if the villages where management planning is ongoing is also counted.
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 (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and 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 temporary employment for a total of 1,797 (1,579M/218F) 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 m3 / TZS 300,000,000 (LKTS) 800 m3 / TZS 320,000,000 (primarily processed)	20,000 m3 / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value) 2,000 m3 / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS) 2,000 m3 / TZS 800,000,000 (primarily processed)	i) Standing timber: 10,344 m3 / TZS 2,778,394,336 (EUR 1,111,358) ii) LKTS: 1,577m3 / TZS 318,175,437 (EUR 127,270) iii) Sawn timber: 4,461 planks (appr. 112 m^3) / TZS 148,340,000 (EUR 59,336)	i) Standing timber: 20,758 m3 / TZS 5,675,919,864 (EUR 2,270,368) ii) LKTS: 3,452 m3 / TZS 670,193,832 (EUR 268,078) iii) sawn timber: 8,857 planks (approx. 237 m^3) / TZS 303,336,170 (EUR 121,334)	Timber sales, including LKTS, are on target, but selling of processed timber has not progressed enough well. The two new procured sawmills have not yet started operating because the villages are waiting that the harvesting quota will be approved by the District Harvesting Committees that convene once a year in July. In Ruvuma, FORVAC has supported the implementation of Forest Management Plans (FMPs) only in Namtumbo, Tunduru, and Songea Districts, as the forests in Nyasa and Mbinga mainly are water catchment forests. However, timber sales and sawmilling have not progressed well in Ruvuma where the stock of well-known and highly valued timber species, such as Mninga and Mkongo, is low, hence the promotion of LKTS is urgent.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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%	Total approximate income through beekeeping, honey processors, mushroom, bamboo & pottery: TZS 80,027,216 (EUR 32,011)	Total approximate income through beekeeping (638M/477F, 22 PLWD), honey processors (9M/15F, 1 PLFD), mushroom (10M/56F, 2 PLWD), bamboo (39M/52F, 1 PLWD) & pottery (18F): TZS 121,206,812 (EUR 48,483) Women 47%, PLWD: 2%	The total value of the sales of NTFP has reached the annual target, but data on the number of households involved in the supported producer groups is missing. Although there has been progress with gender, PLWD groups are challenging to engage for cultural and practical reasons.
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 1,718,955,600 / EUR 687,582	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 3,511,719,578 / EUR 1,412,975 The fund has been used for different development purposes, e.g., health care, education, and village offices.	Even though the amount communities have used for social development purposes is approximate, as the percent the communities have allocated for social funds varies between 50 to 60%, the target has been exceeded.
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.
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	National Charcoal Strategy and action plan finalized by the Task Force and submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022. After approval of the document, FORVAC supported the printing of 945 copies of the document 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 and 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.

2.2.1 Cumulative Outcome level achievements

FORVAC has supported the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) in the development of several key policy documents that enhance the development of enabling policy environment of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and related value chains in Tanzania. However, more efforts will be needed in the final year of the Programme to solve the policy barriers the Programme has identified, especially related to the timber value chain:

i) Understanding of the GN 417 varies among stakeholders, and the particular GN may have some bottlenecks that affect the implementation/development of CBFM and CBFM enterprises;
ii) The Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) is costly and complicated;
iii) The harvest licensing process for VLFRs is inflexible and slow;
iv) The public procurement system only considers Mninga (Pterocurpus angolensis) and Mkongo (Afzelia quanzensis) tree species; and
v) Only mobile sawmills and pit saws are allowed to be used in the timber processing within Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR).

Despite the policy barriers mentioned above, FORVAC has managed to bring under a sustainable forest management regime 451,322 ha of community-owned forest by supporting 71 villages to implement forest management plans (FMPs) by the end of June 2023. This is already sufficient to reach the target set for the end of the Programme. However, forest management planning is still ongoing in four (4) villages, and two (2) villages are waiting for District level approval. Additionally, FORVAC has supported the gazettement of 27 Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) with a total forest area of 185,911 ha to guarantee the strongest possible tenure for the forest area.

Based on the approved FMPs, 43 villages have sold 20,758 m3 of standing timber worth TZS 5,675,919,864 (EUR 2,270,368). Out of this harvested volume, 3,452 m3 were so-called lesser-known timber species (LKTS) worth TZS 670,193,832 (EUR 268,078). These harvesting volumes already exceed the targets set for the Programme. But sawn timber production and sale have not progressed as well, as only around 12% of the target set for the processed timber volume and 38% of value have been reached. This is partly due to the policy barriers described above. However, the good progress in standing timber sales has resulted in the target amount communities have used for social development purposes has been exceeded.

In addition to the timber value chain, FORVAC has supported honey, mushroom, bamboo, and pottery (improved cooking stoves made from clay) producers' groups/micro-businesses, involving 1,314 (696M/618F) entrepreneurs to develop their businesses. So far, the supported businesses have earned 97% of the target value set for the non-timber forest product businesses, and the positive progress is expected to continue during the final year when the focus of FORVAC support will be on marketing, and market linkages, and linking the businesses to external finance. The goal is to get the businesses to be profitable and self-sufficient before the end of the Programme.

The progress of other Outcome level indicators will be measured in the End Impact Study in 2024. More narration for the above-discussed indicators follows in the next Section 2.3, where achievements and activities implemented by FORVAC are discussed in more detail by Outputs.

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.

2.3.1 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 (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
Number and area of operational VLFRs: - 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	Established/mobilized VLFRs: 31 / 93,000 ha Established/mobilized VNRCs: 31, > 30% women of the membership FMP: 31 VLFRs / 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: - 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%	VLFRs 25 / 127,337 ha: - Approved VLUPs 5 / 40,126 ha - Approved FMPs 11 / 127,337 ha, including 25 VLFRs - Additionally, 2 FMPs / 4,285 ha waiting for District level approval - Forest management planning or renewal of old plan is ongoing in 4 villages - Establishment/ remobilization of 2 VNRCs is ongoing	VLFRs 71 / 451,322 ha: - Approved VLUPs 39 / 590,790 ha (additionally, 2 VLUPs / 29,297 ha waiting for approval) - Approved FMPs 57 / 451,322 ha (additionally, 2 villages / 4,285 ha waiting for District level approval) - 76 VNRCs formed/ remobilized, 35% of women membership - AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 135,373 m^3	The budget was not enough to implement as many forest management plans (FMPs) as planned, but the VLFR area, that the implemented plans cover, is higher than planned. Efforts have been made to get the final endorsement from FBD/MNRT for already implemented FMPs because still, 14 FMPs are waiting for the highest level approval (so far, they have been approved at the District level).

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
- Volume of AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs Area of strictly protected forest in VLFRs			- AAC in FORVAC covered VLFRs 50,435 m3 - 12,355 ha strictly protected (10% of VLFR area)	- 51,599 ha strictly protected (11% of VLFR area)	
Number of established Bee reserves	5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)	5 Bee reserves established and gazetted (5059 ha)	Relevant Regional Consultative Committee meetings approved the gazettement of the 5 bee reserves 5 Government Notices (GN) prepared and submitted to the respective authority for approval before their public circulation and stakeholders' comments receival.	5 bee reserves established, totaling the reserve area of 5,059 ha, and the gazettement approved. Drafting GN is ongoing.	According to Beekeeping Act Cap 224 the GN crafted will be circulated for ninety (90) days and Director of Forestry and Beekeeping is responsible to receive and work on any if occurs objection or recommendation from stakeholders concerning the targeted area.
Number of lesser-known species with market potential identified, studied and marketing commenced	14	14	Miombo timber species database will be relaunched after discussing with the relevant stakeholders on how manage and host the website after FORVAC	- Technical properties and commercial value/marketability analyzed for 14 species - Miombo timber species database will be relaunched in 2023	Unfortunately, there were several technical issues with the hosting of the website, which finally caused the destruction of the already launched website. A discussion on how the existence of the website can be secured after FORVAC ends is ongoing. This will affect how the website will be relaunched. Additionally, a range of communication strategies beyond the website are planned for 2023-24 to reach potential buyers, particularly carpenters, timber traders and government representatives responsible for public procurement.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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 Carving: 1 enterprise, 9 beneficiaries (9M) Carpentry: 1 enterprise, 5 beneficiaries (5M)	- 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 - Carving: 1 enterprise, 9 beneficiaries (9M) - Carpentry: 1 enterprise, 5 beneficiaries (5M)	Mezzo/National level private sector involvement was planned to be established, in addition to Tanga Cluster, where Swahili Honey collaboration has been successful, in Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters. The Programme has explored different private sector actors and their interests in cooperation in Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters without finding suitable partners yet, or then the number of viable businesses has been too low in a certain area to attract traders.

2.3.1.1 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 Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs). Production of new Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) was not included in the AWP 2022-2023, but two (2) earlier implemented VLUPs from Ruangwa District and three (3) from Mbinga District were approved at the District level during the reporting period. These plans cover the village area of 20,913 ha in total and the VLFR area of 4,417 ha. Two (2) more VLUPs are pending approvals from the District level, and FORVAC is trying to influence the process to get them approved. Development of some new Forest Management Plans (FMP) and Harvesting Plans (HP) or renewal of old ones was included in the AWP 2022-2023 and next is discussed more about those.

Cumulative results of the FORVAC support on the establishment and mobilization of VLFRs, 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 three (3) villages in Ruvuma (having one collective Forest Management Plan), nine (9) villages in Lindi Cluster, and SULEDO Community Forest (involving 13 villages) in Tanga Cluster, totaling 25 villages. These approved 11 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) cover a total VLFR area of 127,337 ha. Additionally, Matekwe village in Lindi Cluster, with the VLFR area of 3,240 ha, is waiting for District level approval. In Mazingara village in Tanga Cluster, FORVAC supported the development of FMP during the implementation of the charcoal pilot. But as discussed later in this report, conflict in land-use interests occurred in the VLFR (1,045 ha), which stopped the pilot and also is unlikely if the FMP will be approved. Currently, forest Management planning is ongoing in three (3) villages in Ruvuma Cluster and one old FMP is under review in Lindi 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 no utilization of forest products is 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%). 10% (7,832 ha) of SULEDO Community Forest is also protected. 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 FORVAC-supported Forest Management Plans (FMPs) approved at village, district and/or national level.

Forest Management Planning	Clusters			FORVAC Clusters in total
	Ruvuma	Lindi	Tanga	
7/2022-5/2023: Approved FMPs at the District/Ministry level, No of FMPs	1 (3 villages)	9	1 (SULEDO)	11
7/2022-5/2023: Approved FMPs at the District/Ministry level, area covered, ha	4,603	45,232	77,502	127,337
5/2023: FMPs pending approvals at the District level, No of FMPs	0	1	1	2
5/2024: FMPs pending approvals at the District level, area covered, ha	0	3,240	1,045	4,285
7/2022-5/2023: Protected area covered by the FORVAC supported FMPs, ha	2	4,521	7,832	12,355

SULEDO Community Forest

During the reporting period, FORVAC continued its partnership with Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) focusing on supporting approval of the SULEDO Community Forest Management Plan (FMP). In mid-December 2022, the Management Plan was approved by the Kiteto District Council Management Team and the Finance Committee. On 28th April 2023, the District Full Council approved the plan, and soon, after minor edits, it will be submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to offer 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	Laiseri	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 59 Forest Management Plans (approved by relevant District Council and/or MNRT) have produced a total annual allowable cut (AAC) volume of **135,373 m^3** 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 marketing strategy and a study of the demand for miombo timber.

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	**135,373 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	Kiteto: 8,586 m^3	
Total AAC:	**24,200 m^3**	**100,636 m^3**	**10,537 m^3**	

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.

In March 2023, the gazettement of four (4) VLFRs in Songea District in Ruvuma Cluster started. These VLFRs are located in Liweta (1,449 ha), Litowa (1,190 ha), Ndongosi (4,941 ha), and Mhukurulilahi (7,698 ha) villages.

In addition to this four new gazettement in Songea District, 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 2. 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 Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) meetings offered the final approval for the gazettement of the proposed five bee reserves, followed by the preparation of five (5) Government Notices (GN) and submission to the respective authority for approval before their public circulation and stakeholders' comments receival. The approved bee reserve areas are as follows:

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

2.3.1.2 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 1,068 m^3 of timber (standing tree volume), up to a total value of TZS 258,770,215 (EUR 103,508); the total sale in Liwale District was 8,313 m^3 with the worth of TZS 2,244,920,800 (EUR 897,968); and in Nachingwea District the timber sale of 903 m^3 generated an income of TZS 257,455,700 (EUR 102,982). The related numbers per village are set out in Table 8.

In Tanga Cluster, harvesting continued only in Mkonde village in Kilindi Cluster, where they harvested 24 m^3 worth of TZS 6,807,621 (EUR 2,723) by December 2022. Since then, harvesting has stopped due to a lack of buyers. In Handeni District, harvesting didn't progress 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 either start harvesting. With the new DC, the discussion on approving sustainable timber harvesting in the FORVAC-supported VLFR continued. On 23rd March 2023, the new DC reinstated timber harvesting in Gole VLFR as a result of discussions and negotiations with the DFO and Head of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Unit in Handeni DC. Although the new DC approved harvesting in Gole VLFR and other VLFRs, harvesting didn't take place during the reporting period in any of the FORVAC-supported VLFRs due to a lack of buyers.

In Ruvuma Cluster, the stock of well-known and highly valued timber species, such as Mninga (*Pterocurpus angolensis*) and Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*), is low, which has caused that the timber sales in Ruvuma has not progressed as well as in Lindi Cluster. During the reporting period, the harvesting took place only in Limamu village, where 36 m^3 of standing timber (Mninga and Muwanga (*Pericopsis angolensis*) species) was harvested for sawmilling, as discussed in the next chapter. The value of harvested standing timber was TZS 10,440,000 (EUR 4,176). FORVAC, together with Mpingo Conservation & Development Initiative (MCDI), has promoted the lesser-known timber species (LKTS), and during the reporting period, 8 different LKTS, namely Msufipori (*Bombax rhodognaphalon*), Mtondoro (*Brachystegia spiciformis*), Njiligwi (*Maprounea africana*), Mkarati (*Erythrophleum africanum*), Mgongachuma (*Amblygonocarpus andongensis*), Mpangapanga (*Millettia stuhlmannii*), Mnidu (*Cordia africana*), and Mpilipili (*Sorindeia madagascariensis*), were sold with the following amount and value:

- Sold timber of lesser-known species: 1,577 m^3
- Value: TZS 318,175,437 (EUR 127,270)

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

Timber sold in total, m^3	*Value, TZS*	*Value, EUR*
• 10,344	• 2,778,394,336	• 1,111,358

Table 8. Data of the sold timber by district and villages during July 2022 - June 2023, including timber that has been used for sawmilling.

Cluster	District	Village	Harvested standing tree volume (m3)	Revenue collected	
				TZS	EUR
Ruvuma	**Namtumbo**	Limamu	36	10,440,000	4,176
SUB TOTAL RUVUMA			**36**	**10,440,000**	**4,176**
Lindi		Nandenje	275	79,990,580	31,996
		Nahanga	224	52,898,700	21,159
	Ruangwa	Mchichili	309	72,259,000	28,904
		Lichwachwa	131	25,201,935	10,081
		Ng'au	130	28,420,000	11,368
	SUB TOTAL RUANGWA		**1,068**	**258,770,215**	**103,508**
		Barikiwa	930	264,075,000	105,630
		Chigugu	413	111,370,000	44,548
		Chimbuko	185	50,850,000	20,340
		Darajani	330	79,560,000	31,824
		Kiangara	63	15,470,000	6,188
		Kibutuka	215	61,625,000	24,650
		Kitogoro	156	36,000,000	14,400
		Legezamwendo	20	5,800,000	2,320
		Likombora	355	96,550,000	38,620
		Lilombe	90	26,100,000	10,440
		Litou	31	8,990,000	3,596
		Luwele	859	241,330,000	96,532
	Liwale	Mahonga	220	61,000,000	24,400
		Mihumo	390	98,000,000	39,200
		Mikunya	83	20,850,000	8,340
		Mikuyu	669	161,205,000	64,482
		Mtawatawa	771	182,630,800	73,052
		Mtungunyu	180	52,270,000	20,908
		Nahoro	714	205,660,000	82,264
		Nangano	472	133,305,000	53,322
		Nanjegeja	157	44,805,000	17,922
		Naujombo	82	23,780,000	9,512
		Ngongowele	390	110,750,000	44,300
		Ngunja	284	80,300,000	32,120
		Turuki	253	72,645,000	29,058
	SUB TOTAL LIWALE		**8,313**	**2,244,920,800**	**897,968**
		Ngunichile	166	48,140,000	19,256
		Namatunu	74	21,460,000	8,584
		Kilimarondo	79	22,910,000	9,164
	Nachingwea	Majonanga	125	36,250,000	14,500
		Kiegei 'B'	139	40,310,000	16,124
		Mbondo	227	61,365,000	24,546
		Lipuyu	85	24,555,700	9,822
		Nanjihi	9	2,465,000	986
	SUB TOTAL NACHINGWEA		**903**	**257,455,700**	**102,982**
	SUB TOTAL LINDI		**10,284**	**2,761,146,715**	**1,104,459**
Tanga	**Kilindi**	Mkonde	24	6,807,621	2,723
	SUB TOTAL TANGA		**24**	**6,807,621**	**2,723**
TOTAL			**10,344**	**2,778,394,336**	**1,111,358**

More efforts on the promotion of VLFR timber and especially LKTS will be given during the end of the period of the FORVAC Programme. Additionally, FORVAC is trying to influence the Government, as the Government requests for tenders only consider Mninga or Mkongo currently. Notice that the line between lesser-known and well-known species is not straightforward. For example, Mpangapanga (*Millettia stuhlmannii*) 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 m^3 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.

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 during the AWP 2021-2022, were used in one (1) village in Namtumbo District, Ruvuma Cluster and in four (4) villages in Ruangwa District, Lindi Cluster during the reporting period. The sawmills produced approximately 112 m^3 of sawn timber worth TZS 148,340,000 (EUR 59,336), as presented in Table 9. This volume and value include 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. Number of produced planks, sawn timber volume estimation, and value of sawn timber produced (including offcuts) by FORVAC supported community-owned portable sawmills during July 2022 – June 2023.

Cluster	District	Village	No of planks	m3 estimation	Value, TZS	Value, EUR
Lindi	Ruangwa	Ng'au	2,000	52	73,500,000	29,400
		Nandenje	760	19	26,300,000	10,520
		Mchichili	273	6	7,320,000	2,928
		Nahanga	1,073	26	34,220,000	13,688
Ruvuma	Namtumbo	Limamu	355	9	7,000,000	2,800
Total			**4,461**	**112**	**148,340,000**	**59,336**

During the AWP 2020-2021, FORVAC co-facilitated FSC certification of two (2) VLFRs in Lindi Cluster. During this reporting period, Nahoro village from Liwale District, with the support of FORVAC, prepared and signed a timber sale contract with Grummet Eco Lodge for 5,600 planks (36.18m^3) of certified timber worth TZS 314,500,000 (EUR 125,800).

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, installed and registered. The test run of the solar kilns has been completed smoothly. 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 District, and the other kiln in Liwale serves 18 villages but other CBFM villages have access to use kilns also. 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.

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 are owned by communities, and all the operations are overseen by the District Authorities in partnership with FORVAC/MCDI. District staff representatives in Ruangwa and Liwale Districts have been trained on Solar Kiln operation and management already. These are the key persons who will be responsible for ensuring the smooth run, management, and maintenance of the solar kilns during and after the Programme timeframe.

Figure 3. 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 temporary employment for 511 (504M/7F) people, monitoring of harvesting was conducted by 630 (426M/204F) VNRC members, transportation employed 226 (225M/1F) and sawmilling 430 (424M/6F) people. The number of people employed in forest harvesting-related activities in FORVAC-supported villages are presented per District in Table 10.

From June 2022 to June 2023, the timber harvest and processing provide the following total number of temporary employment for the community members:

Total number of villagers employed	*Male, total*	*Female, total*
1,797	1,579	218

Table 10. Number of persons employed in forest harvesting- and sawmilling-related activities in the villages within July 2022 – June 2023.

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)	22	3	25	53	27	80	31	1	32	20	4	24
	Liwale (25 villages)	293	0	293	293	130	423	138	0	138	223	0	223
	Nachingwea (8 villages)	178	1	179	73	42	115	39	0	39	173	1	174
Tanga	Kilindi (1 village)	5		5	6	4	10	5		5	4		4
TOTAL		**504**	**7**	**511**	**426**	**204**	**630**	**225**	**1**	**226**	**424**	**6**	**430**

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 4, where men load the trailer in the forest and unload it manually on the roadside/sawmill site.

Figure 4. Villagers transporting timber from the forest to the roadside.

During July 2022 – June 2023, 40 villages under FORVAC support have sold sustainably harvested timber and earned approximately TZS 1,718,484,852 / EUR 687,394 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, renewal of FMP and supervision of timber harvesting;
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. The decision making process on the use of the revenue is transparent with the Village Assembly having the final say.; 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, but only timber buyers need to have access to the online marketplace, as the villages will receive orders through text message with full information about customers' requirements. The system has been designed in a way that an average literate villager will be able to use it.

The villages can market both the standing timber and sawn timber stocks through the market information system. 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.

During the reporting period, the introduction and training sessions of the CBFM Market Information System were organized in 5 Districts, namely Liwale, Ruangwa, Nachingwea, Namtumbo, and Songea, and the participants came from 25 villages. The participants offered valuable feedback on how to improve the platform. Based on the comment, the market information system was finalized, and the marketplace is now available from this website address www.trcm.or.tz. By the end of the reporting period, 25 villages from Lindi Cluster and 11 villages from Ruvuma Cluster have been trained to use the platform, and timber stocks from 5 Districts (Songea, Nachingwea, Namtumbo, Ruangwa, and Liwale) are already available on the platform for timber buyers to make orders.

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. The draft report and marketing strategy were shared with the Programme for comments in April 2023 and finalized in May 2023. The report and strategy offer concrete tools to improve timber sales, including lesser utilized species, in CBFM villages. The documents are available on the FORVAC website https://forvac.or.tz/publications/technical-reports/.

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 June 2023, 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. Table 11 below summarizes the 39 group businesses by value chains, and the supported 35 individual businesses are presented in Table 12. The offered business training and mentoring (including group registration and management, business planning, and record-keeping) 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.

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**

Through the micro-business support phases I and II, FORVAC reached 321 persons in vulnerable positions (PiVP). 25 of these beneficiaries were living with disabilities, 124 were single parents, and 123 were persons aged over 60 years old. Additionally, the support reached 32 people living with disabilities (PLWD) as indirect/secondary beneficiaries. The total number of PiVP by District is presented in Table 13.

Table 13. Number of persons in vulnerable positions (PiVP) engaged in micro-businesses by District on Phases I and II.

Cluster	District	Disabled	Secondary disabled	Single Parents	Elderly	Total
Ruvuma	Nyasa	11	14	33	28	**86**
	Mbinga	2	1	22	27	**52**
	Songea	7	14	27	26	**74**
	Namtumbo	1	1	7	7	**16**
	Tunduru	1	1	4	3	**9**
Lindi	Liwale	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Nachingwea	0	1	7	1	**9**
	Ruangwa	1	7	3	3	**14**
Tanga	Handeni	2	10	21	28	**61**
Total		**25**	**49**	**124**	**123**	**321**

A total of TZS 306 million (EUR 122,400) was provided as investment support to the micro-businesses in phase II, including equipment, machines, improving workshop facilities as well as various training. The amounts invested and the list of equipment and machines procured for the selected 74 businesses are presented per value chain in Table 14. Some additional support was provided also to phase I businesses as per Table 14, to assist them to reach a viable stage of operation, especially the carpentry workshops.

Table 14. The amounts invested and the list of equipment provided for the phase I and II businesses by business types.

Business type	Beekeeping	Carpentry	Bamboo	Carving	Honey Processor	Mushroom	Hand crafting	Tree nursery	Total
Equipment provided	Bee suits, beehives, buckets, gumboots, bee chisel, rope, bee brush, bee smoker	Wood working combo machine, Spindle, grinder, router, circular saw, grinder sanding disc, circular saw blades, router knives	Bamboo manual and electrical slicer, bamboo round stick, bamboo stick sharpening machine, bamboo stick cutting machine	Wiring facilities, Jigsaw, wood lathe machine, Jigsaw, lathe machine knives	Digital refractometer, Automatic filling machine, honey press, double strainer, nylon strainer, honey storage tank, white plastic buckets	Mushroom driers	Modified electrical and solar powered disabled tricycle, improvement of workshop premises, wiring installation, other small items	Water tanks, teak seeds, water pipes, other items	
Handeni	0	3,550,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3,550,000**
Liwale	780,000	8,758,000	1,696,500	0	0	0	0	0	**11,234,500**
Mbinga	0	0	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	**120,000**
Total Phase I	***780,000***	***12,308,000***	***1,696,500***	***0***	***0***	***120,000***	***0***	***0***	***14,904,500***
Ruangwa	10,854,332	27,505,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	**38,359,567**
Nachingwea	11,423,000	26,904,100	0	5,024,233	2,900,000	0	0	0	**46,251,333**
Tunduru	10,348,992	10,779,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	**21,128,189**
Namtumbo	16,066,408	16,715,370	0	0	4,750,000	0	8,186,200	0	**45,717,978**
Songea	33,241,349	26,256,150	26,000,000	4,822,170	1,916,000	6,210,000	0	0	**98,445,669**
Nyasa	38,392,000	0	0	0	4,850,000	0	0	13,311,000	**56,553,000**
Total Phase II	***120,326,081***	***108,160,052***	***26,000,000***	***9,846,403***	***14,416,000***	***6,210,000***	***8,186,200***	***13,311,000***	***306,455,737***

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 with District Forestry and Beekeeping Officers 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 56% in May 2023 (Table 15). 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.

It is also encouraging that beekeepers have continued investing in additional hives beyond FORVAC support. A total of 234 additional hives were bought by the beekeepers, at a value of TZS 11.5 million (EUR 4,600).

Table 15. The development of the colonization rate from March 2022 to May 2023 by District.

Cluster	District	March 2022	December 2022	May 2023
Ruvuma	Nyasa	8%	36%	39%
	Mbinga	28%	47%	69%
	Songea	6%	56%	49%
	Namtumbo	20%	49%	52%
	Tunduru	7%	51%	60%
Lindi	Nachingwea	12%	56%	57%
	Ruangwa	14%	47%	56%
	Liwale	36%	69%	65%
Tanga	Handeni	5%	41%	58%
Average		**16%**	**51%**	**56%**

Additionally, FORVAC supported training on the quality of honey processing for seven (7) local honey processors (4M/3F), five (5) committed beekeepers (4M/1F), and two (2) District officials. The training was conducted by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), which is a government institution responsible for facilitating growth of small industries including food processing industries like honey processing. The training covered the following key areas: 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), and 1,860 kg within January-June 2023 and approximately TZS 12,3 million (EUR 4,908), but in most Districts the harvesting season 2023 has not started yet. The detailed volumes and value of harvested honey within January-December 2020 (12 months), January 2021 – June 2022 (18 months), July-December (6 months), January-June 2023 (6 months) in each District are presented in Table 16. 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.

Table 16. The volumes and value of harvested honey by FORVAC supported beekeeping businesses. Note, many beekeepers have not harvested yet for the 2023 season, but are expecting to do so in July, at which point it will be possible to see whether improved colonisation has translated to improved honey yields.

Phase	District	Honey harvested (kg)				Value of honey harvested (TZS)			
		Jan - Dec 2020	Jan 2021 - Jun 2022	July - Dec 2022	Jan - Jun 2023	Jan - Dec 2020	Jan 2021 - Jun 2022	July - Dec 2022	Jan - Jun 2023
Phase II	Nyasa	-	-	1,146	69	17,049,000	-	6,074,330	365,700
	Songea	-	-	192	65	13,410,000	-	1,462,240	494,000
	Namtumbo	-	-	114	0	15,280,000	-	2,490,000	0
	Tunduru	-	-	19	0	358,000	-	171,000	0
	Nachingwea	-	-	127	423	-	-	965,200	2,508,500
	Ruangwa	-	-	118	155	-	-	896,800	1,450,000
Phase I	Handeni	658	3,287	1,143	0	3,948,000	9,102,462	11,349,120	0
	Mbinga	460	1,375	460	659	5,520,000	16,500,000	5,950,040	5,006,880
	Liwale	157	315	224	489	1,570,000	315,000	1,702,400	2,445,000
Total		**1,275**	**4,977**	**3,543**	**1,860**	**57,135,000**	**25,917,462**	**31,061,130**	**12,270,080**

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 (EUR 840)."*

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. While handing over new machinery, the carpenters were trained by SIDO – Lindi engineer Chengula in collaboration with local technicians on the installation, operation, and maintenance of machines and tools.

Additionally, 16 carpenters and two (2) carving businesses from Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Ruangwa, Nachingwea, Liwale, and Handeni Districts 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, two (2) carpenters and one (1) carving business received work orders from new clients in Dar es Salaam.

The business support has helped the carpentry businesses of phase I and II to increase the average monthly income from TZS 70,000 to 300,000 per business from March 2022. The development of the average monthly income per business by District is presented in Table 17 below.

Table 17. The monthly average income per carpentry business by District before April 2022 (baseline) and currently. The baseline data for Tunduru is not available.

Cluster	District	Monthly average income / business (TZS)	
		Baseline	Current
Ruvuma	Songea	59,000	280,000
	Namtumbo	60,000	180,000
	Tunduru	-	265,000
Lindi	Nachingwea	50,000	383,000
	Liwale	82,000	460,000
	Ruangwa	40,000	300,000
Handeni	Handeni	130,000	256,000

Figure 5. Engineer Joseph Chemngula from SIDO Lindi training the carpenters on how to operate and maintain carpentry machines.

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 6. Practical training on mushroom farming in Songea District.

Progress of the supported micro-businesses

As the end of the current Service Provision contract with SEDIT was imminent, and to inform Annual Workplanning for 2023-2024, in May 2023, the FORVAC team conducted stakeholder consultations in each Programme District. Through participatory exercises with the VNRCs and micro-businesses, the team reviewed progress, challenges and recommended priorities for the final year of the Programme. Findings of the consultations include:

- Many groups reported improved honey production as a result of better monitoring and maintenance of their hives. They appreciated the training and additional hives provided by FORVAC and requested more support in the final year in finding a market for their honey as well as exploring other bee products.
- Carpenters also appreciate the new equipment and capacity building and wished for more support in marketing their products. The high cost of timber from VLFRs is a challenge for carpenters reaching only their local market. Carpenters located in District centres noted that they can only afford to buy legal hard woods because they are selling furniture to regional markets where they can get a higher price.
- As noted by the External Review and Evaluation Team (ERET) the link between micro-businesses and VLFRs needs strengthening. If micro-businesses are not sourcing their products from the VLFR, then they do not contribute to incentivising (or indeed funding) protection of the VLFR:
    - A significant number of beekeepers moved their hives out of the VLFR after experiencing low colonization rates. A number of factors were cited, including lack of water / flowers, the difficulty of regularly checking hives in the VLFR because the forest is far from their homes, and the fact that the paint smell on the modern beehives takes time to fade. Beekeepers felt that colonisation occurred quickly after moving the hives close to the homes, with the bees getting water and flowers on their farms.

- There is potential to strengthen the connection between local carpenters and the VNRC so that more of their timber is sourced from the VLFR, especially if the VNRC is able to directly harvest and process the timber (avoiding middlemen) and therefore able to offer timber at lower price.

Many of the micro-business owners felt that they were still struggling to develop their businesses and access markets due to lack of capital, but when encouraged to think about low-cost strategies, they were able to suggest a range of feasible actions, such as linking up with their existing networks, using phone, social media and visiting traders. So far, FORVAC support has helped 24 out of the 134 phases I and II businesses to realize new business agreements. The businesses with the realized agreements, the total worth of TZS 74,405,200 (EUR around 30,000), are as follows:

- One carpentry business in Nachingwea was linked to an individual client and supplied 11 complete doors worth TZS 1.6 million (EUR 640) to a client from Dar es Salaam, who needed doors from a special tree species found in Nachingwea;
- One carpentry business in Nachingwea was linked with a buyer who procured 6 beds worth TZS 2.4 million (EUR 960) made from a special tree species found in Nachingwea;
- One carving group in Nachigwea have sold two times carving products, worth TZS 200,000 (EUR 80), to Carving and Handicrafts Association of Tanzania in Mwenge, Dar es Salaam;
- One carving group in Songea received an order for making crosses for Roman Catholic Church in Dar es Salaam and Kagera;
- One carpentry business in Songea made an agreement with Songea Municipal Council for making 600 sets of desks/chairs for secondary schools worth TZS 18 million (EUR 7,200);
- One carpentry business in Nachingwea supplied 40 school desks to Ruangwa DC worth TZS 2 million (EUR 800);
- One carpentry business from Handeni that was previously supplying semi-finished furniture to Zanzibar produced now finished produced with higher prices worth TZS 2 million (EUR 800);
- Two carpentry businesses in Songea received a tender from Songea DC and Madaba DC worth TZS 5,460,000 (EUR 2,184);
- Two carpenters in Liwale received a tender from Barikiwa dispensary, Miluyi hospital, Kibutuka secondary school, and Kipule primary school worth TZS 37 million (EUR 14,800); 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 (EUR 2,298).

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 (EUR 2,456) 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 18.

Table 18. 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 (UVIWANYUMWA), 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 UVIWANYUMWA 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 induvial) 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 (EUR 6,138) in Handeni, Mpwapwa, and Kilindi; the amounts of honey Swahili Honey purchased from the beekeepers are summarized per village in Table 19.

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 (EUR 1,12) per 1 kg. For the first time, Kilindi DC generated revenue from honey production when Swahili Honey paid Kilindi DC TZS 450,000 (EUR 180).

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 19. 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. After the associations produced/organized these documents, an Official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs working at the Regional Office in Ruvuma reviewed them and sent them to Dodoma for another and final review done by officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Dodoma on 9th May 2023.

Figure 7. 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.

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. The conflict has not been solved as some people still live in the VLFR, so the pilot won't continue in Mazingara. However, a new pilot has been planned to be implemented in Lindi Cluster in 2023.

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 July-December 2022, only the elder's group had continued working in the forest. They had constructed a kiln but hadn't done carbonization yet, as farming activities had kept them busy. The charcoal markers 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 later in 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. A discussion on how the existence of the website can be secured after FORVAC ends is ongoing. This will affect how the website will be relaunched.

Teak planting in Nyasa District

During the reporting period, FORVAC continued supporting and encouraging 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 (EUR 3,055). Table 20 below summarizes the teak plantation area intercropped with soybeans, the number of owners, and the amounts of soybeans harvested in June-July 2022.

Table 20. 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**

This year, the farmers didn't plant soybeans because the teak plantation areas are a bit far away from their normal farming area.

2.3.2 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 21 below.

Table 21. 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 (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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.	-	-	In the revised AWP 2022-2023 (approved on 10th May), this activity was changed to a study based on the FORVAC site experience, and a collaborative plan for a national process with other partners.
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: 2,178 (1,532M/646F), 30% women Individuals / community members through teak nursery and beekeeping training and carpentry exchange visit: 54 (42M/12F), 22% women	VC, VNRC: 14,141 (9,419M/4,722F), 33% women Individuals / community members: 2,274 (1,452M/822F), 36% women *Cumulative total participation in different training events: - Business planning - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques - Plantation forestry - Tree nursery	VCs & VNRCs: Annual target achieved. Community members / individuals: 9% achieved -> The low percentage is due to the reason that the number of community members that participated in micro-business and Swahili Honey supports was counted already last year and not counted for this year's figures again.
Number of VSLAs/ VICOBA's established and operational, amount of savings (membership, disaggregated by gender and PLWD)	20 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBAs) formed and operational Women 60%, PLWDs 2%	80 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBAs) formed and operational Women >50% PLWDs 2%	22 micro-saving groups (VSLAs/VICOBAs) formed and operational, 506 (210M/296F, 8 PLWDs), Women 58%, PLWD 5%	79 micro-saving groups (VICOBAs & VSLAs) formed and operational, 1,717 members (614M/1,103F, 33 PLWDs) Women 64%, PLWD 2%	

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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)	- 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	- 996 (762M/234F) District officers, 23% women - 62 (48M/14F) Regional & Central Government officers - Training and events: - CBFM Annual Stakeholder Forum - International Scientific Conference - Forest inventory planning, implementations and inventory data analysis - Forest value chains - CBFM techniques	In total 55 (24% women) government staff members trained: 28% achieved
MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA	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) BSc: Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum to be approved by the Senate Undergraduate Studies Committee	i) MSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum and ii) BSc Forest Value Chain and Business Development related curriculum established for SUA and under implementation	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 August 2023 ii) BSc curriculum was not approved	BSc and MSc Curricula for Forest Value Chain and Business Development formulated in SUA under FORVAC support during the AWP 2019-2020 i) MSc curricula approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority ii) BSc curricula was approved by the Collage of Forestry and Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) board, but hereafter, a stakeholder meeting refused it	The approval process of new curricula is slow, but the Programme has been informed that in August 2023, the University Senate of SUA should decide how to proceed with the proposed new curriculum.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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	SUA: 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 July 2023 FTI: This activity was reviewed as part of the AWP review and prioritization, and was as a resulted not conducted – see comment on deviation.	SUA: i) MSc curriculum approved by the Post-Graduate Committee in August 2020. In Nov 2022 the curriculum was submitted to the University Higher Authority ii) BSc curriculum was approved by the Collage of Forestry and Wildlife and Tourism (CFWT) board, but hereafter, a stakeholder meeting refused it	The VCD curriculum development support to the FTI was considered to be too ambitious and the amount of money allocated for this activity was not enough. Conducting a needs assessment was considered to raise expectations from the institution side that FORVAC might then not be able to deliver on.

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

Community level training under MCDI partnership

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 56 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 2,160 (1,519M/641F) 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)
  - Timber business planning, 5 villages in Nachingwea, 210 (156M/54F, 2 PLWD)
  - 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)
  - Refresher training on harvesting operations, quota management and record keeping, 10 villages in Liwale District, 280 (193M/87F)
  - Refresher training on timber business planning and sawn timber production, 18 villages in Liwale District, 540 (378M/162F)
- Ruvuma Cluster:
  - Training to VC & VNRC on CBFM practices and their roles, responsibilities, 1 village in Songea District, 36 (25M/11F)
  - 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)
  - Refresher training on record keeping, financial management, governance, harvesting practices and quota management, 3 villages in Tunduru District, 117 (72M/45F)

A total number of participants of the VNRC/VC training: 2,160 (1,519M/641F).

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).

Training of VNRCs by Local Government Agencies (LGAs)

FORVAC supported District Forest Officer and Finance Officer to conduct a 3-day training for 18 (13M/5F) VNRC members in Limamu village in Namtumbo District in February 2023. The training covered topics on good governance, financial management, and record keeping and was very timely, as harvesting and timber processing started in the village in January 2023.

MJUMITA Annual Forum

As during the previous AWP, FORVAC supported MJUMITA, the local NGO known in English as 'the Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania', 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 (EUR 18,974), of which TZS 12,000,000 (EUR 4,800) was financed by FORVAC. Other donors were TFCG/COFOREST project, MJUMITA, WWF, FAO/FFF project and USAID.

Figure 8. FORVAC National Junior Expert giving a presentation on brave women in the forest value chains during MJUMITA Annual Forum in Morogoro.

Piloting the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) Methodology

FORVAC conducts many of its activities at group or community level, including communication and decision-making processes. However, while community members are becoming more active and taking the lead in FORVAC activities, following training and experience, not all feel able to be active and assertive. In particular, women and people living with disabilities (PWD), widows, elderly, persons affected by illness and other vulnerable groups, face socio-cultural norms that tend to exclude them from community processes, especially in village meetings and forest management activities.

FORVAC decided to pilot a household methodology, such as GALS, as a targeted approach to strengthen empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups and develop gender equality from the grassroots.

GALS is a community-led empowerment methodology using specific participatory processes, lots of singing and dance, discussion and laughter, and using drawing tools. It aims to give women as well as men more control over their lives and encourage them to work for the development of both their household and the whole community, with a vision in mind. GALS addresses gender issues in a way that benefits women and men, rather than only focusing on women. The family are encouraged to analyse gender-based barriers together and work to achieve their household vision.

GALS was piloted in three communities of FORVAC in January-February 2023. The objective was to pilot the GALS approach in FORVAC, aiming for empowerment of women and vulnerable persons and strengthening their integration in FORVAC activities. We started with a 'training of trainers' session in Dodoma in the FORVAC office, with project staff and service providers. We then moved to the field for five-day workshops in three villages (Nandenje village in Ruangwa District; Barikiwa village in Liwale District; and Liuli village in Nyasa District), with between 25 and 30 participants in each. There were roughly equal numbers of women and men among the community participants. These included representatives from the many sectors within the community, such as: religious leaders, carpenters, beekeepers, entrepreneurs, widows, youths, VNRC or VSLA members, people with disabilities, and government staff. The aim was to provide a good understanding of the GALS methodology to the community, and stimulate them to become GALS champions, who will replicate the training in their own home, with neighbours and friends. On the final day of each workshop the champions presented GALS to invited members of the community and committed to taking further action.

The villages will be revisited in the coming months to review progress. If the process appears successful, there is an opportunity for expansion.

Figure 9. GALS champions visioning future during training.

Establishment of micro-saving groups

FORVAC has introduced Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and Village Community Banks (VICOBA) to communities to increase community members' access to basic bank services. These micro-saving groups 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.

In September 2022, FORVAC supported the establishment of five (5) VSLAs in Ruangwa District in Lindi Cluster. Additionally, in June 2023, 17 new VICOBA groups were formed in Ruangwa (one), Nachingwea (one), Nyasa (four), Songea (two), Namtumbo (three), and Handeni (six) Districts through the SEDIT partnership. All of the established VICOBA groups involve members from the supported micro-businesses (phases I and II). As an exit strategy of FORVAC, the newly formed VICOBA groups were formed by training community members to be trainers of trainees (ToTs). The ToTs will continue supporting the newly formed groups. Table 22 summarizes the established groups by Clusters.

Table 22. Summary of the established micro-finance groups by Clusters.

Cluster	No of groups	No of women	No of men	No of members	No of PLWD
Lindi	7	76	64	140	5
Ruvuma	9	85	80	165	3
Tanga	6	135	66	201	0
TOTAL	**22**	**296**	**210**	**506**	**8**

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 10. 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.

2.3.2.2 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. Consequently, an agreement to start doing business with timber businesses placed in Keko Magurumbasi and Keko Kitoroli in Dar es Salaam from July 2023, after the relevant District Harvesting Committee meetings have been held, 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 (EUR 160) in one rainy season. With those earnings and a VICOBA loan (TZS 500,000 / EUR 200), 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 (EUR 80) 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 (EUR 120), 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 (EUR 160)."

2.3.2.3 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 July 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 analyzing the data and writing the dissertations after 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 are under review. The students will graduate later in 2023. These studies and relevant postgraduates are as follows:

- Analysis of institutions and power relations along timber value chain in Liwale and Nachingwea Districts, Tanzania, by Magiri, Mary C; and

- Impact of community forest-based projects on livelihoods and conservation of village land forest reserves, by Angela A. Mlawa. Her dissertation-based article was published in the International Journal of Natural Resource Ecology and Management 8 (2), June 2023: 70-77, the article is available online www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/paperinfo?journalid=207&doi=10.11648/j.ijnrem.20230802.15

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.

2.3.3 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 23 below.

Table 23. 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 (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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	- 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	Achieved
FM 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	- 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	The PFM Facts and Figures 2022 has been published, printed, and dissemination. The VLFR database will be updated during the year 2023. Additionally, FORVAC will bring together stakeholders to discuss who will take the responsibility to host and update the VLFR database.

2.3.3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services, Output area 3.1

Nane Nane (Farmer's Day) 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 (Erythrophleum africanum, Pteleopsis myrtifolia, Millettia stuhlmannii, and Amblygonocarpus andongensis) were promoted, and they attracted people.

Figure 11. 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/

FORVAC in media

FORVAC has continued active involvement of media in the different events organized in the Clusters. Media involvement has offered good visibility and publicity for FORVAC and CBFM in Tanzania. Most of the FORVAC related online publications (YouTube videos and Blog texts) can be found from the Programme's website (https://forvac.or.tz/forvac-in-media/). Some of the broadcasted TV news are also available at the same address.

During the reporting period, FORVAC posted a total of 33 times on its Facebook page. Through the Facebook, FORVAC raises awareness about the Programme and its interventions as well as development cooperation and its importance. The activity on Facebook and publicity of FORVAC also in other media have increased the number of the Facebook page followers from 1,286 to 1,502 and the posts have reached around 1,837 people in total.

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 12. 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

Tanga closing workshop

During the reported Annual Workplan year, FORVAC scaled down activities in Tanga Cluster. The official closure of the FORVAC Programme in Tanga Cluster was held in Tanga City on 21st June 2023. The closure event involved District, Regional, and National level stakeholders in a meeting where community

development activities initiated by FORVAC were handed over to the regional and district authorities. The district authorities had prepared plans and strategies on how to sustain the interventions of FORVAC in advance, and these were discussed and commented in the meeting.

For example, in Handeni District, where FORVAC implemented the micro-business support phase I, the plan of the District is to continue supporting all the forest-based micro-businesses, supported earlier by FORVAC, with loans and mentorship so that they contribute to poverty alleviation and forest conservation in the District. By now, Handeni District has already provided over TZS 45 million soft loans to five (5) forest-based business groups to advance and sustain their businesses.

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.

In March 2023, the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) together with the Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) conducted a field monitoring mission to Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters. The monitoring team visited Barikiwa and Chimbuko villages in Liwale District, Lindi Cluster; and Litowa village in Songea District, Amani Makoro and Kindimba Chini villages in Mbinga District, and Liuli village in Nyasa District in Ruvuma Cluster. The monitoring team interviewed and discussed also with Regional and District Officers to get a better understanding of how the Programme has progressed and succeeded and how the interventions done with the support of FORVAC will be sustained after the Programme.

Additionally, the annual External Review and Evaluation (ERET) was conducted in March 2023. The recommendations given by the ERET team and the monitoring team of FBD/MNRT guided the annual workplanning of the final year 2023-2024 of FORVAC.

Figure 13. 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. During AWP 2023-2024, FORVAC will bring together stakeholders to discuss who will take the responsibility to host and update the VLFR database in future.

2.3.4 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 24 below.

Table 24. 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 (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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 the printing of 600 pcs of CBFM Action Plan in April 2023 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 print 3,500 copies	- Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania produced and 3,500 pcs printed - 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). In April 2023, FORVAC supported the printing of 600 pcs of the document - CBFM books reviewed and amended, 4,500 pieces printed (10 different books/guidelines)	As approved in the revised AWP 2022-2023, FORVAC won't have time to develop a national set of simplified guidelines as it would require national piloting, training, communication etc. Instead, FORVAC will implement a study based on FORVAC site experience, and a collaborative plan for a national process with other. Instead, FORVAC supported the development of the "Guidelines for the Preparation of Management Plan for National, Local Government Authority and Private Natural Forest Reserves in Tanzania" and printed 3,500 copies.

Indicators	Annual target 7/2022-6/2023	End of the Programme target 7/2018-7/2024	Achievement (7/2022-6/2023)	Cumulative achievement since the beginning of the Programme	Annual deviation and reasons for deviation
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)		- 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	
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. After approval of the document, FORVAC supported the printing of 945 copies of the document	- National Charcoal Strategy and action plan approved by MNRT in 2023 and 945 pcs printed in April 2023 - 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	195 copies more of the National Charcoal Strategy printed than planned.
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	- 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")	400 copies more of the handbook printed than planned. The operational budget to implement the field assessment well, beyond a consultant input, was insufficient. FORVAC proposes to focus on policy issues more directly relevant to CBFM enterprises in the final year, for example, GN417 issues that need to be ironed out and communicated.
Chain of Custody for TZ community timber defined	Addressed during AWP 2023-2024	Chain of Custody for TZ community timber established			

2.3.4.1 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 document was submitted to MNRT for final approval in September 2022. After approval of the document, FORVAC supported the printing of 945 copies of the document.

During the AWP 2021-2022, FORVAC supported FBD/MNRT in reviewing, amending, and publishing CBFM Action Plan, but the process was mainly financed by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG). In April 2023, FORVAC supported the printing of 600 copies of the document.

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" and printing of 3,500 copies of the guidelines.

2.3.4.2 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.

2.4 Deviations from the workplan

In this section, deviations from the workplan are discussed against the revised AWP 2022-2023 approved on 10th May 2023 (Annex 3).

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

Under the Output 1, the following deviations from the AWP 2022-2023 occurred during the reporting period:

Annual target	Deviations	Remarks
32 VLFRs forest management & harvesting plans completed, including SULEDO	• 13 Forest Management Plans (FMPs) (including SULEDO) produced and approved at the District and/or Ministry level, covering the VLFR area of 127,337 ha in total. • 2 FMPs, covering the FMP area of 4,285 ha in total, produced and waiting for approvals from relevant Districts. • Forest management planning is ongoing in 4 villages	The budget was not enough to implement as many forest management plans (FMPs) partly because costs significantly increased for the process. However, note that the VLFR area under management plans exceeds the target set for the programme. The budget was not enough to implement as many forest management plans (FMPs) as planned, but the VLFR area, that the implemented plans cover, is higher than planned. Efforts have been made to get the final endorsement from FBD/MNRT for already implemented FMPs because still, 16 FMPs are waiting for the highest level approval (so far, they have been approved at the District level).
Complete gazettement of 4 VLFRs through demarcation and setting-up concrete beacons	• Demarcation of 4 VLFRs completed in Lindi Cluster • Gazettement of 4 VLFRs started in Ruvuma Cluster in March 2023	The targets were exceeded because of local demand and priorities for the gazettement was very high. Note that this came at a cost however and as a result some other activities that were considered less priority had to be postponed/dropped.
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	• The first stage of piloting and scientific research of Intensified VLFR Charcoal Production Model in Kwedikabu Village in Handeni District, Tanga Region completed • Follow-up done how the charcoal making groups established during the stage 1 have performed and taking the lessons learnt for the stage 2 that was planned to be established in Nachingwea District • Work plan of the stage 2 drafted	The local land use conflict was not resolved in Mazingara Village in Handeni District hence, the pilot has been ended there. A new Charcoal Strategy come out in February 2023 which outlines the strategic direction of the charcoal sector. As the national charcoal strategy was developed with some of the same experts engaged in the trial, some influence on the strategy was already created. In terms of implementation of charcoal production, although charcoal production is a major issue in Tanga cluster it is not a major issue in Ruvuma and particularly Lindi where timber production is the priority. It is felt that introducing charcoal production in forests in these areas, might be counterproductive. However FORVAC will explore partnering with another organizations Helvetas who are interested in conducting sustainable charcoal pilots elsewhere in the country.

Annual target	Deviations	Remarks
Private sector involvement - Mezzo & National level	• Honey value chain support completed in Tanga Cluster	The activity was planned to be implemented in all Clusters, and the Programme has explored different private sector actors and their interests in cooperation in Ruvuma and Lindi Clusters without finding suitable partners yet, or then the number of viable businesses has been too low in a certain area to attract traders. Marketing and private sector engagement are a key priority in the final year of the programme and there are a refreshed range of activities in there based on a review of approaches to date.

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

Under the Output 2, the following deviations from the AWP 2022-2023 occurred during the reporting period:

Annual target	Deviations	Remarks
ST consultancy: Study on VLFR benefit sharing based on FORVAC field site experience	• Not implemented	Implementation has been delayed, but it will be carried out during the year AWP 2023-2024. This is seen as a key part of the lesson learning, documentation and sharing in the final year when there will also be more VLFRs generating income and sharing benefits. Also there has to be a clarification on the purpose of this study. Some stakeholders see the output of this study being a standardized formula of how the benefits should be divided up to be applied widely as a blueprint, whereas others see it more being a lesson generation exercise highlighting key principles that can be contextualized from place to place.
VLFR community members from 5 Districts participated in exchange visits to successful interventions of CBFM and forest value chain development	• Beekeepers from Songea and Nyasa Districts participated in an exchange visit that introduced the good practices of beekeeping • Carpenters and carving entrepreneurs from Songea, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Ruangwa, Nachingwea, Liwale, and Handeni Districts participated in an exchange visit to improve their businesses by getting ideas for new designs, improving the quality of their products, and creating market linkages • Local honey processors and committed beekeepers from Songea, Handeni, Mbinga, Namtumbo, Nyasa, Nachingwea, and Kilindi Districts participated in an exchange visit to a successful honey processor (Central Park Bees) in Dodoma and a honey producer (Kijiji cha Nyuki) in Singida	Exchange visits were organized for selected community members from 10 different Districts as follows: Songea, Nyasa, Namtumbo, Tunduru, and Mbinga in Ruvuma Cluster; Ruangwa, Nachingwea, and Liwale Districts in Lindi Cluster; and Handeni and Kilindi Districts in Tanga Cluster.

Training events for district authorities on PFM, VLFR, forestry and beekeeping related laws and regulations	• Not implemented	These were considered to be too generic and that there had been significant capacity development on VLFR previously. Also note that key relevant laws and regulations were under development under GN417 so was felt to be premature with the need to finalize before communicating it to district authorities, to avoid confusion. This support to finalization and communication is within the 2023-2024 Annual Plan.
District staff from Lindi and Ruvuma Clusters participated in exchange visits to area of successful interventions in CBFM and value chains	• Implemented in Lindi Cluster	A specific exchange visit targeted for the District staff was not implemented in Ruvuma, but all the exchange visits targeted for community members involved also District representatives.
Develop a VCD training module to the curricula of Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Olmotonyi, implementing first a needs assessment	• Not implemented	This activity had insufficient operational budget to implement well, beyond a consultant input. FORVAC proposes to engage all relevant training institutes in its results sharing workshop in the final year and to work with the designers of the successor programme to have a more strategic approach to VCD curriculum development in the country based on lessons learned in FORVAC. Lesson learning will be a key element of the final year and important to build curriculum on 'tried and tested' approaches and experiences.

Output 3. Extension, communication, and monitoring systems developed

Under the Output 3, the following deviations from the AWP 2022-2023 occurred during the reporting period:

Annual target	**Deviations**	**Remarks**
Media tour & engagement of media in documenting CBFM/VCD, production of documentaries on FORVAC success stories	• Not implemented	It is suggested to move this to the 2023/2024 workplan when the focus is on lesson learning and communication, it was considered premature in last year. It is recommended to fine tune this to be focussed on key messages about the FORVAC approach and to focus more on social media friendly releases.
Awareness raising events in selected schools	• Not implemented	The budget for this was only sufficient for a piecemeal approach in a few schools. This is suggested to be dropped, also function of the awareness raising was unclear.

ST consultancy: Data input/update of the VLFR database	• Not implemented	During the year it was decided that the completed VLFR data base should be housed by MNRT and rather than a consultant being hired to update this updating support should be directed to the MNRT who should then institutionalise this role with a view to sustainability.
ST consultancy: Satellite image -based monitoring of development of forest coverage (deforestation) in the Programme area	• The ToR has been done and negotiations with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre to implement the consultancy is ongoing	Implementation has been delayed, but it will be carried out during the AWP 2023-2024.
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	• The ToR of the consultancy has been done and CVs from the consultant candidates have been received	The consultant will be selected in August 2023 and the work started immediately after that.

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

Under the Output 4, the following deviations from the AWP 2022-2023 occurred during the reporting period:

Annual target	**Deviations**	**Remarks**
ST consultancy: A study on Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA) based on FORVAC site experience, and a collaborative plan for a national process with other partners	• Not implemented although a search for suitable consultants has begun.	There were expectations that FORVAC should lead a national process to create a harmonized national guideline which would ideally involve piloting etc. However, with limited budget and with FORVAC's primary focus on value chain, a more realistic achievement of a study and proposed revisions to the PFRA and collaboration with other CBFM actors is proposed in the final year.
ST consultancy: Field assessment of Tanzanian timber legality framework	• Not implemented	The operational budget to implement the field assessment well, beyond a consultant input, was insufficient. FORVAC proposes to focus on policy issues more directly relevant to CBFM enterprises in the final year, for example, GN417 issues that need to be ironed out and communicated.

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 25 below.

Table 25. Human resources.

Type of resources	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
PMT - Programme Management Team (FORVAC core team)	Technical Assistance: Chief Technical Advisor (Int.) Finance and Administration Manager (Nat.) Forest Management Expert (Nat.) Value Chain Advisor (Int.), intermittent input Two Cluster Coordinators (Nat.) Support staff: Assistant Financial Manager (AFAM) National Junior Expert, NJE (VCD) Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Expert (Int.)	Support staff is financed through the operational/management & admin. budget. A new CTA was chosen during the reporting period, as the employment of the former CTA ended in October 2022. A new CTA started his work beginning of February 2023, and in between, an interim CTA from the Programme home office (Finland) assumed the CTA responsibilities.
	National Programme Coordinator, NPC	Assigned by FBD
	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	• Pulsans Technology Limited: Service provision contract to establish and maintain the FORVAC website	• www.forvac.or.tz • Signed on 12 September 2019. • Regarding maintenance and technical support the related contract continues to the end of the Programme.
	• 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.	• Signed on 15 June 2020 • Extended to 30th June 2023
	• TAFORI – Service Contract for production of a popular version report of the Scientific Conference	• 25 November 2021 - 15 February 2022 • Extended to 15 August 2022 (for printing) • Completed
	• MCDI – Service Contract for establishment two community owned solar kilns in Lindi Cluster	• 20 September 2021 - 31 March 2022 • Extended to 30 September 2022 • Completed
	• MCDI – Service Contract for establishment two community owned portable sawmills in Lindi Cluster	• 9 December 2021 - 8 June 2022 • Extended to 30 September 2022 • Completed

Type of resources	Human Resources / Roles	Comments
	• FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Lindi Cluster (Phase 3)	• 17 November 2021 - 30 June 2022 • Extended to 30 September 2022 • Completed
	• FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Ruvuma Cluster (Phase 2)	• 23 November 2021 - 30 June 2022 • Extended to 30 September 2022 • Completed
	• FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Tanga Cluster (Phase 3)	• 9 May 2022 - 8 July 2022 • Completed
	• SEDIT – Mentoring and Grant Management Services for Community Level Business Initiatives	• 28 January 2022 - 28 October 2022 • Extended to 30 June 2023 • Completed
	• 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	• 20 December 2021 - 22 July 2022 • Extended to 31 October 2022 • Completed
	• FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations	• 15 December 2021 - 22 July 2022 • Completed
	• Mamaland Mushrooms Company Limited – Service Contract for Provision of technical training and development of market access to wild mushroom collectors in Mbinga and Songea	• 9 February 2022 - 25 June 2022 • Extended to 16 December 2022 • Contract completed but some deliverables not met, sought advice from Competent Authorities, report to be submitted to MFA and MNRT for advice on next steps.
	• FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Ruvuma Cluster (Phase 3)	• 21 September 2022 - 15 July 2023, with an option for extension
	• FORVAC – MCDI Partnership Agreement on Support to Develop CBFM and Related Value Chains in Lindi Cluster (Phase 4)	• 21 September 2022 - 15 July 2023, with an option for extension
	• Pulsans Technology Limited: Service contract for the development of the miombo timber species website	• 16 October 2022 - 10 December 2022 • Contract was not implemented instead the website will be set up within MNRT for sustainability (See AWP 2023-2024)
	• FORCONSULT – SUA, Service Contract for Support to MSc Dissertations	• 15 December 2022 - 31 October 2023
Technical short-term support (Short-term Consultancies)	• ST consultancy preparation of the amended FORVAC Programme Document	• 6 working days, during the period of 24 August to 25 September 2022
	• ST consultancy on building business mentoring skills (Training of Trainers)	• 12 working days, during the period of 4-20 October 2022
	• 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	• 64 working days, during the period of 5 December 2022 to 15 March 2023, contract extended until 31st May 2023.
	• ST consultancy on piloting the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in FORVAC	• 41,25 working days, during the period of December 2022 to April 2023

3.2 Summary of expenditure

The budget of FORVAC for the whole Programme 6 years' duration (07/2018-07/2024) totals EUR 14,150,000 (TZS 35,375,000,000), of which EUR 12,499,173 (TZS 31,247,932,500; 88%), was used by the end of June 2023. The Annual Workplan and Budget (AWP 2022-2023), was approved by the FORVAC Steering Committee (SC) on 14 June 2022. However, after the approval of the AWP 2022-2023, costs beyond the control of the Programme significantly increased, which caused some budget deviations. These higher-than-expected costs were caused by a range of factors:

- **Exchange rate change:** The AWP budget and the extension budget were calculated at the exchange rate of TZS 2,500, but during the implementation of the reported work plan, the exchange rate fluctuated between TZS 2,200-2,500. 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.

Additionally, **capacitating CBFM villages to run sustainable, safe, and efficient timber business was more time consuming and expensive than preliminary budgeted for**. 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 reporting period.

Therefore, the FORVAC team with partners developed a combination of mitigation actions to ensure that the Programme operations continued to the end of the year whilst minimizing disruption to the priority activities. FORVAC sought approval for this revised/updated workplan from the SC on the 17th of March and from the Supervisory Board on the 18th of April. After accommodating the changes proposed by the SC and SVB, the final revised workplan, as presented in Annex 3 (Revised/updated workplan and operational budget 2022-2023) in this report, was approved on 10th May. The annual Technical Assistance (TA) budget remained the same, but the annual Operation and Management (OP) budget increased from EUR 1,667,105 (TZS 4,167,762,500) to 1,723,934 (TZS 4,309,835,000).

By the end of June, a percentage of 97 of the revised year 5 OP budget and a percentage of 77 of the TA budget were realized. The low percentage of the TA budget is a consequence of unimplemented short-term consultancies, as from the planned 384 Short-term Consultancy (ST) days, only 123,25 (32%) were realized as discussed in the above section 2.4 'Deviations from the workplan'. The expenditure per budget category (TA & OP) over the planning period (July 2022 – June 2023) and from the beginning of the Programme implementation 23 July 2018 to 30 June 2023 and related budgets are set out in Table 26.

Table 26. Budget and realized expenditure by main categories (OP & TA).

Budget category	Total budget 23/7/2018-22/7/2024	Accumulated usage 23/7/2018-30/6/2023	Revised Annual budget for 7/2022-6/2023	Accumulated usage 7/2022-6/2023	% 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 9,966,899 (TZS 24,917,247,500)	EUR 9,272,472 (TZS 23,181,180,000)	EUR 1,723,934 (TZS 4,309,835,000)	EUR 1,671,742 (TZS 4,179,355,000)	97%	93%
TA - Technical Assistance (also including ST consultancies)	EUR 4,183,101 (TZS 10,457,752,500)	EUR 3,226,701 (TZS 8,066,752,500)	EUR 787,405 (TZS 1,968,512,567)	EUR 552,186 (TZS 1,380,465,000)	70%	77%
TOTAL	**EUR 14,150,000 (TZS 35,375,000,000)**	**EUR 12,499,173 (TZS 31,247,932,500)**	**EUR 2,511,339 (TZS 6,278,347,500)**	**EUR 2,223,928 (TZS 5,559,820,000)**	**89%**	**88%**

Table 27 below summarizes the FORVAC expenditure for Operations (Outputs 1-4), Programme management and administration, Contingency, and Support staff until the end of June 2023 against the Revised 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 30 June 2022.

Table 27. Summary of expenditure, 1 July 2022-30 June 2023.

Description	Total Revised Programme Budget, 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024 (Revised in May 2023)	Revised Budget Year 5, approved by SC 10.5.2023	Accumulated Usage Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	% Usage Budget Year 5	Outstanding Balance Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Total Accumulated Usage	Total Outstanding Balance of Total Programme Budget 23 Jul 2018 - 22 Jul 2024	% Total Usage
1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector								
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	1,963,348	258,756	255,721	98.8%	3,035	1,970,267	-6,919	100.4%
1.2 Support to value chains	2,095,922	399,628	381,453	95.5%	18,175	1,923,487	172,435	91.8%
Subtotal Output 1	**4,059,271**	**658,384**	**637,175**	**96.8%**	**21,209**	**3,893,754**	**165,516**	**95.4%**
2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced								
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNR	1,489,214	467,436	465,848	99.7%	1,588	1,402,190	87,024	94.2%
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	457,847	25,149	24,549	97.6%	600	386,007	71,840	84.3%
2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD sk	257,546	30,000	26,737	89.1%	3,263	240,770	16,776	93.5%
Subtotal Output 2	**2,204,608**	**522,585**	**517,135**	**99.0%**	**5,450**	**2,028,968**	**175,640**	**103.3%**
3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS								
3.1 Enhanced extension and communication serv	303,450	26,416	17,489	66.2%	8,927	237,688	65,762	78.3%
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information Sys	223,442	35,110	33,720	96.0%	1,390	202,168	21,274	90.5%
Subtotal Output 3	**526,892**	**61,526**	**51,209**	**83.2%**	**10,317**	**439,855**	**87,036**	**76.5%**
4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported								
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework	507,096	47,612	43,461	91.3%	4,151	467,333	39,763	92.2%
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance	103,171	29,003	29,003	100.0%	0	41,810	61,361	40.5%
Subtotal Output 4	**610,267**	**76,615**	**72,464**	**94.6%**	**4,151**	**509,143**	**101,124**	**79.9%**
Programme Management	**1,943,194**	**278,595**	**278,026**	**99.8%**	**569**	**1,729,946**	**213,248**	**89.0%**
Contingency and TA-briefing	**77,626**	**0**	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**21,742**	**55,884**	**28.0%**
Support Staff (incl IJE and NJE)	**545,042**	**126,229**	**115,733**	**91.7%**	**10,496**	**375,295**	**169,746**	**68.9%**
PFP Bridging Phase	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0%***	***0***	***273,768***	***-273,768***	***0.0%***
TOTAL CONTRACT incl. PFP Bridging Phase	**9,966,899**	**1,723,934**	**1,671,742**	**97.0%**	**52,192**	**9,272,472**	**694,427**	**93.0%**

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 risk matrix and risk analysis of the Programme Document were updated during the first half of 2022. The main assumptions identified and presented in the amended Programme Document remain, and they are not commented on in this Annual Report of Year 5. The Programme Document is waiting for some further amendments, after which, it will be shared with the FORVAC Supervisory Board and added to the FORVAC website. However, below we present some additional 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' CFBM 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 of preclude it. For example during the 2022 – 2023 year, SULEDO community forest in Tanga cluster joined a carbon offsetting scheme that precluded timber harvesting, despite the considerable support from FORVAC to enable the community to harvest timber sustainably according to a management plan.

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.

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 and environmental protection 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 14. 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 thought 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 VICOBA and VSLA savings groups include more women (64 %).

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 June 2023, 43 villages under FORVAC-support have sold sustainably harvested timber, and they spent approximately TZS 3,5 billion/ EUR 1,4 million 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, 25 PLWD have been directly supported, and indirect beneficiaries are in total 49, as indicated in Table 28 below.
- 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 28. 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			Handcrafting			Honey processor			Total		
	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot	Dir	Indir	Tot
Nyasa	11	14	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	25
Songea	3	11	14	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	14	21
Namtumbo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Tunduru	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ruangwa	0	4	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
Handeni	2	5	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	12
Mbinga	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total	**18**	**36**	**54**	**2**	**7**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**25**	**49**	**74**

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 (EUR 4,000) 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 (EUR 7,200) with an estimated profit of TZS 3 million (EUR 1,200), 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 during the year 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 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. By raising the recovery rate from the current appr. 15% to 47%, requires only around one third of the biomass burned currently to answer to the same market demand, hence directly reducing the harvested timber volumes.

5.5 Environmental Protection

Environmental aspect is an integral part of Village Land Use Planning and Forest Management Planning processes. The land is the main source of livelihood for rural people, which causes pressure on land resources. The Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) secures that the village land area is used sustainably. In the VLUP, the land area is shared between different activities such as water protection. Land preparation, cutting, or other activities that affect microclimate are not allowed in the protected areas, but, for example, beekeeping can be practiced (Figure 15). FORVAC has supported the development of 41 VLUPs with a land area of 620,087 ha.

The Forest Management Plan (FMP) describes how the forest should be sustainably managed by taking into consideration its ecological and economic importance. FORVAC has supported the development of 73 FMPs with a forest area of 455,731 ha. Strictly protected areas, where forest management activities are not allowed, are optional within Village Land Forest Reserves, but 11,5% (52,318 ha) of the FORVAC-supported forest management area is protected to protect biodiversity.

Additionally, FORVAC has supported the establishment and gazettement of five (5) bee reserves (5,059 ha), which are protected for the purpose of sustainable development of beekeeping and bee fodder resources.

Figure 15. The area in the picture has been protected for water source and beekeeping.

6 Lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations

After supporting village land use planning and forest management planning, 43 FORVAC-supported villages have started timber sales. Results are encouraging: 20,758 m^3 of standing timber, up to a total value of TZS 5,675,919,864 (EUR 2,270,368), was sold by the end of June 2023. Additionally, two (2) community owned portable sawmills have commenced production, and the cumulative value of the sale of sawn timber was TZS 303,336,170 (EUR 121,334).

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

2) Timber buyers are interested in buying well-known highly valued species rather than lesser-known ones. For example, in Ruvuma, the stocks of Mninga (*Pterocurpus angolensis*) and Mkongo (*Afzelia quanzensis*) 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 1,577 m3 of standing timber was sold within July 2022 – June 2023.

   Recommendation: More efforts on the promotion of LKTS will be given during the final year of the FORVAC Programme. For example, the miombo timber species website will be relaunched, and the CBFM market information system will be taken into efficient use. A market study of the demand for miombo timber (including LKTS) and a marketing strategy will be finalized in July 2023, and they will guide the planning of promoting LKTS. Additionally, FORVAC must try to influence the Government to include LKTS also in tendering.

4) The capacity of four (4) portable sawmills FORVAC has procured is not sufficient to process all the timber that is demanded from the villages where FORVAC works. The annual allowable cut (AAC) of the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) that have approved Forest Management Plans (FMP) is 135,373 m3, and the cumulative sale is 20,758 m3. So far, the sawmills (two of them have started operating) have been used to process only approximately 237 m3.

   Recommendation: FORVAC will seek other ways than only sawmills how the villages could process the timber instead of selling standing timber and thus get a bigger share of the timber value chain to remain in the village.

5) 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 one year 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 remaining time of the project on 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.

4) 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.

5) 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. 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. Policy harmonization contribute to sector development.
	Percentage of households having assets: - livestock - motorcycles - bicycles - bee hives - pesticide sprayers	 - 65%, - 17%, - 49%, - 3%, - 19%	Assets increased	 - 70% (+5%) - 23% (+5%) - 54% (+5%) - 23% (+20%) - 29% (+10%)	Programme End Impact Study	
	Percentage of households being income poor	33%	Percentage of income poor household decreased	<25%	Programme End Impact Study	
	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	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. Political commitment for sustainable forest management and value chain development in CBFM Favorable political, legal and policy framework for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and towards private sector and civil society engagement in business development Institutional stability within MNRT Good cooperation between MNRT / FBD, TFS and PO-RALG; all having clear roles on how to support communities and private sector Domestic market available for sustainably harvested timber, charcoal, honey and other NWFP products Increasing international market access for FSC certified timber
	Percentage of total income increase from households involved in forest-based businesses sourced legally from VLFRs	0 (regarding baseline income form 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 m3 / TZS 300,000,000 (LKTS) 800 m3 / TZS 320,000,000 (primarily processed)	20,000 m^3 / TZS 4,000,000,000 (total volume/value) 2,000 m3 / TZS 400,000,000 (LKTS) 2,000 m3 / 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: - 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: - 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
Output 2 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, VICOBAs) formed and operational Women 60%, PLWDs 2%	80 micro-saving groups (VSLAs, VICOBAs) 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 curriculas 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 Private sector and civil society are committed to interact with GoT institutions in legal and policy revision processes, and GoT takes due recognition
	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	
	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		
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023			Target	Target	Target	Target	Leading role	Support
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 gazettement 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, gazettement					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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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	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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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, VICOBAs/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	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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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 (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)	Target	Tanga	Lindi	Ruvuma	Leading role	Support
			07-09/2022	10-12/2022	01-03/2023	04-06/2023								
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 Revised/updated workplan and operational budget 2022-2023

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS PROGRAMME (FORVAC)

Proposal for revised/updated workplan and operational budget, July 2022 to June 2023.

(Revised after SVB meeting to ensure that the contingency use does not exceed two thirds of the amount set aside for the extension phase)

Because of the circumstances explained in the following proposal, FORVAC has sought approval for this revised/updated workplan from the PSC. The draft revised/updated workplan and budget were presented at the PSC meeting on the 17th of March. A more detailed explanation of the revisions were requested to be sent to the PSC for a 'silent procedure'. This was provided on Tuesday the 11th of April and there was no objections raised within the stipulated 3 days on the 14th of April and thus became approved by the PSC. This is now provided to the SvB and a presentation of the proposed revisions will be made in the meeting itself on 18th of April, with this handout providing detailed information for reference.

Summary of the proposal for the budget and workplan revision.

Since the July 2022 to June 2023 annual workplan and operational budget was developed in May and June 2022, costs beyond the control of the programme have significantly increased. This is a situation that other similar programmes have also faced. These higher than expected costs were caused by a range of factors including significantly increased government DSA rates, inflationary pressure caused by global events and an unfavourable Euro to Tanzanian shilling exchange rate which meant that there was less local currency available when exchanged from Euros than expected.

These factors are unprecedented in the lifetime of the programme and combined to lead to a situation where there was a budget gap towards the end of the financial year if remedial action was not taken. Therefore, the FORVAC team with partners developed a combination of mitigation actions to ensure that the programme operations continued to the end of the year whilst minimizing disruption to the priority activities.

The mitigation actions proposed are a combination of three measures.

I. **Use of proportion of contingency funds set aside for such occurrences**: Even when the workplan is adjusted (see part III) there is a calculated shortfall in the overall operational budget for July 2022 to June 2023 of Euro 122,534, which is around an 8% overspend. This figure is based on actual expenditures to the end of February 2023 plus estimated expenditure for activities in the revised workplan from March to June 2023 (details in Part III of these activities). There is a total contingency fund of Euro 152,238 in the approved budget for the extension phase of the project. **It is proposed that it is justified to use Euro 122,534 of this contingency to 'plug' the gap in the operational budget.** These contingency funds have been set aside for use in such exceptional situations where unexpected costs beyond the control of the programme occur. The details of the budget gap and contingency use are provided in section B that follows.

II. **Reallocation of funds between line items in the operational budget**: The impact of the higher costs were disproportionately felt in the outputs/line items dealing with field work, particularly under Output 1 and 2 because this is where most government staff are

engaged (hence DSA increases impacted most) and where resource costs increases were felt the most, such as increases in fuel costs. In the operational budget however, there were underspends under output 4. Related to policy support with some major activities such as the forum planned to address the GN417 supported by other organizations. There were also underspend on the management costs and particularly in the support staff costs, for example a staff was off on maternity leave so the spend was not as high as expected. **It is proposed to rebalance the budget to ensure that there are sufficient funds to allow the field work activities to continue, it is therefore proposed to reallocate some funds from the management costs and particularly the support staff cost line items to the field work cost line items under Output 1 and Output 2.** The details of the reallocation are provided in section B. that follows.

III. **Proposal to revise the workplan from March to June, prioritizing activities, postponing or revising some which are less relevant and also adding in additional costs for activities which were not fully costed.** A review of remaining planned activities from March to June was undertaken by the FORVAC team in consultation with partners. This review identified a number of activities that were not a priority for this year or were less relevant to deliver the FORVAC outcome. The team also identified activities that were unrealistic in scope, and required revision to be more realistic. Also the team identified a number of activities that were not sufficiently costed, so operational costs had to be added in or revised. **It is proposed to adjust he workplan so that that priorities continue, less relevant/less priority activities are postponed and that under-costed activities are realistically costed. The details of the proposed revisions to the workplan for March to June can be found within section C. The revised workplan can be accommodated with the use of the contingency fund use and the reallocation of funds between line items as described and proposed in section B that follows.**

Note that great care will be taken in the final year budget – Year 6 to ensure the budget is costed accurately based on the increased costs associated with implementation and will be conservative and realistic – with built in financial ‘cushions’ in estimates in activity planning rather than being overambitious so that the funds last until the end of the programme even if some costs exceed what is planned. Also prioritization of activities based on the specific outcome of FORVAC and with exit strategy and sustainability in mind will be key.

Supporting documentation for the proposed budget update approval.

A. Explanation of higher costs:

Since the budget for the annual workplan was developed in May and June 2022, there are been significant cost increases affecting operational costs. These are explained in detail in the semi-annual report from FORVAC of July 2022 to December 2022. These include

- **Government DSA increase:** Government DSA rates increasing significantly in July 2022, sometimes doubling. This had a knock-on effect on the many FORVAC activities that engage government officials, including all field work and meetings engaging government officials.
- **Low exchange rate for Euros to Tanzanian Shillings:** Due to volatility in global financial markets, notably with various economic challenges in the Eurozone, the exchange rate was less favourable than previously meaning that on the whole there were less Tanzanian Shillings per Euro spent on the programme, this meant the budget (defined in Euros) did not stretch as far as planned based on previous exchanged rates.
- **High inflationary pressure:** There was extremely high inflation during the year caused by global events, the war in Ukraine and the continued economic costs from the COVID 19 pandemic. This caused costs of materials and services across the board to increase. As an example**,** fuel costs increased from TZs from 2,200 per litre at the time of planning the budget in June 2022 to 3,500 TZs now. There were also significant noted other costs in a range of equipment and materials, including significant cost increases in printing, service and maintenance of cars and the costs of equipment provided to community members.
- **Higher cost of some field activities particularly related to capacity building around timber businesses.** Although the mobile sawmills have been particularly successful in generating funds for communities from sustainable forest use with significant progress on the ground, this did come at a high cost. The trainings required around the whole timber operations consumed more time and resources than planned. This was partly because many of these activities also had government participation (thus higher DSA) and higher fuel costs, but also the training of community members and local government in all the processes around these new initiatives, including the skills, procedures, maintenance and safety issues proved even more complex and thus time and resource consuming than envisaged during planning.

B. Explanation of proposed use of both contingency funds and reallocation of funds within the operational line item to mitigate the budget gap caused by the higher costs.

Table 1. Budget vs Expenditure from July 2022 to June 2023 – in the Unrevised budget.

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/23 COMPRISING OF ORIGINAL BUDGET (A) ACTUAL SPEND FROM JULY 2022 TO FEBRUARY 2023 (B) AND ESTIMATED SPEND BASED ON REVISED WORKPLAN FROM MARCH 2023 TO JUNE 2023.					
		Eur			
Output	Description	A. Budget July 2022- June 2023	B. Actual expenditure July 2022 - Feb 2023	C. Funds remaining for March 2023 to June 2023 in the approved original budget	D. % of spend against budget at end of February 2023
1	Improved VCs & increased PS involvement in Forest sector	679,880	581,294.00	98,586.00	85
2	Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced	282,800	330,753	(47,953)	117
3	Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS	109,640	61,206	48,434	56
4	Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported	103,300	52,015	51,285	50
5	Programme Management	291,960	150,634	141,326	52
6	Support Staff (AFM, M&E and NJE)	160,000	61,229	98,771	38
	Grand total	1,627,580	1,237,131	390,449	76

Narrative explanation of the budget versus expenditure table 1.

The total approved operational budget for 2022/23 was Eur 1,627,580. The total expenditure from July 2022 to February 2023 was Eur 1,237,131. The remaining funds in according to the approved budget from March to June is Eur 390,449.

However, refer to table 2. that follows which highlights in column C. that even after some activities were postponed/cancelled (see table 6) the actual budget needed to implement remaining activities on the revised workplan from March to June is Eur 486,803. This means that there is a projected budget gap of Eur 96,354. The budget deficit is proposed to be filled with the use of contingency funds which as shown in table four are Euro

152,238 allocated for the extension phase of the programme. So less than two thirds of the contingency funds will be used.

In addition, some reallocation is also required within the budget line items to 'rebalance' the budget redirecting funds towards from line items where there was the highest overspend from those line items where there was an underspend. The amount of funds redirected is shown in column B. with the figures in brackets that are being transferred.

Table 2. Budget balance to the end of February 2023 and additional requirement from March to June 2023.

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS PROGRAMME				
BUDGET BALANCE TO FEB 2023 AND ADDITIONAL REQUEST TO JUNE 2023				
		Eur		
Output	Description	Budget balance to the end of Feb 2023	Additional budget request from March 2023 to June 2023	Budget balance after additional from contingency for March to June 2023
1	Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector	98,586	137,277	235,863
2	Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced	(47,953)	62,353	14,400
3	Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS	48,434	7,886	56,320
4	Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported	51,285	(27,985)	23,300
5	Programme Management	**141,326**	(44,406)	96,920
6	Support Staff (AFM, M&E and NJE)	98,771	(38,771)	60,000
	Grand total	**390,449**	**96,354**	**486,803**

Table 2. highlights the gap in the original budget remaining for March to June 2023 in column A. Euro 390,449 with the actual budget required of Eur 486,803 and the amount of funds required from contingency in column B to 'plug the gap'- totally Eur 96,354.

This is distributed as follows – targeting the overspent field costs mainly.

In addition the table also highlights in column B. how reallocations are required within the budget line items from line items where there were relative underspends to the line items where there are significant overspends – again the field costs. The combination of targeted contingency and reallocation ensures a costed and 'rebalanced' budget. The overspends were as a result of the factors mentioned in the introduction, the underspends were for a number of reasons;

- Due to some activities under Output 4 not taking place such as planned workshops which were funded by others
- Programme Management costs were overestimated.
- Support staff costs were likewise overestimated, this was because amongst other things a staff taking maternity leave reducing costs.

How the proposed budget updates for July 2022 to June 2023 are matched against the original budget for July 2022 to June 2023 are shown in Table 3. That follows.

Table 3. The original budget July 2023 to June 2022 versus the proposed updated budget July 2023 to June 2022.

FORESTRY AND VALUE CHAINS PROGRAMME				
ORIGINAL BUDGET FOR 2022/23, PROPOSED CHANGES AND THE PROPOSED NEW BUDGET				
		Eur		
Output	Description	A. Original Budget July 2022-June 2023	B. Additional and reallocated budget	C. Proposed budget July 2022 - June2023
1	Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector	679,880	155,277	835,157
2	Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced	282,800	72,353	355,153
3	Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS	109,640	7,886	117,526
4	Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported	103,300	(27,985)	75,315
5	Programme Management	291,960	(46,406)	245,554
6	Support Staff (AFM, M&E and NJE)	160,000	(38,771)	121,229
	Grand total	1,627,580	122,354	1,749,934

The budget will increase from Eur 1,627,580 to Eur 1,723,934 hence an increase of Eur 96,354 from the contingency fund which is 6% of the original total budget. The total contingency fund is Eur 152,238, if we get an approval to use Eur 96,354 we will remain with Eur 55,884 for the final year as per the table below:

Table 4: Total Contingency Funds for the Extension Phase with the allocation between Year 5 and year 6.

Total contingency for the extension phase		**152,238**
Amount requested for year 1 - 2022/23	**96,354**	
Balance of contingency for year 2 - 2023/24	**55,884**	
Total contingency	**152,238**	**152,238**

As mentioned in the summary at the beginning, especially with a reduced contingency for year 6, great care will have to be taken to ensure the costings for the Year 6 AWP are budgeted accurately and that the plan is conservative in general and focussed on priorities related to the FORVAC specific outcome and with sustainability in mind.

C. Proposed adjustments in the remaining activities in the Annual Workplan from March to June 2023.

Hand in hand with the budget review process was a review of the annual workplan and the remaining activities for the rest of the year March to June 2023. This revision of the workplan helped bring the overspend down to only 8 % of the annual operational budget, and therefore the 'budget' gap could be accommodated within the contingency funds that had been set aside. It also provided an opportunity to undertake an update of the workplan, as because of some changing circumstances some activities became less relevant whereas others more.

The increased costs put a squeeze on the Annual Work Plan in general which did mean there had to be a prioritization. Also some extra activities had been undertaken during the year which had not been budgeted for, with the logic then having to be that if new activities are added, others have to be removed. For example the Gender Action Learning trainings which were implemented in response to recommendations from the external evaluation team (ERET), a couple of publications not in the AWP were also printed which were requested by the MNRT and finally one activity gazettement of 4 VLFRS which was planned to take place in the two clusters actually had the resources exceeded in one of the clusters where the 4 gazettements took place. However with promises of conducting gazettement in both clusters gazettements were then undertaken also in the second cluster meaning that the actual expense on these activities was more than double the budget.

Also an oversight in the budget was that Technical Assistance inputs did not have associated operational costs factored in. Although the fees for consultants performing technical assistance come from a separate budget to operational costs, costs such as transport and meeting and DSA costs of community members and government officials come from the operational budget.

This workplan review was done through a review and negotiation process to try to minimize disruption to core priorities. A summary of the proposed revisions to the workplan from March to April is provided in Table 5. That follows. Note that major revisions are explained in brackets before the specific activity.

The activities that were dropped or postponed are explained in Table 6.

FORVAC kindly seeks approval for this revised workplan in combination with the use of contingency and reallocation of funds within the budget it was seen as the best and least disruptive way for the programme to continue with priorities until the end of the financial year when replanning for the next AWP July 2023 to June 2024 will take place.

Table 5. Revised workplan and budget from March 2023 to June 2023 (To see original workplan view the approved annual workplan from July 2022 to June 2023 provided previously by FORVAC).

Output 1.1	**Budget (Euros)**
1.1.1 Establishment & mobilization of VLFR (unretired amount by MCDI)	133,600
1.1.1 Balance not yet paid to MCDI for 2022/23	30,800
(Exceeded budget as costs significantly increased and conducted more gazettement than planned) 1.1.4 Survey/mapping of VLFRs obtain of job number	17,755
(Exceeded budget) 1.1.6. Complete gazettement of 4 VLFRs	5,000
1.1.11 Establishment of bee reserves, gazettement	6,608
SUBTOTAL Output 1.1	**193,763**

Output 1.2	**Budget (Euros)**
1.2.1 SEDIT pending payment for 2022/23	30,400
(Reduced budget by allocating some costs to consultancy budget and only implementing the first phase) 1.2.4 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	6,500
1.2.6 Support beekeepers groups / associations in business agreements with potential buyers	1,200
1.2.15 Management of teak plantations & intercropping	1,200
1.2.18 Private sector involvement - Mezzo & National level	2,800
SUBTOTAL Output 1.2	**42,100**

Output 2.1	Budget
(Had no operational costs so were added in and suggest to revise this to a realistic study based on FORVAC field site experiences rather than national guidelines which would require a national process– and to aim to link to other CBFM supporters to start a process towards a national agreement/guidelines in benefit sharing, unrealistic for FORVAC to take this on at a national level – can share lessons from its field sites though) 2.1.2 ST consultancy: Developing VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines (1 1/2 months)	5,000
2.1.4 Training events facilitated by district officers	2,400
SUBTOTAL Output 2.1	**7,400**

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Output 2.2	Budget (Euros)
2.2.2 Training events for district authorities on PFM, VLFR, forestry and beekeeping related laws and regulations	2,000
(Again had no operational costs so have been added in) 2.3.2 ST consultancy: Develop a VCD training module to the curricula of Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Olmotonyi, implementing first a needs assessment (2 months)	5,000
SUBTOTAL Output 2.2	**7,000**

Output 3.1	Budget (Euros)
3.1.2 Media tour & engagement of media in documenting CBFM/VCD, production of documentaries on FORVAC success stories	4,000
3.1.4 Disseminating of and training on CBFM related MNRT/FBD extension materials	7,040
3.1.9 Awareness raising events in selected schools	4,480
(Added in in response to PSC recommendation to get to bottom of low uptake of beekeeping in Lindi) Extra: ST consultancy PSC rec - assess/enhance modern beehive low uptake issues and enhance strategy.	3,000
(Added in as a result of ERET recommendation and to generate lessons to feed into final year Annual Work Planning process) Extra: ST consultancy ERET rec - assess/enhance microbusiness sustainability	3,000
SUBTOTAL Output 3.1	**21,520**

Output 3.2	Budget (Euros)
3.2.1 Review and planning workshops annually	12,800
(Proposed to reallocate this for Tanga cluster 'exit event') 3.2.2 FORVAC Results Sharing Workshop	20,000
(No operational funds had been added so these are added) 3.2.4 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)	2,000
3.2.4 ST consultancy: Develop and pilot a satellite image -based monitoring of forest cover (deforestation) in the Programme area (3 months)	
SUBTOTAL Output 3.2	**34,800**

Output 4.1	Budget (Euros)
4.1.2 Printing and disseminating CBFM Action Plan (500 pcs)	3,300
(No operational funds had been added, so these are added also proposal to change this to a study based on FORVAC site experience, and a collaborative plan for a national process with other partners as an output, as not realistic for FORVAC to develop a national set of simplified guidelines as would require national piloting, training, communication etc.) 4.1.2 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)	6,000
4.1.5 National Charcoal Strategy printed (750 pcs)	9,000
SUBTOTAL Output 4.1	**18,300**

Output 4.2	Budget
(No operational funds were added for this, so these have been added, however this is proposed to focus more on the opportunity and constraints for legal timber production within CBFM timber enterprises/value chains to be more relevant to FORVAC outcome)4.2.5 ST consultancy: Field assessment (2 districts/4 villages) of Tanzanian timber legality framework (a group of consultants, 1 1/2 months in total)	5,000
SUBTOTAL Output 4.2	**5,000**

TOTAL OUTPUTS 1-4	**329,883**

Programme Management	**Budget**
5215 Vehicles fuel and maintenance costs	8,600
5216 Drivers hotel & maintenance	14,000
5220 Communication	3,840
5235 Banking & financial (Bank charges)	480
5238 Office running costs	20,000
5240 Stationery, books & periodicals	15,000
5245 Maintenance of devices & equipment	1,000
5250 Monitoring by MNRT team	6,000
5251 Facilitation of NPC and stakeholders	6,000
5255 Steering committee and Supervisory Board	22,000
5330 Support staff	60,000
SUBTOTAL Output	**156,920**

GRAND TOTAL OUTPUT 1-4 + Programme Management	486,803
Budget balance to date	390,449
The budget gap	96,354
Requested Contingency	96,354
Contingency balance for 2023/24	55,884

Note hat in the table that follows are the activities that are proposed not to be implemented in this annual workplan, these were decided not to be priority, not be unrealistic or best postponed until next year. The specific reasons for the postponements are provided in the column to the right.

Note that an observation from the team reviewing the AWP was how ambitious it was and also that it was not as coherent and focussed on the specific outcome of FORVAC as it could have been. It was speculated this was a product of the process of developing the workplan and that a more focussed workplan development is recommended for the July 2023 to June 2024 workplan and budget development. This is also recommended with the increased costs and with FORVAC being in its final year to ensure a clear and efficient focus on priority activities that contribute directly to the specific outcome of FORVAC and lead towards sustainability.

Table 6. Activities, which are proposed not to be implemented in the 2022 to 2023 Annual workplan.

Activities	Comment justification
1.1.10 Service Contract: Illegal logging dashboards in efficient use	It was recommended to explore the form, function practicalities, need and sustainability of this system prior to contracting. Hence it is postponed until next year.
1.2.11 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	The study of lesser known species is only recently compete as is a consultancy on marketing issues. This was felt to be premature, unrealistic for this year and will be moved to next year.
1.2.6 Involving District media/website/social media to market timber/NTFP	A study by the VC consultant is being undertaken this year which could feed into the design of this activity for next year. Best to identify the 'gap' need first – then form follows function.
1.2.6 NTFP marketing / timber trade events & support	As above it was decided that an analysis needed to be conducted of the 'gaps' in marketing prior to developing the timber trade events and support.
2.1.2 Development of the VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines: stakeholder and validation workshops	It was suggested that national level CBFM benefit sharing guideline development might be unrealistic for FORVAC to undertake this year and that rather a study of benefit sharing in its sites would be best. This consultancy has not been undertaken yet so a stakeholder sharing workshop is premature. It is suggested that this workshop next year could be conducted in collaboration with others to plan out the process for the development of national Benefit sharing Guidelines.
2.1.2 Printing VLFR Benefit Sharing Guidelines (1,000 copies)	As above premature and unrealistic for FORVAC to develop national guidelines.
2.1.3 Service Contract: Empowering women and enhancing good forest governance in villages through MJUMITA Networks	This is to be combined with building in stronger sustainability in the MJUMITA networks as a key thrust of the final year of FORVAC.
2.1.5 Service Contract: Training on patrolling & fire mgt to VNRC (by district officials)	Was felt not to be a specific priority to the value addition outcome of FORVAC and would be revisited if a priority next year or other support could be obtained from other organizations.
2.1.7 VICOBA/VSLAs	This support/training to micro-finance groups was suggested to be reviewed first before proceeding with it. There have been some concerns expressed by ERET that some of the FROVAC support to enterprises is not sufficiently linked to the CBFM forests the VLFRs. This will also be reviewed and

	assessed if it should be rectified in terms of VICOBA/VSLA support.
2.2.2 Co-facilitating Annual CBFM Stakeholder Forum (MCDI, WWF, TFCG, FORVAC)	This usually takes place towards the end of the year so was considered not a priority for now.
2.2.4 Service Contract: Training events for district officers on monitoring operation of VLFRs, auditing the village accounts, and provision of extension services to the VLFRs	With times constraints was considered better for next year and as part of the 'exit' and sustainability building emphasis in the final year.
2.2.12 Repair a vehicle/district	This can be postponed as vehicles running OK.
4.1.1 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)	This was conducted with the support of WWF. FORVAC can support an alternative 'niche' activity next year specifically related to a supportive enabling environment for CBFM enterprises based on a review of the impact of GN417 on the enterprises it supports.
4.1.2 Working group meetings / workshops on review and development of CBFM Guidelines (simplifying and harmonizing PFRA)	Again this should not be a FORVAC only activity, it is decided that FORVAC should seek collaboration on this major national task next year and share its experiences and contribute rather than take a national lead.
4.1.2 Printing of the renewed PFRA guidelines (750 pcs)	Premature and will depend on 4.1.2.
4.2.1 Support to TFS/TFWG/TRAFFIC to organize a national seminar on movement of illegal timber and Tanzania Timber Legality Framework	This was considered too general – a criticism from the PSC previously, and either support should be sought from elsewhere or the focus should be refined to focus on the specific FORVAC outcome.

Annex 4 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 (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
RUVUMA	NAMTUMBO	Kumbara	Limamu	Njalamatata	Chengena		Limamu	Kumbara		8
		Limamu	Chengena		Kilangalanga		Chengena	Masuguru		
		Chengena	Kilangalanga		Masuguru		Kilangalanga	Limamu		
		Kilangalanga	Masuguru		Njalamatata		Masuguru	Chengena		
		Njalamatata			Limamu		Kumbara	Suluti		
		Masuguru			Kumbara		Njalamatata	Ligunga		
								Njalamatata		
								Kilangalanga		
	SONGEA	Liweta	Liweta	Kikunja	Liweta		Liweta	Liweta		7
		Litowa	Litowa	Matimila A	Litowa		Litowa	Litowa		
		Kikunja	Ndongosi		Kikunja		Ndongosi	Ndongosi		
		Matimila A	Mhukurulilahi		Matimila A		Mhukurulilahi	Mhukurulilahi		
					Ndongosi		Kituro	Matimila A		
					Mhukurulilahi		Kikunja	Kituro		
							Matimila A	Kikunja		
	MBINGA	Ndongosi			Ndongosi		Ndongosi	Ndongosi	Ndongosi	7
		Kindimba juu			Kindimba juu		Kindimba juu	Kindimba juu	Kindimba juu	
		Kindimba chini			Kindimba chini		Kindimba chini	Kindimba chini	Kindimba chini	
		Amani makoro			Amani makoro		Amani makoro	Amani makoro	Amani makoro	
		Kiwombi			Kiwombi		Kiwombi	Kiwombi	Kiwombi	
		Barabara			Barabara		Barabara	Barabara	Barabara	
							Ukata	Ukata	Ukata	
	NYASA	Litumbakuhamba			Litumbakuhamba		Liuli	Liuli	Liuli	15
		Hinga			Hinga		Lipingo	Lipingo	Lipingo	
		Litolomelo			Litolomelo		Mkali A	Mkali A	Mkali A	
		Mkali B			Mkali B		Mkali B	Mkali B	Mkali B	
							Litumbakuhamba	Litumbakuhamba		
							Nkalachi	Hinga		
							Litolomelo	Litolomelo		
								Lituhi		
								Mwerampya		
								Ndumbi		
								Mbaha		
								Lundu		

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 (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
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		Ngongowele	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		Chigugu FR 1&2			Mahonga		

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 (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
LINDI	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		Mbondo	Majengo	Kiegei 'A'	
			Mbondo		Mbondo			Nahimba	Nanjihi	
			Kiegei 'A'		Kiegei 'A'			Mbondo	Matekwe	
			Kiegei 'B'		Kiegei 'B'			Kiegei A	Majengo	
			Ngunichile		Ngunichile			Kiegei B		
			Luipuyu		Luipuyu			Namatunu		
			Namatunu		Namatunu			Ngunichile		
			Matekwe		Matekwe			Lipuyu		
								Majonanga		

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 (VICOBAs & VSLAs)	
		Implemented	Implemented	Ongoing	Implemented	Ongoing				
TANGA	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		Turiani 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 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				
		Masuguru	16,676	Not yet Approved	2,924		2,924				
	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	2/2023	1,784						
		Kiwombi	4,256	2/2023	653						
		Barabara	6,710	2/2023	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
		Ngongowele VLFR1		Existing LUP valid		6,475	6,475	647	10/2022	District level 11/2022	1,897
		Ngongowele 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						
	Kiteto	SULEDO (13 villages)					77,502	7,832	6/2022	District level 04/2023	8,586
Total (ha or m^3)			**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 sale

LINDI CLUSTER

LIWALE DISTRICT

Village	Benefits
Turuki	Building a VEO's Office
	Purchasing 1 motorbike for forest patrols
	Building toilets for dispensary
	Building 1 teacher's house
	Building village dispensary
Mtawatawa	Purchase tractor for community agriculture
	Building 4 classrooms for primary schools
	Building teachers' office
	Building a VEO's Office
	Construction of community borehole
	Building dispensary toilets
	Building of 2 houses for village health 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
	2 in 1 teachers house
Nanjegeja	Building dispensary
	Building maternity ward
	Buying Uniforms for VNRCs
	Purchased 2 motorbike for forest patrols
Ngunja	Building of VEO's Office
Ngongowele	1 VEOs' office, VEO's House, 2 classrooms for primary school, building maternity ward, Toilets for secondary school, Contribution to the village health centre, Toilets for WEO's office, Toilets for primaryschool, Donating 500,000 for secondary school construction
Darajani	2 classrooms for primary school
	Building 1 Teacher's office
	School latrines
	Purchase 2 motorbikes
Chimbuko	Contribution to the village dispensary, VEO's House
	Toilets building for Nambunju sub village primary school
	Building 1 Conference room
	Purchasing 1 motorbike
	Purchasing Hunting net for protecting village farms from wild animals' attacks.
	Healthcare insurance for old people
	Production of blocks for construction of a market
Chigugu	Building of village dispensary
Kiangara	Contribution to building of 2 classrooms and 1 dormitory secondary school
Kibutuka	Building of a village market, contribution to village health centre, 3 classrooms and paying for 150 household health insurance.
Kitogoro	VEO's office, Teacher's office 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, purchase 1 motorbike
	Building maternity ward
	Village community toilets and market toilets
Mahonga	VEO's office, teacher's house, 2 classrooms, 2 motorcycles
Mihumo	VEO's Office
	VEO's House
	Building village health centre
	Latrines for village Dispensary
Mikunya	VEO's office, VEO's House, contribution to village dispensary, providing gas service and electricity installation to village dispensary, contribute 5,000,000 to secondary, building secondary school hostel.
Mikuyu	Village office, VEO's House, 2 classrooms for primary school, village health centre. 2 motorbikes
Mtungunyu	VEO's office, toilets for VEO's office, VEO's house
Nahoro	Village Office, classroom for primary school, dormitories for secondary school, VEO's house
	Building 1 teacher'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 classrrom 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
	Helath 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

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
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 7 Budget follow-up, July 2022- June 2023

Budget follow-up FORVAC OP June 2023 (EUR) Total Programme Budget

Description	Total Programme budget, 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024	Total Revised Programme Budget, 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024 (Revised in May 2023)	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)	Revised Budget Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23), approved by SC 10.5.2023	Accumulated Usage Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	% Usage Budget Year 5	Outstanding Balance Year 5 (Jul 22-Jun 23)	Total Accumulated Usage	Total Outstanding Balance of Total Revised Programme Budget 23 Jul 2018 - 22 Jul 2024	% Total Usage
1 Improved VCs & increased PS involvem. in Forest sector													
1.1 Establishment and mobilization of VLFRs	2,018,992.44	1,963,348.44	0.00	688,065.42	687,134.02	339,346.53	258,756.0	255,721.42	98.8%	3,034.58	1,970,267.39	-6,918.95	100.35%
1.2 Support to value chains	2,061,774.39	2,095,922.39	0.00	92,912.50	441,382.88	1,007,738.43	399,628.0	381,453.27	95.5%	18,174.73	1,923,487.08	172,435.31	91.77%
Subtotal Output 1	**4,080,766.83**	**4,059,270.83**	**0.00**	**780,977.92**	**1,128,516.90**	**1,347,084.96**	**658,384.0**	**637,174.69**	**96.8%**	**21,209.31**	**3,893,754.47**	**165,516.36**	**95.42%**
2 Stakeholder capacity to implement & promote forestry value chain development enhanced													
2.1 Impr. inst. & mgmt capacity for villages VNRC	1,212,578.23	1,489,214.23	20,550.84	61,280.78	463,944.86	390,565.67	467,436.0	465,848.21	99.7%	1,587.79	1,402,190.36	87,023.87	94.16%
2.2 Improved capacities of forest national level	511,098.41	457,847.41	40,565.12	62,259.79	52,398.50	206,234.79	25,149.0	24,549.15	97.6%	599.85	386,007.35	71,840.06	84.31%
2.3 Forest products VC/market systems & BD skills	241,146.26	257,546.26	0.00	0.00	187,812.26	26,220.15	30,000.0	26,737.41	89.1%	3,262.59	240,769.82	16,776.44	93.49%
Subtotal Output 2	**1,964,822.90**	**2,204,607.90**	**61,115.96**	**123,540.57**	**704,155.62**	**623,020.61**	**522,585.0**	**517,134.77**	**99.0%**	**5,450.23**	**2,028,967.53**	**175,640.37**	**103.26%**
3. Functional extension, communication, monitoring systems & MIS													
3.1 Enhanced extension and communication services	313,874.10	303,450.10	0.00	31,377.49	117,496.61	71,324.94	26,416.0	17,488.76	66.2%	8,927.24	237,687.80	65,762.30	78.33%
3.2 Monitoring and Management Information System	261,131.75	223,441.75	0.00	79,632.19	46,869.56	41,945.82	35,110.0	33,720.01	96.0%	1,389.99	202,167.58	21,274.17	90.48%
Subtotal Output 3	**575,005.85**	**526,891.85**	**0.00**	**111,009.68**	**164,366.17**	**113,270.76**	**61,526.0**	**51,208.77**	**83.2%**	**10,317.23**	**439,855.38**	**87,036.47**	**76.50%**
4 Legal and policy frameworks in forestry supported													
4.1 Improved policy and regulatory framework for forest value chain development	538,783.93	507,095.93	69,515.31	166,450.35	49,963.27	137,942.68	47,612.0	43,461.11	91.3%	4,150.89	467,332.72	39,763.21	92.16%
4.2 Forest law enforcement, forest governance and trade of legally sourced timber	98,168.29	103,171.29	0.00	0.00	12,807.29	0.00	29,003.0	29,003.14	100.0%	-0.14	41,810.43	61,360.86	40.53%
Subtotal Output 4	**636,952.22**	**610,267.22**	**69,515.31**	**166,450.35**	**62,770.56**	**137,942.68**	**76,615.0**	**72,464.25**	**94.6%**	**4,150.75**	**509,143.15**	**101,124.07**	**79.93%**
Programme Management													
Investments	522,374.18	524,603.18	382,716.88	84,855.61	43,681.44	11,120.25	2,229.0	2,904.43	130.3%	-675.43	525,278.61	-675.43	100.13%
Vehicle fuel and maintenance costs (all vehicles)	361,033.04	354,033.04	44,468.94	96,059.53	51,604.57	66,127.69	59,000.0	63,373.87	107.4%	-4,373.87	321,634.60	32,398.44	90.85%
Drivers	320,809.82	302,809.82	29,772.83	56,192.54	51,344.45	58,024.79	54,000.0	60,408.92	111.9%	-6,408.92	255,743.53	47,066.29	84.46%
Communication	67,435.02	88,435.02	7,551.03	13,071.30	17,712.69	24,129.72	27,000.0	24,317.04	90.1%	2,682.96	86,781.78	1,653.24	98.13%
Media & publishing	23,698.07	18,298.07	1,187.89	3,790.18	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0%	0.00	4,978.07	13,320.00	27.21%
Translations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Banking & financial management	27,587.59	27,587.59	2,262.00	5,192.46	4,283.13	4,569.45	6,000.0	4,705.83	78.4%	1,294.17	21,012.87	6,574.72	76.17%
Running office costs	187,393.58	199,508.58	6,348.02	18,798.57	41,541.94	43,339.59	57,475.0	46,473.18	80.9%	11,001.82	156,501.30	43,007.28	78.44%
Books, periodicals & stationary	94,966.91	78,094.91	3,280.42	16,237.95	19,448.54	14,661.60	7,128.0	11,479.27	161.0%	-4,351.27	65,107.78	12,987.13	83.37%
Maintenance of devices & equipment	6,188.37	5,012.37	977.11	1,630.26	341.00	261.86	24.0	23.89	99.5%	0.11	3,234.12	1,778.25	64.52%
Monitoring and auditing	154,153.14	151,250.14	6,688.45	23,018.46	33,346.23	17,009.20	39,097.0	38,577.39	98.7%	519.61	118,639.73	32,610.41	78.44%
Facilitation by NPC and Stakeholders	95,879.60	87,879.60	18,962.78	25,473.50	19,673.32	7,290.73	4,000.0	3,341.79	83.5%	658.21	74,742.12	13,137.48	85.05%
Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings	95,039.48	105,681.48	1,438.00	11,311.30	9,581.31	51,540.65	22,642.0	22,420.39	99.0%	221.61	96,291.65	9,389.83	91.11%
Subtotal Programme Management	**1,956,558.80**	**1,943,193.80**	**505,654.35**	**355,631.66**	**292,558.62**	**298,075.53**	**278,595.0**	**278,026.00**	**99.8%**	**569.00**	**1,729,946.16**	**213,247.64**	**89.03%**
Contingency and TA-briefing													
Contingency (2,5%)	170,633.98	74,279.98	0.00	18,395.98	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0%	0.00	18,395.98	55,884.00	24.77%
International TA-briefing	3,345.66	3,345.66	3,345.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0%	0.00	3,345.66	0.00	100.00%
Subtotal Contingency and TA-briefing	**173,979.64**	**77,625.64**	**3,345.66**	**18,395.98**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.0**	**0.00**	**0.0%**	**0.00**	**21,741.64**	**55,884.00**	**28.01%**
Support Staff (incl IJE and NJE)	**578,812.82**	**545,041.82**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100,812.82**	**158,749.24**	**126,229.0**	**115,733.41**	**91.7%**	**10,495.59**	**375,295.47**	**169,746.35**	**68.86%**
PFP Bridging Phase													
Bridging period PFP May - June	0.00	0.00	*214,977.80*	*0*	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.0	0.00		*0.00*	*214,977.80*	-214,977.80	0.00%
Teak plantation in Ruvuma (PFP Bridging Phase)	0.00	0.00	*28,786.00*	*0*	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.0	0.00		*0.00*	*28,786.00*	-28,786.00	0.00%
PFP Bridging Phase - Advance	0.00	0.00	*0.00*	*30,004.68*	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.0	0.00		*0.00*	*30,004.68*	-30,004.68	0.00%
Total PFP Bridging Phase	**0.00**	***0.00***	***243,763.80***	***30,004.68***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***0.0***	***0.00***	***0.0%***	***0.00***	***273,768.48***	***-273,768.48***	***0.00%***
TOTAL CONTRACT incl. PFP Bridging Phase	**9,966,899.05**	**9,966,899.05**	**883,395.08**	**1,586,010.84**	**2,453,180.69**	**2,678,143.78**	**1,723,934.0**	**1,671,741.89**	**97.0%**	**52,192.11**	**9,272,472.28**	**694,426.77**	**93.03%**

Budget Follow-up FORVAC TA - Total Programme Budget - June 2023 (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	Usage in % of total budget	Total Outstanding Balance of Total Programme Budget 23 July 2018 - 22 July 2024
FEES											
Long-Term Experts											
Chief Technical Advisor (Int)	937,666.68	152,595.24	171,238.11	164,333.33	147,071.43	151,559.52	147,761.91	97.49%	783,000.01	83.51%	154,666.67
Value Chain Development Advisor (Int)	294,000.00	90,000.00	84,333.33	21,666.66	14,666.67	47,600.00	44,000.00	92.44%	254,666.67	86.62%	39,333.33
National Forest Management Expert	308,333.33	57,023.81	58,095.24	58,809.52	41,309.52	46,607.14	46,190.47	99.11%	261,428.56	84.79%	46,904.76
Financial Manager	303,666.68	54,047.62	57,619.05	51,666.66	41,904.76	49,285.71	54,285.72	110.14%	259,523.81	85.46%	44,142.86
Financial Accountant	12,761.90	10,571.42	2,190.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	12,761.90	100.00%	0.00
Cluster Coordinator Tanga	129,666.66	13,500.00	40,000.00	40,833.33	33,166.68	2,166.66	2,166.67	100.00%	129,666.67	100.00%	-0.01
Cluster Coordinator Ruvuma	202,833.32	15,666.67	40,333.33	41,999.98	35,166.67	36,750.00	34,499.99	93.88%	167,666.64	82.66%	35,166.68
Cluster Coordinator Lindi	201,000.00	15,666.66	40,000.00	40,333.34	35,166.67	36,750.00	36,333.33	98.87%	167,500.00	83.33%	33,500.00
Long-Term Experts, Total	**2,389,928.55**	**409,071.42**	**493,809.53**	**419,642.83**	**348,452.39**	**370,719.03**	**365,238.09**	**98.52%**	**2,036,214.26**	**85.20%**	**353,714.29**
Short-Term Experts, Total	**795,000.00**	**154,285.71**	**160,000.00**	**97,857.14**	**22,857.14**	**274,286.00**	**88,035.71**	**32.10%**	**523,035.71**	**65.79%**	**271,964.29**
TOTAL FEES	**3,184,928.55**	**563,357.13**	**653,809.53**	**517,499.98**	**371,309.53**	**645,005.03**	**453,273.81**	**70.27%**	**2,559,249.97**	**80.36%**	**625,678.58**
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES	**998,172.40**	**133,113.86**	**173,368.12**	**164,109.36**	**97,946.84**	**142,400.00**	**98,912.61**	**69.46%**	**667,450.79**	**66.87%**	**330,721.61**
Grand Total	**4,183,100.95**	**696,470.99**	**827,177.65**	**681,609.34**	**469,256.37**	**787,405.03**	**552,186.42**	**70.13%**	**3,226,700.76**	**77.14%**	**956,400.19**